

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

OLIVEWOOD MEMORIAL PARK

CITY OF RIVERSIDE

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



June 2018

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Prepared for:

Olivewood Memorial Park
3300 Central Avenue
Riverside, California 92506

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USGS Quadrangle: Riverside West, California (1980)



June 2018

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA conducted a cultural resources assessment for Olivewood Memorial Park located at 3300 Central Avenue in the City of Riverside (City), Riverside County, California. The subject property is currently developed with a cemetery with acreage on the north and south sides of Central Avenue east of State Route 91. The impact area is located in the southern part of the cemetery in an area that includes a road and burial sites and a steep, undeveloped hillside. The proposed project is an expansion of the existing cemetery and includes construction of a new 2,916-square foot mausoleum with 552 crypts, 492 grave sites, and surrounding site improvements consisting of retaining walls, hardscape, and landscaping. The proposed project includes modifications to the existing access road north of the mausoleum and the construction of a new access road south of the new mausoleum. The City, as Lead Agency for the project, requires this cultural resources study as part of the environmental review process to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Title 20 (Cultural Resources) of the Riverside Municipal Code.

The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the impact area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, LSA conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out intensive-level field surveys.

Through the various avenues of research, this study determined that the Art Deco mausoleum, which was designed by prominent architect Henry L.A. Jekel in 1930 with a 1959 addition by Jekel, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) at the local level of significance under Criteria C and 3, respectively, for its architecture and as the work of a master architect. It is also eligible for designation as a local Landmark under Criteria 3, 4, and 5 for the same reasons. In addition, as discussed in detail in previous evaluations (1980, 2011, and 2016), the Asian and Asian-American burial sites located predominantly in the northwest quadrant of the acreage south of Central Avenue are eligible for local Landmark designation under City of Riverside Criterion 1 under the theme of Ethnic Heritage.

Because historical resources were identified, an impacts assessment using the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Rehabilitation) was completed. Based on that assessment, the project will not result in any substantial adverse changes to the significance of either the Ethnic Heritage burials or the Art Deco mausoleum.

RECOMMENDED STANDARD CONDITIONS

- If buried cultural materials are encountered during earthmoving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- In the event unanticipated human remains are encountered whose interment has not been documented by Olivewood Memorial Park, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of

origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

CONCLUSION

The City may make a finding of *Less Than Significant Impact* with regard to cultural resources. No other cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless project plans undergo such changes as to include unstudied areas or construction not analyzed in this report.

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INTRODUCTION

In July and August 2017, at the request of Olivewood Memorial Park, LSA performed a cultural resources study on approximately 50 acres of land in City of Riverside (City), Riverside County, California (Figures 1 through 3). The subject property of the study is located at 3300 Central Avenue, in Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Riverside West, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed expansion of the existing cemetery, which includes construction of a new 2,916-square foot mausoleum with 552 crypts, 492 grave sites, and surrounding site improvements consisting of retaining walls, hardscape, and landscaping. The proposed project includes modifications to the existing access road north of the mausoleum and the construction of a new access road south of the new mausoleum. The City, as Lead Agency for the project, required this cultural resources study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC § 21000, et seq.) and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance (Title 20 of the Riverside Municipal Code).

LSA performed the present study to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the impact area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, LSA conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out intensive-level field surveys. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

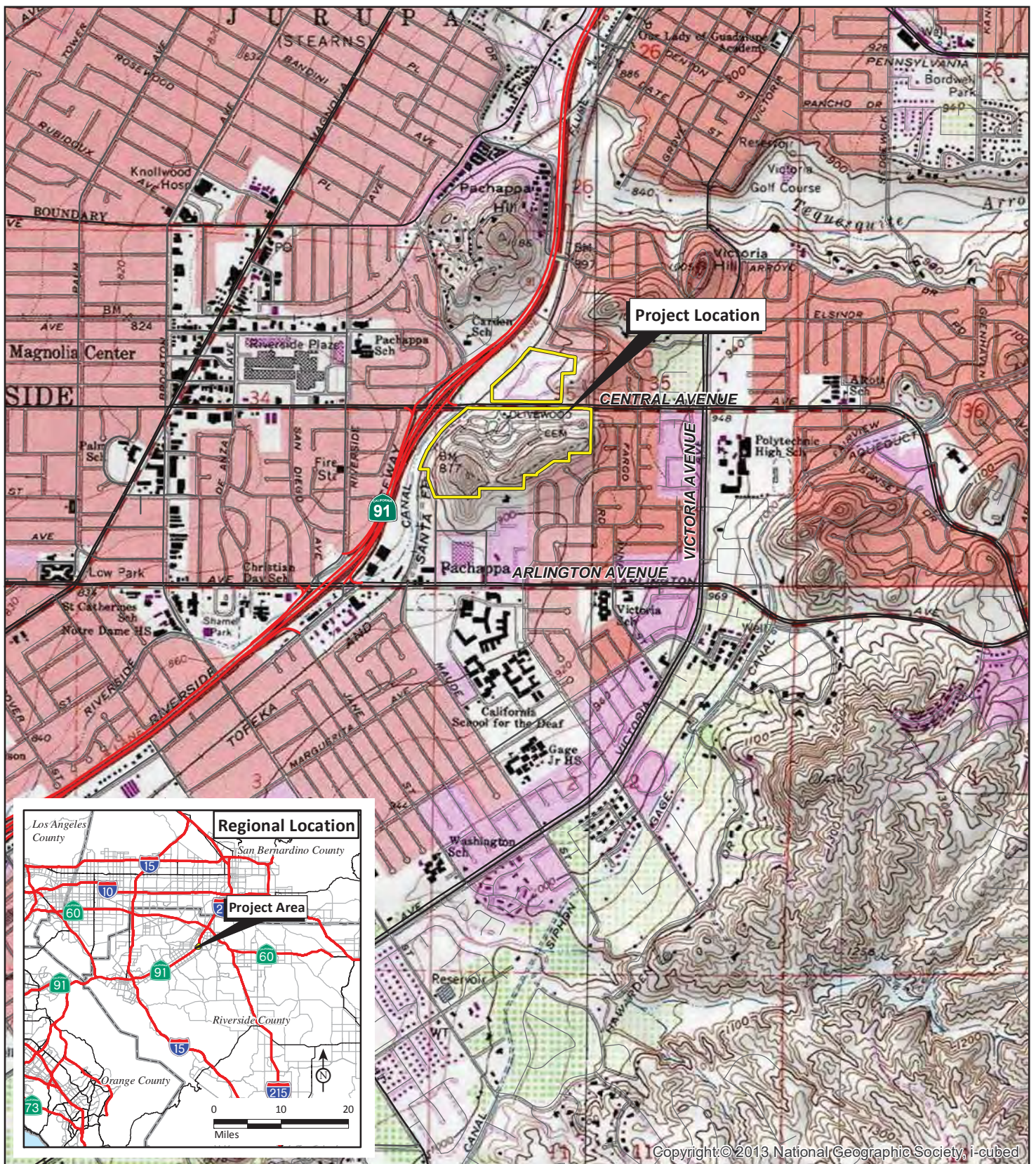
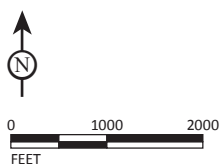


FIGURE 1

LSA



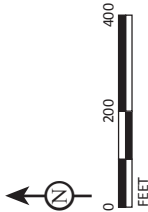
SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quads: Riverside East & West, 1980, CA; Riverside County, 2015.

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FIGURE 2

LEGEND
Memorial Park Boundary



Source: GoogleEarth, 2016

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Olivewood Memorial Park

Project Site



FIGURE 3

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

Biology

The project is situated at an average elevation of 970 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), within the Upper Sonoran Life Zone, which ranges from about 500 feet AMSL to an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet AMSL and is represented in cismontane valleys and low mountain slopes with a predominantly chaparral community. Common native plants typically include oak and scrub oak, sycamore, chamise, cacti, agave, yucca, species of sage, chía, and various grasses (Munz and Keck 1968). Common animals include deer, coyote, jack rabbit, cottontail, skunk, ground squirrels and voles, as well as birds and reptiles (Schoenherr 1992). The project is currently undeveloped and covered in tall dry grasses with various landscape trees along the northern edge.

Geology

The project is within the north central Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of California. This geomorphic province is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys, sub-parallel to branching faults from the San Andreas Fault. The Peninsular Ranges Province extends 900 miles from the Transverse Ranges to the north and southward to the tip of Baja California (Norris and Webb 1976). The parcel is southwest of the San Jacinto Fault Zone and the Box Springs Mountains. The natural topography of the study area is characterized as valley lowland intersected by rolling hills and surrounded by mountain ranges (Norris and Webb 1976). Mt. Rubidoux is approximately two and a half miles northwest of the project.

Hydrology

The nearest water source is the Santa Ana River, which is within two and a half miles west of the project. This river is the largest stream system in Southern California, extending from its headwaters in the San Bernardino Mountains over 100 miles southwest to the Pacific Ocean. Average annual precipitation ranges from 12 inches per year in the coastal plain to 40 inches per year in the San Bernardino Mountains to the north (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. Winter and spring floods commonly result from storms during wet years. Before European American settlement, the Santa Ana River was a perennial stream flowing from the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Many springs, marshes, swamps, and bogs were interspersed throughout the watershed (Beck and Haase 1974).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The description of various prehistoric stages or chronologies identifying cultural evolution in the Southern California area has been attempted numerous times. Several of these chronologies are reviewed in Moratto (1984). No single description is universally accepted. The various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a region, and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small

differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6500 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6500–2000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (2000 BC–AD 200), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 200–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates unavailable in 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures, and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren’s chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (4000–3000 BC), Gypsum (1000 BC–AD 1), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1000), and Protohistoric (AD 1500–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren 1986).

Ethnography

The impact area is situated near the intersection of the traditional tribal boundaries of the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Luiseño (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). According to Bean (1978), the Cahuilla probably occupied the impact area at the time of Spanish contact.

Typically, the native culture groups in Southern California were named after nearby Spanish period missions, and such is the case for these coastal Takic populations. For instance, the term “Gabrielino” is applied to the natives inhabiting the region around Mission San Gabriel, and “Luiseño” was given to those native people living within the “ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey... [and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies” (Oxendine 1983). The Cahuilla are one exception to this naming convention, as their territory was distant enough from the missions for them to be only marginally affected and assimilated by the missions in the last few years of the Spanish period.

Gabrielino

The Gabrielino were hunters and gatherers who utilized food resources along the coast as well as inland areas of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties during ethnographic times (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968).

The lifestyle of the Gabrielino was considered semi-sedentary, living in permanent communities near inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. They caught and collected seasonally available food, and moved to temporary camps to collect plant resources such as acorns, buckwheat, berries, and fruit as well as conducting communal rabbit and deer hunts. Seasonal camps were also established

along the coast and near estuaries where they would gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

Social organization for the Gabrielino was focused on families living in small communities. Patrilineally organized, extended families would occupy villages; both clans and villages would marry outside of the clan or village (Heizer 1968). The villages were administered by a chief whose position was passed from the father to the son. Spiritual and medical activities were guided by a shaman; group hunting and fishing were supervised by individually appointed male leaders (Bean and Smith 1978).

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla also inhabited the Santa Ana River and their traditional territory encompassed diverse topography ranging from the Salton Sink to the San Bernardino Mountains and San Geronimo Pass (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla were generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Pass Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925). Like other Southern California Native American tribes, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and using temporary camps near available plant and animal resources.

Cahuilla villages usually were in canyons or near adequate sources of water and food plants. The immediate village territory was owned in common by a lineage group or band. The other lands were divided into tracts owned by clans, families, or individuals. Trails used for hunting, trading, and social interaction connected the villages. Each village was near numerous sacred sites that included rock art panels (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Social organization of the Cahuilla was patrilineal clans and kinships groups known as moieties. Lineages within a clan cooperated in defense, subsistence activities, and religious ceremonies. Most lineages owned their own village sites and resource plots; although the majority of their territory was open to all Cahuilla people (Bean 1978).

Luiseño

Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda and Aliso Creeks and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the south. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño lived in small communities that were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño believed in the idea of private property. Property rights covered items and land owned by the village as well as items (houses, gardens, ritual equipment, trade beads, eagle nests, and songs) owned by individuals. Trespass against any property was punished (Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño villages were politically independent, and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father.

History

European explorers headed by Juan Bautista de Anza arrived in the Riverside area between 1772 and 1776, and the area soon came under Mission San Gabriel's sphere of influence. After the Mexican government secularized the missions in 1834, it divided mission lands into several large land grants to influential Mexican families, including families headed by Juan Bandini and Lorenzo Trujillo. In turn, these grant holders sold portions of their lands to European ranchers like Louis Robidoux and Cornelius Jensen, as well as American real estate speculators like Abel Stearns and others. In 1844, Juan Bandini gave a portion of his lands, known as the Bandini Donation, to settlers from New Mexico (Brown and Boyd 1922; Robinson 1948).

The City of Riverside began as a colony created by John W. North, an abolitionist, temperance-minded judge and real estate speculator from upstate New York, and James Greaves, his associate and fellow speculator. North and Greaves formed the Southern California Colony Association and attracted colonists from eastern and Midwestern cities eager to live in a warmer climate on inexpensive land. They created the Mile Square in 1870, a plot of land where colonists would first settle and set up shops, churches, offices, and the first cemetery (1872), now known as Evergreen Memorial Park (City Landmark #67).

[Except where noted, the following was adapted from Freeman 2013.]

Less than ten years after the establishment of Evergreen, concerns over its size, location, and condition led to efforts to provide a larger second cemetery to serve the community. By the mid-1880s these efforts were led by local real estate entrepreneur Charles O. Perrine, who acquired 111 acres from the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1885. Two years later, the Olivewood Cemetery was incorporated under the direction of Perrine, S.C. Evans, I.V. Gilbert, J.H. Roe, and Thomas Bakewell with the intent to develop 75 acres of the former railroad land on the south side of Central Avenue. Interments commenced in 1888 and the company was restructured with Perrine as the Trustor and Henry M. Streeter, Adoniram J. Twogood, and Perry D. Cover as trustees. The naming of the cemetery is somewhat obscure, being variously attributed to Perrine and the trustees (Gunther 1984).

As the first superintendent, Perrine set to work immediately to transform the natural hill into a modern cemetery, including grading and paving roadways and paths and installing stone curbs and landscaping. This paid off as it was glowingly praised in the local press several years later for the progress of its improvements, as well as its setting and views of the surrounding orchards and countryside:

A winding driveway encircles the grounds, on the higher portion of which the visitor gains a magnificent view of the most beautiful scenery to be found on the continent. It is a view of mountain and plain, of orange groves and barren fields, of city and country; for miles and miles the eye rests upon the famous orchards of Riverside, while away to the north rises the snow-covered peaks of the San Bernardino range (*Riverside Daily Press* 1892).

Perhaps because maintenance and development had been a major issue at Evergreen, these issues would continue to be a central part of the promotion and planning at Olivewood.

During its early years, the cemetery was utilized from west to east and from lowest areas to hillsides. Single plots were initially priced from 5 dollars, while lots could be had starting at \$16.50. Within a year of opening, there were 60 burials and 15 relocations. By 1892, the number of burials and relocations had more than doubled to 155 and 32, respectively. Free graves were offered on a promotional basis for a short time to those who wished to move their deceased from Evergreen. During its first two decades, Olivewood's sales did not fully meet expenses, which had to be covered by Perrine. However, this state of affairs was rectified within a decade after his death.

Although family vaults had been constructed by the early 1890s and a large mausoleum was proposed in 1914, the cemetery would wait another 16 years for its first mausoleum to become a reality. A 176-crypt Art-Deco style structure designed by well-known Riverside architect Henry L.A. Jekel was finally built in 1930. The mausoleum, which, in addition to the crypts, includes a small chapel and columbarium room, has Travertine finishes and featured a patented Sanders ventilating system for each crypt for sanitation purposes. The structure was expanded in 1959 to accommodate an additional 80 crypts and the architect himself was interred there in 1960. (The proposed mausoleum, grave sites, and road would be constructed southeast of this mausoleum.) Two Spanish-style mausoleums were subsequently constructed in 1969 and 1987 and are located nearly 600 feet to the southwest of the original mausoleum.

