

JOURNAL
of the
Riverside
Historical Society



Number Ten

February 2006



**Mission
of the
Journal of the Riverside Historical Society**

- To publish carefully researched and documented articles of broad popular appeal relating to Riverside personalities, events, and institutions of the past.
- To publish personal accounts by witnesses of or participants in significant past events. These are to be derived both from manuscripts and from planned oral history interviews.
- To encourage both established and new historians to research and publish articles on previously unexplored aspects of Riverside's history.
- To foster among Riverside's newer residents a lively interest in Riverside's history and an active concern for Riverside's historic resources.
- To increase participation in Riverside Historical Society membership and activities among the publication's readers.

Adopted by
Historical Society Board
March 1996

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS:

The *Journal of the Riverside Historical Society* is currently an annual publication devoted to the history of the City of Riverside. It is the stated intention of the Board of the Society to increase the frequency of the *Journal*.

Contributions of articles, edited documents, and book reviews are welcome on a continuous basis. They should be submitted (at the owner's risk) to: Publications Committee, Riverside Historical Society, P.O. Box 246, Riverside, CA 92502-0246. The *Journal's* Publications Committee will also announce a specific period of solicitation for each issue.

The authority for matters of style will be the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition. The Editorial Committee reserves the right to return accepted manuscripts to authors for required changes. An author whose article is accepted for publication will receive ten gratis copies of the issue in which his or her article appears. Statements and opinions expressed in articles are the sole responsibility of the authors.

Single Copies: \$5.00

**JOURNAL
of the
Riverside
Historical Society**

Number Ten

February 2006

Editor

William Swafford

Editorial Committee

Hon. John G. Gabbert

Alan Curl

Ron Goff

Diana Myers-Hyatt

William Swafford, *ex officio*

This issue of the Journal is dedicated to the
memory of Tom Patterson 1909 - 2006

Riverside, California

©The Riverside Historical Society
P.O. Box 246, Riverside, California 92502-0246

Layout and Graphics:
Ron Goff

Cover Art:
Pat and Bob Stewart

Printed by:
Inland Printworks
Riverside, California

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword by William Swafford	v
About the Authors	vi
Local DAR Chapter Celebrates Centennial by Joann Bevan	1
The City Buys The Mission Inn: A Personal Reminiscence by Robert Bowers	5
Sherman Institute: The Pride of Riverside by William Medina	19
Evergreen Cemetery by Justice John G. Gabbert	31
A Postcard from Riverside	36

Illustrations

The Mission Inn from the East, late 1960s. (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)	6
The Mission Inn from Seventh Street during restoration, c.1988 (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)	14
The Mission Inn from Orange Street during restoration, c. 1988 (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)	15
The Sherman Institute depicted on a postcard from a "tourist," 1906 (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)	20
"The Print Shop" from <i>Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.</i> (Riverside: Sherman Institution, 1916)	22

“In the Garden” from <i>Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.</i> (Riverside: Sherman Institution, 1916)	23
“A Campus Institution with a Wide Reputation” from <i>The Purple and Gold</i> (Riverside: Sherman Institution, 1923)	26
A Postcard view of the Sherman Institution. (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)	28
A Funeral Service in Front of the Evergreen Cemetery Mausoleum. (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)	32
Many of Riverside’s earliest settlers are interred in Evergreen, including founders John W. North and Ann Loomis North. (Courtesy Ron Goff)	35
“Fairmont Park, Riverside, Cal.” (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library Riverside Local History Resource Center)	36

Foreword

The articles in this issue have a rather institutional flavour to them. At first glance one might think the topics rather cold and impersonal. Do not let such impressions put you off reading the engaging articles in this issue. In each one people are significant and a human drama is documented.

Joann Bevan presents us with a brief, people-oriented overview of the origins and ongoing works of the Aurantia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which recently observed its centennial.

Our most well-known institution, the Mission Inn, is the focus of former City Council member, Bob Bower’s, fascinating and revealing personal memoir of the City’s tumultuous and controversial ownership of the Inn.

One of our City’s older educational institutions is discussed in William Medina’s article on the Sherman Institution. He does not so much discuss its educational role, but rather seeks to clarify that it also served a function as a tourist attraction with Frank Miller of the Mission Inn playing a vital part in this development.

One of the oldest institutions in Riverside is the subject of Justice John G. Gabbert’s speech on Evergreen Cemetery. Justice Gabbert urges us to take action to make Evergreen truly ever-green. This struggle is probably as old as Evergreen itself as can be witnessed in an entry from May 1876 by Sarah Battles in her *Diary of Two Decades*: “Loud complaints about the deplorable condition of the cemetery - cattle and sheep roam over it at will, and squirrels honeycomb its soil.”

With this issue marking the culmination of a decade of publishing, it is, perhaps, fitting that your editor should look back in our own history and recognize with gratitude those who were there at the beginning of this endeavour and made it possible. The first Publications Committee met under the leadership of the legendary Ronald J. Baker (now of Eagle, Idaho) and included the late Lorne Allmon, Joann Bevan, Ronald Goff, Joan Hall, Betty Holzer, Carolyn Jaeggli, Jeanne Paul, Tom Patterson, Josephine Warner, and Society President Alan Curl. Those who took on editorial duties included Ronald Baker, Alan Curl, William Dougall, the Hon. John G. Gabbert, and Joyce Vickery. The cover art which still graces our cover was designed by Patricia and Robert Stewart. Ronald Goff has done yeoman’s work the past decade in utilizing his engineering and computer skills to take what is often barely legible edited copy and turning it into fair copy ready for the printer.

William Swafford, Editor

About the Authors

Joann Bevan RN was born and raised in Texas. A Registered Nurse, she was last employed by Riverside Community College as an instructor in the Nursing program. She married a Navy man and has travelled extensively. She has been a resident of Riverside since 1970 and is active in many local organizations including the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Robert Bowers. The author was a member of the Riverside (California) City Council and the Riverside Redevelopment Agency during the period of City ownership of the Mission Inn. This article is based on a talk given 9 September 2004.

William O. Medina is a native Riversider and is currently a graduate student in history at the University of California, Riverside. He is presently working on his dissertation. His area of academic interest is Native American history with an emphasis on the educational policies of the late 19th century. Apart from his academic interest in Sherman Institute, he has a personal link: his grandmother attended Sherman. He has taught at local high schools and has managed his family's restaurant.

Justice John G. Gabbert practiced law with the Riverside firm of Best, Best & Krieger from 1938 until 1949, with time out during World War II to serve with the U. S. Army as a Special Agent for the Criminal Investigation Division. He was appointed to the Riverside County Superior Court bench in 1949 where he served until he was appointed as a Justice of the California Fourth District Court of Appeal. He retired in 1974. A law graduate of the University of California, Boalt Hall, Justice Gabbert was very instrumental in the local efforts to establish a full campus of the University at Riverside.

Local DAR Chapter Celebrates Centennial

by Joann Bevan

Members of the Aurantia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Chapter on Wednesday 7 December 2005 at the Marriott Hotel in Riverside.

The Aurantia Chapter meets on the second Wednesday of each month October through May at 11:30 am. Meetings are held most recently at The Olive Grove Retirement Resort in Riverside.

The Riverside Chapter encompasses the areas of Riverside, Jurupa, Norco, Corona, Moreno Valley, and other outlying cities in Riverside County.

The Aurantia Chapter is a nonprofit organization, as is the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Chapter Members practice the National Society's motto of "God, Home and Country," and support preservation, promotion of education, and patriotic endeavors. The Daughters of the American Revolution does not practice discrimination. Admission to membership is by invitation through chapters or units overseas. Any woman who can prove lineal bloodline descent to an ancestor who aided in achieving American independence and who is 18 years old or older is eligible for membership.

