



City of Riverside
Chinese Americans in Riverside: DPR Forms
September 30, 2016

EXHIBIT 5

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT DISCLAIMERS

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Office of Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Cover Image: A 1912 hand-tinted photo showing Chinatown from Mt. Rubidoux. Brockton Avenue runs left to right, where it intersects with Tequesquite Avenue. Source: Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

City of Riverside
Chinese Americans in Riverside: DPR Forms

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5S3

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: 9856 Magnolia Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside West

Date: May 17, 2012

c. Address: 9856 Magnolia Avenue

City: Riverside

Zip: 92503

e. Other Locational Data: APN 234-080-006-3

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property is located on the south side of Magnolia Avenue, which is a major east-west commercial corridor, and contains a one-story Asian eclectic style restaurant currently operated as the Chen Ling Palace. The building is oriented toward Magnolia Avenue, and is surrounded by surface parking on three sides. The building is rectangular in plan, wood frame and concrete masonry unit construction with smooth stucco cladding. The roof is a combination flat and side-gable roof with composition shingles. The side-gable roof has flared eaves, prominent, exposed rafters, and prominent ridge beams with wood brackets at the gable ends. Within the gable ends are vents with decorative, vertical wood boards. The flat portion of the roof is around the exterior perimeter of the building, and has wide, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary entrance is recessed at the northwest corner. It is sheltered by a front-gable roof supported by metal posts; the roof has flared eaves, exposed rafters, and decorative brackets. Spanning the recess are two exposed rafters with notched rafter ends. The entrance is accessed via a small wooden bridge with decorative wood handrails. The door is a single, metal, fully-glazed door with a transom and sidelights. Fenestration consists of single, floor-to-ceiling metal sash windows that have been painted out. There is an original sign at the northwest corner of the property.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6 – 1-3 story commercial building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking Southeast (March 2013)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1962, building permit

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:**

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Ste 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

***P9. Date Recorded:**

March 20, 2013

***P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Historic Resources Group, *Citywide Modernism Intensive Survey*, September 2013.; City of Riverside, *Chinese Americans in Riverside 1878-1975* (MPDF), August 2016

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 5S3

*Resource Name or # 9856 Magnolia Avenue

B1. Historic Name: Oriental Gardens

B2. Common Name: Chen Ling Palace

B3. Original Use: Commercial/restaurant

B4. Present Use: Commercial/restaurant

***B5. Architectural Style:** Asian Eclectic

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Restaurant building and sign completed in 1962. There have been no significant exterior alterations.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:**

Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: R. Ross Herrick

b. Builder:

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Modern Architecture

Area: Riverside

Period of Significance: 1962

Property Type: Commercial/restaurant

Applicable Criteria: c

9856 Magnolia Avenue is a good example of Asian eclectic roadside architecture in Riverside. It was designed by R. Ross Herrick and completed in 1962. It was originally designed for the Oriental Gardens restaurant; it is currently operated as the Chen Ling Palace. The building represents a post-World War II shift in commercial development. In response to the growing car culture, commercial centers developed away from traditional downtown centers, often along new automobile routes. The automobile changed the form and design of this new commercial architecture, with the introduction of drive-ins and eye-catching roadside designs to attract passing motorists. 9856 Magnolia Avenue is a roadside restaurant along a commercial thoroughfare located outside of downtown Riverside. It was designed in an Asian eclectic style to advertise its function and attract passing motorists.

9856 Magnolia Avenue retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. It appears eligible for listing as a local landmark. It is eligible under the Modern Architecture theme as a good example of an Asian Eclectic roadside restaurant in Riverside. It does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register, as it is not an excellent example of an architectural style, and it is not associated with a significant architect.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

*B12. References:

City of Riverside Building Permits.

City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement, prepared for the City of Riverside by Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, Los Angeles, CA, November 2009.

County of Riverside Property Information Center.

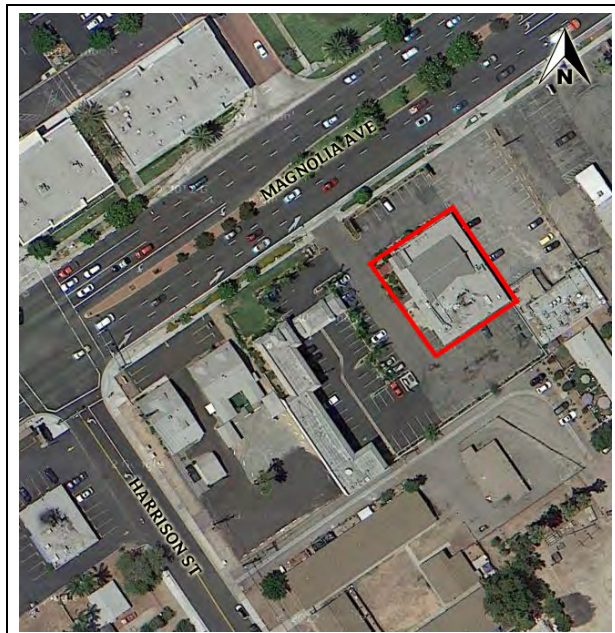
Riverside County Land Information System (LIS).

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Christine Lazzaretto; Heather Goers

***Date of Evaluation:** March 20, 2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)





Detail of Signage (March 2013)



View North and East Facades, looking South (March 2013)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 9856 Magnolia Ave

Page 4 of 4

Statement of Significance (Continued)

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

Significance: Theme Commercial Development Sub-theme Commercial Development after Chinese Exclusion Area Riverside
Period of Significance c. 1965 Property Type Commercial - Restaurant Applicable Criteria Local Criterion 1

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Chen Ling Palace Restaurant is significant under the Commercial Development theme and sub-theme Commercial Development after Chinese Exclusions and is eligible under local Criterion 1 for its association with Chinese American businesses that made important contributions to Riverside's commercial growth and development.

While the present-day Chen Ling Palace Restaurant was first opened in 1994, this establishment has been operated as a Chinese restaurant for over fifty years. It was originally designed by architect R. Ross Herrick for owner and contractor Harley Wooten, and opened in 1962 as the Oriental Gardens Restaurant; the establishment continued to operate as the Oriental Gardens for nearly thirty years. In 1991 the restaurant was remodeled and by 1994 it had reopened as the Chen Ling Palace.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Ames-Westbrook Residence

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Ames-Westbrook Residence is significant under the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor and is eligible under local Criterion 1 for its association with Chinese American labor history in Riverside. Properties which have been identified as part of this study and have been found eligible under this theme possess a documented and significant association with Chinese American domestic labor.

Samuel Ames, a citrus farmer, and his family employed Chinese servants while residing at this address. According to historical accounts, “many stories were told of illegal Chinese workers [at the Ames Residence], who were hidden in a secret closet whenever visitors came.” In 1900, the United States census listed Yee Tung, age 35, as a house servant in the Ames residence. Immigration records reveal Yee was born in China in 1865 and had first immigrated to the U.S. in 1878. By 1900, Yee was married (presumably on a previous visit to China) and had worked for the Ames family for sixteen years, earning \$30 a month in wages. Prior to his years in service with the Ames family, he had worked for a Mr. Brown, who was likely Judge Ebenezer Brown. In 1894, Yee registered as a laborer in Riverside, California. In 1898, he became a partner in Kwong Lung Sing Company, a grocery and dry goods store located in Riverside Chinatown. Records reveal the business operated through 1925.