Throughout the years, some of the original paths were converted to burial use. In the early post-World War II years, the remaining paths in Sections E, F, L, and M (generally the northwest quadrant of the original cemetery south of Central Avenue) were also converted. This accounts for the rows of flat markers that are mixed in with the older monuments and headstones. By the end of the 1960s, the space on the roughly 45 useable acres of the original cemetery had been completely utilized and expansion north of Central Avenue was necessary. Ironically, the expansion would be on a portion of the original 111 acres purchased by Perrine from the railroad, which he sold 11 years later. In 1995, the last sizeable addition to the original cemetery was made east of the 1930/1959 mausoleum (Section W-4 within the proposed impact area). From 1995 to 2010 former roads and "Y" intersections throughout the original cemetery were removed to allow for more burial spaces south of Central Avenue.

Although privately established, Olivewood was inclusive from the very beginning, "open to all persons" with sections set aside to accommodate all faiths and ethnicities. A 2016 report indicates that "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" (Lazzaretto and Goers 2016). As a result, the cemetery includes noteworthy people of various ethnicities. Among the interred are Alice Rowan Johnson, the first "certificated" African-American teacher in California, Jukichi Harada, a Japanese-American activist who challenged discriminatory laws during the 1910s, Moses H. Lerner, a Jewish man who constructed the Lerner building in Riverside, and Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko who is believed to be the first naturalized Japanese person in the Inland Empire (Wilson 2011). There are over 100 Chinese and Japanese people with headstones dating mostly from the 1880s to the 1930s located in the northwest quadrant of the cemetery (Lazzaretto and Goers 2016). In addition, a number of individuals prominent in the early history of Riverside found their final repose at Olivewood, including James P. Greves (co-founder of Riverside), Ebenezer G. Brown (early pioneer), Otis T. Dyer (who established Riverside's first bank), Matthew Gage (Gage Canal),

and W.T. Sayward (Arlington) to name but a few. Later luminaries include Roman Warren (co-founder of Flabob Airport), Delmer “Del” Lord (Three Stooges director), Guy “Texas Tiny” Norris Cherry, 1950s country entertainer and television celebrity, and nine mayors of Riverside.

As Riverside’s largest cemetery, Olivewood has served the interment needs of the community for well over a century. The number of interments is over 46,000.

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The records search was performed on July 13, 2017, at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at the University of California Riverside. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) were reviewed.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

LSA completed archival research during the months of July and August 2017. Research methodology focused on the review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the cemetery. Sources included, but were not limited to, online sources, published literature in local and regional history, news articles, historic aerial photographs, and historic maps. Information obtained at the Local History Resource Center in the Riverside Public Library was particularly useful. A complete list of all references is included at the end of this report.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

On July 19, 2017, LSA archaeologist Gini Austerman completed a pedestrian survey of all accessible exposed areas of the impact area. Portions of the property were surveyed in systematic parallel transects spaced by approximately 15 meters (approximately 30 feet), where possible. Special attention was given to areas of exposed soil for surface artifacts and features and to stratigraphy and rodent burrows for evidence of buried midden. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document—prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities—any cultural resources and thus also to identify any area(s) that might be sensitive for buried cultural resources.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

On July 19, 2017, LSA architectural historian Casey Tibbet conducted the intensive-level survey of the portion of the cemetery south of Central Avenue. During the survey, Ms. Tibbet took photographs of the grounds, buildings, and impact area and made notations regarding the overall design, setting, and integrity of the property. Ms. Tibbet located the Kaneko and Harada burials, which were discussed in previous evaluations, as well as the children's area and numerous markers with Asian writing.

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the EIC indicate that there have been 13 previous cultural resource studies conducted in the records search area, none of which include Olivewood Memorial Park. In addition, EIC data indicate that there are 37 cultural resources within a one-mile radius of Olivewood Memorial Park and one cultural resource within it. The resource within the cemetery is the Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko Family Plot (33-11831). The resources noted within the one-mile radius, outside of the cemetery boundaries, include three commercial properties (33-008227, -011631, and -012840), five public locations (33-009772, -011883, -0118884, -012841, and -021035), and 25 historic residential properties. Three prehistoric Native American resources were also noted within the one-mile radius; these are all bedrock milling features (33-013927, -023875, and -023984).

The HPD included approximately 2,000 historic-period properties within the City of Riverside, many of which fall within the one-mile radius of the cemetery; these resources are too numerous to list.

Table A lists the cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the cemetery that are mapped, documented on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and on file at the EIC. A more detailed discussion of the resource in the cemetery is provided below.

Table A: Cultural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project

Primary #	Site Description
33-008227	6481 McMahon Street; 1945 commercial building
-009642	6338 Brockton Avenue; single-family residence
-009692	Wood Streets District; 1916–1940 single-family residences
-009741	6865 Glacier Street; single-family residence
-009742	6875 Glacier Street; single-family residence
-009772	Victoria Avenue Bridge
-011631	6630–6642 Brockton Avenue; commercial properties
-011822	3375 Arlington Avenue; Shoemaker House built in 1882
-011831	Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko Family Plot in Olivewood Cemetery
-011883	4800 Magnolia Avenue; Riverside City College Quadrangle
-011884	6735 Magnolia Avenue; Palm School built in 1927
-011889	5033–5174 Hallwood Avenue; Rockledge
-012190	2790 Iris Street; single-family residence built in 1928
-012191	195 Date Street; single-family residence built in 1925
-012823	6488/6494 Riverside Avenue; single-family residence built in the 1950s
-012824	6476 Riverside Avenue; apartment complex
-012825	3454 Carlsbad Way; single-family residence built in 1954
-012826	3450 Carlsbad Way; single-family residence built in 1949

Table A: Cultural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project

Primary #	Site Description
-012827	3449 Carlsbad Way; single-family residence built in 1940
-012828	3440 Bonita Avenue; single-family residence built in 1952
-012831	4624 Olivewood Avenue; Leo Klotz House built in 1925
-012834	3164 Date Street; residence built in 1910
-012836	2983 Ivy Street; residence built in 1955
-012837	2998 Ivy Street; residence built in 1945
-012838	6869 Indiana Avenue; residence built in 1951
-012839	6666 Indiana Avenue; structure built in 1927
-012840	6620 Indiana Avenue; warehouse built in 1939
-012841	3439 Arlington Avenue; Tava Lanes Bowling Alley, built in 1955
-012842	3280 Jane Street; residence built in 1953
-012843	3285 Jane Street; single-family residence built in 1952
-013927	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
-014720	Palm Heights Historic District; built between 1923 and 1941
-014882	Pachappa UP; railroad bridge
-021035	Hawarden Drive Alignment
-023875	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
-023984	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
-023986	5800 Hawarden Drive; single-family residence built in 1912

Resource in Olivewood Memorial Park

33-011831

The Historic Resources Inventory form identifies this resource as the Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko Family Plot/Olivewood Cemetery, but its focus is the Kaneko Family Plot, which was documented as part of the Ethnic Minority Cultural Resources Survey. The inventory form indicates the cemetery was founded in 1888 on land that formerly consisted of orange groves. The Kaneko Family Plot was purchased in 1914 and included 12 lots. The following year, five additional lots were purchased as plots for family member use. Mr. Kaneko, who became a citizen of the United States on March 27, 1896, in San Bernardino, is believed to be the first Japanese person in the Inland Empire to be naturalized (Wilson 2011). Mr. Kaneko became a successful business man and prominent citizen of Riverside at the turn of the 20th century (Tanji 1980).

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The history and development of Olivewood Memorial Park was discussed in the Cultural Setting section of this report. Based on that history, the following historic themes relevant to the cemetery were identified: evolution and development of burials and cemeteries; architect Henry L.A. Jekel; and ethnic heritage. These are discussed below.

Evolution and Development of Burials and Cemeteries

The following, which was adapted from various sources including National Register Bulletin 41, was excerpted from a previous LSA report except where noted.

“The earliest Anglo-American burials were typically located in pastoral areas, on family property, which allowed for the maintenance and upkeep of the grounds. Later, this early form of burial was problematic, as gravestones were often mislabeled or not labeled at all, resulting in accidental excavations of old burials. Early urban graveyards were typically located within churchyards at or near the center of a town following a practice that dated back to early England. As time progressed, the absence of planning and maintenance in the early cemeteries led to extensive overcrowding and health hazards. Disease such as typhus, yellow fever, and influenza ran rampant, prompting changes in the cemetery’s design in urban areas. These early cemeteries were typically square in plan, featuring straight roads that conformed to the typical early urban planning methodology of dividing a city into sections and blocks.

By the 1830s, the Rural Cemetery movement emerged and became the answer to America’s cemetery problem. Garden cemeteries replaced the graveyards of the past by promoting cemeteries as peaceful gardens surrounded by nature. Inspired by European symbols of art, romance, nature, and a melancholy view of death, these cemeteries were typically located on elevated landscapes on the fringes of cities. This new form of cemetery was first to utilize the nascent concepts of landscape architecture. Cemetery features, including roads, gates, monuments, and grave markers were designed to complement the natural landscape. Patrons were free to customize and adorn their family plots as elaborately as they wanted. Tombstones became works of art, as masons and sculptors created elaborate memorials to the deceased with stone and marble. Rural cemeteries came to be viewed as public parks, a place to have a pleasant stroll and to admire for its solace and beauty. So influential were the rural cemeteries, they stimulated the public parks “City Beautiful” movement and the further development of landscape architecture as a profession.

[City Cemetery (now Evergreen Memorial Park), Riverside’s earliest cemetery (1872), exhibits some of the characteristics of these early cemeteries. It originally consisted of one block on a higher elevation at the edge of the original mile-square townsite. The cemetery includes elaborate headstones and monuments and a curvilinear pathway. Grave sites were maintained, or not, by relatives and friends. Less than 10 years after its establishment, the community began decrying the condition, location, and small size of the cemetery (Freeman 2013).]

Lawn Cemetery (1880–1930). The influence of the rural cemetery and landscape architecture movements forever changed the appearance of America’s cemeteries. By the late 19th century, the lawn cemetery had become the prevailing style in cemetery design. While the rural cemetery emphasized the spirit of individuality and expression, the lawn cemetery favored more structure. Strongly influenced by landscape design, the lawn cemetery featured dramatic green landscapes, lightly scattered with maintained trees, shrubs, and small plantings. Cemetery plots were laid out in uniform rows, and grave art was limited to more modest granite and bronze headstones and monuments. In addition, the lawn cemetery eliminated many of the ornate accessory features typically associated with rural cemeteries such as metal perimeter gates and other adornments viewed as incompatible with the landscape. The precise layout of the lawn

cemetery was strictly maintained by a system of rules and regulations. Although lawn cemeteries did not capture people's imaginations as the rural cemetery had in the mid-19th century, they did rapidly increase in number and are still considered among the most common kind of cemetery landscape in the United States.

[Olivewood Cemetery (now Olivewood Memorial Park) was established (1888) during this period and its early development incorporated some of the principles of the lawn cemetery. Perrine graded the land, creating a gently sloping park-like setting (Freeman 2013). He planted trees, shrubs, and grass, and constructed meandering pathways with stone curbs (Ibid.). In the older sections there are large granite headstones and monuments, as well as family vaults, and the grave sites are generally laid out in orderly rows.]

Memorial Park Cemetery (1917–Present). The memorial park cemetery emerged in the early 20th century as a deliberate shift away from the rural cemetery's clutter of individualized graves, and a step beyond the lawn cemetery to eliminate headstones entirely. The keynotes of memorial park planning were natural beauty and economy, resulting in cemeteries that were comprehensively designed and managed by full-time professionals. Whether the sponsoring institution was a business venture or non-profit institution, the ideal was to extend perpetual care to every lot and grave. The memorial park's landscape, which was carefully designed to "enhance" a site's natural beauty, was characterized by memorial tablets flush with the ground and the elimination of plot-defining barriers" (Sorrell, Carmack, and Lawson 2006:7–9).

As it expanded, Olivewood followed the prevailing trends and adopted flat markers flush with the ground and perpetual, professional care. This shift from the lawn cemetery to the memorial park cemetery is evident to a degree in the acres south of Central Avenue. In this part of the cemetery, areas that developed later incorporate the flush grave markers as do the spaces where original roads were converted to accommodate more burial sites. However, these acres are not truly representative of either the lawn or memorial park cemetery types. The acreage north of Central Avenue, which was developed in 1969–1971, is a modest, modern example of a typical memorial park cemetery.

Architect Henry L.A. Jekel

Except where noted, the following information about Henry L.A. Jekel was adapted from information provided by H. Vincent Moses, PhD, Vincate & Associates, in August 2017. Dr. Moses and Cate Whitmore have a book pending (due end of 2017) titled *Henry L. A. Jekel: Eastern Skyscrapers and the California Style, 1895–1950*.

Henry L.A. Jekel was born in 1876 and grew up on the waterfront of Buffalo, New York. His father owned and operated a three-story boarding house with storefronts along Genesee Street. Jekel attended Buffalo public schools, including Buffalo Central High School, and had tutors for math and music on the side. He was reportedly something of a math prodigy and a talented musician, mastering a brass instrument and training his fine tenor voice. One of 10 children, he was the son of German Ashkenazim immigrants by way of Canada, who raised their family adjacent to the infamous Erie Canal District.

Jekel entered an apprenticeship with noted Buffalo architect John Coxhead straight out of high school. By 1895, he hung up his own shingle as an architect. Just four years later in 1899, he had formed (with a syndicate of New York city capitalists) H.L.A. Jekel, Co., Architects and headed off to Philadelphia where his firm designed and built the first steel-frame skyscraper in that city, the 17-story Pennsylvania Building (circa 1902, now listed in the National Register). In 1907, Jekel built the first steel-frame skyscraper in Washington, D.C., the nine-story Westory Building (now listed in the National Register). Both these and other skyscrapers of his were designed and built in the Beaux-Arts classical style promulgated by Daniel Burnham, who spearheaded the so-called Chicago School of skyscraper design.

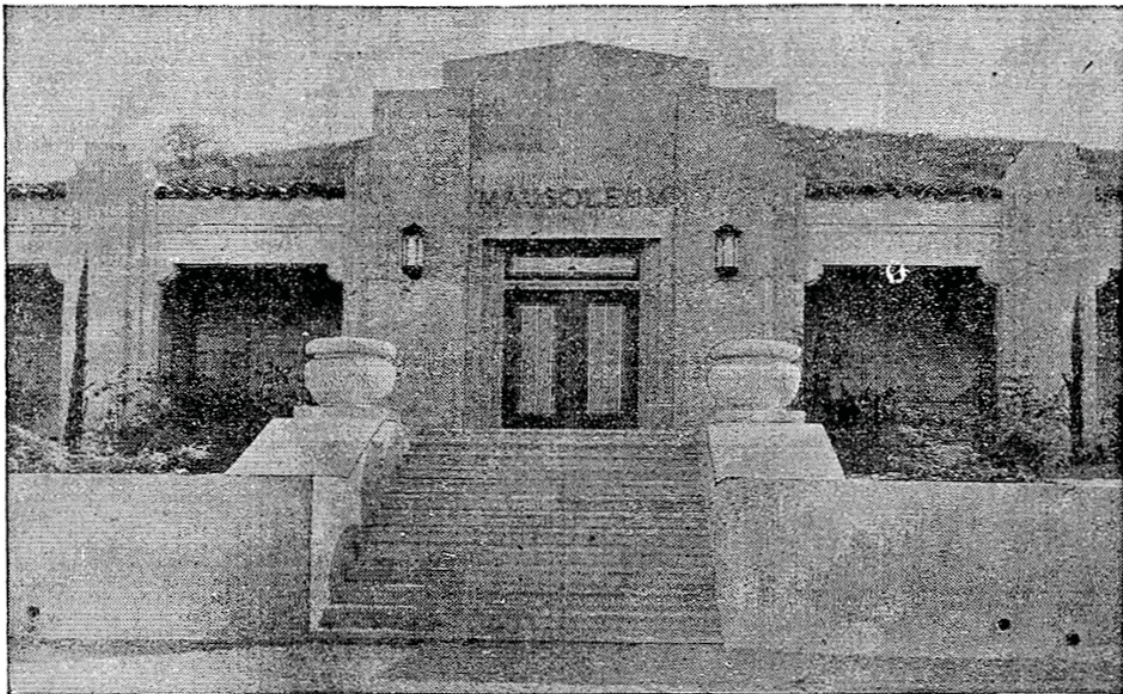
Jekel came to Riverside in 1909–1913, and worked for architect S.L. Pillar on houses and the Carnegie Library in Arlington, as well as projects in the town of Hemet (circa 1911–12). He also worked for Myron Hunt as engineer for the precedent-setting Spanish Renaissance style First Congregational Church of Riverside, handling the engineering of the tower and the Churrigueresque detail for the renowned architect (1911–1913). Jekel engineered the Estudillo House for Pillar, built by Austin A. Gamble in 1911, now a City of Riverside Landmark. In 1915, an Egyptian Revival style mausoleum and a small office building, both designed by Jekel, were built at Evergreen (City of Riverside n.d.). It was about this same time that a mausoleum was also proposed at Olivewood; however, it was not built until 1930 (Figures 4 through 6).