The chapter supports the DAR schools; award medals to qualified ROTC students of all the area high schools; sponsors a good citizen award to deserving student at Chemawa Middle School; gives "Buddy Bags", lap robes, and greeting cards to veterans at the Veteran's Hospital, Loma Linda, California; participates in the NSDAR Project Patriot by sending greeting cards and by donating money for phone cards given to the military personnel aboard the nuclear aircraft carrier U.S.S John C. Stennis (CVN74), flagship of the Stennis Strike Group, on deployment. Chapter members place material on the United States Constitution in local libraries during Constitution week. A wreath is placed at Riverside National Cemetery in memory

Journal of the Riverside Historical Society

of veterans on Memorial and Veteran's Day. Monetary donations are made to several organizations for projects consistent with D.A.R. objectives.

The members attend the District XI and Southern Council meetings, Glendora State House Christmas Tea, State Conference and Continental Congress.

The Aurantia Chapter was organized on 10 May 1905 by a group of patriotic women of Riverside. The women met at the Old Adobe at the Glenwood Hotel, later known as the Mission Inn. They were inspired by Mrs. Katherine Tootle, a Riverside resident, who was the most devoted and patriotic. She was a member of St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Several meetings were held at the "little adobe", and then at private homes. At the meeting on 15 June 1905 Mrs. Wright, of Los Angeles, State Vice Regent, was present to conduct the business. Officers were elected and a decision was made to apply for a charter. In the early days membership was limited, later it was open to anyone who qualified to become a member. At each regular meeting, there was a business session, the singing of *America*, a literary exercise, and a social time with light refreshments.

Officers elected 15 June 1905 were: Regent: Mrs. Katherine Tootle

Vice Regent: Mrs. John M. Macrae

Recording Secretary: Clara Evans McLeod

Corresponding Secretary: Mildred Pitkin Chapman

Treasurer: Mrs. Homer A. Plimpton

Historian: Julia Marie Tallman

Registrar: Avis Allen Tallman

Board of Management:

Mrs. Perrin E. White

Mrs. Donald W. McLeod

Mrs. Homer A. Plimpton

Before a charter could be granted, the organization was required to have a name. Many names were proposed. At that time Riverside

Local DAR Chapter Celebrates Centennial

advertised itself as the "center of the greatest orange growing district in the world". It seemed appropriate to choose the name Orange as a name. To prevent confusion with other organizations or persons, the botanical name of the orange tree, being *Citrus Aurantium*, the Middle Latin feminine form of which, *Aurantia*, was selected as the name for the Chapter. The Charter was received and became an official member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on 10 December 1905.

Due to the delay of her transfer of membership from the St. Joseph Chapter in St. Joseph, Missouri, Mrs. Tootle resigned her position as Regent. Mrs. Macrae was elected Regent, and she appointed Mrs. Kate Dudley Wheelock, Vice Regent, at the regular meeting in October 1905. The Constitution and By-laws were drawn up at that meeting.

Members accepted by the National Board of Management at the close of the first year, 13 June 1906, with date of acceptance were:

CHARTER MEMBERS 3 October 1905

Mrs. Ruth Faxon Macrae

Mrs. Kate Dudley Wheelock

Mrs. Carrie Louise Chapman White

Mrs. Clara Maria Rowell Dole*

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans McLeod

Mrs. Sophia Wood Plimpton*

Miss Julia Marie Tallman *

Miss Avis Allen Tallman*

Miss Maude McKnight Chapman

Miss Mildred Pitkin Chapman

Miss Annie Carrie McLeod

Miss Clara Evans McLeod

9 January 1906, Mrs. Margaret E. Hills

6 March 1906, Miss Mary Louise Hart

26 March 1906, Mrs. Katherine Tootle, transfer from St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph, Missouri

Journal of the Riverside Historical Society

Four of the Charter members, noted with an asterisk, were granddaughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Chapter History Source: Records of Aurantia Chapter Historian Julia Marie Tallman, 1905.

The City Buys the Mission Inn: A Personal Reminiscence

by Robert Bowers

The author was a member of the Riverside City Council and the Riverside Redevelopment Agency during the period of City ownership of the Mission Inn. This article is based on a talk given 9 September 2004.

On 15 July 1976 the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Riverside purchased the Mission Inn from Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. The Redevelopment Agency (RDA) owned the Inn until 28 March 1986, a period of almost ten years. I want to focus on some of the important events that occurred during that time, but, before I do that, I need to go back very briefly to set the stage for the purchase.

Frank Miller, who had built the Inn, died in 1935. Following his death ownership of the Inn fell to his family and some friends who managed the facility through the late thirties, the war years, and for about ten years thereafter.

These thirty-some years of advancing age and deferred maintenance were not kind to the Inn., a period that Inn historian Esther Klotz called the "years of chaos" in ownership, managers, personnel change, and redecorating programs invoking the latest in colors, fabrics, and furniture.¹

Successive owners between 1956 and 1976, and an even larger contingent of their managers, had tried and utterly failed to make the Inn profitable. Ownership changed hands and one bankruptcy followed another. By the latter date, public sentiment and political interest combined to energize the purchase of the Inn by the City's RDA.

Limited community interest had surrounded the Inn over the years. City interest refocused in 1961 as planning consultants Livingstone and Blayney of San Francisco urged that the City keep it, even subsidized if necessary. Their recommendation came at a



The Mission Inn from the East, late 1960s. (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)

time of business flight from downtown to suburban malls, new regional freeways that diminished Riverside's destination importance, and a decade or more of choking smog. The City built a five-block mall on Main Street to combat business flight and attract residents downtown. Traffic was diverted, the space filled with paved walks, grassy knolls, fountains, plants, and palms. A downtown property

owner's district was bonded to finance construction. The Mission Inn, with the largest frontage had the largest Mall tax, which, again, didn't help its financial situation.

Community members formed the Friends of the Mission Inn in 1969; their aim: to save the Inn. Serious direct City involvement reflecting widening community interest in saving the Inn emerged again in May 1971, when, at the urging of Mayor Ben Lewis, the City Council voted unanimously to buy the Inn, proposing a bond sale to finance the purchase. But constraints in the City Charter allowed it only as a museum, prohibiting operation or lease by the City as a hotel. This, and the high cost of renovation caused the City Council to abandon its plan to buy.

By 1975, the latest in the succession of owners was the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, which, by the vagaries of the situation, had purchased the Inn at auction for three dollars.

The City's strong interest in ownership to save the Inn led to negotiations back and forth between Connecticut General and the RDA with an agreement to sell to the RDA for two million dollars. As related at the outset, the papers were signed on 15 July 1976, a decisive act of possession that confirmed at least fifteen years of close attention to this defining institution of the city. Community approval was not universal, however. Eastside city residents wanted the redevelopment money spent in the Eastside brought suit against the City. And there had been suggestions of demolition as the solution.

For devotees who had "watched the deterioration of the Inn, with the removal or sale of beautiful furniture, precious art, and unusual artifacts, the purchase came as a relief and was a cause for a real celebration." The long and difficult road to good management and financial strength was clear to all. "But few who had worked so hard to save the Inn doubted that it could be done. At midnight of the day of purchase those hard-working friends joyously rang the bells of the Mission Inn."²

Would that it were so easy.

Clearly the RDA or the City could not manage the Inn, so a separate, not-for-profit group was formed, taking the name of the

Journal of the Riverside Historical Society

Mission Inn Foundation with a group of prominent citizens serving as the board. A young attorney at the local law firm of Best, Best and Kreiger, who was also counsel to the RDA, Glen Stephens, helped draw up the agreement between the RDA and the Foundation. The lease of the Inn to the Foundation was for five years at one dollar a year.

Attorney Arthur Littleworth was elected first President of the Foundation. The first few months under the RDA ownership were times of assessment and planning: the Board was new; the Inn had no long-term plan, no management, and no working capital. Would you like to take over a business like that?