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside’s prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, “WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00.” Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family’s garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside’s anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

References (Continued):

Abraham, Terry. “Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West.” Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

Klotz, Esther H. and Joan H. Hall. *Adobes, Bungalows, and Mansions of Riverside California, Revisited*. Riverside, CA: Highgrove Press, 2005).

Riverside Enterprise, January 22, 1907.

United States Federal Census Collection. Ancestry.com. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen> (accessed September 2016).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Catharine Bettner Residence (Heritage House)

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Catharine Bettner Residence is significant under the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor and is eligible under local Criterion 1 for its association with Chinese American labor history in Riverside. Properties which have been identified as part of this study and have been found eligible under this theme possess a documented and significant association with Chinese American domestic labor.

The Bettner family employed Chinese servants while residing at this address. One of the most well-known was Lew Gut, who was also known as "Little Sam." Little Sam began his career of nearly forty years with the Bettner family in the 1880s at their ranch near the corner of Indiana Avenue and Jefferson Street in Riverside. Following the death of her husband, James, in 1888 and her son, Louis, in 1891, Catharine Bettner purchased a property on Magnolia Avenue and built a three-story house in the Queen Anne style, which is now known as Heritage House. The residence included special accommodations for Lew Gut, who continued to be employed by the family until Catharine Bettner's death in 1928. Lew Gut died on January 1, 1939, and is buried in an unmarked grave in Olivewood Cemetery.

The Bettners were also among those Riverside families who were impacted by the Geary Act, which was enacted in 1893 as an extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act first adopted in 1892. Riverside's first Geary Act raid took place on September 11, 1893, when warrants for the arrest of ten Chinese residents of Riverside were issued. Newspaper accounts report that Mrs. Bettner's Chinese cook (name unknown) was among the Chinese immigrants targeted by the local anti-Chinese committee. It is likely the cook of note was Mrs. James (Catharine) Bettner's employee, but it is also possible that it was Mrs. Robert Bettner's cook, as both families lived on Magnolia and both had Chinese cooks. On September 21, 1893, the *Riverside Enterprise* reported that "a 19-year old Celestial who has been a cook for Mrs. Bettner in Riverside" was discharged in Los Angeles by Judge Ross. "The testimony of ex-Governor Downey secured his dismissal. This was to the effect that the witness remembered that the accused was born in Los Angeles where [there] was formerly an orchard on Main street between Eighth and Ninth streets."

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, "WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00." Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family's garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside's anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

References (Continued):

Abraham, Terry. "Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West." Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

"A Riverside Celestial." *Riverside Enterprise*, September 21, 1893.

Hall, Joan. "Little Sam – 1848-1939." *Journal of the Riverside Historical Society* 17 (February 2013): 57.
Riverside Enterprise, January 22, 1907.

Riverside Metropolitan Museum Archival Photograph Collection. Riverside, CA.

United States Federal Census Collection. Ancestry.com. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen> (accessed September 2016).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Childs Residence

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Childs Residence is associated with the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor. However, further research is required to fully understand the strength of the property's association with Chinese American domestic labor.

Citrus farmer William A. Childs and his family employed Chinese servants while residing at this address. United States census records note that in 1910, Charley Gow is listed as the family cook. Gow, then 44 years of age and married, had immigrated to the United States in 1888.

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, "WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00." Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family's garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside's anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

References (Continued):

Abraham, Terry. "Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West." Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

Klotz, Esther H. and Joan H. Hall. *Adobes, Bungalows, and Mansions of Riverside California, Revisited*. Riverside, CA: Highgrove Press, 2005).

Riverside Enterprise, January 22, 1907.

United States Federal Census Collection. Ancestry.com. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen> (accessed September 2016).

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5S3

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) "Ecology" Mural

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside County and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside West Date May 17, 2012 T 3S; R 5W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec ☐; B.M.

c. Address 4800 Magnolia Ave City Riverside Zip 92506

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN: 217160005

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This mural, entitled "Ecology," was completed by artist Sam Huang in 1975 and is installed at the Life Science Building on the Riverside City College campus. The Life Science Building is situated in the approximate center of campus, immediately to the west of the Ralph H. Bradshaw Student Center. The mural, which measures 55 feet long and 11 feet high, is located on the building's south façade at the lower level. It depicts a jungle landscape and features 105 endangered organisms, including images of Mother Earth, forest animals, ocean fish, and reliefs created with trash such as crushed cans and children's toys.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP26. Monument / mural / gravestone; HP36. Ethnic minority property: Chinese Americans

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building

☐ Structure ☒ Object ☐ Site ☐ District

☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View Northwest, August 2016

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1975, Mural

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Historic Resources Group

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Suite 200

Pasadena, CA 91206

*P9. **Date Recorded:** August 2016

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive Survey

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

City of Riverside, Chinese Americans in Riverside 1878-1975 (MPDF), August 2016

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) "Ecology" Mural *NRHP Status Code 5S3

Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: "Ecology" Mural
B2. Common Name: "Ecology" Mural
B3. Original Use: Public Art – Mural B4. Present Use: Public Art – Mural
*B5. Architectural Style: Not applicable
*B6. Construction History: No major alterations

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____
*B10. Significance: Theme Culture and Institutions Sub-theme Arts & Culture Area Riverside
Period of Significance 1975 Property Type Public Art - Mural Applicable Criteria Local Criterion 1

The "Ecology" mural is significant under the Culture and Institutions theme and sub-theme Art & Culture and is eligible under local Criterion A for its association with significant public artwork created by notable Chinese Americans.

The "Ecology" mural was designed by artist and educator Sam Huang for the Riverside City College Life Science Building. Completed in 1975, this mural is the oldest extant example of Huang's work as a muralist. Its creation was funded by a faculty grant of \$1,500 from the Riverside City College Board of Trustees and it was intended to be used as a teaching tool for Ecology classes at RCC.

The mural depicts a jungle scene featuring a man and a woman as well as 105 different animals and representations of a number of modern-day ecological issues including trash, smog, and a nuclear bomb. Huang adapted much of his composition from the work of 19th-century French painter Henry Rousseau, who created similar tropical landscapes. To give the mural a three-dimensional quality, Huang attached metal objects and molded figures to the existing ceramic block wall with bolts and epoxy glue and then covered everything with a layer of cement before adding the painted details. Upon its completion, the mural was used in the teaching of Ecology as well as Health Science for over twenty-five years.

Samuel D. "Sam" Huang was an accomplished artist, scientist, and educator who resided in Riverside for nearly forty years. Huang was born in 1935 in Nanking, China. His early childhood was marked by the impact of World War II in occupied China, and he and his family lived as refugees under difficult conditions. Huang experienced continuing medical problems as a result of the injuries he sustained during this period, and after contracting tuberculosis and losing a leg to infection, he was sent to the United States in 1945 to undergo medical treatment. While recovering from relapses of the tuberculosis, Huang entered a medical technology rehabilitation program, which sparked his interest in the biological sciences.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

***B12. References:**

"Countdown to Riverside City College's 100th Anniversary." February 24, 2014.

http://www.rccd.edu/Documents/RCC%20Countdown%202014/RCC100yr2_24_2014.pdf (accessed September 2016).