Prior to designing the Olivewood mausoleum, Jekel toured southern California studying mausoleums, including the latest sanitary engineering and construction methods (*Daily Press* 1930). The Olivewood mausoleum cost \$25,000 to build and rests on a natural foundation of solid granite (Figure 4). Jekel's Art Deco design uses reinforced slip-form poured concrete, which was one of his preferred construction methods for so-called fireproof structures. The chapel, columbarium, and hallways are set with colorful Moroccan encaustic tile, bronze fixtures, art glass windows, and original furniture. The crypts are clad in Travertine, with bronze name plates and pulls.

From 1922 through his death in 1960, Jekel and his wife Amanda lived in Riverside, where he opened the Henry L.A. Jekel Studio of Architecture at his residence on Magnolia Avenue in the Wood Streets. During his tenure in Riverside, he designed more than 70 homes and many commercial buildings and public works projects. The City of Riverside's historic property database includes 22 buildings designed by Jekel that have been previously documented and/or evaluated. Of those, 15 are historically significant either individually or as contributors to a historic district or neighborhood conservation area. The Olivewood mausoleum is not included in this list.

According to Dr. Moses, Jekel's best known works in Riverside may be Benedict Castle (Landmark 13) and the James Complex at California Baptist University, originally designed for The Neighbors of Woodcraft as a retirement home (eligible for listing in the National Register). Other well-known homes he designed include the Spanish Colonial Revival Krinard residence on Victoria Hill and the Hammer house on Prospect, both of which are eligible for listing in the National Register according to the City's online database. Dr. Moses reports that Jekel was a master of the so-called California Style of the 1920s, especially Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings.

Jekel died in 1960 and he and his wife are interred at Olivewood in the Art Deco mausoleum he designed.



Entrance

New Olivewood Mausoleum

Central Avenue, between Magnolia and Victoria
Just Completed by

OLIVEWOOD CEMETERY

This beautiful structure erected at a cost of \$25,000 is located in an imposing position on the hillside overlooking beautiful Olivewood Cemetery and surrounding vistas. It is constructed of reinforced concrete throughout and rests on a natural foundation of solid granite. It is 168 feet long and contains a beautiful chapel, a columbarium room and 176 crypts. Every crypt will be equipped with a Sander's ventilation system insuring perfect sanitation.

The mausoleum has been built under the management of the three trustees, C. L. McFarland, F. W. Twogood and Theodore D. Hurd, and supervision of the architect, Henry L. A. Jekel. All profits accruing from the sale of crypts will be used for perpetual care of the mausoleum and improvement of the cemetery.

A beautiful scenic drive leading to the mausoleum in the cemetery has also just been completed and will be open to the public at all times.

Figure 4: Undated Announcement for the New Olivewood Mausoleum.
Source: H. Vincent Moses, PhD



Figure 5: Drawing of the Olivewood Mausoleum by Jelke
Source: H. Vincent Moses, PhD



Figure 6: Mausoleum in the 1930s.
Source: Olivewood Memorial Park archives.

Ethnic Heritage

Olivewood Memorial Cemetery was documented and evaluated in 2011 by the University of California, Riverside (UCR) and in August 2016 by Historic Resources Group (HRG). Both of these studies focused on the theme of Ethnic Heritage and both made the determination that Olivewood

is historically significant under the local ordinance as it relates to this theme for its associations with Asians and Asian-Americans in the local community.

In summary, the 2011 UCR evaluation includes a detailed description of the property south of Central Avenue, a detailed construction history, and a lengthy significance discussion that focuses primarily on Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko and Jukichi Harada (Wilson 2011). The period of significance is 1897 to 1947. A status code of 5S2 (individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation) was assigned to the property as a result of that evaluation. In 2016, HRG evaluated the cemetery under the Burial Places, Culture and Institutions sub-theme as part of the City of Riverside, Chinese Americans in Riverside, 1878–1975 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). According to that documentation, until the early 20th century, the cemetery was segregated and portions of the grounds were allocated for Chinese and Japanese burials as well as those of Riverside’s indigent population. Although many of those graves are unmarked, numerous headstones dating from the 1880s to the 1930s provide names and information written in the native languages of those interred. Some of the remains were later disinterred and returned to China, but in recent years a practice has been relaunched by Riverside’s Chinese-American residents on ‘Ancestor’s Day’ in March of placing porcelain bowls of rice and roasted chicken before the graves. This practice was reported in the late 1940s by local Riverside historian, Harry Lawton (Lazzaretto and Goers 2016 [entire paragraph]). HRG evaluated the cemetery as eligible for designation under the local ordinance for its association with Chinese and Chinese-Americans in Riverside.

Both of these determinations of significance apply to the Asian and Asian-American burials in the original cemetery acreage, which are predominantly located in the northwestern quadrant of the land south of Central Avenue (Sections C, D, E, and L).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The field survey revealed that the entire impact area was completely covered with asphalt or tall dried grasses (Figures 7 through 9). The ground surface visibility was completely obscured. The survey focused on areas of exposed bedrock located on the slope. The angle of slope was too extreme to allow for systematic transects; therefore, pedestrian coverage of the hill was limited to approximately 25 percent.

A slab of degrading concrete was noted near the northern boundary of the impact area, adjacent to the cemetery road. This slab is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 50 by 15 feet. No artifacts were noted in association with this feature nor were any located within the impact area. Several outcroppings of severely degraded granitic boulders were found on the slope; these boulders were checked for the presence milling features as well as artifacts, but none was found.



Figure 7: Site Overview Facing Northwest (7/19/17)



Figure 8: View of the Proposed Impact Area. View to the southwest (7/19/17).



Figure 9: View of the East End of the Proposed Impact Area. View to the west (7/19/17).

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

As a result of the field survey, two historic-period buildings were identified in the area surveyed. These are the 1923 Spanish Eclectic style office building and the 1930/1959 Art Deco mausoleum (Figures 10 and 11). In addition, some of the original stone curbs were observed in various locations and a number of historic-period markers, headstones, vaults, etc. were also noted (Figures 12 through 20). These features are discussed in more detail below.

Office Building

The one-story altered Spanish Eclectic office building is situated south of Central Avenue on the east side of the main entrance (Figure 10). It is irregular in plan and surmounted by a moderately-pitched gable roof sheathed with clay tile and has no eaves. The exterior walls are covered with modern stucco. The west-facing asymmetrical façade includes modern windows and a wooden door with a pent roof supported by wood braces. The other elevations include modern windows and doors (Figure 11). A carport is located on the southeast side of the building. The building has sustained alterations (windows, doors, stucco, and additions), which have compromised its historic character.



Figure 10: Office building. West (façade) and south elevations and carport. View to the northeast (7/19/17).



Figure 11: Office building. Carport and east and north elevations. View to the southwest (7/19/17).

Mausoleum

The Art Deco style mausoleum is situated in the southern part of the cemetery on a hillside and faces northwest overlooking the cemetery (Figures 12 through 20). According to news articles, the building rests on a natural solid granite foundation and is constructed of reinforced concrete. The mausoleum is surmounted by a very low-pitched, side-gable roof sheathed with red tile and has no eaves. The exterior wall surface is smooth. The northwest-facing façade features articulated, stepped pillars that pierce the roof at regular intervals creating an arcade with 18 flat-arched openings (12 in the original building and 6 in the addition). The main entrance is defined by wide, stepped piers spanned by a taller articulated parapet. A later alteration, consisting of two painted brick piers supporting a red tile pent roof with exposed rafter tails, created a covered entry area. The entry is accessed by concrete steps flanked by low, wide walls topped with two, original, large

concrete landscape pots and non-original metal railings. The primary doors are made of wood-framed art glass set below a wood-framed transom. Each end of the original building is accented by a shorter version of the entry parapet.

The 1959 addition, which matches the original building in design, scale, massing, and materials is located at the northeast end of the original building, but is set farther north (toward the cemetery). The extension of the primary entry, which projects farther north than the mausoleum addition, may have been made at this time in order to ensure the prominence of the entry. The mausoleum addition, which shares a continuous walkway with the original building, can also be accessed from the northeast end by concrete steps with metal railings.

Other Features

Other noteworthy features of the mausoleum include decorative tile walkways, arched arcade ceilings, Travertine crypts, and art glass in the doors and windows (Figures 21 through 23).

As would be expected, there are numerous historic-period burial markers and head stones and at least one large vault. Although many of the original roadways have been removed to create more burial sites, segments of original curbs can be seen in various locations (Figure 21).



Figure 12: Mausoleum Entrance (7/19/17).



Figure 13: Original Mausoleum. View to the southeast (7/19/17).



Figure 14: Mausoleum Addition. View to the southwest (7/19/17).



Figure 15: Building and Entry Additions. View to the southwest (7/19/17).



Figure 16: Steps leading to Mausoleum Addition. View to the southwest (7/19/17).



Figure 17: Addition Walkway (7/19/17).



Figure 18: Original Walkway and Doors (7/19/17).



Figure 19: Doors with Art Glass (7/19/17).

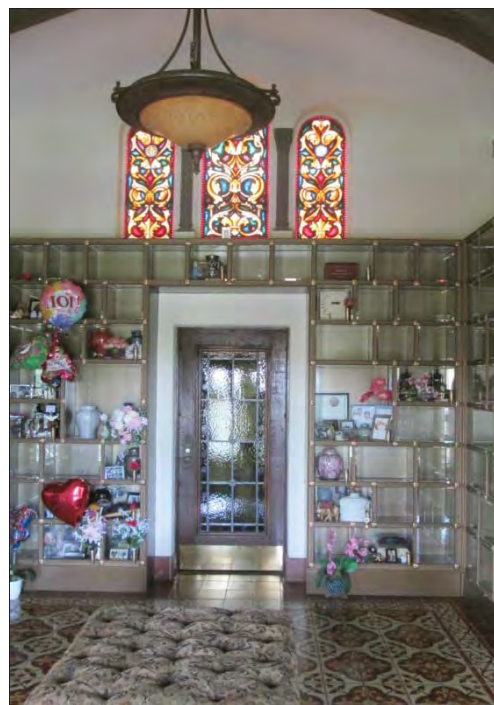


Figure 20: Mausoleum Interior (7/19/17).

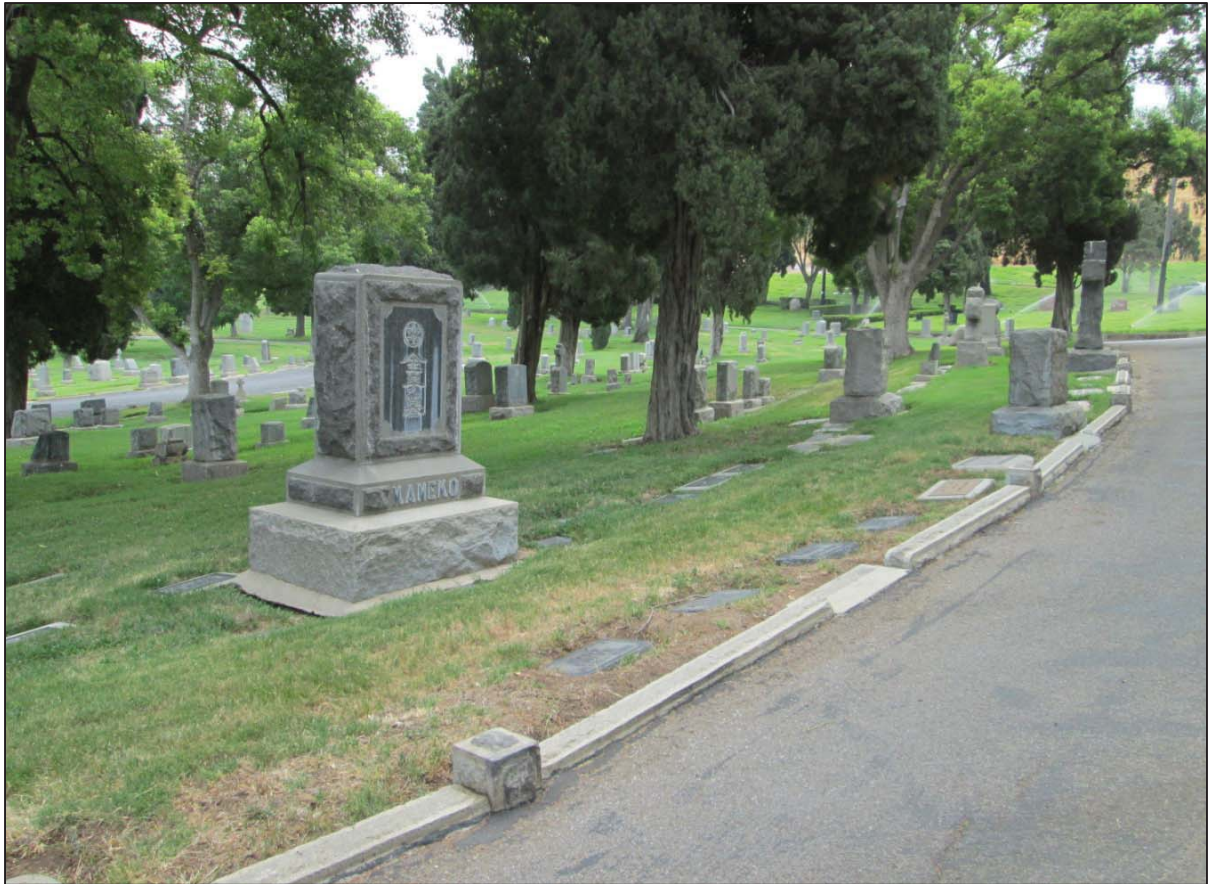


Figure 21: Overview of Older Section. Note historic-period curbs, Kaneko headstone, and markers flush with the ground (7/19/17).



Figure 22: Yamaguchi Marker 1889–1916 (7/19/17).



Figure 23: Dyer Family Vault (7/19/17).

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Based on the research results discussed above, the following sections present the historical significance evaluation for Olivewood Memorial Park and the conclusion on whether it qualifies as a “historical resource” as defined by CEQA or a “historic property” as defined by Section 106 of the federal regulations. As previously discussed, Olivewood was evaluated in 2016 and 2011 as eligible for designation under the local ordinance under the general theme of Ethnic Heritage. Contributing features include the Asian and Asian-American burial sites located predominantly in the northwestern quadrant of the acreage south of Central Avenue (Sections C, D, E, and L). Therefore, the following evaluation focuses on the other contexts identified as part of this study.

DEFINITIONS

CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historical resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to historical resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and *Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register*. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

National Register of Historic Places

A cultural resource is evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register according to four criteria. These criteria generally require that the resource be 50 years of age or older and significant at the local, state, or national level according to one or more of the following:

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history;
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; and/or
- D. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The National Parks Service recognizes that cemeteries and burial places are unique resources that often are profoundly personal and viewed “with a sense of reverence and devout sentiment that can overshadow objective evaluation” (Potter and Boland 1992:7). Therefore, when evaluating these resources under Criteria A, B, or C above, the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C or D, relating to graves and cemeteries, must also be met (*ibid.*). If the cemetery or burial place is evaluated under Criterion D for its information potential, it does not have to meet the requirements for the following criteria considerations:

- **Criterion Consideration C:** A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.
- **Criterion Consideration D:** A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource." Fifty years is used as a general estimate of time needed to develop the perspective to understand the resource's significance (CCR 4852 [d][2]).

Integrity

Both the National Register and the California Register require that a resource possess integrity. Generally, integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance and an association with its period of significance. The aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Which of these factors is most important depends on the particular criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999).