On 1 October 1976, Councilman Ernest Pintor, chairman of RDA, announced, "We might spend..." (euphemism for subsidize) "...on the Mission Inn to the tune of \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year." What an understatement that was.

Doug Shackelton, then Director of the RDA and close to the Inn all this time, was invited by the Foundation to manage the Inn. After careful consideration, he declined, telling the Board on 17 December that he would stay as RDA Director. This led to a manager search, ending on 28 January 1977 with Dolores Huxford's appointment. Dolores had previously been manager of Bannockburn, a student housing at the University of California, Riverside.

The Foundation board needed development plans for the Inn. After several interviews the firm of A. C. Martin was chosen on 14 January, a choice approved by the RDA three days later. At that same meeting, the Foundation requested and received from RDA a subsidy of \$181,000 to operate the Inn through 1977.

On 25 May, the Inn was designated a National Historic Landmark, the first such in Riverside County. Public ceremonies were delayed until late October when a special event included Governor Jerry Brown of California, Congressman George Brown, City Mayor Ben Lewis, and others. Notable in attendance was film star Ginger Rogers, who came to the Inn no doubt remembering her earlier visits and her marriage in the St Francis Chapel.

The Friends of the Mission Inn, active since 1969, opened their INNcredible Gift Shop in the lobby on 29 July. Elaine Ford was

The City Buys the Mission Inn:...

chairman and other volunteers provided staffing. What a blessing that gift shop has been over the years.

Sid Lerner, Foundation board member and Treasurer resigned on 1 September 1977, citing extreme difficulties in establishing what he believed were acceptable bookkeeping and accounting procedures.

Municipal elections were scheduled for that fall, and you would believe that the Mission Inn was a focus of considerable political turmoil. That same fall, a significant event was the opening of the Dinner Theatre at the Inn, an attraction for a number of years to come. And, in November, an Artifacts Committee, with Esther Klotz and Carl Fowler as key members, was established to preserve and restore the valuable Inn decorations.

The community really rallied round the Inn in 1977 and 1978, with many groups stepping up renovation efforts. The State Office of Historic Preservation gave \$86,000 for restoration of the Rotunda and its elevator. The local Junior League committed to a three-year project to restore the Spanish Art Gallery and hotel rooms in the Cloister Wing. And how many of us were so sad when rain leaked through the newly finished draped ceiling in the Spanish Art Gallery. Friends of the Mission Inn meanwhile focused their efforts on the St. Francis Chapel, providing new rugs and chairs in that popular wedding site.

But Inn business was generally not good. In late March 1978, the Foundation asked for a \$352,000 subsidy for the coming year, an amount almost twice as much as the subsidy for the year before.

In late July, the Foundation board asked one of its own, Foster Davidoff, to take control of the management, thus relegating Dolores Huxford to second in command. Many in the City knew Foster as the president of the City College, from which he had just retired. Dolores Huxford wasn't happy; she resigned one week later.

In November of 1978 a group of supporters put together a Mission Inn Run to bring some publicity to the Inn and to raise some dollars. The Run was very successful and has continued to this day. I guess this year [2004] will mark the twenty-sixth Annual Mission Run.

Since the purchase of the Inn in 1976 the RDA had sought Federal grants from the Economic Development Administration. Success came on 2 January 1979 when a much appreciated \$1.68 million grant, less than had been sought, was received. This grant meant that work could proceed on new basic electrical, plumbing, water, heating, and air-conditioning systems, all much needed if the future of the Inn was to be assured.

After just six months on the job, Foster Davidoff resigned on 31 January, saying, "I've done as much as I can and it's time to step aside." I'm not sure Foster had realized the extent of the job he was getting into, and just having retired from the Riverside City College, he probably had other things he wanted to do.

Maggie Miller, who had been around the Inn for a while and had served as an interim assistant to several managers, was appointed Acting General Manager. In June, Louis Petrie was hired as Interim General Manager for \$2,000 a month. Maggie Miller stepped back down. Kyle Mullins came on as Acting Food and Beverage Manager. He was a good friend of a couple of Council members.

The Inn had never had a financial audit, so, in May, the RDA approved the conducting of an audit. The RDA also agreed to take over for the Foundation the search for a new manager, which culminated in December 1979 with the hiring of Michael Hendel, a person with actual hotel experience. Hendel was from Switzerland, having accumulated a number of years of experience at various hotels. He began at the Inn the next month.

After receiving the Economic Development Administration grant for \$1.68 million and drawing up specifications, the RDA put contracts out to bid. In November, they received a bid from Berry Construction Company of Upland of \$2.7 million, about a million more than the grant made available. After a month of additional fundraising and of cutting items from the specifications, the contract went to Berry in late December for \$1.9 million. The work of renovation began on 2 January 1980.

A new face was elected President of the Foundation in mid-March 1980 - Walter Parks.

Because of continuing financial difficulties at the Inn, and the consequent continuing requests from the Foundation for more and more money, the RDA said, "We need to play more of a role here." That new role was played through a new Management Committee, formed to give close attention to managerial issues. Three members of the RDA - Bob Bowers, Ron Loveridge and Jean Mansfield - and four from the Foundation - Walt Parks, Peter Lewis, Russ Walling and David Goldware - comprised the new Committee.

There had been residential tenants at the Inn since 1973. What with managerial and construction changes, they perceived problems and formed a group to negotiate solutions.

In September of 1980, the Inn management announced a loss for the first eight months of \$166,000, due in part to the disruptions created by the ongoing restoration work. RDA agreed to pay \$260,000 of the outstanding bills.

About this time Michael Hendel, the manager, was told to report directly to Bowers and Parks of the Management Committee and the role of the RDA increased. On 11 December 1980, Hendel resigned, indicating he could not be an effective manager under these conditions. Responding, the RDA requested Doug Shackelton to accept a long-term leave from the Agency to manage the Inn. He accepted the role that he had declined four years earlier.

Enter Chris Cook. The Mission Inn had had three different Controllers in the previous twelve months. Before Hendel left, he hired Chris Cook as controller. So, early in 1981, Shackelton and Cook together tried to bring some order out of the chaos, but financial losses continued. Unfortunately, on 23 April the restaurant at the Inn received a "C" rating. That didn't help. Speaking of the restaurant, in 1981, the Sunday Brunch was very successful; you could enjoy it for \$8.50.

In early July the management reported a \$3,700 loss for June, but, in August, a \$17,000 profit was announced. Hooray! This was largely due to rental revenue from filming the movie, "The Sword and the Sorcerer", at the Inn. A fire started in one of the second floor apartments on 1 October. The Inn was evacuated while fire personnel

dealt successfully with the fire. Damage was over \$8,000. Many residents at the Inn complained about feeling unsafe.

In the fall of 1981, municipal elections arrived again. The key issue for Ed Shepard, Bob Bowers and Sam Digati, all up for re-election, was the Inn. Fall brought also the filming of "Buddy Buddy" with Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau. About the same time Shackelton was named permanent manager at the Inn by a five-to-two vote of the Redevelopment Agency, Bob Buster and Terri Frizzel voting "No."

Up to this time, the Inn had been operating as a full-service hotel with thirty-eight rooms in addition to the apartments. Financially, it couldn't be done, so the City Council agreed to lend the Foundation \$350,000 to rehabilitate an additional thirty rooms, bringing the total to sixty-eight.

A huge fund drive for renovation and restoration began early in 1982. Richard Richardson was named Campaign Coordinator. In early January, the Los Compadres Room had been developed, spearheaded by Tim Hays and special donors. The Room was small, seated twelve, and provided dining service in first class china and silver. In February, the Mission Inn Festival, a large public event, kicked off the fund drive that had been organized with the theme, "Keep the Bells Ringing."