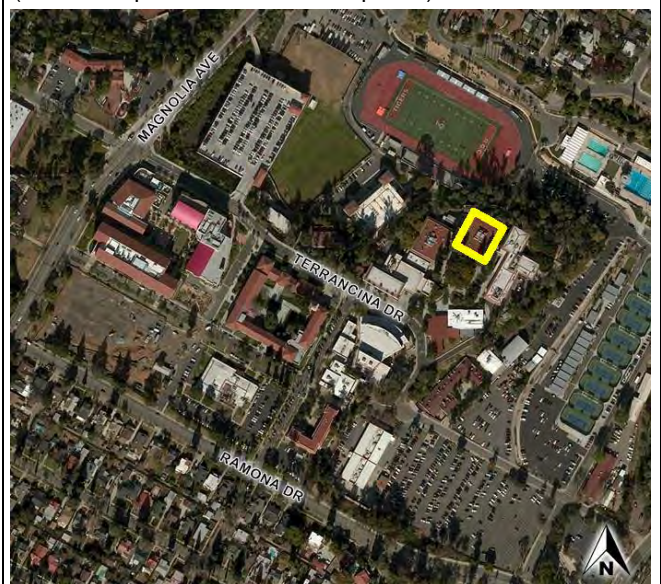
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Christine Lazzaretto; Heather Goers

*Date of Evaluation: August 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: "Ecology" Mural

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Statement of Significance (Continued):

Huang remained in the United States and eventually graduated from the State University of New York at New Paltz in 1959 with a bachelor's degree in art education. After teaching high school art classes for several years in New York, Huang relaunched his own education and enrolled at St. John's University in Queens, New York, where he received a PhD in biology in 1969. He held teaching positions at Fordham University and York College of the City University of New York and worked as a research scientist at Nassau Hospital, Stony Brook University, and the Brookhaven National Laboratory. In 1974 Huang relocated to Riverside, California, to teach biology, environmental science, and health science at Riverside Community College (RCC). In 1985, Huang became the first educator at RCC to be awarded a full professorship.

Despite the trajectory of his career, Huang remained interested in art and art education. He began creating murals while still in New York, but he noted in an interview toward the end of his life that the earliest examples of his work in New York and Washington had been dismantled or demolished. Huang frequently sought to find ways to integrate his artistic philosophies with his scientific teachings, and his first mural project in Riverside, the "Ecology" mural for the RCC Life Science Building, was completed in 1975 as an instructional tool for ecology classes at RCC. Scientific processes and milestones also became a recurring theme in Huang's work. In the mid-1980s, Huang rented a studio in the Life Arts Building in downtown Riverside, and many of his paintings and sculptures were created there. According to a 2009 article, by the mid-2000s, Sam Huang had completed approximately ten large-scale murals, paintings, and other works throughout the Inland area.

Sam Huang remained at Riverside City College for over twenty years. Following his retirement in 1998 he continued his artistic pursuits and remained active in the Riverside community, serving on the board of the Riverside Community Arts Association. Samuel Huang died on February 18, 2014.

References (Continued):

Henry, Christina, and Vanessa Uba. "Biography of Samuel Huang." Sam Huang 2001 – King High Remembers. March 29, 2001. <http://kinghighremembers.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Sam-Huang-2001.doc> (accessed September 2016).

"Local Artist And Biology Professor Honored." *Clean Air Now! News* 6 no. 2 (July 2005): 1. http://www.clean-air-now.org/CAN_Newsletter-July_2005.pdf (accessed September 2016).

Perez, Erica. "Where Art Meets Science." *Viewpoints*, March 16, 2009. <https://viewpointsonline.org/2009/03/16/where-art-meets-sciencebr/> (accessed September 2016).

"Sam Huang." Riverside Arts Council. http://www.riversideartscouncil.com/uploads/3/8/0/7/3807896/sam_huang.pdf (accessed September 2016).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Evans Adobe

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Ames-Westbrook Residence is associated with the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor. However, further research is required to fully understand the strength of the property's association with Chinese American domestic labor.

Samuel Cary Evans, a real estate developer, and his family employed Chinese servants while residing at this address. The United States Census notes that Sam Ah, 20 years old at the time, was one of four house servants employed by the family in 1880. Rosa Evans later recalled that her family's Chinese cook and his assistant slept in the second story of a two-story building at the rear of her family home. As president of the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, S. C. Evans also leased land along the banks of the Santa Ana River to Chinese Americans for agricultural purposes.

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, "WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00." Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family's garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside's anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

References (Continued):

Abraham, Terry. "Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West." Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

Elliot, Wallace B. *History of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties*. San Francisco W. W. Elliott, 1883. Reprinted Riverside, CA: Riverside Museum Press, 1965.

Klotz, Esther H. and Joan H. Hall. *Adobes, Bungalows, and Mansions of Riverside California, Revisited*. Riverside, CA: Highgrove Press, 2005).

Riverside Daily Enterprise, August 2, 1885.

Riverside Enterprise, January 22, 1907.

United States Federal Census Collection. Ancestry.com. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen> (accessed September 2016).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Evergreen Historic Cemetery

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Evergreen Cemetery is significant under the Culture & Institutions theme and sub-theme Burial Places and is eligible under local Criterion 1 for its association with Chinese American religious and spiritual practices in Riverside from 1888 to 1974.

Evergreen Memorial Historic Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in Riverside. Land was set aside for a cemetery when the town of Riverside was first platted in 1870, and the first burial took place in 1872. The Riverside Cemetery Association was established in 1873, the site was named the Riverside Cemetery. The Association subsequently incorporated in 1880 as the Evergreen Cemetery Association, and the cemetery itself was also renamed. While the cemetery has expanded over time to house more than 27,000 burials, the original portion of the cemetery – known as the historic portion – includes 1,500 burial sites in an area bounded by 13th Street to the north, Cedar Street to the east, 14th Street to the south, and Redwood Drive to the west. Many of Riverside's earliest and most prominent residents were buried here, including John Wesley North, Luther and Eliza Tibbets, Frank A. Miller, and G. Stanley Wilson.

The cemetery is also the site of the grave of Wong Ho Leun, also known as George Wong, who was a prominent Chinese American resident of Riverside. Wong arrived in Riverside in 1914 at the age of 14. He lived with and worked for the S.L. Herrick family at their home on 14th Street and attended Grant Elementary School, where he learned English. Following his years in domestic service, George worked for Frank Miller at the Mission Inn as a dishwasher, as a construction worker on the Mission Inn Annex and Miller's "Mariona" estate in Laguna Beach, ran a Chinese restaurant in Chinatown during the Depression, served as the Chinese superintendent of the United Brethren in Christ's Chinese Mission school (located in the Chee Kung Tong Temple in Chinatown in the 1920s), and worked as a civilian guard at Camp Anza during World War II. George Wong attended Poly High School and Riverside City College, though his education was cut short due to numerous run-ins with the Ku Klux Klan and law enforcement. In 1941, he became the sole owner of Chinatown, where he lived by himself until his death in 1974. Following his passing, George Wong was interred in Evergreen Historic Cemetery.

In honor of George Wong's role in shaping the Chinese American community in Riverside, a small street connecting Palm Avenue and Pine Street near the Chinatown archaeological site was named Wong Way in 1961. In 2009, Wong Way was renamed Wong Street.

References (Continued):

"Evergreen Memorial Historic Cemetery." <http://evergreen-cemetery.info/> (accessed September 2016).

Gunther, Jane Davies. *Riverside County, California, Place Names; Their Origins and Their Stories*. Riverside, CA: Rubidoux Printing Co, 1984.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Evergreen Historic Cemetery

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Evergreen Cemetery is significant under the Culture & Institutions theme and sub-theme Burial Places and is eligible under local Criterion A for its association with Chinese American religious and spiritual practices in Riverside from 1888 to 1974.