City of Riverside

The City's Cultural Resources Ordinance provides designation criteria for Landmarks, Structures of Merit, Historic Districts, and Points of Cultural Interest, the criteria for which are outlined in Riverside Municipal Code (RMC) §20.50.010. A cultural resource may be determined eligible to be a contributor to a historic district and/or also be individually designated as a Landmark or Structure of Merit. Points of Cultural Interest are recognized, but not designated and are not considered "historical resources" for purposes of CEQA; therefore, the Point of Cultural Interest criteria is not being considered as part of this evaluation.

According to Section 20.50.010(U), “**Landmark** means any Improvement or Natural Feature that is an exceptional example of a historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains a high degree of integrity, and meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City’s cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
2. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
3. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
4. Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual;
5. Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
6. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning, or cultural landscape;
7. Is one of the last remaining examples in the City, region, State, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen; or
8. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

An Improvement or Natural Feature meeting one or more of the above criteria, yet not having the high degree of integrity to qualify as a Landmark, may qualify as a Structure or Resource of Merit.

According to Section 20.50.010(FF), a **Structure of Merit** means any Improvement or Natural Feature which contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains sufficient integrity, and:

1. Has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City
2. Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area;
3. Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
4. A Cultural Resource that could be eligible under Landmark Criteria no longer exhibiting a high level of integrity, however, retaining sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark Criteria;
5. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory; or
6. An improvement or resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for Landmark designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the Landmark criteria to convey cultural resource significance as a Structure or Resource of Merit.

EVALUATION

As previously discussed, the cemetery has been evaluated twice in the past six years and both evaluations determined that it is eligible for designation under the local ordinance under themes related to ethnic heritage. Therefore, this evaluation focuses on other relevant themes as discussed earlier in this report.

The National Register (NR) and California Register (CR) criteria, as well as several of the Local Landmark (LL) criteria are very similar. Therefore, they have been grouped together below under the National Register criteria to avoid redundancy. The remaining local criteria are addressed separately.

NR Criterion A/CR Criterion 1/LL Criteria 2 and 6: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. There is no indication that the cemetery is associated with or representative of events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Olivewood Memorial Cemetery was established in 1888 and was developed in response to the growth of the City of Riverside. However, it was not the city's first cemetery and is not associated with the early exploration or settlement of the area. While Olivewood was the first cemetery in Riverside that was "open to all," it is not clear if that is representative of social evolution or savvy business practices. Certainly discriminatory laws, policies, and attitudes remained in place in daily life and although open to all, the cemetery plots were segregated by ethnicity and/or religion. For these reasons, the cemetery does not appear to be representative of or associated with settlement of the area, an important shift in social mores in the city or larger region, or any other historically important event.

NR Criterion B/CR Criterion 2/LL Criteria 2: It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Although the cemetery was founded by prominent local residents and many prominent people are interred there, with the exception of Jukichi Harada, none appears to be of outstanding importance to the community, State, or nation. With regard to Harada, Criterion Consideration C requires that the persons with which the burial place is associated be of outstanding importance to the community, State, or nation and that there be no other appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life. Because of his landmark California court case, Harada is a figure of great import. However, his Riverside home, which was the subject of the landmark case, still exists, is maintained as a museum, and is a National Historic Landmark. Therefore, his burial place does not appear to meet this criterion.

NR Criterion C/CR Criterion 3/LL Criteria 3, 4 and 5: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The cemetery as a whole does not represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values and is not a particularly noteworthy or intact example of landscape architecture. It does not possess a significant array of features that are clearly identifiable with a specific period in the evolution of cemetery design or that are representative of the common artistic values of a specific period.

Aside from grave markers, monuments, and vaults, the property includes only two historic-period buildings: the 1923 Spanish Eclectic office building and the 1930/1959 Art Deco mausoleum. The office building has sustained alterations (windows, doors, siding, and modern additions) that have compromised its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association. The 1930/1959 Art Deco mausoleum retains a high degree of integrity and is the work of an important creative individual, master architect Henry L.A. Jekel. Therefore, the Art Deco mausoleum appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register and for designation as a local Landmark for its architecture and association with Henry L.A. Jekel.

NR Criterion D/CR Criterion 4/LL Criterion 8: It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation. The property is not an archaeological site and there is no indication that it has the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The following address the remaining City of Riverside Landmark criteria.

Criterion 1: Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history. As discussed earlier in this report, two previous studies have evaluated the cemetery as locally significant for its associations with the ethnic heritage and cultural history of Riverside. Specifically, it was the first ethnically diverse cemetery in Riverside and is the final resting place of many Asians and Asian-Americans who were early Riverside residents including Ulysses S. Kaneko and Jukichi Harada.

Criterion 2: Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history. Refer to the discussions under NR Criterion A/CR Criterion 1/LL Criterion 2 and 6 and NR Criterion B/CR Criterion 2/LL Criterion 2 above.

Criterion 3: Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship. The Art Deco mausoleum is eligible for designation under this criterion. Refer to discussion under NR Criterion C/CR Criterion 3/LL Criteria 3, 4, and 5 above.

Criterion 4: Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual. The Art Deco mausoleum is eligible for designation under this criterion. Refer to discussion under NR Criterion C/CR Criterion 3/LL Criteria 3, 4, and 5 above.

Criterion 5: Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation. The Art Deco mausoleum is eligible for designation under this criterion. Refer to discussion under NR Criterion C/CR Criterion 3/LL Criteria 3, 4, and 5 above.

Criterion 6: Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning, or cultural landscape. Refer to discussion under NR Criterion A/CR Criterion 1/LL Criteria 2 and 6 above.

Criterion 7: Is one of the last remaining examples in the City, region, State, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen. Olivewood Memorial Park is one of several cemeteries in the City. It is not significant under this criterion.

Criterion 8: Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Refer to discussion under NR Criterion D/CR Criterion 4/LL Criterion 8 above.

Because elements of Olivewood Memorial Park are eligible for Landmark designation under criteria 1, 3, 4, and 5, an evaluation under the Structure of Merit criteria, which has lower thresholds for significance, is not necessary.

Summary of Evaluation

The 1930/1959 Art Deco mausoleum is eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register under Criteria C and 3, respectively, and at the local level of significance for its architecture and association with master architect Henry L.A. Jekel. Its period of significance is 1930–1959. The mausoleum is also eligible for designation as a Local Landmark under Criteria 3, 4, and 5. Its character-defining features include the building footprint and Art Deco design elements, the low-pitched side-gable roof, art glass windows, tile walkways, the wood-framed art glass doors, travertine crypts, the concrete steps leading to the main entry, the low walls flanking the steps, and the two larger planter pots atop the low walls; in addition, if they remain, the letters across the original entry spelling out “Mausoleum.”

The Asian and Asian-American burial sites are eligible for designation under Local Landmark Criterion 1 under the theme of Ethnic Heritage. The Ethnic Heritage burial sites, which were evaluated as part of previous studies (2016 and 2011; Attachment A), are predominantly located in the northwestern quadrant of the acreage south of Central Avenue (Sections C, D, E, and L).

IMPACTS ANALYSIS

The preceding evaluation determined that the Art Deco mausoleum within Olivewood Memorial Park is both a “historic property” for purposes of Section 106 and a “historical resource” for purposes of CEQA. In addition, the Asian and Asian-American burial sites located predominantly in the northwest quadrant of the acreage south of Central Avenue (Sections C, D, E, and L) constitute a “historical resource” under the theme of Ethnic Heritage.

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” Because historical resources were identified, the potential project impacts to these resources must be analyzed.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is an expansion of the existing cemetery and includes construction of a new 2,916-square foot mausoleum with 552 crypts, 492 grave sites, and surrounding site improvements consisting of retaining walls, hardscape, and landscaping. The proposed project also includes modifications to the existing access road north of the mausoleum and the construction of a new access road south of the new mausoleum (Figure 24). The new mausoleum will have a covered area extending beyond the front of the lower level crypts with a central stair that leads to an open-air upper level consisting of more crypts, hardscape, and gravesites. The scope of the project also includes modifications to the existing road north of the mausoleum and the construction of a new road running to the south with connections into the existing roadway system. To facilitate construction of the road, the existing cul-de-sac will be removed and the road will extend across a small section of gravesites. It will then curve to the south and loop behind the proposed mausoleum.

The building elevations for the proposed mausoleum depict a north-facing, asymmetrical façade featuring an arcade created by a series of eight small arches on either side of a wider, central arch (17 arches total). The building is surmounted by a low-pitched hipped roof, but the rear level appears to have a flat roof. Retaining walls are proposed to create a level building pad for the mausoleum and switchback ramps provide access to the north side of the mausoleum. The colored elevations indicate the building, retaining walls, and other vertically-oriented hardscape features, such as the ramp walls, will incorporate muted earth tone colors that will allow them to blend with the natural environment (Figure 25).

The impact area is located more than 600 feet from the nearest Ethnic Heritage burial and is adjacent to the Art Deco mausoleum (Figure 26).

PROJECT ANALYSIS

The *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards (SOIS) for the Treatment of Historic Properties* are typically used to analyze project impacts. Projects that meet the SOIS are considered to be mitigated to a