Each month brought some new development. Late February, Chris Cook resigned as Controller after fourteen months. Local auditor B. Ray Sharp had not completed the year-end audits. Sue Johnson followed Walt Parks as President of the Foundation. 28 March the Snow Goose, an upscale gift shop renting Inn space on the Mall, was robbed of \$10,000, creating tension among the tenants of the Inn. In May, someone decided that the five-year lease with the Foundation had run out and had not been renewed, so a quick renewal followed, narrowly approved on a four-to-three Agency vote, with Bob Buster, Terry Frizzel, and Ed Shepard opposing the lease by the RDA to the Foundation. I don't know what those opposing the lease wanted to do.

Construction on the thirty additional rooms was underway and then, on 18 June 1982, began for me what were the worst three

months of my life. Doug Shackelton, the manager reported \$45,000 in cash missing from the Inn. The police were called to investigate. Publicly, the Mission Inn operations were called "very loose." Vic Jones, the Police Chief, and his assistant, Sonny Richardson, began making public statements about Doug Shackelton, and a real community brouhaha erupted. By July, the community had taken sides. What did Shackelton do? What did Shackelton know? What happened to the missing money? Who took it? Mayor Ab Brown weighed in with a full-page ad in the *Riverside Daily Press* defending Chief Jones. It was a mess.

Generally, when the police investigate something, they do their investigation and report the findings. And, for the life of me, I never did figure out why Vic and Sonny were coming forth with all this political stuff, but I guess maybe they felt that too much money was being spent on the Inn and not enough on police.

Amid this turmoil, on 17 July Doug Shackelton took a lie detector test. Four days later, he was put on a thirty-day paid leave. Richard Richardson was appointed temporary manager until the tangled affairs were unraveled. Grover Trask, the District Attorney, was asked to step in, but Doug Shackelton's wife, Barbara, worked for Trask, so he declined to get involved, bumping it up to the State Attorney General. He sent Richard Hayden to investigate events at the Mission Inn. Shackelton's leave was extended for another thirty days.

The controversy about financial thefts began to unwind on 24 August when the police charged Jeffrey McClain with stealing \$20,650 from the Inn. McClain was a former finance department employee at the Inn who was responsible for bank deposits, working under Chris Cook who reported to Doug Shackelton. However, a cloud was there and, in September 1982, the RDA by a vote of six-to-one voted to terminate Doug Shackelton. Mine was the one vote in opposition. On 21 October, Doug Shackelton filed a wrongful termination suit against the RDA for one million dollars. Four months later, in February 1983 the Attorney General reported that he was dropping his Mission Inn probe and that no charges would be filed against Shackelton. The next year, 1984, Shackelton settled his

Journal of the Riverside Historical Society

claims out of court for an undisclosed amount. There continue to be differences of opinion about what Doug did know, or didn't know, and exactly what happened on his watch.

Anyway, what to do with the Inn? In 1982, the RDA and the Foundation agreed to a special committee to look at a long-term plan for the Inn. Doug Weiford, then the City Manager, Jim Baker, Art Culver, Carl Campbell, Joe Colladay, Bob Kercheval, and Walt Parks were a seven-member committee to look at long-term aspects. That committee's recommendation to the RDA was to return the Inn to the private sector and to seek developers who could raise at least ten million dollars to turn the Inn into a two-hundred-room hotel and museum.

Also at this time another new management committee formed to run the Inn without public officials – two from the Foundation, one from the Riverside Visitors and Convention Bureau, one from the Riverside Downtown Association, and one picked by the other four. Members were Walt Parks and Bob Kercheval from the Foundation, Wayne Holcomb from the Visitors and Convention Bureau, Lorenz



The Mission Inn from Seventh Street during restoration, c. 1988 (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)

The City Buys the Mission Inn:...

Victor from the Downtown Association, and Marion Ashley.

In March 1983, architect Clint Marr was elected President of the Foundation. In April, the Mission Inn Dinner Theatre, at the Inn since April of 1976, announced: "We're leaving. We're going to the City College for more compatible surroundings." Also in that month, results for the previous year were announced. The loss was \$262,000. The RDA approved a subsidy of \$364,000 for that year by a four-to-three vote, Bob Buster, Terry Frizzel, and Ed Shepard voting, "No."

Walter Ford was hired as controller when Chris Cook left. After Ford had been serving for a year, it was learned that he had pleaded guilty to felony theft charges in a San Diego scam. He was quickly let go. Rudolph Hasenauer came on as manager, working with Richard Richardson. There was a huge phone bill being run up on the Inn kitchen phone, so Richardson decided he would put a tap on the phone to discover who was making the unauthorized calls. He had experience in Security for His Majesty's Service in Hong Kong, but said he did not know that phone taps were illegal when he was



The Mission Inn from Orange Street during restoration, c. 1988 (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)

charged with misdemeanor phone tapping. When his case came to court, he was sentenced to a fine of two hundred dollars and placed on a one-year probation.

A Pasadena newspaper reported in November that Christopher Cook was suspected of a \$40,000 theft from a Pasadena auto dealership. Cook was, as is said, "on the lam" having failed to show up as a witness for the Jeffery McClain trial related to the 1982 theft. McClain's attorney said that Cook was the one who stole the money from the Mission Inn, not Jeffrey McClain. Cook, in a telephone conversation, had apparently talked with someone admitting that he got most of the dollars from the theft and that it was he who masterminded the crime, convincing McClain to help him. Two years later, on 7 August 1984, Chris Cook was apprehended as he was about to board a plane at LAX. He later pleaded guilty to the felony theft in Pasadena and was sentenced to sixteen months in state prison on that conviction. Later the following year, he pleaded guilty to the Mission Inn theft for which he was sentenced to four years in prison. My understanding is that he subsequently committed suicide in prison.

The Mission Inn Management Committee reported over \$500,000 in debt, with unpaid bills over 120 days overdue. Richard Richardson was terminated as manager because the Inn could not afford his salary, whereupon Rudolph Hasenauer became full-time manager.

The search for a buyer had gone on since 1982, and now, in February 1984, Kercheval reported that there were in fact five different groups interested in purchasing the Inn, with specific bids and proposals. At this point architect Clint Marr, perhaps a glutton for punishment, was elected to a second term as president of the Foundation.

As though all that was going on wasn't enough, the Grand Jury decided to weigh in, bringing back a report that said, among other things, that the Foundation should repay all the loans made by the RDA. Where they thought the Foundation would get the money to do that, I don't know.

Four proposals to buy the Inn presented to the RDA soon narrowed down to two. On 6 June the Agency decided to sell to a group headed by architect Dale Keller, sale price three million dollars, with a commitment by the buyer to invest thirteen million in restoration and to leave 8,000 square feet to the Foundation for museum space. Carley Capital Corporation was one of the members of Dale Keller's group. Escrow opened on 11 June for the sale of the Mission Inn, even while the RDA continued attempts to settle with the Feds for their portion of the RDA grant.

With the Inn to be sold, management had to get the tenants out and 14 September was set as the deadline for tenants to vacate. The last to go were accompanied by bagpipers as they moved out of their apartments. David Tompkins, however, would not leave, so management had to forcibly remove him on 2 October. The rest of 1984 was spent trying to get the Inn ready for sale.

The RDA had approved a \$389,000 subsidy for the first half of 1985 to keep the Inn going until the sale was consummated. Even though the tenants were gone, the food and beverage service continued and hotel rooms were still open. Financially the Inn continued to struggle. One of the keys to the sale was a new HUD grant for the Inn. On 15 January of 1985, HUD announced that it would make no decision on the grant until June, thus delaying the closing of escrow. But a physical closing on 30 June was announced, closure lasting at least two years for major renovation.

On 10 May, Carley Capital bought out Dale Keller's interest to become the sole purchaser of the Inn. The next day, a big announcement: Chemical Bank of New York agreed to lend \$15.5 million to Carley Capital for the project. On the first of the next month, HUD announced the approval of a \$2.2 million grant.