Evergreen Memorial Historic Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in Riverside. Land was set aside for a cemetery when the town of Riverside was first platted in 1870, and the first burial took place in 1872. The Riverside Cemetery Association was established in 1873, the site was named the Riverside Cemetery. The Association subsequently incorporated in 1880 as the Evergreen Cemetery Association, and the cemetery itself was also renamed. While the cemetery has expanded over time to house more than 27,000 burials, the original portion of the cemetery – known as the historic portion – includes 1,500 burial sites in an area bounded by 13th Street to the north, Cedar Street to the east, 14th Street to the south, and Redwood Drive to the west. Many of Riverside's earliest and most prominent residents were buried here, including John Wesley North, Luther and Eliza Tibbets, Frank A. Miller, and G. Stanley Wilson.

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In honor of George Wong's role in shaping the Chinese American community in Riverside, a small street connecting Palm Avenue and Pine Street near the Chinatown archaeological site was named Wong Way in 1961. In 2009, Wong Way was renamed Wong Street.

References (Continued):

"Evergreen Memorial Historic Cemetery." <http://evergreen-cemetery.info/> (accessed September 2016).

Gunther, Jane Davies. *Riverside County, California, Place Names; Their Origins and Their Stories*. Riverside, CA: Rubidoux Printing Co, 1984.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Gage Irrigation Canal

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Gage Canal is associated with the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme. However, further research is required to fully understand the strength of the property's association with Chinese American labor. Chinese Americans were likely instrumental in the construction of infrastructure improvements related to the development and expansion of the Gage Canal.

The Gage Canal was constructed in response to the growing citrus industry in Riverside, which required new sources of water. Several early efforts at canal irrigation had been undertaken in the 1870s, including the Upper Canal and the Lower Canal, but these systems did not extend as far as was necessary. In 1884, Matthew Gage filed for 160 acres of land in the area which now comprises the University of California, Riverside campus. At the time, the land did not have access to a water source and it was necessary for Gage to bring irrigation water to the area in order to maintain his application for the land. As a result, Gage began construction on the first large-scale artesian aquifer system in Riverside, which is now called the Gage Canal. At twenty-two miles, the underground canal was one of the largest waterworks projects of its time in California. The Gage Canal System brought water from the San Bernardino Valley basin to the upper plain of Riverside and East Riverside (present-day Highgrove). Chinese Americans were likely responsible for the drilling of three Gage Canal tunnels, including one that was over 1,000 feet long.

Throughout the 1880s, citrus production continued to dominate the region, with new towns established at Rialto, Fontana, Bloomington, Redlands, Terracina, Mound City (Loma Linda), Guasti, South Riverside (Corona), Etiwanda, and Ontario. In Riverside, the Gage Canal was extended to Arlington Heights, bringing the total length of the canal to 22 miles, and enabling thousands more acres of land to become citrus producing. It was likely Chinese Americans who performed much of the hard labor to extend this canal.

References (Continued):

Lawton, Harry. "A Brief history of Citrus in Southern California," in *A History of Citrus in the Riverside Area*, ed. Esther H. Klotz et al. (Riverside, CA: Riverside Museum Press, 1989), 10.

—. "Riverside's First Chinatown and the Boom of the Eighties," in *Wong Ho Leun: An American Chinatown* (San Diego: Great Basin Foundation, 1987), 33-34.

Lech, Steve. "Back in the Day: Riverside's canals brought life to new town," *The Press Enterprise*, February 28, 2016. <http://www.pe.com/articles/canal-795196-riverside-water.html>.

Los Angeles Herald, Volume 25, Number 220, 8 May 1898, <http://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=LAH18980508.2.297>, accessed June 15, 2016.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Goff Residence (First Congregational Church Parsonage)

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The First Congregational Church Parsonage is associated with the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor. However, further research is required to fully understand the strength of the property's association with Chinese American domestic labor.

The First Congregational Church parsonage was originally constructed just west of the associated church building at Lemon Street and Mission Inn Avenue. The parsonage building was subsequently relocated at least once – sources are conflicted regarding the building's relocation history – and is currently located at 3189 Market Street. Plans are currently underway to relocate the building to the corner of First Street and Houghton Avenue. Reverend Edward F. Goff and his wife, Lottie, employed Chinese servants while residing at the parsonage. The United States census notes that Quon Hong was a house servant to the Goffs in 1900. Hong, who was fourteen years old at the time, was born in California and was a pupil of the First Congregational Church's Chinese mission. At several special events held by the mission in 1900, including the mission's 10th anniversary, Hong presented recitations.

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. "The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states."

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, "WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00." Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family's garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside's anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

References (Continued):

Herrick, S. H. *A Brief History of the First Congregational Church of Riverside, California*. Riverside, CA: The Church, 1933.

Riverside Enterprise, January 22, 1907.

United States Federal Census Collection. Ancestry.com. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen> (accessed September 2016).

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) "Grant's Centennial" Mural

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside County and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside West Date May 17, 2012 T 2S; R 5W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec ☐; B.M.

c. Address 4011 Fourteenth Street City Riverside Zip 92501

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN: 215240001

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The "Grant's Centennial" mural, which is located at Grant Elementary School, is not visible from the public right-of-way.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15. Educational building; HP26. Monument / mural / gravestone; HP36. Ethnic minority property: Chinese Americans

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

Photo Not Available



*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

c. 1985, Riverside Arts Council

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Historic Resources Group

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Suite 200

Pasadena, CA 91206

*P9. Date Recorded: August 2016

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

City of Riverside, Chinese Americans in Riverside 1878-1975 (MPDF), August 2016

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Grant's Centennial Mural *NRHP Status Code _____

Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: "Grant's Centennial" Mural
B2. Common Name: "Grant's Centennial" Mural
B3. Original Use: Public Art - Mural B4. Present Use: Public Art - Mural
*B5. Architectural Style: Not applicable
*B6. Construction History: No major alterations.

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____
*B10. Significance: Theme Culture and Institutions Sub-theme Arts & Culture Area Riverside
Period of Significance c. 1985 Property Type Public Art - Mural Applicable Criteria _____

The "Grant's Centennial" mural is documented as part of this study for informational purposes only. As its completion falls outside the period of significance for this study, it is noted here for the purposes of future research and evaluation.

The "Grant's Centennial" mural was designed by artist and educator Sam Huang and executed with the assistance of children at Grant Elementary School. The mural was completed in the mid-1980s while Huang was serving as an artist-in-residence with the Riverside Arts Council.

Samuel D. "Sam" Huang was an accomplished artist, scientist, and educator who resided in Riverside for nearly forty years. Huang was born in 1935 in Nanking, China. His early childhood was marked by the impact of World War II in occupied China, and he and his family lived as refugees under difficult conditions. Huang experienced continuing medical problems as a result of the injuries he sustained during this period, and after contracting tuberculosis and losing a leg to infection, he was sent to the United States in 1945 to undergo medical treatment. While recovering from relapses of the tuberculosis, Huang entered a medical technology rehabilitation program, which sparked his interest in the biological sciences.

Huang remained in the United States and eventually graduated from the State University of New York at New Paltz in 1959 with a bachelor's degree in art education. After teaching high school art classes for several years in New York, Huang relaunched his own education and enrolled at St. John's University in Queens, New York, where he received a PhD in biology in 1969. He held teaching positions at Fordham University and York College of the City University of New York and worked as a research scientist at Nassau Hospital, Stony Brook University, and the Brookhaven National Laboratory. In 1974 Huang relocated to Riverside, California, to teach biology, environmental science, and health science at Riverside Community College (RCC). In 1985, Huang became the first educator at RCC to be awarded a full professorship.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

"Countdown to Riverside City College's 100th Anniversary." February 24, 2014.
http://www.rccd.edu/Documents/RCC%20Countdown%202014/RCC100yr2_24_2014.pdf (accessed September 2016).