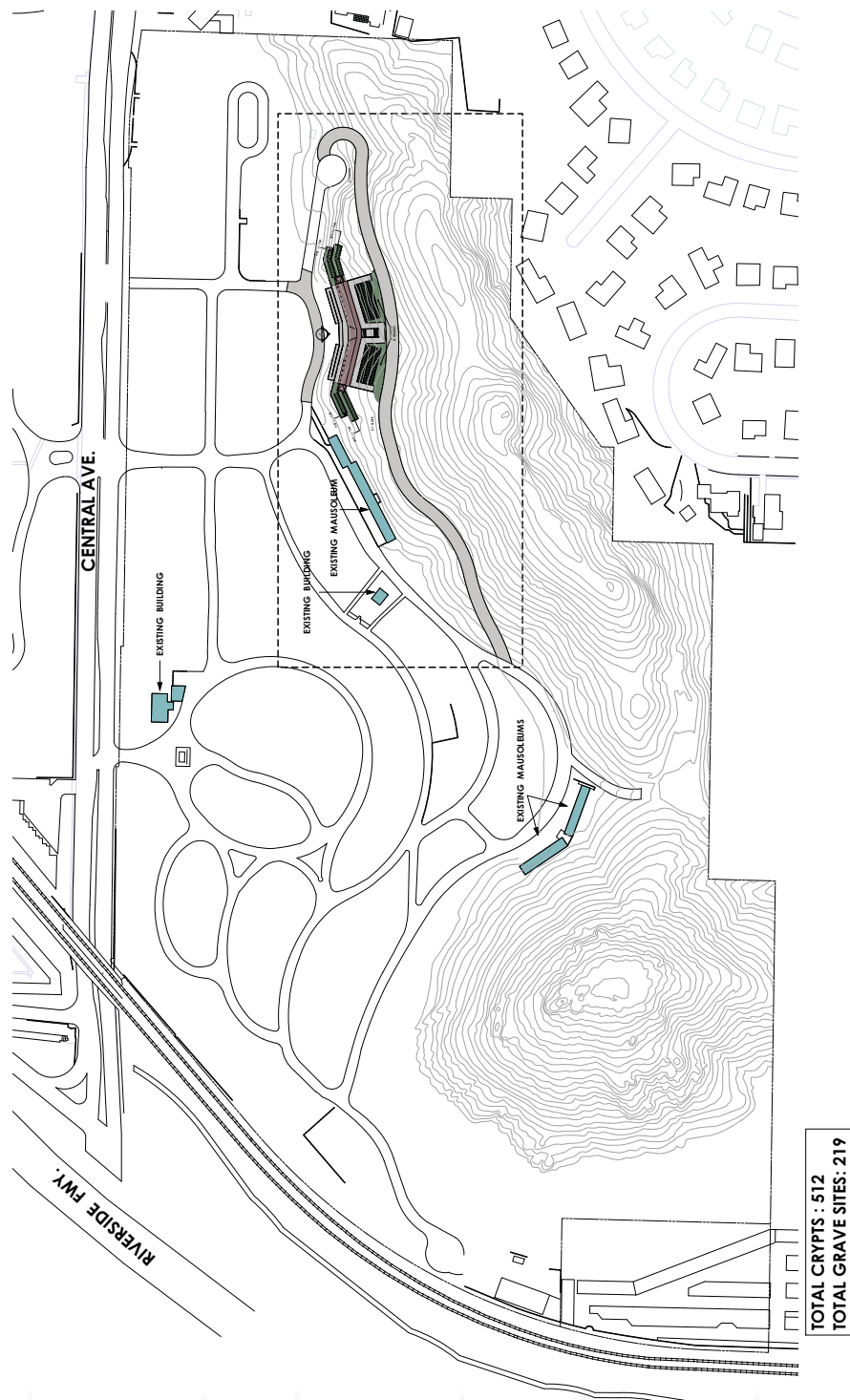


FIGURE 24

LSA

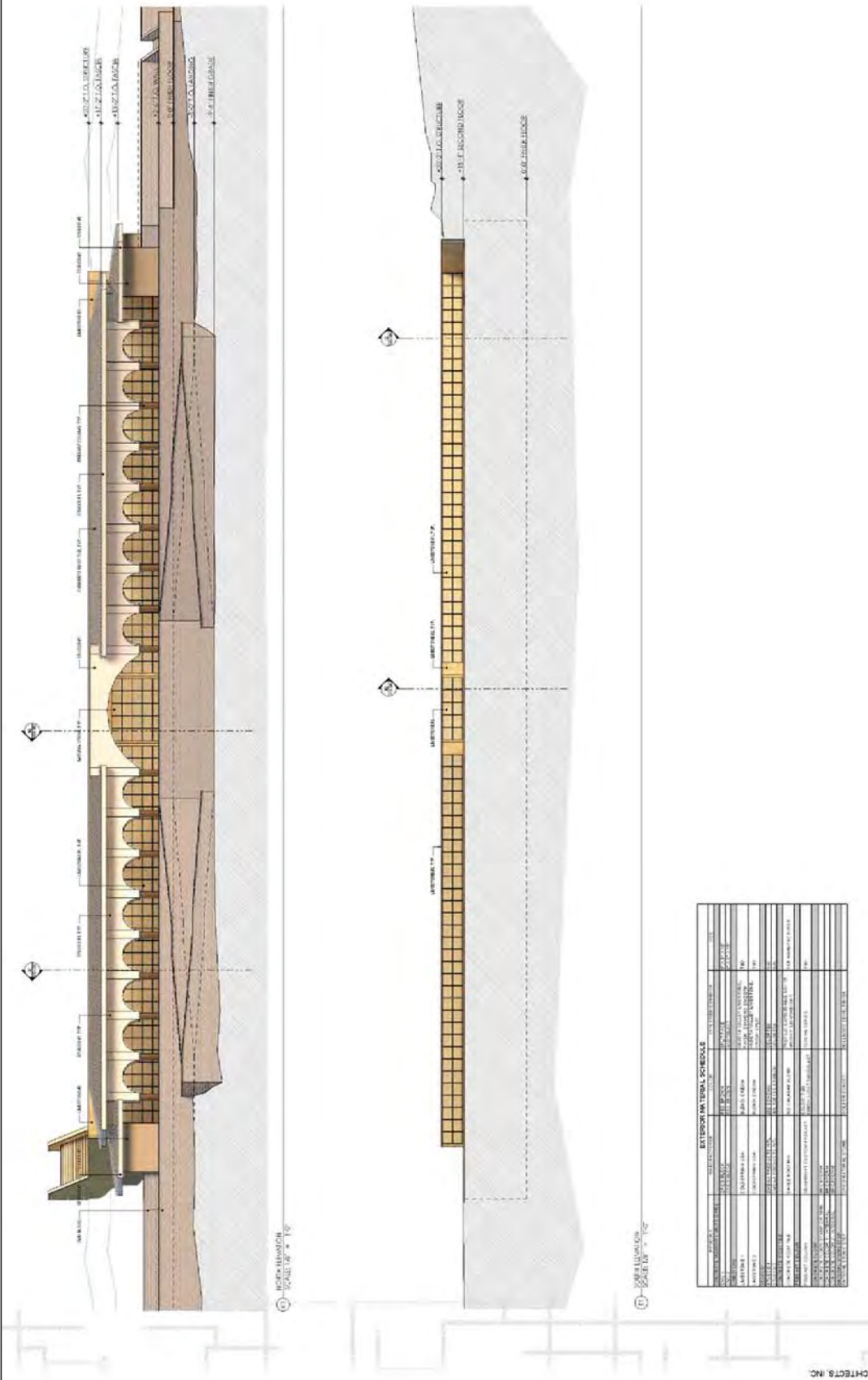
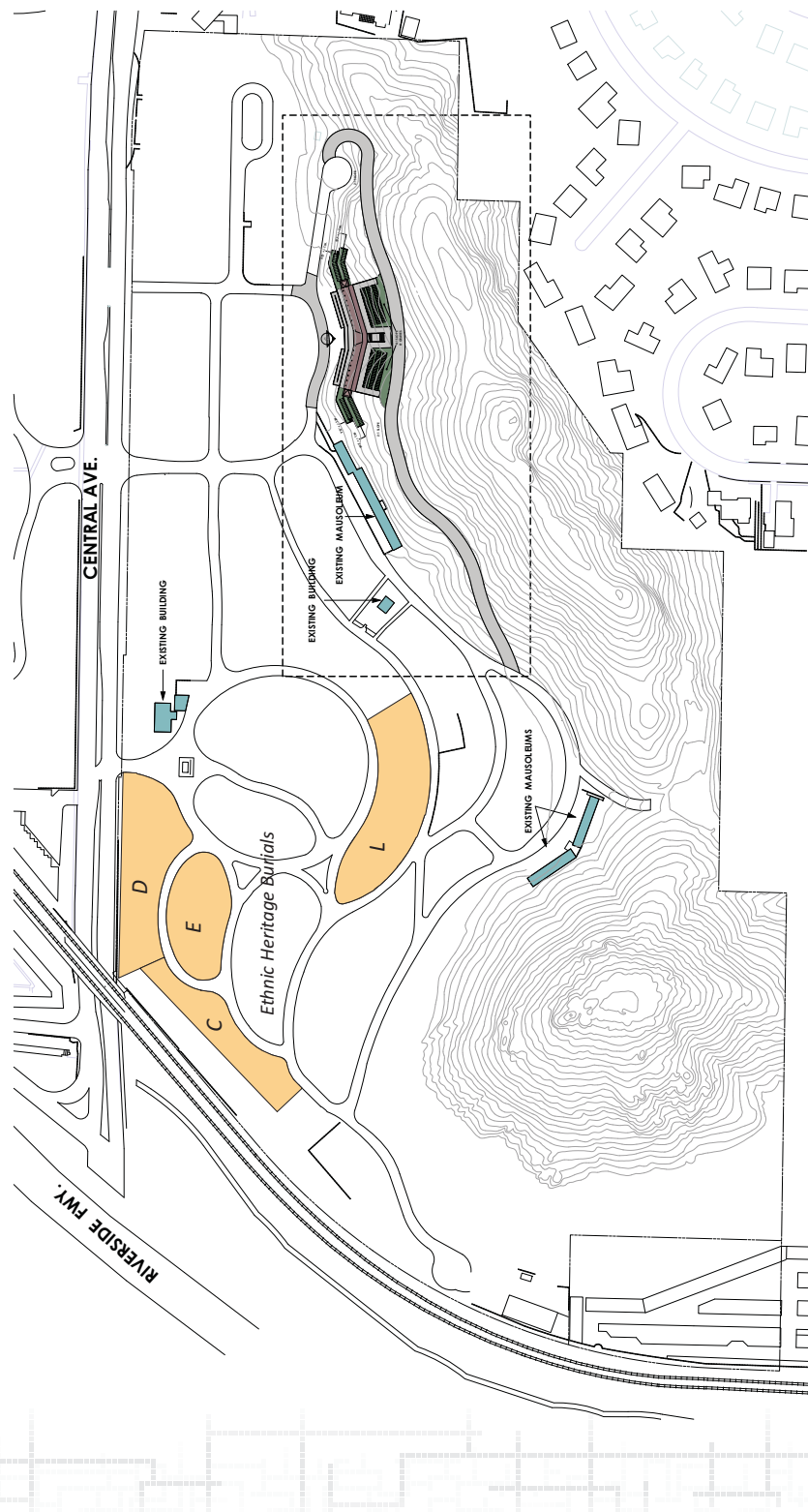


FIGURE 25

Olivewood Memorial Park
Elevations



level that is less than significant. The SOIS are divided into four categories: preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Application of the *Standards* for Rehabilitation is most appropriate for this project.

Standards for Rehabilitation

1. *A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.*

No change in use is proposed for Olivewood Memorial Park. The addition of a new mausoleum and related features is consistent with the historical and current use of the property. Therefore, the project is in compliance with this Standard.

2. *The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*

The historic character of the Ethnic Heritage burials, the closest of which is more than 600 feet from the impact area, will not be changed in any way. Although the Art Deco mausoleum is adjacent to the impact area, it will not be physically affected by the proposed project and none of its character-defining features will be removed or altered. In addition, the hillside behind the mausoleum will be landscaped to prevent erosion and reduce the visual impact of the graded slope. Therefore, the project is in compliance with this Standard.

3. *Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.*

The proposed project will not physically alter the Ethnic Heritage burials or the Art Deco mausoleum. The proposed new construction does not include conjectural features or elements that would create a false sense of historical development. The proposed road will conform to current requirements in terms of design and materials. The design of the proposed mausoleum does not incorporate any Art Deco architectural features and is clearly differentiated from historic-period mausoleum by its design. For these reasons, the project is in compliance with this Standard.

4. *Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*

The cemetery has evolved over time, including reconfiguration of internal roadways and grave sites, expansions into undeveloped areas, and the addition of acreage on the north side of Central Avenue. The proposed project is primarily located in an undeveloped area and the small segment of roadway and small section of grave sites (Section W-4) that will be physically affected date to 1995. Therefore, the project is in compliance with this Standard.

5. *Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.*

Not applicable. No physical changes to either the Ethnic Heritage burials or the Art Deco mausoleum are proposed. Therefore, the project is in compliance with this Standard.

6. *Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.*

Not applicable. No historic features are proposed to be physically affected by the project. Section W-4, which is the small section of grave sites that may be affected by the project, was established in 1995. Therefore, the project is in compliance with this Standard.

7. *Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.*

Not applicable. No chemical or physical treatments such as sandblasting are proposed and no physical impacts to either the Ethnic Heritage burials or the Art Deco mausoleum are proposed. Therefore, the project is in compliance with this Standard.

8. *Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.*

There are no known archaeological resources in the impact area and, based on information included in this report, sensitivity for archaeological resources within the impact area is negligible. Therefore, the project is in compliance with this Standard.

9. *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*

The proposed new construction will not destroy or in any way physically affect either the Ethnic Heritage burials or the Art Deco mausoleum. The proposed new roadway will conform to current requirements in terms of design and materials and will be an extension of the existing modern roadway. It will loop behind the Art Deco mausoleum at an elevation that is approximately 10 feet higher than the Art Deco mausoleum. The resulting slope between the road and the existing mausoleum will be a landscaped 2:1 slope. While this will change the view of the mausoleum from the grave sites below it, the building derives its significance from its architecture and association with Henry L.A. Jekel. Its setting is not one of its primary character-defining features and, therefore, the change to the setting from grading for the road will not result in a substantial adverse change to building's significance.

The proposed new mausoleum is clearly differentiated from the Art Deco mausoleum by its architecture, which does not incorporate any Art Deco references but instead is reminiscent of the design of the two modern mausoleums (1969 and 1987). Because the new mausoleum will be set to the southeast of the Art Deco mausoleum and separated from it by a slight curve in the hillside, it should not visually compete with or detract from the original mausoleum. The new building also appears to be compatible in scale and massing and it does not appear that it will dominate the landscape or be visually intrusive. To further reduce its visual impact, the building, retaining walls, and other vertically-oriented hardscape features, such as the ramp walls, will incorporate muted earth tone colors that will allow them to blend with the natural environment.

10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

The proposed construction will not physically change or affect the Ethnic Heritage burials or the Art Deco mausoleum. However, the new construction will somewhat alter the setting of the Art Deco mausoleum. If the proposed construction is removed in the future, the hillside could be graded in a manner that approximates its existing/natural state, essentially returning the setting to its current condition.

In summary, the proposed project complies with the Standards.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The foregoing report has provided background information on Olivewood Memorial Park, outlined the methods used in the current study, and presented the results of the various avenues of research. As a result of these efforts, it has been determined that the Art Deco mausoleum at Olivewood Memorial Park meets the criteria for listing in the National Register and California Register, as well as the criteria for designation as a Local Landmark. More specifically, it meets National Register and California Register Criteria C/3 for its architecture and as the work of master architect Henry L.A. Jekel. Its period of significance is 1930–1959, the year it was built and the year it was expanded. As previously documented, the Asian and Asian-American burials predominantly located in the northwest quadrant of the acreage south of Central Avenue (Sections C, D, E, F, and L) are eligible for Local Landmark designation under the theme of Ethnic Heritage.

Based on the impacts assessment completed for the project using the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Rehabilitation) the project will not result in any substantial adverse changes to the significance of either the Ethnic Heritage burials or the Art Deco mausoleum.

RECOMMENDED STANDARD CONDITIONS

- If buried cultural materials are encountered during earthmoving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- In the event unanticipated human remains are encountered whose interment has not been documented by Olivewood Memorial Park, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

CONCLUSION

The City may reach a finding of *Less Than Significant Impact* with regard to cultural resources. No other cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless project plans undergo such changes as to include unstudied areas or construction not analyzed in this report.

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APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 1 of 7

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z District

3S/5S2 Mausoleum #1

5S2 Ethnic Heritage Burials

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Olivewood Memorial Park

D1. Historic Name: Olivewood Cemetery

D2. Common Name: Olivewood

***D3. Detailed Description:** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.): Olivewood Memorial Park is situated on the north and south sides of Central Avenue just east of State Route 91. The acreage north of Central Avenue was developed in 1969–1971, but the acreage south of Central Avenue was predominantly developed during the historic-period, beginning in 1888. The south acreage slopes up to the south and includes an altered Spanish Eclectic office (1923), mausoleum #1 (1930 with 1959 addition), a carport (1952), two modern mausoleums (1969 and 1987), paved, curvilinear roads, a few of which have segments of historic-period curbs, at least one family vault, and numerous monuments, headstones, and grave markers. The property also has wrought iron entry gates attached to freestanding brick pillars, an entry statement with signage, landscaping, and a flag pole, cell towers and related equipment buildings, and numerous trees (refer to photographs on pages 2 and 3). The older sections are generally located in the northwest quadrant and feature monuments and headstones. However, when additional space was needed, some of the original roads were filled in to create new burial sites. As a result, markers that are flush with the ground are interspersed with the older headstones. Headstones and markers in the older sections do not appear to have been laid out in a grid (like those in the newer sections) and the markers do not all face the same direction.

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements): The boundary includes all of the property owned by Olivewood Memorial Park.

***D5. Boundary Justification:** Olivewood Memorial Park is a single entity; therefore, all of its property has been included within the boundary.

***D6. Significance: Area:** City of Riverside

Theme and Period of Significance: Evolution and Development of Burials and Cemeteries (1888–1968)

Theme and Period of Significance: Ethnic Heritage (1888–1947)

Theme and Period of Significance: Architecture/Architect (1930–1959)

Applicable Criteria: NA (for district); A (for Ethnic Heritage Burials); C (for Mausoleum #1)

(Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.) *The following has been condensed from the related report. Detailed historical and context information with citations and references can be found in that report.*

Evolution and Development of Burials and Cemeteries. Less than 10 years after the establishment of City Cemetery (now Evergreen Memorial Park), concerns over its size, location, and condition led to efforts to provide a larger second cemetery to serve the community. By the mid-1880s, these efforts were led by local real estate entrepreneur Charles O. Perrine, who acquired 111 acres from the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1885. Two years later, in 1888, Olivewood Cemetery was incorporated. Eschewing the Rural Cemetery design (1830–1880) favored by Evergreen, Perrine instead followed the prevailing trend and incorporated features of the Lawn Cemetery (1880–1930), installing a green landscape lightly scattered with maintained trees, shrubs, and small plantings. As it expanded, Olivewood continued to follow the current trends in cemetery design and adopted perpetual, professional care and the flat markers flush with the ground that are associated with the Memorial Park design trend (1917–Present) and the uncluttered appearance that is one of its hallmarks. As roads were filled in to provide more grave sites, the oldest areas became interspersed with the flush markers, creating a blend of the lawn and memorial park cemetery styles. Throughout the decades, the cemetery has continued to make alterations to the original layout as needed to accommodate demand.

Ethnic Heritage. This context is discussed extensively in the 2011 and 2016 evaluations. Olivewood was the first cemetery in Riverside that was open to all. However, the cemetery was segregated with portions of the grounds allocated for Chinese and Japanese burials as well as those of Riverside's indigent population. As a result, the cemetery includes noteworthy people of various ethnicities. Among the interred are Alice Rowan Johnson, the first "certificated" African-American teacher in California, Jukichi Harada, a Japanese-American activist who challenged discriminatory laws during the 1910s, Moses H. Lerner, a Jewish man who constructed the Lerner building in Riverside, and Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko who is believed to be the first naturalized Japanese person in the Inland Empire. There are over 100 Chinese and Japanese people with headstones dating mostly from the 1880s to the 1930s located in the northwest quadrant of the cemetery.

Architecture/Architect. In 1930, a 176-crypt Art-Deco style structure designed by Riverside resident and master architect Henry L.A. Jekel was built. Jekel came to Riverside in 1909–1913 and worked for architect S.L. Pillar on houses and the Carnegie Library in Arlington, as well as projects in the town of Hemet (circa 1911–12). He also worked for Myron Hunt as engineer for the precedent-setting Spanish Renaissance style First Congregational Church of Riverside, handling the engineering of the tower and the Churrigueresque detail for the renowned architect (1911–1913). Prior to designing the Olivewood mausoleum, Jekel toured southern

See Continuation Sheet

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):
Refer to the related report.

***D8. Evaluator:** Casey Tibbet, M.A. **Date:** August 2017

Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, California 92507

P18-0085, Exhibit 4 - Cultural Resources Assessment

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Olivewood Memorial Park
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: August 2017 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***D6. Significance:** (continued from page 1)

California studying mausoleums, including the latest sanitary engineering and construction methods. The Olivewood mausoleum cost \$25,000 to build and rests on a natural foundation of solid granite. Jekel's Art Deco design uses reinforced slip-form poured concrete, which was one of his preferred construction methods for so-called fireproof structures. The chapel, columbarium, and hallways are set with colorful Moroccan encaustic tile, bronze fixtures, art glass windows, and original furniture. The crypts are clad in Travertine, with bronze name plates and pulls. The mausoleum featured a patented Sanders ventilating system for each crypt for sanitation purposes. The structure was expanded in 1959 to accommodate an additional 80 crypts and the architect himself was interred there in 1960. During his tenure in Riverside, Jekel designed more than 70 homes and many commercial buildings and public works projects. Several of his buildings are either eligible for or listed in the National Register.

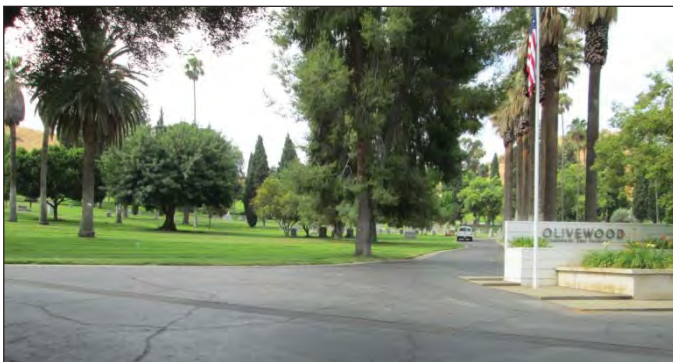
Photographs. All photographs are of the acreage south of Central Avenue and were taken on July 19, 2017. Photographs of the individually evaluated resources are included on the related Primary Records.