That same month brought many events in anticipation that the Inn would be closed and the chain-link fence would go up around the building and the block it occupied. Another signal of change emerged when Maureen McAvey submitted plans to the City for plan-check. But there were continued delays related to getting the documents, forms, and permits, all needed before the Inn and the escrow closed. Finally, on 28 March 1986, after a twenty-month escrow, in an

attorney's office in Century City, the sale of the hotel was consummated. The Mission Inn was no longer in public hands.

It's estimated that over seven million dollars in taxpayer money was spent at the Inn during the RDA ownership, approximately three million in Federal and State funds, and four million dollars from local sources. There are those who say that it was money well-spent, and others who say that the same amount of money could have done a lot more good in other areas.

But that's not the end of the story. In subsequent years, the renovations began. A couple of weeks before the scheduled Grand Opening in 1988, Carley Capital announced bankruptcy, and another hiatus occurred. Instead of being closed for two years, the Mission Inn was closed for seven and a half years, until 1993. A local businessman, Duane Roberts, stepped forward as a prospective buyer, but that's another story, for another chapter, and another time.

Suffice it to say that the Inn was saved. It was not bulldozed. It did not become a parking lot. I think it's safe to say that for fifty years, from the death of Frank Miller to the sale by the RDA, that nobody made any money from owning or operating the Mission Inn. It's not quite clear how the family did from 1935 until 1956, but best guesses are that they had a very difficult time. So in sum, the Inn survived. Given enough money, perhaps you can save anything.

Notes

¹Esther Klotz, *The Mission Inn, its History and Artifacts*, 3rd edition, Corona, California: UBS Printing, 1993. p. 145.

²Klotz, op.cit. p189

Sherman Institute: The Pride of Riverside

by William Medina

Influential leaders in Riverside, California immediately recognized Sherman Institute's value as a tourist attraction when they first proposed the school in the early twentieth century. Many whites had never seen an American Indian before and were intensely curious about them. Live entertainment like Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show, which featured famous Indians like Sitting Bull, were popular in the U.S. and Europe and drew large crowds who wanted to see real live Indians. In Riverside, the place to see Indians in the early twentieth century was Sherman Institute. When the school opened in 1902, it quickly became an "Indian attraction," especially for visitors who stayed at the Mission Inn. However, such public spectacles treated Indians like carnival attractions. Indians at Sherman Institute were the subjects of "gawking" tourists who came to the school to see the mysterious "wild" Indians.

Visitors at Sherman

There was constant flow of visitors at Sherman Institute in the early twentieth century. Most visitors were probably just curious, and wanted a glimpse of the "wild savages". Other guests were celebrities and important officials who came to assess the assimilation of Indians. Regardless of their reasons, the presence of many visitors at Sherman Institute must have been humiliating for students who tolerated the hordes of gawking tourists.

Tourists were a common sight at Sherman Institute in the early twentieth century, reported several writers for *The Sherman Bulletin*, the school's official newsletter. "The tourist season is at its height at present, and the usual throng of visitors pass through the school everyday," commented a writer in *The Sherman Bulletin* in February 1909.¹ To students, it must have seemed as though the school was



7002. SHERMAN INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, CAL.

Visiting Schools - Having a "glorious" time.
 Why don't you visit?
 Virginia L. Cahby.

The Sherman Institute depicted on a postcard from a "tourist," 1906 (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)

under siege by tourists throughout the year. The quote above mentioned the "tourist season," which implied that certain times of the year the school was overwhelmed by visitors. Indeed, Harwood Hall, the first superintendent of Sherman Institute, encouraged tourists to visit the campus to see the Indians.

Younger students usually led tour groups at Sherman Institute, which must have delighted ordinary visitors. "The little guides at Sherman are kept pretty busy" commented a writer for *The Sherman Bulletin*.² One tourist praised her little Indian guide who raised his hat and said "excuse me like a little gentleman."³ Superintendent Hall used small children to amuse visitors, who were charmed by their innocence. Although using children as tour guides was an effective public relations ploy, it ignored the plight of Indian children at off-reservation Indian schools. Tourists did not learn that small children were forced to work long hours, or that school officials made it impossible for many to visit their families. According to school administrators, hard work was necessary in order to teach Indians discipline – small children were not exempt from this policy. Also, family visits were discouraged to prevent Indian children from reverting to old "uncivilized" habits. Indeed, a reason for off-reservation boarding schools was to separate Indian children from their families who reinforced "uncivilized habits." It was not uncommon for children not to visit their families over the course of many years at an Indian boarding school. Young tour guides appeared to be happy at Sherman Institute, but, evidence shows that life for children was often arduous and lonely. Though many former Indian students deny that Sherman Institute was cruel to children, no educator today would approve of a school program that physically separated students from their families, or that forced small children to work long hours.

In addition to the usual tourists who visited the school, influential persons also visited Sherman Institute to see the Indians. Such visits generated tremendous gains for Superintendent Hall since endorsements from a well-known person resulted in political and financial assistance. On 29 April 1908, a party of eighty-eight editors, representing the California Editors' Association, visited the school.

"A jolly lot of people they were," reported *The Sherman Bulletin*.⁴ During their visit, the Sherman Band treated the group to a few selections, which no doubt impressed the editors. Members of the press were extremely important to Superintendent Hall, who understood the power of the media. An unfavorable newspaper article could alienate donors, or even force the school to close, if public opinion turned against Sherman Institute. On another occasion, Jacob Riis, a nationally known author, visited Sherman Institute. Riis was the author of a popular book, *How The Other Half Lives*, which was a photo-documentary of poor tenement dwellers in New York City in 1890. He made a speech during supper, advising students to "lead upright, clean lives" and be "unswerving in your loyalty, courage in the fight for honesty."⁵ Pupils and teachers loudly applauded at the conclusion of his speech, reported a writer for *The Sherman Bulletin*. Most certainly, distinguished guests such as Riis increased the prestige of the Sherman Institute and expanded the school's political clout.



"The Print Shop" from Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal. (Riverside: Sherman Institution, 1916)

Frank Miller, owner of the Glenwood Hotel (today known as the Mission Inn) was a regular guest when the school first opened in 1902. The Sherman Bulletin reported that Miller visited Sherman Institute on 12 February 1908 to attend the Sunday services. "In spite of the rain and his busy life Mr. Miller followed his custom of attending the baptismal service," indicated a writer for *The Sherman Bulletin*.⁶ Although Miller had a deep affection for Sherman students, his visits were partly motivated by self-interest. The Mission Inn relied on Sherman Institute as an Indian tourist attraction to complement the hotel's image as an extension of the early California Missions. Indeed, the Mission Inn's name and architectural style suggest a connection to the old missions that Father Serra built in the eighteenth century. On many occasions, Miller escorted hotel guests on tours of Riverside, which included Sherman Institute. Thus, it was in Miller's best interests to make sure that Sherman Institute was suitable as a tourist attraction for inquisitive hotel guests. Tourists, who helped sustain the local economy, wanted



"In the Garden" from Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal. (Riverside: Sherman Institution, 1916)

to see hardworking, friendly, and God-fearing Indians, and Miller's constant presence at the school ensured a tourist-friendly climate.

Members of Congress often toured Sherman Institute to inspect conditions. A writer for *The Sherman Bulletin* reported that a group of thirty people from Senator Clarence D. Clark's party was at Sherman Institute, praising the school and delighted at what they saw. Before leaving, each visitor had purchased a souvenir book.⁷ These visits were extremely important to Superintendent Hall who relied on Congressional funding. Growing enrollment at Sherman Institute resulted in the need for larger facilities, such as additional living quarters and a permanent hospital to take care of sick students. Thus, Superintendent Hall was constantly asking legislators for more money, even though his requests did not always appear to directly benefit students. One project, such as the new auditorium which Hall considered a priority, even though it did not directly improve the lives of students, was eventually funded after Hall's diligent lobbying. The large auditorium, designed to hold the thousands of visitors expected at the school, complemented Sherman Institute's role as the Indian tourist center. Superintendent Hall, an astute administrator, realized the significance of these visits and made sure congressman left with a favorable impression of the school.