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Christine Lazzaretto; Heather Goers
*Date of Evaluation: August 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: "Grant's Centennial" Mural

Page 3 of 3

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Despite the trajectory of his career, Huang remained interested in art and art education. He began creating murals while still in New York, but he noted in an interview toward the end of his life that the earliest examples of his work in New York and Washington had been dismantled or demolished. Huang frequently sought to find ways to integrate his artistic philosophies with his scientific teachings, and his first mural project in Riverside, the "Ecology" mural for the RCC Life Science Building, was completed in 1975 as an instructional tool for ecology classes at RCC. Scientific processes and milestones also became a recurring theme in Huang's work. In the mid-1980s, Huang rented a studio in the Life Arts Building in downtown Riverside, and many of his paintings and sculptures were created there. According to a 2009 article, by the mid-2000s, Sam Huang had completed approximately ten large-scale murals, paintings, and other works throughout the Inland area.

Sam Huang remained at Riverside City College for over twenty years. Following his retirement in 1998 he continued his artistic pursuits and remained active in the Riverside community, serving on the board of the Riverside Community Arts Association. Samuel Huang died on February 18, 2014.

References (Continued):

Henry, Christina, and Vanessa Uba. "Biography of Samuel Huang." Sam Huang 2001 – King High Remembers. March 29, 2001. <http://kinghighremembers.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Sam-Huang-2001.doc> (accessed September 2016).

"Local Artist And Biology Professor Honored." *Clean Air Now! News* 6 no. 2 (July 2005): 1. http://www.clean-air-now.org/CAN_Newsletter-July_2005.pdf (accessed September 2016).

Perez, Erica. "Where Art Meets Science." *Viewpoints*, March 16, 2009. <https://viewpointsonline.org/2009/03/16/where-art-meets-sciencebr/> (accessed September 2016).

"Sam Huang." Riverside Arts Council. http://www.riversideartscouncil.com/uploads/3/8/0/7/3807896/sam_huang.pdf (accessed September 2016).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Hewitt Residence

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Hewitt Residence is associated with the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor. However, further research is required to fully understand the strength of the property's association with Chinese American domestic labor.

John Hewitt, a citrus farmer, employed Chinese servants while residing at this address. The United States Census identifies Ah Foo as one of two house servants for the family in 1900. Foo, then 35 years old, had been born in 1864 and immigrated to the United States in 1885.

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, "WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00." Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family's garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside's anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

References (Continued):

Abraham, Terry. "Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West." Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

Riverside Enterprise, January 22, 1907.

United States Federal Census Collection. Ancestry.com. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen> (accessed September 2016).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Irving Residence (Raeburn Place)

Page 1 of 2

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Irving Residence is significant under the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor and is eligible under local Criterion 1 for its association with Chinese American labor history in Riverside. Properties which have been identified as part of this study and have been found eligible under this theme possess a documented and significant association with Chinese American domestic labor.

William Irving, a civil engineer and one of the developers of the Gage Canal, lived here with his family and employed Chinese servants while residing at this address. Ah Chewo, 36, was one of two servants – the other was Japanese – listed at the Irving Residence in the 1900 United States census. Born in 1864, Chewo, who was unmarried, had immigrated to the United States in 1884. Another servant, Jim Ah, age 56, was listed as the family cook in the 1920 census. According to Stewart Malloch's recollection, "Jim Ah must have been with us for nearly 20 years and died on the ranch." Stewart Malloch also remembered a Chinese cook called Sam that came to Raeburn around 1910 and stayed for about four years. (Sam was not located in census records.)

Stewart Malloch of Raeburn Place wrote, "After lunch on Thursdays Jim would go to the Chinamen's house which stood half way between the kitchen and the stable, a matter of 50 yards, and change from his coat and apron. He would put on a black Chinese silk coat with a buttoned collar with frogged buttonholes. With this he wore cotton trowsers [sic] of fine pale blue and white stripes; black Chinese slippers with the sewing in their soles, and a straw hat or "boater" with a bright ribbon, probably in the colors of Cornell, which he adopted from the selection in the back hall closet. He would then mount his bicycle with the high seat and handlebars such as are seen today in newsreels of Peking streets. He wore his hat formally, straight and level, and did not lean to pedal but sat straight and presumably rode in that dignified way the four miles to Chinatown."

According to Olivewood Cemetery records, Jim Ah, passed away on February 21, 1928. His epitaph was chosen by Eva Malloch of Raeburn Place: "He remedied in silence what the foolish railed against." In 1930, Eva Malloch wrote to Jim Ah's son, Quan Tsui Sin, about the death of his father and recalled the joys and sorrows they had shared: "My mother died while your father was with us and also my two little nephews. Your father knelt with us in prayer and helped to carry our beloveds to their graves."

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, "WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00." Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family's garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside's anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Irving Residence (Raeburn Place)

Page 2 of 2

References (Continued):

Abraham, Terry. "Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West." Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

Raven, Shelly. "Red Paper and Varnished Ducks: Subjective Images of Riverside's Chinatown." In *Wong Ho Leun: An American Chinatown*. San Diego: Great Basin Foundation, 1987.

Riverside Enterprise, January 22, 1907.

United States Federal Census Collection. Ancestry.com. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen> (accessed September 2016).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: James M. Wood Residence

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Ames-Westbrook Residence is associated with the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor. However, further research is required to fully understand the strength of the property's association with Chinese American domestic labor.

The Ethan Chase family employed Chinese servants while residing at this address. The Chases had leased the house from Benjamin Wood, a relative of the original owner, James M. Wood. (At the time, the property's address was 1581 Sedgwick Avenue.) The United States census notes that a 34-year-old Chinese servant named Chow Chow resided here with the Chase family in 1900.

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, "WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00." Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family's garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside's anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

References (Continued):

Abraham, Terry. "Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West." Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

Klotz, Esther H. and Joan H. Hall. *Adobes, Bungalows, and Mansions of Riverside California, Revisited*. Riverside, CA: Highgrove Press, 2005).

Riverside Enterprise, January 22, 1907.

United States Federal Census Collection. Ancestry.com. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen> (accessed September 2016).

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: "Know the Past, Live the Present, Dream the Future" Mural

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside County and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside West Date May 17, 2012 T 2S; R 5W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec ☐; B.M.

c. Address 3975 Maplewood Pl City Riverside Zip 92506

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN:218242022

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This mural, entitled "Know the Past, Live the Present, Dream the Future," was completed in 2003 by artists Sam Huang and Fred Roeber. The mural is installed at the school auditorium at Magnolia Elementary School. The auditorium building, constructed in 1949, is situated in the southeastern corner of the school campus and fronts Magnolia Avenue and Maplewood Place. The mural is located on the building's east façade and fronts Magnolia Avenue. It depicts the school's motto – "know the past, live the present, dream the future" – and features portraits of notable Riverside residents, including Sumi Harada, Frank Miller, Ysmael Eliza, and Eliza Tibbets.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP26. Monument / mural / gravestone; HP36. Ethnic minority property: Chinese Americans

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building

☐ Structure ☒ Object ☐ Site ☐ District

☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:

View Northwest, August 2016

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

2003, Mural

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Historic Resources Group

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Suite 200

Pasadena, CA 91206

*P9. **Date Recorded:** August 2016

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive Survey

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

City of Riverside, Chinese Americans in Riverside

1878-1975 (MPDF), August 2016

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # "Know the Past, Live the Present, Dream the Future" Mural

*NRHP Status Code _____

Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: "Know the Past, Live the Present, Dream the Future" Mural

B2. Common Name: "Know the Past, Live the Present, Dream the Future" Mural

B3. Original Use: Public Art - Mural B4. Present Use: Public Art - Mural

*B5. Architectural Style: Not applicable

*B6. Construction History: No major alterations

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Culture and Institutions Sub-theme Arts & Culture Area Riverside
Period of Significance 2003 Property Type Public Art - Mural Applicable Criteria _____

The "Know the Past, Live the Present, Dream the Future" mural is documented as part of this study for informational purposes only. As its completion falls outside the period of significance for this study, it is noted here for the purposes of future research and evaluation.