Main gate, view to the north



Entry statement, view to the south



Overview from office looking south



Overview of grave sites

See Continuation Sheet

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Olivewood Memorial Park
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: August 2017 X Continuation _____ Update

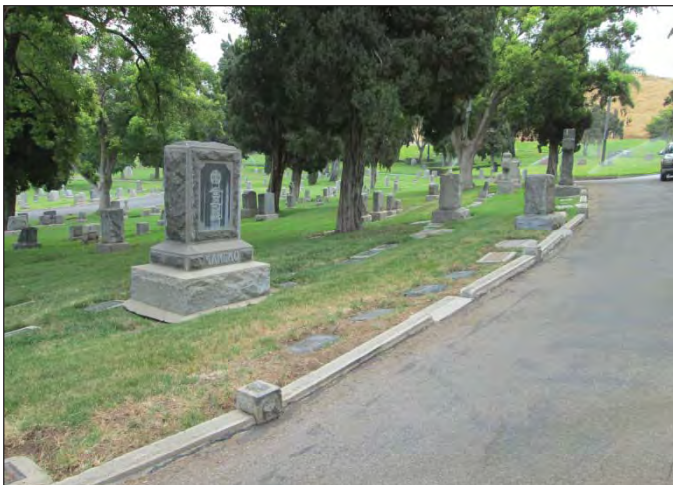
Continued from page 2



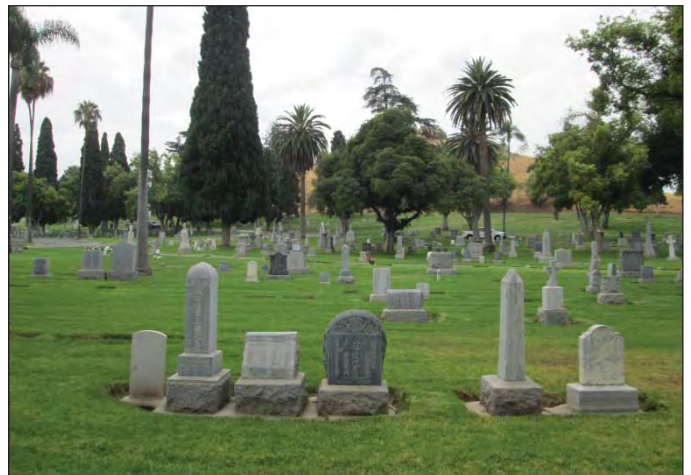
Overview looking southeast toward Mausoleum #1 and the Dyer family vault



Overview looking east from the older section toward the office



Kaneko family plot and historic-period curbs



Overview of older section with headstone with Asian writing in the foreground



Southernmost road looking west toward modern mausoleums

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S/5S2

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 4 of 7 Resource Name or #: Olivewood Memorial Park Mausoleum #1

P1. Other Identifier: Mausoleum #1, Art Deco Mausoleum Jekel Mausoleum

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside and

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Riverside West, CA Date: 1980 T2S: R5W; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 3300 Central Avenue City: Riverside, CA Zip: 92506

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____mE/ _____mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Mausoleum is located just south of Section U in the cemetery acreage on the south side of Central Avenue east of State Route 91.

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

The Art Deco style mausoleum is situated in the southern part of the cemetery on a hillside and faces northwest overlooking the cemetery. According to news articles, the building rests on a natural solid granite foundation and is constructed of reinforced concrete. The mausoleum is surmounted by a very low-pitched, side-gable roof sheathed with red tile and has no eaves. The exterior wall surface is smooth. The northwest-facing façade features articulated, stepped pillars that pierce the roof at regular intervals creating an arcade with 18 flat-arched openings (12 in the original building and 6 in the addition). The main entrance is defined by wide, stepped piers spanned by a taller articulated parapet. A later alteration, consisting of two painted brick piers supporting a red tile pent roof with exposed rafter tails, created a covered entry area. The entry is accessed by concrete steps flanked by low, wide walls topped with two, original, large concrete landscape pots and non-original metal railings. The primary doors are made of wood-framed art glass set below a wood-framed transom. Each end of the original building is accented by a shorter version of the entry parapet. The 1959 addition, which matches the original building in design, scale, massing, and materials is located at the northeast end of the original building, but is set farther north (toward the cemetery). The extension of the primary entry, which projects farther north than the mausoleum addition, may have been made at this time in order to ensure the prominence of the entry. The mausoleum addition, which shares a continuous walkway with the original building, can also be accessed from the northeast end by concrete steps with metal railings.

The mausoleum retains a high degree of integrity, is a good example of the Art Deco style as applied to a mausoleum, and is representative of the work of master architect Henry L.A. Jekel. It is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources at the local level of significance under Criteria C/3, respectively. It is also eligible for designation as a Local Landmark under Local Criteria 3, 4, and 5.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP40-Mausoleum

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Top: façade, view to the southeast; Bottom: Façade, view to the southwest (7/19/17)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1930 (*Daily Press* 1930)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Olivewood Memorial Park
3300 Central Avenue
Riverside, California 92506

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet, M.A.
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

*P9. Date Recorded: July 2017

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive-level CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Assessment, Olivewood Memorial Park, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Prepared by Casey Tibbet, M.A., and Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA. August 2017.

*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):

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 5 of 7

Resource Name or #: Olivewood Memorial Park Office

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: 1980 T2S; R5W; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 3300 Central Avenue

City: Riverside

Zip: 92506

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____ mE/ _____ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) The cemetery office is located south of Central Avenue just east of the main entrance/driveway.

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

The one-story altered Spanish Eclectic office building is situated south of Central Avenue on the east side of the main entrance. It is irregular in plan and surmounted by a moderately-pitched gable roof sheathed with clay tile and has no eaves. The exterior walls are covered with modern stucco. The west-facing asymmetrical façade includes modern windows and a wooden door with a pent roof supported by wood braces. The other elevations include modern windows and doors. A carport is located on the southeast side of the building. The building has sustained alterations (windows, doors, stucco, and additions), which have compromised its historic character. It is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources and is not eligible for designation under the local ordinance.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP40 – Cemetery Office

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Top: façade, view to the northeast; Bottom: east and north elevations, view to the southwest (7/19/17)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1923 (Building permit)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Olivewood Memorial Park
3300 Central Avenue
Riverside, California 92506

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet, M.A.
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

*P9. Date Recorded: July 2017

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive-level CEQA compliance



*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Assessment, Olivewood Memorial Park, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Prepared by Casey Tibbet, M.A., and Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA. June 2018.

*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):

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 5S2

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 6 of 7

Resource Name or #: Ethnic Heritage Burials

P1. Other Identifier: Asian and Asian-American burials

***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:** 1980 **T2S; R5W ; S.B.B.M.**

c. Address: 3300 Central Avenue **City:** Riverside **Zip:** 92506

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____ mE/ _____ mN (G.P.S.)

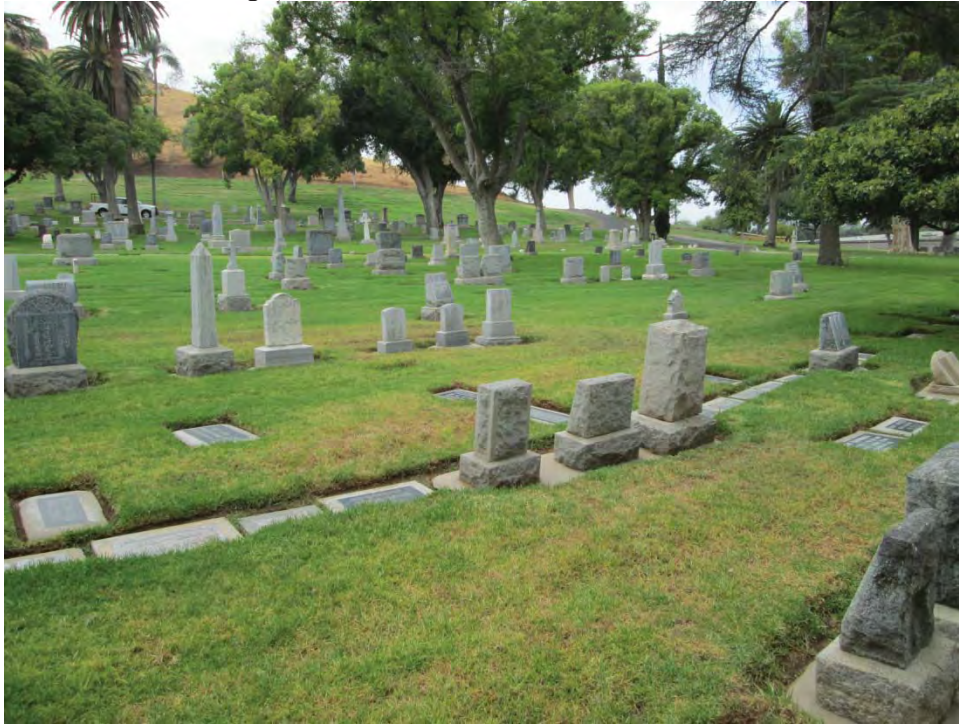
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): These burials are predominantly located in the northwest quadrant of the acreage south of Central Avenue in Sections C, D, E, and L.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Olivewood Memorial Cemetery was documented and evaluated in 2011 by the University of California, Riverside (UCR) and in August 2016 by Historic Resources Group (HRG). Both of these studies focused on the theme of Ethnic Heritage and both made the determination that Olivewood is historically significant under the local ordinance as it relates to this theme for its associations with Asians and Asian-Americans in the local community. Please refer to those DPR forms (attached) for detailed discussions regarding the Ethnic Heritage context and resources.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP40 – Cemetery; HP36 – CH, JA Ethnic Minority Property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of Sections E (foreground) and C, view to the southwest (7/19/17)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Various dates

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Olivewood Memorial Park
3300 Central Avenue
Riverside, California 92506

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet, M.A.
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 2017

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level CEQA compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Assessment, Olivewood Memorial Park, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Prepared by Casey Tibbet, M.A., and Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA. August 2017.

Also see: Department of Parks and Recreation Form for Olivewood Memorial Park. Prepared by Historic Resources Group in conjunction with the City of Riverside, Chinese Americans in Riverside 1878–1975 MPDF, August 2016. On file at the City of Riverside.

Department of Parks and Recreation Form for Olivewood Memorial Park. Prepared by Jenn Wilson for the University of California, Riverside (UCR) in 2011. On file at UCR and the City of Riverside.

***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):

State of California - Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

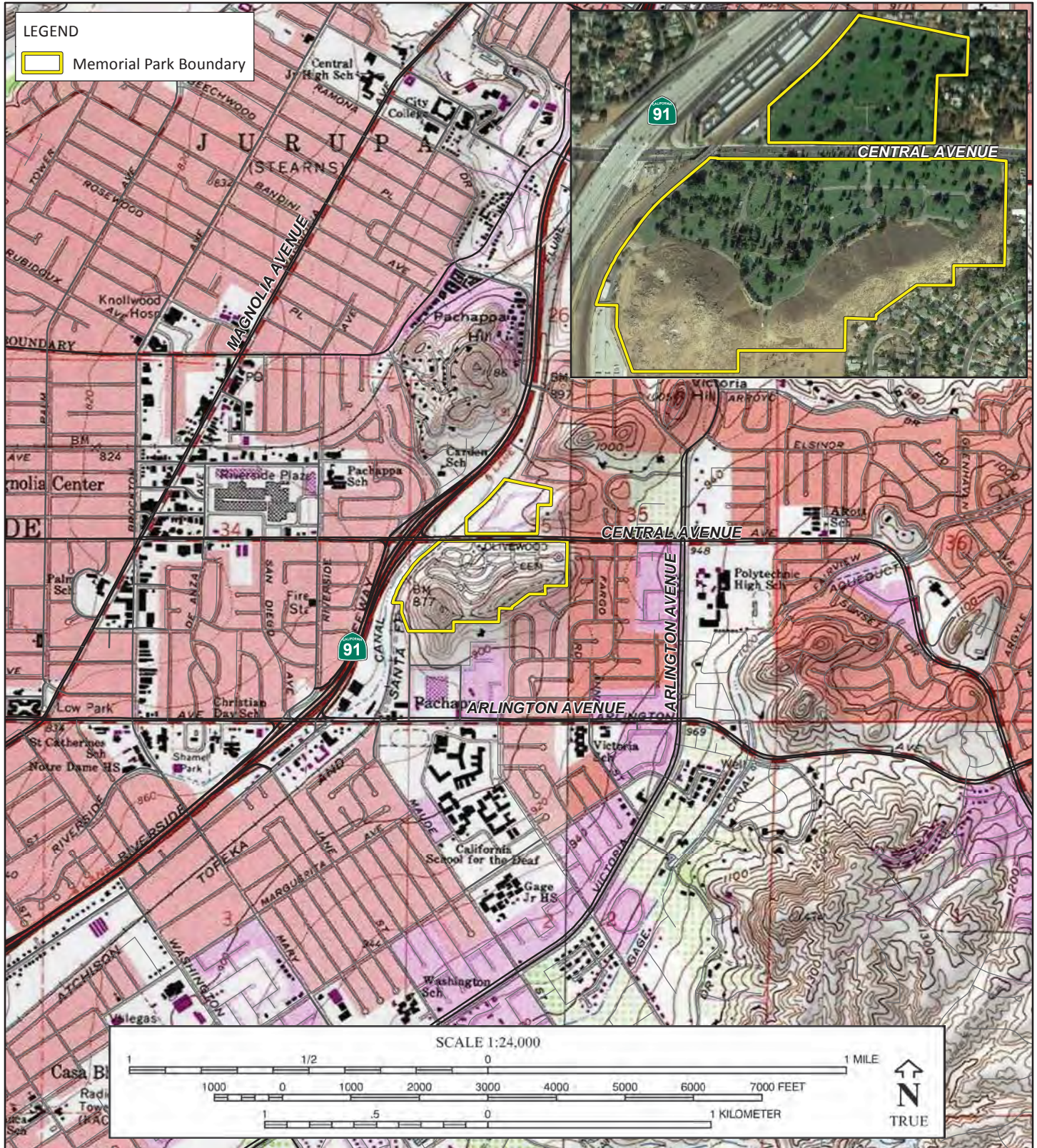
Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Olivewood Memorial Park

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quads, Riverside East & Riverside West; Google Earth *Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1980; 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) 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: 5S2

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 12 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** *a. County Riverside

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 3300 Central Avenue City Riverside Zip 92506

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

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

APN #: 223-150-003; 223-150-004; 223-070-001; 225-350-028-1

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

Please see continuation sheet.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP26, HP40

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

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

Picture from Olivewoodcem.com. This is the entrance into the older, southern region of the cemetery. The fountain, on the right, displaying the cemetery's name, is facing north towards Central Avenue.

P5a.



(Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric Both

Founded: 1888;

Main Office: 1923

*P7. Owner and Address:

Olivewood Cemetery

3300 Central Avenue

Riverside, California 92506

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

Jenn Wilson

University of California Riverside

900 University Avenue

Riverside, CA 92507

*P9. Date Recorded: March 10, 2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Level

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

*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

Page 2 of 12

*NRHP Status Code 5S2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: Olivewood Memorial Park

B3. Original Use: Cemetery

B4. Present Use: Cemetery

*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish and Pueblo Revival

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

Please see continuation form.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features:

Mausoleum, Architect: Jekel, Henry L. A. (1930)

B9a. Architect: Unknwon b. Builder: Slack and Prichard (1980 Survey)

*B10. Significance: Theme Alien Land Law: Citizenship and Land Ownership Area: City of Riverside
Period of Significance 1897-1947 Property Type HP40 Applicable Criteria
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Please see continuation sheet.