Tourists at Sherman Institute in the early twentieth century most likely annoyed Indian students. Although infrequently, *The Sherman Bulletin* published student grievances regarding the constant flow of visitors who came to see the "wild" Indians. Margaret La Floure, a student at Sherman Institute in its early years, expressed a negative view concerning tourists that was probably shared by many other students.

La Floure wrote that visitors, accompanied by their small Indian guides, were constantly strolling up and down the concrete paths. She described how tourists snapped their Kodak cameras, often pausing to take snapshots of buildings and Indians. Some of the tourists had never seen an Indian before, and made disparaging remarks in English, which they assumed the students did not understand. When visiting the sewing department, a few women visitors gathered "small scrap(s) of goods picked from the floor into their purses for

souvenirs."⁸ At the dining hall, tourists stood and watched as the children marched into the room, standing close to a table to get a good view of Indians eating. Students could hear comments such as, "Why, they eat with knives and forks!"⁹ La Floure expressed dismay at being the object of curiosity, but her opinion carried no weight with the administration. Another student reported that after viewing the shops and classrooms, a tourist remarked, "now we'll go see the monkeys in the park."¹⁰

The tourist/Indian relationship illustrated the subordinate status of Indians in the United States. Although federal Indian policy prohibited using Indians for entertainment purposes, this practice continued at Sherman Institute throughout its early history.¹¹ Using Indian students as "carnival attractions" proved successful in generating support for the school, and Superintendent Hall was not going to keep out tourists just because Indian students felt demeaned.

The Band

The band was another major attraction at Sherman Institute. Not only did the band entertain visitors at the school, but often traveled outside the school to entertain tourists who wanted to see the "wild" Indians play musical instruments. Additionally, teaching Indians to play complicated musical instruments attested to Sherman's success in "civilizing" the Indians and preparing them to live independently. The band was the pride of the school and "always sought after for Riverside entertainments."¹²

On many occasions, the Sherman Band played at special events throughout the area, which enhanced Sherman's reputation as a "crowd pleaser." A letter from Redlands, California requested the Sherman band for a Saturday afternoon event.¹³ The Redlands Country Club, whose membership in the early twentieth century was certainly all white and wealthy, most likely sought the curiosity value



"A Campus Institution with a Wide Reputation" from *The Purple and Gold* (Riverside: Sherman Institution, 1923)

(to whites) of an all-Indian band. Indian musicians dressed in uniforms must have been an odd sight for whites who assumed Indians to be too ignorant to play musical instruments. Listening to Indians perform music written by Johann Sebastian Bach and Carl Maria von Weber must have been astounding for whites who believed Indians were too ignorant to read music. Another familiar venue for the Sherman Band was the Mission Inn. In October 1907, *The Sherman Bulletin* reported that the school received a letter thanking the band for its performance at the Glenwood. Organizers "spoke very highly of the music given and the gentlemanly and ladylike conduct" of the band members.¹⁴ According to various reports in *The Sherman Bulletin*, band performances in the community were common and testified to its value as a local entertainment attraction and reinforced Superintendent Hall's preoccupation with building good relations within the community.

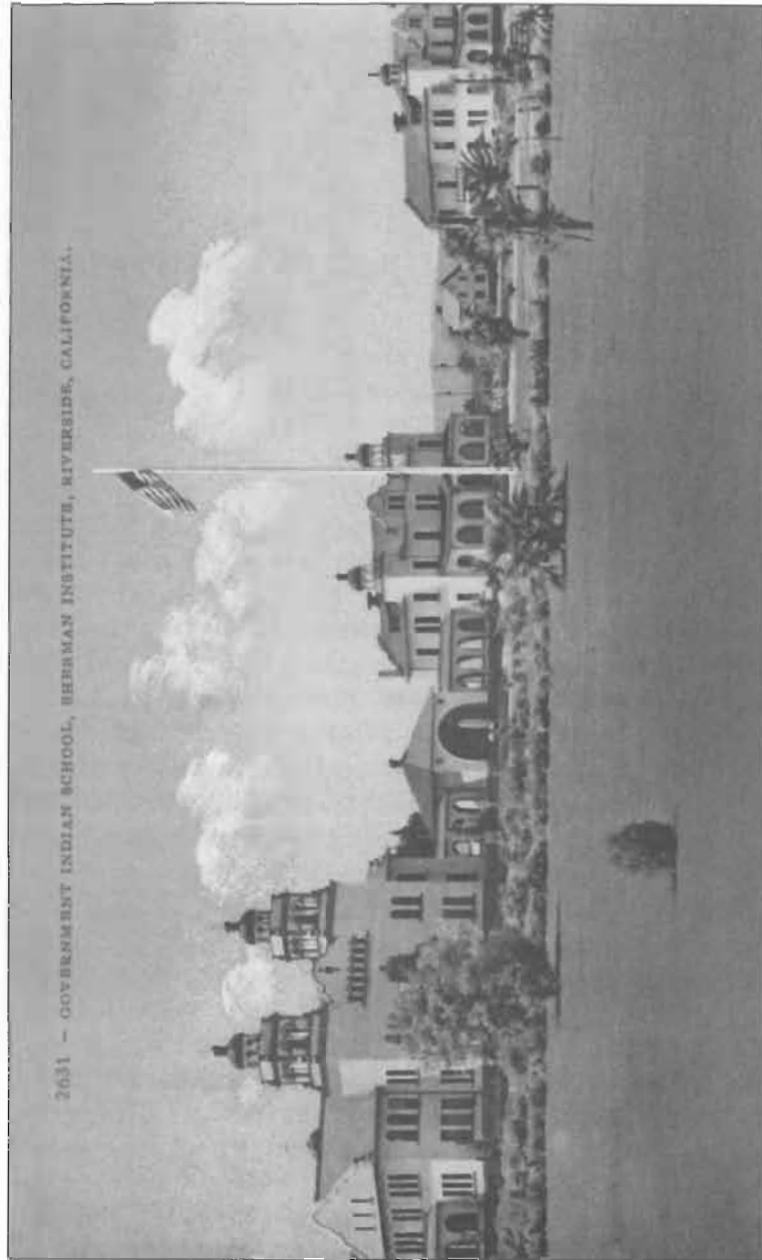
One of the most notable moments for the band was when it led a parade down Riverside's Main Street in celebration of the exhibition game between the Chicago White Sox and the Los Angeles Angels on 11 March 1914. It was an historic moment for Riverside.

Throughout the festivities, civic leaders energized the crowds that formed along the parade route. The ball players rode in convertibles and waved to the excited fans that later followed the cars to Evans Park. Mayor Oscar Ford threw the first ball to start the game, and "the Sherman Indian Band provided marching music and set the stage for an exciting game."¹⁵

The Sherman Bulletin

The foremost publication at Sherman Institute was *The Sherman Bulletin*, a weekly newsletter that was published by students. It recounted the "happenings" on campus in an informative manner, and contained a plethora of writings ranging from personal self-help columns to political speeches. *The Sherman Bulletin* also served as a promotional tool aimed at visitors who wanted to know more about Sherman Institute. Indeed, the newsletter was an effective device in portraying Sherman as an intriguing place where one could see the Indians. The Sherman Bulletin was important to Superintendent Hall, whose commitment to the newsletter ensured its success. Despite budget constraints, he supplied the newsletter with sufficient tools and materials. He also closely monitored the production of *The Sherman Bulletin*, often appearing at its office to look things over. He made sure the newsletter was filled with articles that would appeal to tourists. Student editorials that criticized the school were prohibited, since they tarnished the school's image.