The mural at Magnolia Elementary School, entitled "Know the Past, Live the Present, Dream the Future," was designed by artist and educator Sam Huang and completed in 2003 with artist Fred Roeber. Huang, who was a longtime Riverside resident, wanted to highlight themes of diversity and inclusion and honor the multicultural history of Riverside. The mural depicts eleven prominent Riverside residents who helped shape the community, including Frank Miller, Ahn Chang-Ho, Ismael "Smiley" Villegas, Robert Levi, and Eliza Tibbets. In conjunction with the creation of the mural, students at Magnolia Elementary School wrote essays on the eleven residents depicted in the mural and placed them in a time capsule to be opened in twenty years.

Samuel D. "Sam" Huang was an accomplished artist, scientist, and educator who resided in Riverside for nearly forty years. Huang was born in 1935 in Nanking, China. His early childhood was marked by the impact of World War II in occupied China, and he and his family lived as refugees under difficult conditions. Huang experienced continuing medical problems as a result of the injuries he sustained during this period, and after contracting tuberculosis and losing a leg to infection, he was sent to the United States in 1945 to undergo medical treatment. While recovering from relapses of the tuberculosis, Huang entered a medical technology rehabilitation program, which sparked his interest in the biological sciences.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

"Countdown to Riverside City College's 100th Anniversary." February 24, 2014.
http://www.rccd.edu/Documents/RCC%20Countdown%202014/RCC100yr2_24_2014.pdf (accessed September 2016).

Henry, Christina, and Vanessa Uba. "Biography of Samuel Huang." Sam Huang 2001 – King High Remembers. March 29, 2001.
<http://kinghighremembers.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Sam-Huang-2001.doc> (accessed September 2016).

13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Christine Lazzaretto; Heather Goers

*Date of Evaluation: August 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: "Know the Past, Live the Present, Dream the Future" Mural

Page 3 of 3

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Huang remained in the United States and eventually graduated from the State University of New York at New Paltz in 1959 with a bachelor's degree in art education. After teaching high school art classes for several years in New York, Huang relaunched his own education and enrolled at St. John's University in Queens, New York, where he received a PhD in biology in 1969. He held teaching positions at Fordham University and York College of the City University of New York and worked as a research scientist at Nassau Hospital, Stony Brook University, and the Brookhaven National Laboratory. In 1974 Huang relocated to Riverside, California, to teach biology, environmental science, and health science at Riverside Community College (RCC). In 1985, Huang became the first educator at RCC to be awarded a full professorship.

Despite the trajectory of his career, Huang remained interested in art and art education. He began creating murals while still in New York, but he noted in an interview toward the end of his life that the earliest examples of his work in New York and Washington had been dismantled or demolished. Huang frequently sought to find ways to integrate his artistic philosophies with his scientific teachings, and his first mural project in Riverside, the "Ecology" mural for the RCC Life Science Building, was completed in 1975 as an instructional tool for ecology classes at RCC. Scientific processes and milestones also became a recurring theme in Huang's work. In the mid-1980s, Huang rented a studio in the Life Arts Building in downtown Riverside, and many of his paintings and sculptures were created there. According to a 2009 article, by the mid-2000s, Sam Huang had completed approximately ten large-scale murals, paintings, and other works throughout the Inland area.

Sam Huang remained at Riverside City College for over twenty years. Following his retirement in 1998 he continued his artistic pursuits and remained active in the Riverside community, serving on the board of the Riverside Community Arts Association. Samuel Huang died on February 18, 2014.

References (Continued):

"Local Artist And Biology Professor Honored." *Clean Air Now! News* 6 no. 2 (July 2005): 1. http://www.clean-air-now.org/CAN_Newsletter-July_2005.pdf (accessed September 2016).

Perez, Erica. "Where Art Meets Science." *Viewpoints*, March 16, 2009. <https://viewpointsonline.org/2009/03/16/where-art-meets-sciencebr/> (accessed September 2016).

"Sam Huang." Riverside Arts Council. http://www.riversideartscouncil.com/uploads/3/8/0/7/3807896/sam_huang.pdf (accessed September 2016).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Mission Inn Hotel & Spa

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Mission Inn is significant under the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Industry and is eligible under local Criterion A for its association with Chinese American labor history in Riverside.

From the late 1880s through the 1930s, Chinese Americans worked at most of the major hotels in Riverside. Their presence was noted at the Rowell Hotel, the Arlington Hotel, and the Hotel Reynolds, all of which are no longer extant, as well as the prominent Glenwood Mission Inn (now known as the Mission Inn Hotel and Spa). The high concentration of Chinese in the hospitality industry in Riverside was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in hospitality and domestic service. The demand for this kind of domestic labor in private residences as well as the hospitality industry eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female roles of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Service workers in the hospitality industry boarded at their worksites, as was the case for Chinese American hotel staff employed at the Mission Inn, where workers resided in the Mission Inn's Annex. Chinese American workers have been identified as residents of the Annex through at least 1936. Much like their counterparts in domestic service, it was not uncommon for Chinese hospitality workers to remain in a hotel's employ for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades. Quong Quon worked as a cook at the Glenwood Mission Inn for twenty-seven years, during which time proprietor Frank Miller considered him to be the most valuable man he had ever had in this department. Miller kept a photo of Quong in his office, provided sanctuary for him during the Geary Act raids, and when Miller's first wife, Isabella, died in 1908, Quong was one of two non-family members who served as a pallbearer at a private ceremony at the hotel.

References (Continued):

Abraham, Terry. "Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West." Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

A500.190 Frank Miller Hutchings Collection, Correspondence, Series I.H. Letter Books, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

Gale, Zona. *Frank Miller of Mission Inn*. New York: D. Appleton-Century, 1938.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Mission Inn Annex

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Mission Inn Annex is significant under the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Industry and is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with Chinese American labor history in Riverside.

From the late 1880s through the 1930s, Chinese Americans worked at most of the major hotels in Riverside. Their presence was noted at the Rowell Hotel, the Arlington Hotel, and the Hotel Reynolds, all of which are no longer extant, as well as the prominent Glenwood Mission Inn (now known as the Mission Inn Hotel and Spa). The high concentration of Chinese in the hospitality industry in Riverside was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in hospitality and domestic service. The demand for this kind of domestic labor in private residences as well as the hospitality industry eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female roles of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Service workers in the hospitality industry boarded at their worksites, as was the case for Chinese American hotel staff employed at the Mission Inn, where workers resided in the Mission Inn's Annex. Chinese American workers have been identified as residents of the Annex through at least 1936. Much like their counterparts in domestic service, it was not uncommon for Chinese hospitality workers to remain in a hotel's employ for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades. Quong Quon worked as a cook at the Glenwood Mission Inn for twenty-seven years, during which time proprietor Frank Miller considered him to be the most valuable man he had ever had in this department. Miller kept a photo of Quong in his office, provided sanctuary for him during the Geary Act raids, and when Miller's first wife, Isabella, died in 1908, Quong was one of two non-family members who served as a pallbearer at a private ceremony at the hotel.