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

*B12. References:

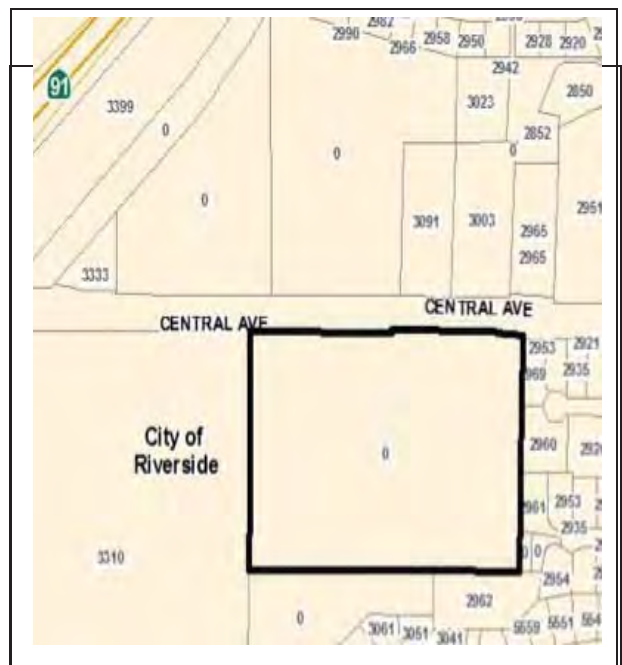
Please see continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Jenn Wilson

*Date of Evaluation: March 10, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cemetery at 3300 Central Avenue

*Recorded by: Jenn Wilson

*Date March 10, 2011 X Continuation Update

***P3a. Description:**

The Olivewood Cemetery, also known as Olivewood Memorial Park, is located along hillsides on either side of Central Avenue, a few hundred feet east of the 91 Freeway. The south side of the cemetery is larger, and older, than its northern counterpart. The main entrance into the museum is located on the south side of Central Avenue, a few hundred feet past the over ramp (train tracks). The entrance road does not display a street sign. There are two large, black iron gates at the entrance, each held up by a red brick pillar. Once facing the front gates, the main office building is located on the immediate left. The office building is one story, and not particularly large in size, resembling that of a Spanish colonial style. It is has a beige stucco exterior with a front gabled, normal pitch roof. The roof consists of red, modern Spanish style, ceramic tiles. The front entrance door faces west, with a small awning of matching red ceramic roofing tiles over the door. To the left of the front the wall sets back about a foot from the front façade, with a dropped roof, and a window in the center of the wall. To the front door's immediate right is a rectangular window. Another attached wall, which sets back further than the façade that the door, on and the left front side of the building, has two rectangular windows and another dropped roof. There are two tall palm trees that stand about a yard or two in front of the left-front portion of the building. There is a large tree in a circular planter, which is encircled by a bush, about a yard or so from the front window to the door's immediate right. There is another large tree and planter identical to the previous one, that stands a few feet from the far right front section of the building. The north side of the building, facing Central Avenue, has one rectangular window located at the center of the wall and a door that is at the far left side corner. The south side of the building has a carport that stretches the length of the building. The back of the building, facing east, has two doors.

Once through the front gates, a large, rectangular, concrete block fountain stands at the center of the unmarked road. It is about five feet high, and bares the cemetery's name in black lettering. There is a planter that stands at about three feet high, that is butts up to the front of the fountain. A flag pole stands to the left of the fountain, an a tree—medium in height, but branches stretch out wide—to the right of the fountain. Grave markers begin at the front gate and continue up the cemetery, which is on an inclined hill. The grave markers at the front right of the entrance (lot D) are primarily that of Hispanic descent.

At the fountain, the road diverges to the left, right, and straight once one makes their way around the fountain. The three roads each diverge again into narrow, curvy paved paths throughout the site. The paths are lined with a variety of large trees, including various palm trees, and what seem to be conifers, elms, sycamores, and maple trees. These trees are also present sporadically throughout the cemetery, with a larger concentration of them in the southern, right-hand section (west). This section of the cemetery is the oldest of the site and is the section I will focus on.

Graves in this older region do not seem to have been plotted on a grid, as many of the markers seem to be placed randomly, and they do not all face the same direction. It is in this region that many upright tombstones and monuments, primarily in lots E and F. The lowest portion of this section (north), lots D, A, and C, contain grave markers that are primarily flush to the ground. Lot D begins at the right-hand side of the entrance and runs alongside Central Avenue up to the train tracks. As stated before, the majority of the left half portion of lot D's grave markers are of Hispanic descent. The middle section of lot D contains a few Japanese, and the right portion contains a mixture of, presumably, African American, Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese and Hispanic names. The end of lot D marks the lower right-hand corner of the northern portion of the cemetery. Here, lot A runs perpendicular to Central Avenue, at a diagonal angle, butting up alongside the train tracks. A retaining wall, with a chain link fence on top of the wall, separates the site from the tracks, with the tracks about 10 feet above the cemetery grounds. When facing south, directly above lot A is lot C, which runs along A, and beyond, parallel with the train tracks.

A narrow road separates lots D and C from lot E. This section contains a great number of early Japanese immigrants. There are monuments, upright grave markers, and flat grave markers. Many of the grave markers of those of Japanese ancestry display engravings of Japanese characters. It is in this section that is the final resting place of many members of the Harada family, including: Tadao Harada, Jukichi Harada, and Ken Harada. Daughter, Sumi Harada's, grave is about 20 feet south of the Harada family plot. Another narrow road separates lot E from lot F, which also contains many upright grave markers and monuments. To the left of lot F is a small region that is dedicated to children. There are various statues of animals, including a deer, turtle, giraffe, and two long-eared rabbits holding up a tiny bench to sit on. There is a long, white stone dragon along the edge of east portion of the lot. In the center of the children's lot, there is a small, bronze statue of a woman sitting on a bench with a young boy, dog, and bird.

Page 4 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cemetery at 3300 Central Avenue

*Recorded by: Jenn Wilson

*Date March 10, 2011 X Continuation Update

***P3a. Description continued:**

She has her arm around the boy and appears to be comforting him. To the right of this statue is another bronze statue of similar size of a young girl and boy on a seesaw. All of the statues are at ground level.

Southeast of lot F, separated again by another narrow road, is lot L. The Kaneko's family plots lay in this section. They have a five-foot granite monument, bearing the family name, with family member's grave markers encircling it.

Two lots south of lot L, at the top of the incline, stand two mausoleums, facing north. The buildings mark the southern boundary of the cemetery and are at the base of a steep hill. Atop the large hill behind the mausoleums are large boulders. The mausoleum on the right (west) is long and rectangular. The long side of the building, which is the front, faces north. It is lined with white iron fencing. The exterior walls are beige in color and are stucco. Concrete steps lead to the entrance. There are four large, open archways along the front. The flat roof comes out to the archways, creating covered area between the entrance and the wall containing the crypts. The roof comes down on the right-facing side of the mausoleum, and is red, modern Spanish ceramic tile. The mausoleum is similar in size and construction to the mausoleum to its right, however is white in color, does not have a noticeable roof on its side, and does not have iron fencing along the front. Between the two mausoleums is an area that is set back, but is connected to both mausoleums by two side walls that butt up against either mausoleum, and a longer wall that connects the two sides. The walls are dark and glossy, and contain crypts. There is a large, concrete bench directly in the center of this area.

Following the road outside the two mausoleums to the east, more than half through the southern half of the cemetery, is the largest mausoleum. A tall stucco wall, with white iron fencing atop it, encloses the front of the building. A wide, concrete stairway, with railing on either side, leads up to the entrance. Oversized pots, with plants in each, rest on either side at the top of the stairs, on walls that run parallel with the staircase. The building is reflective of the pueblo revival style. The front façade has no visible roof, but is very tall and has a low-pitched peak in the center. There is a awning in the front, with red modern Spanish ceramic tile. The awning roof shows exposed wooden beams, which are supported by brick pillars on either side. Two wooden doors, with large glass panes in the middle of each door, lead inside into the structure. The mausoleum has two long wings on either side. The wings are long, rectangular shaped, and have side gabled roofs with red, modern Spanish, ceramic tile. The roofs extend out past the outer crypt wall to a front stucco wall with arched openings, creating a patio.

The eastern portion of the southern half of the cemetery looks similar to its western counterpart, but does not contain upright monuments or grave markers, and has a few less trees. The newer, northern half of the cemetery, on the opposite side of Central Avenue, is predominately flat, grassy land, with grave markers that lay flush to the ground, and has significantly fewer trees than the southern half of the cemetery across the street. It is also considerably smaller in size than its southern counterpart. It has a couple of paved, windy paths throughout.

***B6. Construction history:**

1888- Founded.

1923- New building- use of building: office

Value of job: \$2,650

1930- New building: Mausoleum

Value of job: \$25,000

1939- Frame garage

Value of job: \$100

1941- Inspection of building, states OK.

1950- Plumbing: 1 toilet, 1 lavatory, 2 showers.

1950- Added to office, restrooms, and tool room

Value of job: \$6,000

1952- New structure: carport.

Value of job: \$1,000

Page 5 of 10

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cemetery at 3300 Central Avenue

*Recorded by: Jenn Wilson

*Date March 10, 2011 X Continuation Update

***B6. Construction history continued:**

1956- Building used for entrance development,
Value of job: \$6,000
1958- New building: Mausoleum, 1090 sqft., Next to sidewalk says, "Move 165'", and next to "curb and gutter" says "existing."
Value of job: \$20,000
1964- Addition: 502 sqft.,
Value of job: \$20,000
1964- Unclear as to what permit for. Does say "ground floor area: 502," and states that improvements must be made on septic tank. May be related to previous listed permit above.
Value of job: \$20,000
1969- New building: Mausoleum 1832 sqft.
1969- New building: site area: 75' all around; floor and reef area both 1862 (sqft?)
1970- New building, illegible: "Description of work:" II New Con??ts block, retaining wall size 675 x 750, ? fence wall- ?rock
Value of job: \$12,000
1970- New construction: illegible: "Above ground fuel structure tank"
1975- New building: 3 cesspools, 1 septic tank
Value of job: \$28.00
1975- Retaining wall: 160 X 5
1975- Addition and alteration to office: addition 164 sqft with bathroom, interior alterations.
Value of job: \$30,000
1975- New building: use of building- (illegible) "MHint" Bldg (?), 4,000 sqft.
Value of job: \$70,000
1976- Replaced existing garage.
1980- Does not state for what, ground floor area 1090
Value of job: \$20,000
1986- New: Mausoleum, 17 x 99.5
1989- New building: crypt, 1741 sqft
1989- Addition, presumably to main office given sketch. Sketch is not clear.
1989- Room addition to office/file room, 12 x 12
1990- Alter: above ground tank
Value of job: \$20,000.
1990- Above ground fuel tank.
1996- Western portion of cemetery: APN: 225-350-042; Description: 75' high monopole and shelter building.
1996- Description: 275' monopole and shelter building, electrical.
2000- Reroof with lightweight tile, 2,200 sqft.
Value of job: \$3,300
2005- Reroof, 1,800 sqft.
Value of job: \$2,700
2006- Reroof, 4,100 sqft., and another building 1,000 sqft.
Value of job: \$9,550
2007- "Royal street communications LLC cell site (includes fenced equipment yard), equipment cabinets, (6) sector antennas attached to existing monopole & (52) L.F. CMU retaining walls (to max. [11] ft. height)."
Value of job: \$35,000

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cemetery at 3300 Central Avenue

*Recorded by: Jenn Wilson

*Date March 10, 2011 X Continuation Update

***B10. Significance:**

Olivewood Cemetery, also known as Olivewood Memorial Park, is located at 3300 Central Avenue, in Riverside, California. Local pioneer families founded the cemetery in 1888, and since its opening, it has been privately funded. To ensure stability and affordability, a local benefactor donated land and established a non-profit foundation to operate the cemetery.ⁱ According to the previous survey done on the property, that local benefactor was a Mr. Cober, a local orange grower.ⁱⁱ

Asian and Asian American headstones can be found throughout the cemetery, but are concentrated in two main areas. The first main region is in sections A through D, which is located at the lower edge of the southern part of the cemetery; in the area roughly bordered by Central Avenue and the BNSF railroad tracks. This area contains some of the earliest Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese settlers of Riverside, mostly dating between the 1880s to the 1930s. According to an Olivewood staff member this section of the cemetery was originally leased by the county and was maintained for families and individuals who could not afford a costly burial. Because some families could not afford headstones, this region of the cemetery contains more burials than headstones.ⁱⁱⁱ

The second main section with Japanese gravesites is south of sections A through D, on a slight hill. It is in this southwest section of the cemetery that many upright tombstones and monuments are located. This area was typically reserved for those who had the financial wherewithal to afford grave markers.^{iv} The Kaneko family plot lies on the southwest section of lot L, and is marked by a five-foot tall granite monument. Around it lie the gravestones of various family members. Ulysses S. Kaneko, who was one of the first Japanese to become a naturalized citizen in California, and the first in Riverside, made the initial purchase of twelve lots in 1914. ^v The following year an additional five lots were purchased by another family member.^{vi}

On March 27, 1896, in San Bernardino, California, Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko became the first Japanese naturalized citizen in all of the Inland Empire.^{vii} While federal deputy District Attorney Archibald challenged his qualifications for citizenship in 1914, the case was dismissed by order of the U.S. Attorney General MacReynold.^{viii} In April 1897, Kaneko became the first Japanese to purchase land in Riverside, where he planted orange trees. This was just the first of his many endeavors. In July 1899, Kaneko purchased three lots to build the Japanese Mii Kyokai (Methodist Church), which was completed in 1902. The Japanese Union Church, established 1906, merged with the Mii Kyokai in 1916. This location became an important social center for the Riverside Japanese community. Kaneko also operated a labor camp in Prenda, where it is believed that he contracted laborers from Japan to work in the United States, both in the railroad and orange grove industries. ^{ix} In addition to these properties, Kaneko opened a hotel/boarding house on Eight Street (now University Avenue), between Orange and Market Streets, which he named "The Golden State".^x The Golden State also included a restaurant, whose clientele mostly consisted of whites, railroad and citrus laborers, and even city officials who had a special room in the back of the restaurant.^{xi}

Kaneko's business successes transcended through racial barriers and allowed him to assimilate into the general population of Riverside. Kaneko found acceptance from both Riverside's white and Japanese populations and was heavily involved in both communities. He was the co-founder of the Japanese Methodist Church in Riverside, was the first president of the Riverside Japanese Association, worked as an auditor for the City of Riverside, served as a translator in the courts, served on the Grand Jury, and by 1910 had been elected to the Riverside Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.^{xii} A lesser-known contribution of Kaneko was his role in helping non-citizen Issei make land purchases in his name.^{xiii} Sociologist, Morrison G. Wong, has stated that Kaneko's involvement in both the Japanese and white community shows that the white community of Riverside was willing to allow a Japanese to participate to such a high degree in its local, social, and political arena, while other communities were proactive in excluding the Japanese from their social and political affairs, as well as from their communities.^{xiv} Wong has speculated that the white population more readily accepted Kaneko and much of the Japanese community in Riverside because many were Christian, and their church had a vital social, cultural, and political role in their community.^{xv} The Kaneko descendants have long since left the Riverside area and the family property has changed hands. The legacy that Kaneko left behind, however, has found its permanent place in Riverside's and Japanese American history.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cemetery at 3300 Central Avenue

*Recorded by: Jenn Wilson

*Date March 10, 2011 X Continuation Update

***B10. Significance continued:**

North, down the hill from Kaneko's plot, is lot E. At about midway, just to the east of the center, are the gravesites of Jukichi Harada and many members of his family. In December 1915, Jukichi Harada purchased a home in Riverside in a middle-class neighborhood at 3356 Lemon Street. Because the California Alien Land Law of 1913 prevented him from owning land, he purchased the land under his three minor American-born children's names, Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo. The Harada's faced discrimination and hostility in their new neighborhood, but Jukichi refused to move. Many neighbors brought charges against the Harada family, claiming that under the laws of the United States, Jukichi was an alien not eligible for citizenship, and therefore it was illegal for him to own property in the state of California. On December 14, 1916, the case went to state trial in: *The People of the State of California v. Jukichi Harada, et al.* On September 17, 1918, almost two years later, Judge Hugh H. Crain of the Riverside County Superior Court reached a judgment in favor of the Haradas.^{xvi} While he agreed that the law did declare that aliens ineligible for citizenship could not own land, their children, born in the United States did have constitutional rights equal to those of any other citizens. This incident exemplifies the minority experience in America during this time. This momentous event presented the possibility for many immigrants, including many buried in this section of the Olivewood Cemetery, to establish their roots in America and build a more stable, thriving community.

Jukichi Harada worked many jobs in Riverside, beginning as a dishwasher for Ulysess Kaneko's Japanese restaurant and hotel, the Golden State, where Jukichi's wife, Ken, also worked.^{xvii} Eventually, Jukichi owned and ran the Washington Restaurant at 641 W 8th Street.^{xviii} Jukichi Harada and Ulysses Kaneko remained good friends while living in Riverside.^{xix} This connection and friendship serves to exemplify the tight-knit Japanese community within the area at the time.