An assortment of informative "news-bites" that appealed to visitors filled the pages of *The Sherman Bulletin*, which was first published in 1907. Announcements of someone leaving or visiting the campus were common, as well as sports news. Ordinary occurrences, such as the garden boys having finished planting carnations in the greenhouse, were typically mentioned. *The Sherman Bulletin* praised Henry Barker, who always wore a smile wherever he went. Another student, Paul Azul, did not like working in the bakery because everyone called him ghost when he



A Postcard view of the Sherman Institution. (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)

Sherman Institute: The Pride of Riverside

put on his white suit.¹⁶ Quaint stories that depicted life at Sherman were intended to please visitors and lacked critical analysis. Nonetheless, these “written snapshots” were useful in entertaining tourists at Sherman Institute.

Conclusion

Sherman Institute was a place for tourists to see “real Indians” in Riverside. Superintendent Hall’s “open door policy” encouraged the large influx of visitors who constantly roamed the school grounds. They arrived at Sherman with their Kodak Cameras, and with their racist assumptions about Indians. Indeed, Indian students were treated like carnival attractions. Moreover, being the objects of gawking tourists reinforced the Indian’s role as a conquered people whose only value is to please curious tourists.

Notes

¹ The Sherman Bulletin, No.5, 3 February 1909. *The Sherman Bulletin* can be found at Sherman Institute Collection.

Sherman Indian Museum, Riverside, California.

² *Ibid.*, No.7, 19 February 1908.

³ *Ibid.*, No.22, 2 October 1907.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No.18, 29 April 1908.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No.14, 7 April 1909.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No.7, 12 February 1908.

⁷ *Ibid.*, No.8, 8 February 1909.

⁸ *Ibid.*, No. , 10 March 1909.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, No.8, 26 February 1908.

¹¹ Annual Report (narrative), Sherman Institute, 1902. This issue can be found at the Sherman Institute Collection.

Sherman Indian Museum, Riverside, California

¹² *The Sherman Bulletin*, No.5, 29 January 1908.

¹³ Redlands Country Club to Hall, 16 February. No year listed on the letter, but it was found with other documents dated around the early twentieth century. Found at the Sherman Institute Collection. Sherman Indian Museum, Riverside,

California

¹⁴ *The Sherman Bulletin*, No.26, 30 October 1907.

¹⁵ Klotz, Esther H., *The Mission Inn*, p.86. (Riverside: Rubidoux Printing, 1982)

¹⁶ *The Sherman Bulletin*, No.6, 10 February 1909.

Evergreen Cemetery

by Justice John G. Gabbert

The following is a speech given on 4 October 2003, during the fund-raising kickoff ceremony, to the Regreen Evergreen Committee and the public at Evergreen Cemetery. Justice John Gabbert is the Honorary Chairman of that committee. Its historical significance is obvious by the subject, the events, and the names within.

Good Morning.

I thank each of you for your presence which attests your support in the big challenge to bring the GREEN back into the name of Evergreen. This hallowed ground is the final resting place of some 14,000 of the early pioneers of this city including many of our friends and family members, who, over the years, have lived here and built this community.

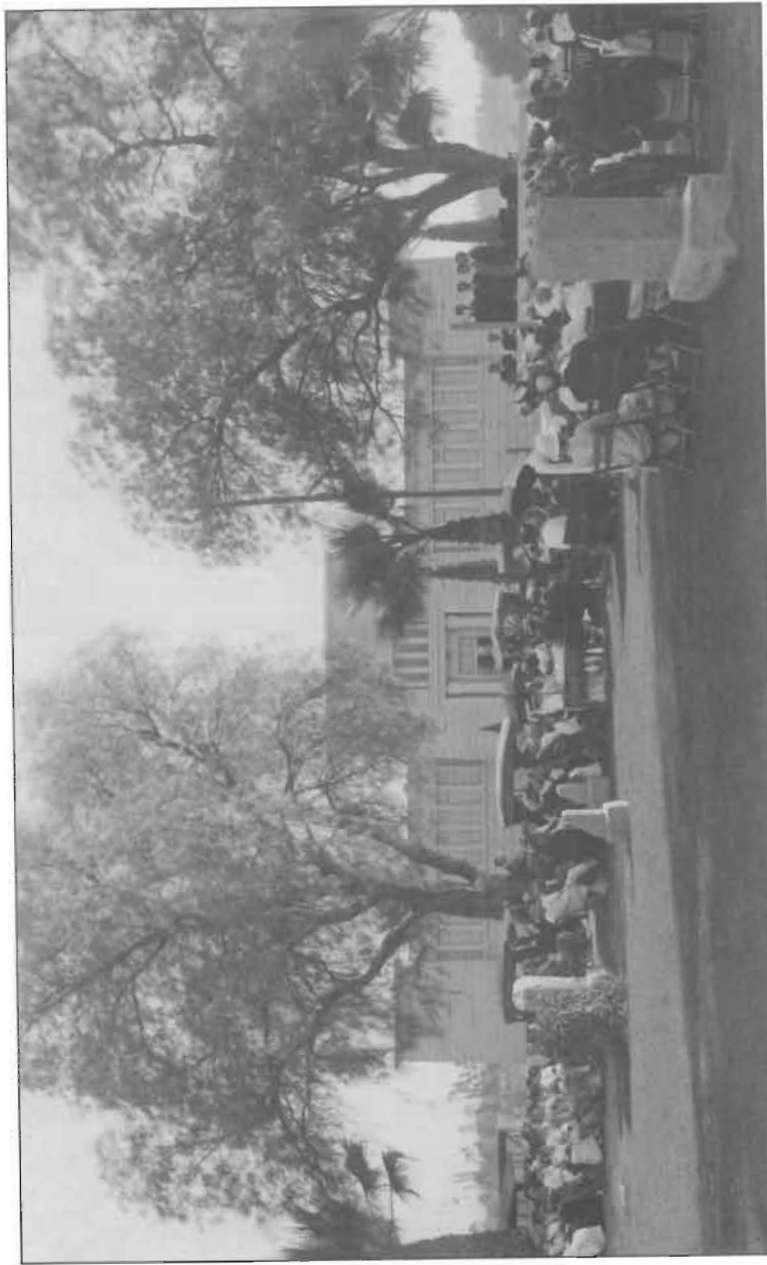
This cemetery connects all of us with the past of Riverside and to thousands of individual and family histories.

A cemetery association was formed in Riverside in 1868. In the early 1870s, a block of land was given for cemetery use by the Colony. Then, in 1880, a nonprofit organization took over under the name of Evergreen.

In 1872, the first person buried here was Leila Shugart, the 14-year-old daughter of Dr. K. D. Shugart, a founding pioneer and medical doctor of the settlement. There was no formal cemetery when she died, and the young girl was buried in the family backyard. She was later moved into the new Evergreen Cemetery.

Scores of names of those important in Riverside's early history can be found all around us, such as John W. North, Riverside's founding father; Luther and Eliza Tibbetts, nurturers of the Washington navel orange trees that "made" the Colony a successful economic enterprise; and, Marcella Craft, the Riverside girl who became an internationally acclaimed opera star. And many others.

A wonderful man, who had a great and positive influence on my life as my law partner, Raymond Best, along with his family,



A Funeral Service in Front of the Evergreen Cemetery Mausoleum. (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library)

are here. That burial site, now so desolate, has impelled me, in part, to try and help in this crusade to renovate Evergreen.

Those who have lived in Riverside over the past 140 years have come to this place in their buggies, horseless carriages, and then by modern automobiles. Here at Evergreen, they paid their final farewells at thousands of funerals and memorial rites. They also came here for many decades for public ceremonies, on Decoration Day (now Memorial Day), the 4th of July, and other occasions. Visits followed the end of big parades at this spot. In those days, the cemetery was almost a municipal memorial park.