References (Continued):

Abraham, Terry. "Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West." Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

A500.190 Frank Miller Hutchings Collection, Correspondence, Series I.H. Letter Books, Riverside Metropolitan Museum.

Gale, Zona. *Frank Miller of Mission Inn*. New York: D. Appleton-Century, 1938.

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5S3

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Olivewood Memorial Park

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside County and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside West Date May 17, 2012 T 2S; R 5W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec ☐; B.M.

c. Address 3300 Central Ave City Riverside Zip 92506

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN: 223150010

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Olivewood Memorial Park is located along Central Avenue, east of downtown Riverside and immediately adjacent to the 91 (Riverside) Freeway to the west. The cemetery was first established in 1888 by pioneer families of Riverside, when its location would have been outside of the city boundaries. The cemetery's initial boundaries were contained to the area south of Central Avenue; however, over time the cemetery has acquired additional property and has expanded to occupy land on both the north and south sides of Central Avenue. The cemetery occupies gently rolling terrain and is landscaped with expansive lawns and many mature trees. Paved access roads throughout the cemetery follow the contours of the landscape and define the boundaries of individual sections.

Chinese burials in Olivewood Memorial Park dating from the period of significance are primarily contained within Sections C, D, and E of the cemetery. These sections are located in the northwestern portion of the cemetery property south of Central Avenue. The majority of Chinese burials are located in Section E. While many Chinese graves are unmarked, some burial sites feature flat or upright grave markers of marble, granite, or stone with Chinese or English inscriptions.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP36. Ethnic minority property: Chinese American; HP40. Cemetery

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P4. Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View West, August 2016

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1888, Asian American Riverside

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Suite 200
Pasadena, CA 91206

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2016

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive Survey

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

City of Riverside, Chinese Americans in Riverside
1878-1975 (MPDF), August 2016

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Olivewood Memorial Park *NRHP Status Code 5S3

Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: Olivewood Memorial Park

B2. Common Name: Olivewood Memorial Park

B3. Original Use: Institutional - Cemetery B4. Present Use: Institutional - Cemetery

*B5. Architectural Style: Not applicable

*B6. Construction History: No major alterations

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Culture and Institutions Sub-theme Burial Places Area Riverside
Period of Significance 1888 Property Type Institutional - Cemetery Applicable Criteria _____

The Olivewood Memorial Park is associated with the Burial Places sub-theme, under the Culture and Institutions theme and sub-theme Burial Places. The property is likely eligible under multiple historic contexts associated with the early development of Riverside which are outside the scope of this study. Further research is recommended to evaluate the eligibility of the property within this broader context.

Olivewood Memorial Park is the second-oldest cemetery in Riverside. It was established in 1888 by the first trustees, H. M. Streeter, A. J. Twogood, and P. D. Cover, who were also among the pioneering families of Riverside. Originally, the cemetery was situated on the outskirts of Riverside and surrounded by agricultural land. However, over time development expanded southward to meet the boundaries of the cemetery, and today the property is surrounded by more recent development, including the Riverside (91) Freeway. The cemetery itself – once located south of Central Avenue – has expanded to occupy land on both the north and south sides of Central Avenue.

Throughout the late 19th and early 20th century, Olivewood Cemetery was segregated, a practice which is reflected in the locations and patterns of burial sites in the original portion of the cemetery south of Central Avenue. Many Chinese and Japanese burials are concentrated along the northeastern border of the cemetery in present-day Sections C, D, and E, nearest to Central Avenue. (A portion of the cemetery adjacent to the segregated burial sites was also leased separately to the County and maintained for the burials of indigent families and individuals. It is unclear whether the concentration of Chinese and Japanese burials reflects this area of publicly-funded burials or merely a segregated section set aside for Chinese and Japanese burials.)

Over 100 Chinese and Japanese headstones dating primarily from the 1880s to the 1930s are located in this area; these graves mark the burial sites of some of Riverside's earliest Asian settlers. Early Chinese headstones note incomplete Chinese names, suggesting that information may have been supplied by employers who either didn't know their employees' full names or were unfamiliar with Chinese names. Other headstones are entirely in Chinese, suggesting that the Chinese community ensured that some of their members were buried with accurate markers. A number of additional graves lack markers altogether, which accounts for the higher number of recorded burials than extant headstones in this area as well as the open appearance of the landscape.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

***B12. References:**

"Chinese Buried in Olivewood Memorial Park, 1888-1939." Summary by Deborah Wong.

Gunther, Jane Davies. *Riverside County, California, Place Names; Their Origins and Their Stories*. Riverside, CA: Rubidoux Printing Co., 1984.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Christine Lazzaretto; Heather Goers

*Date of Evaluation: August 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Olivewood Memorial Park

Page 3 of 3

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Some remains were later claimed by relatives of these early Chinese settlers, and were then disinterred and taken back to China. However, for those that remained, the Chinese residents of Riverside continued to honor their deceased ancestors through traditional rituals. As late as the early 1940s, historian Harry Lawton recalls "porcelain bowls containing rice and roasted chicken" being placed before Chinese graves every March on the day of the Ching Ming Festival, a traditional Chinese festival known as "Ancestor's Day" or "Grave-Sweeping Day." The practice has been re-launched in recent years by Chinese American residents of Riverside and continues to this day.

References (Continued):

"Olivewood Memorial Park." Asian American Riverside. <http://www.asianamericanriverside.ucr.edu/sites/OlivewoodMemorialPark/index.html> (accessed September 2016).

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 7R

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Parke Residence

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside County and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside West Date May 17, 2012 T 3S; R 5W; of of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address 2406 Monroe St City Riverside Zip 92504

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN: 238100015

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property is located on the west side of Monroe Street, north of Dufferin Avenue, and contains a two-story single-family residence constructed circa 1895. The residence is set back from the road with a lawn with mature trees and landscaping. It is a modest vernacular farmhouse with an irregular plan and a combination front-gable and shed roof, finished in composition shingles, with boxed eaves and dormers and an interior brick chimney. The house is of wood frame construction with exterior walls finished in wood clapboard, wood shingles, and wood vertical board. The primary entrance is located on the northeast façade and consists of a full-width recessed porch with wood balustrade and wood posts; the primary entrance door consists of a single wood paneled partially-glazed door with wood surround and wood screen door. Fenestration consists of single and paired wood casements and double-hung windows, and paired metal casement and sliding windows. Some windows have been replaced with metal casement and sliding windows. An addition appears to have been constructed to the rear façade.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2.Single family property; HP36. Ethnic minority property: Chinese Americans

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District
☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:

View Southwest, August 2016

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

1890-1900, 1970 Riverside Citywide Survey

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Historic Resources Group

12 S Fair Oaks Ave, Suite 200

Pasadena, CA 91206

*P9. Date Recorded: August 2016

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

City of Riverside, Chinese Americans in Riverside 1878-1975 (MPDF), August 2016

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Parke Residence *NRHP Status Code 7R

Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: Parke Residence

B2. Common Name: Parke Residence

B3. Original Use: Single family property B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Residential Vernacular

*B6. Construction History: Date unknown – windows replaced with metal casement and aluminum sliding windows; Date unknown – addition to the rear façade

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Labor, Agriculture & Industry Sub-theme Domestic Labor Area Riverside
Period of Significance c. 1900 Property Type Single family property Applicable Criteria _____

The Parke Residence is associated with the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor. However, further research is required to fully understand the strength of the property's association with Chinese American domestic labor.