Aside from his restaurant, Jukichi was also well known for being skilled in the practice of sumi-e, a form of Japanese calligraphy.^{xx} According to Jukichi's daughter, Sumi, her father provided the calligraphy for a majority of the Japanese tombstones at the Olivewood Cemetery. Jukichi was the only person in Riverside that provided Japanese calligraphy for the cemetery. With a brush and ink, he would draw out the characters, careful to size them just right to fit the tombstone. The family requesting his services would then take his work to "where they made the tomb."^{xxxi}

Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December of 1941, anti-Japanese sentiments ran high in the United States. Both Ken and Jukichi Harada's health had been declining, leaving Ken bedridden while Jukichi acted as caregiver. Their daughter, Sumi, cared for them both in their home on Lemon Street. With news of the mandatory internment of all Japanese and Japanese Americans on the west coast, the Harada children decided to send their parents to Harada son, Masa Atsu, in Sacramento, California. Masa Atsu was a doctor, and their hopes were that Ken and Jukichi would be interned with Masa Atsu, so that Masa Atsu could look after them.^{xxii} Shortly after being interned at the Topaz camp, in Utah, Ken fell gravely ill and passed away in the camp hospital. Nine months following, Jukichi also passed away in that hospital. Jukichi had made such an impact on the lives of the Japanese in Riverside, that a large memorial service was held for him at the Poston camp, in Arizona, where a majority of Riverside Japanese was interned.^{xxiii}

While in the camp, family friend Jess Stebler, who was Caucasian, cared for the Harada's home.^{xxiv} He is buried in the southern section of lot Q, in the southern half of the Olivewood Cemetery.

Upon the family's release from the camps and return to Riverside, the Harada children had their parents' ashes buried in a shared plot in lot D of the Olivewood Cemetery. Photographs, along with their negatives, of the burial currently reside at the Riverside Metropolitan Museum. There is no writing on the back of them, but a printed date of 1947. I am not sure if this is the year that the photos were printed, or if it is the year that the service took place. Only the immediate family seems to be present at the burial. One particular photograph shows the Harada children, and a grandchild, sitting on a bench facing north, staring down at the two boxes of their parents' ashes that rested on a beam of wood, next to a large arrangement of flowers, over the open grave directly in front of them. A photo taken on the other side of the bench, again facing north, is of Jukichi and Ken's son, Tadao's, grave. Tadao, died at the age of five on November 17, 1913 from diphtheria. Jukichi had blamed his son's death on the family's living conditions. The boarding house they had lived in was "filled with laborers from the fields and factories, was

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cemetery at 3300 Central Avenue

*Recorded by: Jenn Wilson

*Date March 10, 2011 X Continuation Update

***B10. Significance continued:**

crowded and dusty.”^{xxv}It was this incident that prompted Jukichi to buy the house on Lemon Street, ignited the historic debate over the Alien Land Law. Tadao’s tombstone is in Japanese characters. Translations:

Front: “Late Harada Tadao’s grave”

Right-side, “Aichi-ken Hekikai-Gun
Sakurai-Mura aza Ogawa
Harada Jukichi’s second son
died on Taisho second year eleventh
month seventeenth”

Back: “Born and died River Side City
Number 8th town 746
5 years and 7 month old”

The translator had noted that the calligraphy on the tombstone is beautiful, but was difficult to read due to the cursive script style. Presumably, the calligraphy was the work of Jukichi Harada.^{xxvi}

Another photo shows the two boxes of ashes inside the deep grave, and in another, the men stand around the open grave with a wheel barrel in the background. In all of the photographs that were taken facing east, the prominent palm trees of the site can clearly be seen. Other than the bench in the photos (which is no longer there), the grounds of the cemetery look to have retained their integrity. Daughter Sumi, who had moved back into her parents’ home after the internment and stayed until her death in 2000, is buried a couple of yards southwest of her parents.

While there are many more stories to uncover at Olivewood Cemetery, the story of Jukichi Harada and his family, as well as Ulysess Kaneko’s, qualifies the Olivewood Cemetery for a National Register historic landmark under Criterion D, which states that a cemetery is eligible to become a recognized historic landmark if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.” Harada and Kaneko’s crucial contributions to Riverside and the Japanese and Japanese American communities throughout the United States of America exemplify the complex and important story of the American immigrant experience during the early to mid-20th century.

ⁱ Olivewood Cemetery Website, <http://www.olivewoodcem.com/>.

ⁱⁱ 1980 Survey. <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/propertyviewer/>

ⁱⁱⁱ University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, “Olivewood Memorial Park,” <http://aar.ucr.edu/sites/OlivewoodMemorialPark/index.html>.

^{iv} University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, “Olivewood Memorial Park,” <http://aar.ucr.edu/sites/OlivewoodMemorialPark/index.html>.

^v Wong, Morrison G., “The Japanese in *Riverside*, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations,” Ph.D Dissertation, 1977, p. 41-42.

^{vi} 1980 Survey. <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/propertyviewer/>

^{vii} University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, “Her Father’s Daughter and anti-Japanese Legislation,” <http://aar.ucr.edu/HerFathersDaughter/index.html>

^{viii} Wong, p.42.

^{ix} Wong, p.42.

^x Wong, p.43.

^{xi} Wong, p.42.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cemetery at 3300 Central Avenue

*Date March 10, 2011 X Continuation Update

***B10. Significance continued:**

^{xii} University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, "Her Father's Daughter and anti-Japanese Legislation," <http://aar.ucr.edu/HerFathersDaughter/index.html>

^{xiii} 1980 Survey. <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/propertyviewer/>

^{xiv} Wong, p.40.

^{xv} University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website, "Her Father's Daughter and anti-Japanese Legislation," <http://aar.ucr.edu/HerFathersDaughter/index.html>

^{xvi} National Park Service, A History of Japanese Americans in California:

HISTORIC SITES, "Harada House," http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/5views/5views4h34.htm.

^{xvii} Rawitsch, Mark, Interviews with Members of the Harada Family, "Sumi Harada," 1982 p. 46.

^{xviii} 1913-1930 Census records.

^{xix} Rawitsch, Mark, "Mine Harada Kido, 1982, p.63.

^{xx} Fleming, Maria. A Place at the Table, "The House on Lemon Street."

^{xxi} Rawitsch, Mark, "Sumi Harada 1982," p. 45.

^{xxii} Rawitsch, Mark, "Sumi Harada 1976," p. 24.

^{xxiii} Rawitsch, Mark, "Sumi Harada 1982," p. 49.

^{xxiv} Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Mine' Okubo collection, "About the Harada House," <http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/harada.asp>.

^{xxv} Fleming, Maria.

^{xxvi} Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Olivewood Collection.

B12. References:

Fleming, Maria. A Place at the Table, "The House on Lemon Street." Oxford University Press, USA (February 7, 2002)

Japanese American National Museum
Japanese City Directories (1930-1962)

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. 2000. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: New York.

National Park Service, A History of Japanese Americans in California: HISTORIC SITES, "Harada House," http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/5views/5views4h34.htm, accessed January 16, 2011.

Niiya, Brian Japanese American history: an A-to-Z reference from 1868 to the present, Checkmark Books; Updated edition (December 2000)

Olivewood Cemetery Website, <http://www.olivewoodcem.com/>, accessed January 16, 2011.

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Sumi Harada 1976
Sumi Harada, 1982.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cemetery at 3300 Central Avenue

*Recorded by: Jenn Wilson *Date March 10, 2011 X Continuation Update

B12. References continued:

Riverside, City of

1980 Survey. <http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/propertyviewer/>

Building permits

Census records (1890-1950)

Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Olivewood Cemetery collections

Translation of Harada tombstone

Kimi Klein collection, Harada funeral photographs, (A1697)

Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Mine' Okubo collection, "About the Harada House,"

<http://www.riversideca.gov/museum/harada.asp>.

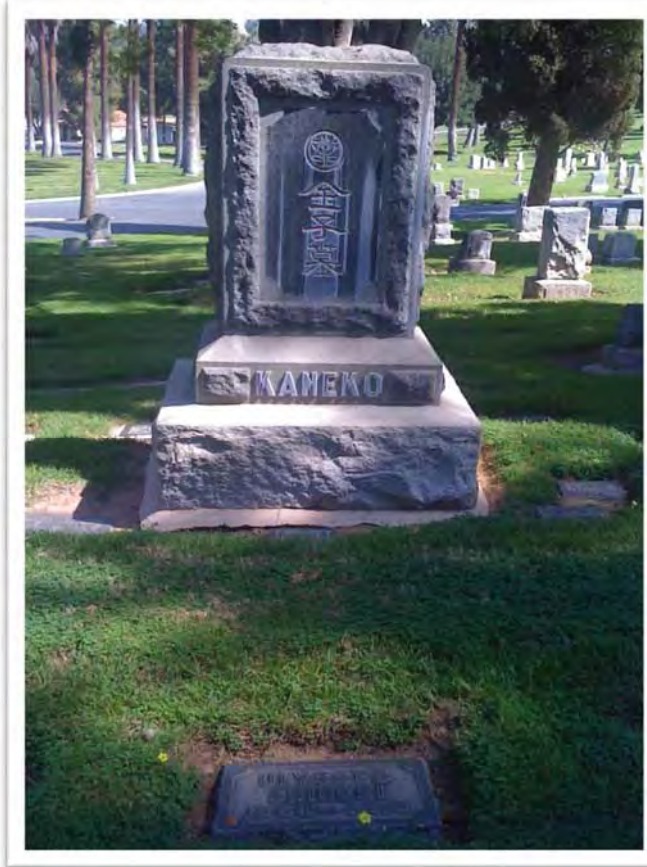
University of California Riverside, Humanities, Asian Americans of Riverside Website

"Olivewood Memorial Park," <http://aar.ucr.edu/sites/OlivewoodMemorialPark/index.html>, accessed February 20, 2011.

"Her Father's Daughter and anti-Japanese Legislation," <http://aar.ucr.edu/HerFathersDaughter/index.html>,
accessed February 28, 2011.

Wong, Morrison G., "The Japanese in Riverside, 1890-1945: A Special Case in Race Relations," Ph.D Dissertation, 1977.

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HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

50 33-11831 Ser. No. 2517-118-0000

HABS _____ HAER _____ NR 7 SHL _____ Loc _____
UTM: A _____ B _____
C _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko Family Plot/Olivewood Cemetery
2. Historic name: Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko Family Plot/Olivewood Cemetery
3. Street or rural address: 3300 Central Ave. 33-11831 Riv West
City Riverside Zip 92506 County Riverside
4. Parcel number: _____
5. Present Owner: Olivewood Cemetery Address: 3300 Central Ave.
City Riverside Zip 92506 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Cemetery Original use: Cemetery

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: _____
- 7b. Briefly describe the present physical description of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: The Olivewood Cemetery was established in 1888 by an endowment received from a Mr. Cober, a local orange grower. To-day its seventy-two acres lie just off of the Riverside Freeway on both the north and south sides of Central Avenue.

The Kaneko family plot lies on the southside and is marked by a five foot tall granite monument. Around it lie the gravestones of various family members. Ulysses S. Kaneko made the intitial purchase of twelve lots in 1914. The following year an additional five lot were purchased by another family member.

Attach Photo(s) Here

8. Construction date: Estimated _____ Factual 1888
9. Architect _____
10. Builder _____
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage _____ Depth _____
or approx. acreage 72
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
March 1980

13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good ☒ Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence 99-11891
14. Alterations: _____
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up _____
Residential ☒ Industrial _____ Commercial _____ Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known ☒ Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? ☒ Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (Include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)
On April 10, 1953 the first Issei (first generation Japanese Americans) to become naturalized citizens under the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 were sworn in by Los Angeles Federal District Judge Ernest A. Tolan. Forty persons participated in the citizenship ceremonies, among them were five Issei. They were: Gongoro Nakamura, Dr. H. James Hara, Rev. Alfred T. Okohira, Sueo Serisawa and Henry M. Hayashida. At the same time these men were receiving their citizenship, other Issei were preparing in citizenship classes to likewise become Americans.

Fifty-seven years previous when Japanese were not prohibited from becoming citizens Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko was naturalized in San Bernardino on March 27, 1896. His significance to Japanese American history is that he is believed to be the first naturalized Japanese in California. Kaneko came from the Gumma Prefecture in Japan. He was studying to become a priest at the Konryuji Temple of the Zenshu Sect. This lifestyle proved to be unsatisfactory to Kaneko and he went to Tokyo to seek adventure. There he met a

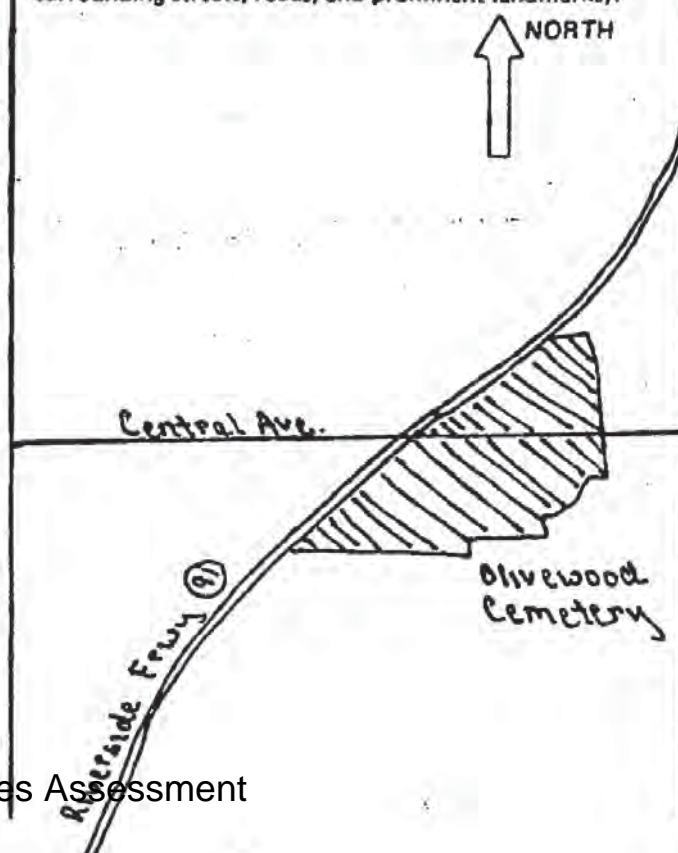
(continued)

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture _____ Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial _____ Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education ☒
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates). 1) "Five Southland Issei Sworn in Special Naturalization Rites." Pacific Citizen. April 11, 1953.

(continued)

22. Date form prepared March 6, 1980
By (name) Michael Tanji
Organization Ethnic Minority Cultural
Address: Resources Survey/Box 799
City El Cerrito Zip 94530
Phone: (415) 527-4629

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY--Ulysses Shinsei Kaneko

Significance

19. Historical Importance: (continued)

Protestant minister who converted him to Christianity. Encouraged by this clergyman Kaneko left from the port of Yokohama for the United States in 1888. In this new country he hoped to be freed from what he considered the restrictive feudal yoke of Japanese society.

Once in America he worked at various jobs and eventually settled in Riverside. He and his family became wealthy landowners and restauranteers in the area. In addition, he operated a contract labor camp and opened a hotel, which he named "The Golden State." In this inland California community Kaneko found acceptance from both its white and Japanese populations. This is evidenced by the fact that he worked as an auditor for the city, served as a translator for the courts, served on the Grand Jury and was elected to the Board of Directors by the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. In addition, Kaneko was the first President of the Riverside Japanese Association and was the co-founder of the Japanese Methodist Church in Riverside. A lesser known contribution of Kaneko was his role in helping non-citizen Issei make land purchases in his name. Despite his general acceptance by the white community, Kaneko's qualifications for citizenship were challenged in 1914 by Deputy District Attorney Archibald. The case was dismissed by U.S. Attorney General MacReynold.

The Kaneko descendants have long since left the Riverside area and the family property has changed hands. All that remains in Riverside is the Kaneko family plot in the Olivewood Cemetery. Today two of Kaneko's grandsons operate the Kaneko Nursery just outside of Gardena, California.

21. Sources: (continued)

- 2) "The Kanekos: Citizens of Three Generations." Pacific Citizen. December 25, 1959.
- 3) Wong, Morrison. The Japanese in Riverside 1890 to 1945: A Special Case in Race Relations. Doctoral Dissertation. Department of Sociology. University of California, Riverside. 1977.
- 4) Interview with Robin Kaneko (grandson of Ulysses Kaneko)-- March 1980.