I remember as a boy watching many of those events when it seemed that everybody in town was at the parade and followed it here. For many years, the Riverside Military Band would lead the parade. (It is now called the Riverside Concert Band and is the oldest active volunteer band in the United States.)

Following the band would be open cars with the mayor and council members, often with old soldiers of the Civil War.

Today is the second time I have spoken at this very spot. Over 80 years ago, my grade school teacher (she must have been on the program committee for Decoration Day) assigned me to recite the Gettysburg Address at the program following the parade. You don't say "No" to your grade school teacher! Nor should we say "No" to the needs of Evergreen Cemetery.

When public events took place here, this was a green oasis – with living shrubs and well-watered trees. The citizens of Riverside were proud of it.

I remember particularly the funeral parade of Weeley Nabors, the first Riverside man to be killed in action in France in World War I. He was brought home for burial in May 1921. The parade was led by the March Field band. His flag-draped coffin was carried on an artillery caisson. It was pulled by the local members of the newly formed American Legion Post – then all young veterans of that war. Over 1,000 veterans are buried here.

Unfortunately, through several turns of fate, the Evergreen that we used to know has become the "Everbrown" or "Nevergreen" of snide remarks and jokes on the street. Its older, non-endowed part, has

become a desolate place. The malicious mischief and vandalism we see adds to the depression we feel as we observe the ravages of neglect and deterioration.

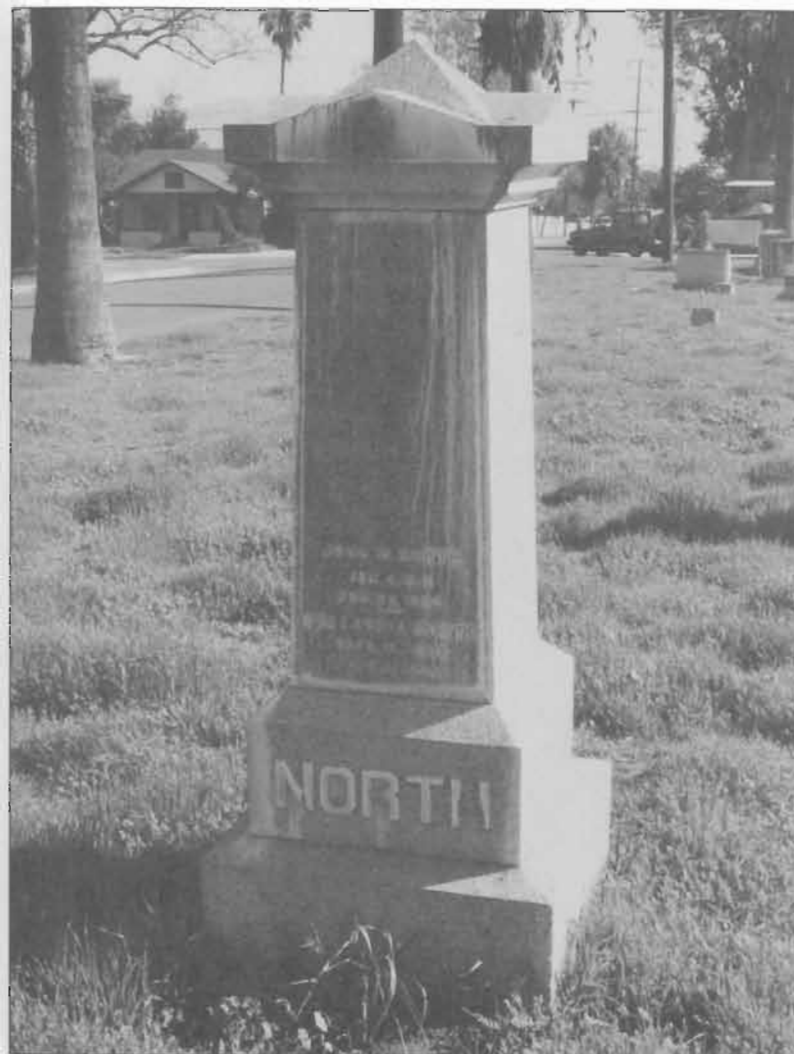
This is an indictment of our stewardship as citizens. We have neglected our duties and responsibilities, not only to the dead, but to ourselves, to our city, and to the civic pride which all of us as concerned citizens should rally to support. As Lincoln phrased it in his Gettysburg Address (but in a different connotation), "It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us," which, in our case, I take to be the renovation of Evergreen Cemetery.

We have an opportunity, if not a duty, to enlist in the battle to rejuvenate this memorable place so that it will again be a neighborhood of green tranquility and public pride, and not one of embarrassment and humiliation.

I would be remiss if I did not thank all those who have worked so loyally on this project. Special thanks should go to Judge Victor Miceli. He saved our beautiful historic courthouse from destruction. He revived the county law library. He's working on the refurbishment of the old Fox Theater, as well as this challenging effort for Evergreen. If anyone can help us find a way, it will be our little giant, Vic Miceli!

We stand at Evergreen and we battle to save it as a vital emblem of our community history and its connection with the present for each and all of us.

We cannot accept failure as an option. Duty whispers in our ear and says we "Must." We must reply, "WE WILL."



Many of Riverside's earliest settlers are interred in Evergreen, including founders John W. North and Ann Loomis North. (Courtesy Ron Goff)



Fairmount Park, Riverside, Cal.

"Fairmount Park, Riverside, Cal." (Courtesy of the Riverside Public Library Riverside Local History Resource Center)

A Postcard from Riverside

This postcard depicts the early design of Fairmount Park prior to subsequent human alterations and natural changes such as the floods of 1916 and 1938. Fairmount Park was, from an early time, a popular site for social events such as Sunday School picnics. This card is postmarked at 11:00 a. m. on 17 July 1913 in Riverside and is addressed to Mr. Walter H. Lowe, Palms, California. The writer, Bess, sends the following message:

This park is where we are going on the S. S. Picnic tomorrow evening. We are having jolly times here, but will be glad to get back to Palms and rest. Neil and Virginia are about tuckered out. Think they prefer the coast climate. I hear you have been doing all sors of lovely things to [] family. Feel like I am missing something.

Bess



Riverside Historical Society

Board of Directors

Maurice Hodgen, President
Maurice Hodgen, Vice President (Acting)
Marilyn Campbell, Secretary
Ron Goff, Treasurer
Ferne Goff, Membership Chair

Kathryn Fitch	Carolyn Jaeggli
Robert Fitch	Nadine Shell
Joan Hall	Dick Solem
Jane Higg	William Swafford
Jay Higgs	

Publications Committee

William Swafford, Chair

Ron Goff	Betty Holzer
Joan Hall	Carolyn Jaeggli
Jay Higgs	Alan Curl

Membership

Membership in the Riverside Historical Society, a California non-profit corporation and an I.R.S. 501c(3) organization, is open to all. Annual membership categories are:

Individual	\$10.00
Family	\$15.00
Organizational	\$25.00

If a membership mailer is not enclosed in this Journal issue, send annual dues, together with your name, address, telephone number, and email address to:

Membership Chair, Riverside Historical Society
P.O. Box 246
Riverside, CA 92502-0246

Sponsorship of the Journal

The Society is seeking sponsors to increase the frequency, size, and graphic quality of this *Journal*. Both individual and institutional sponsors are welcome. An individual (or couple) will be listed as sponsor for a \$50 contribution per issue; an organization will be listed as sponsor for a \$100 contribution per issue. Multiple-issue sponsorships will also be accepted. For further information write to the Society's treasurer, Mr. Ron Goff, at the P.O. Box address above, telephone (951) 688-2854, or email riv.hist.soc@prodigy.net

This issue of the *Journal* is made possible in part by the sponsorships of:

Sadie & Gordon Campbell
Hazel Evensen
Justice John G. Gabbert
Carolyn Jaeggli
Virginia Mohn
Mary Schaefer
Suzanne Wilson