James H. Parke, a farm owner, and his family employed at least one documented Chinese servant while residing at this address. The United States census lists Tom Cau as the family cook in 1900. Cau, who was 40 at the time and married, had been born in 1859 and had immigrated to the United States in 1875.

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

Abraham, Terry. "Class, Gender, and Race: Chinese Servants in the North American West." Presented at the Joint Regional Conference Hawaii/Pacific and Pacific Northwest Association for Asian American Studies, Honolulu, March 26, 1996, revised January 2013, <http://webpages.uidaho.edu/special-collections/papers/chservnt.htm> (accessed September 2016).

Riverside Enterprise, January 22, 1907.

United States Federal Census Collection. Ancestry.com.
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen> (accessed September 2016).

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Christine Lazzaretto; Heather Goers

*Date of Evaluation: August 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Parke Residence

Page 3 of 3

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, "WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00." Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family's garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside's anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Robert Bettner Residence

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Robert Bettner Residence is significant under the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor is eligible under local Criterion 1 for its association with Chinese American labor history in Riverside. Properties which have been identified as part of this study and have been found eligible under this theme possess a documented and significant association with Chinese American domestic labor.

Robert Bettner, a citrus farmer and real estate developer, employed Chinese servants while residing at this address. The 1900 United States census identifies Ching Ma as a house servant. Born in 1872, Ching Ma immigrated to the United States in 1885. Oral histories have identified additional servants to the Bettners, including Hom Kip, Quon Quong, and Yum, among others. According to Mrs. Robert Bettner, Yum was in service to the Bettner family for eighteen years. Yum died on April 13, 1922, and is buried in Olivewood Cemetery.

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

The high concentration of Chinese in domestic service was due in part to the completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 and the extension of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. Once the rail lines were completed, thousands of Chinese Americans who formerly worked in railroad construction were now compelled to seek other employment. Many found jobs in fields where they did not have to compete with non-Chinese workers – hence, the rise of Chinese workers in domestic service. The demand for domestic labor eventually met the supply of Chinese workers, resulting in male Chinese laborers assuming the usually female role of domestic servant on the West Coast of the United States and Canada, despite efforts to recruit from traditional sources in the eastern and southern states.

Domestic Chinese workers lived in the homes of their employers or in associated structures on the family property. Help wanted advertisements in local newspapers commonly read, "WANTED—a good Chinese cook, wages \$35.00." Chinese domestic workers performed tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, child-rearing, and tending to the family's garden plot. It was not uncommon for Chinese workers to remain with a family for many years, with their tenure running into multiple decades, and some became devoted members of the family. When Riverside's anti-Chinese committees were charged with identifying Chinese residents for deportation under the Geary Act in 1893, many of those first targeted were Chinese house servants and cooks. In this way, leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in Riverside sent a message to employers who arguably had the most intimate and long-standing relationship with Chinese workers in Riverside. Whereas racism drove segregated working conditions and worker housing in other jobs within the local citrus industry, namely the packinghouses, the citrus-related residential properties may be understood as sites of racial integration and healing, and highlight the centrality of work in the lives of Chinese Americans.

References (Continued):

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Voy and Fay Wong Residence

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Voy and Fay Wong Residence is significant under the Residential Settlement Patterns theme and the sub-themes Chinese American Settlement Patterns and Important People. The property is eligible under local Criterion 2 for its association with Chinese Americans who made significant contributions to the development of Riverside.

The Wong family, who were prominent Chinese American restaurateurs in Riverside, resided at this address for over fifty years. Voy Wong (1913-1975) and his wife Fay Hing Lee (1917-2000) were the last immigrants from Gom Benn Village to live in Riverside. The couple married in China in 1934; in 1937, Voy ventured to the U.S. as a “paper son” without his wife, although he was newly married, due to strict restrictions that prevented all but the eldest child or first-born son to join their merchant fathers in the United States. Voy’s father, Sam Wong, and older brother, Poy, were living in San Bernardino with other Gom Benn villagers when Voy arrived. Japanese occupation of China during World War II and continued restrictions placed on Chinese immigration separated Voy and his wife for ten years. In the intervening years, Voy Wong and his business partners, Bing Tew Wong (no relation) and Harold Wong (no relation) established a Chinese restaurant in downtown Riverside. The restaurant was located at 3817 Market Street in the Hotel Plaza (demolished), which was owned by then-Mayor Bill Evans. Voy Wong and his business partners paid \$500 to purchase the existing restaurant business from a Japanese American who was being sent to an internment camp. The three men renamed the restaurant the Chungking Café, after the wartime capital city of China. For many years, the Chungking Café was the only Chinese restaurant in Riverside, and the restaurant soon became a Riverside institution.

By the late 1940s the Wongs’ restaurant was doing well and their young family was growing. Voy and Fay Wong decided to buy a home in Riverside, and in 1948 the couple, along with their business partner Bing Wong (no relation) and his wife Boy Jin, were granted a joint-tenancy deed on a single-family residence on 1161 8th Street (now 4161 University Avenue). Voy and Fay Wong’s son, Janlee Wong, recalled that his parents had to get permission from the neighbors to buy their house. United States census records reveal that the Wongs were the only immigrant family who resided in the neighborhood. With six bedrooms and two entrances, the Wong residence housed several of Chungking Café’s staff in the postwar years, including co-owner Bing Wong (no relation) and his wife Boy, cook Harold Wong (no relation), and Voy Wong’s older brother, Poy, who worked as a cashier at the restaurant.

The Wongs raised five children at the home on 8th Street; when Voy Wong passed away in 1975, his wife Fay continued to live in the family home until 1999, when she moved to San Francisco to be closer to her children. That same year, to honor the adopted community where she and her husband had found success, Fay Wong donated the family home to the University of California, Riverside to establish the Voy and Fay Wong Endowment in Asian Art, a resource intended to assist students with the research and study of Asian art.

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Wong, Janlee. Oral history interview by M. Rosalind Sagara and Eugene Moy, April 25, 2016.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Wilson Residence; Hartree Grove

Page 1 of 1

Statement of Significance (Continued):

Context: Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975

In addition to the previously-identified significance of this property, it is also significant under the context of Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1868-1975. The Wilson Residence is associated with the Labor, Agriculture & Industry theme and sub-theme Domestic Labor. However, further research is required to fully understand the strength of the property's association with Chinese American domestic labor.

The Herman Wilson family employed Chinese servants while residing at this address. The United States census lists Sam Lai Hing (Lai Sam Hing) as the family cook in 1900. Lai, who was 43 and unmarried at the time, had first immigrated to the U.S. in 1874. Lai died on May 28, 1916, and is buried in Olivewood Cemetery.

From the 1880s to the 1930s, Chinese servants and cooks were employed in private households throughout Riverside. Of the twenty Chinese residents recorded in Riverside in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, over half were domestic workers employed by ranch owners and other prominent families across the city. Most of Riverside's prominent families employed Chinese Americans as domestic help, and the number of Chinese servants employed by a family came to be seen as a sign of social status.

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