

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARK (Results in automatic listing in the California Register) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | CALIFORNIA POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST |

DRAFT

NAME OF HISTORIC PROPERTY
Savannah Memorial Park

ADDRESS
9263 Valley Boulevard

CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE
Rosemead, California 91770

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| COUNTY Los Angeles | ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 5391-014-904 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|

NAME OF OWNER OF HISTORIC PROPERTY
El Monte Cemetery Association

ADDRESS
P. O. Box 4247

CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE
El Monte, California 91734

| | |
|--|---|
| NAME OF APPLICANT El Monte Cemetery Association | APPLICANT TELEPHONE NO. 626-287-4838 |
|--|---|

ADDRESS
P. O. Box 4247

CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE
El Monte, California 91734

| | |
|---|------|
| RECOMMENDED BY CHAIR, STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION | DATE |
| APPROVED BY DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION | DATE |

DESIGNATION NO.

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

DRAFT

- P1. Other Identifier:** El Monte Cemetery
- * **P2. Location:** a. **County:** Los Angeles **Not for Publication** **Unrestricted**
b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** El Monte, California; **Date:** 1966; **T 1S; R 11W; NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 18;**
c. **Address:** 9263 Valley Boulevard **City:** Rosemead, CA **Zip:** 91770 **San Bernardino B.M.**
d. **UTM:** NAD 1983 **Zone:** 11N; 401530 mE / 3771735 mN
e. **Other Locational Data:** The cemetery is listed with the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office as Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 5391-014-904. From the San Bernardino Freeway within the City of Rosemead, take the Rosemead Boulevard exit and travel north for 0.6 mile to Valley Boulevard. Turn right (east) and continue on Valley Boulevard for 0.3 mile to the Savannah Memorial Park entrance, located on the left (north) side of the road.
- * **P3a. Description:** Savannah Memorial Park is the historic cemetery of the pioneer settlers who founded El Monte, California in 1851-1853, the first settlement by Americans and Protestants in southern California, and in the process were instrumental in developing the legal, educational, and social foundations of southern California. The cemetery encompasses approximately 4.5 acres within a park-like setting defined by a large, prominent camphor tree, estimated to be 100 years old, in addition to cedar, oak, and other smaller ornamental trees and a large expanse of manicured grass. Originally, the cemetery and surrounding areas were covered by lush riverine plant species inclusive of willow, alder, and cattail, traversed by a variety of stream-fed marshes and meadows, and with wild grape and watercress available along the banks of the rivers (Barton 2011). Modifications to the natural landscape began as early as 1863 when an original cactus hedge, protecting two unidentified graves of unknown age, was replaced by a board fence (El Monte Cemetery Association Records 2011). El Monte residents began routine care and improvements for the cemetery through a trusteeship in 1880 and, in 1920, formed the El Monte Cemetery Association to better ensure the cemetery's care and well-being (see Continuation Sheet, Page 2).
- * **P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP40 – historic cemetery, AH12 – historic graves
- * **P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other
- * **P5. Photograph or Drawing:** Cemetery Overview Looking North from about Mid-Cemetery



- ***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1853-1932, pioneer era; 1932-Present otherwise, as indicated on headstones, monuments, crypts, written history, and cemetery records.
- ***P7. Owner and Address:**
El Monte Cemetery Association
P. O. Box 4247
El Monte, California 91734
- ***P8. Recorded by:**
Edwin D. (Randy) Wiggins, Pres.
El Monte Cemetery Association
P. O. Box 4247
El Monte, California 91734
- ***P9. Date Recorded:** 04/03/09; updated 11/8/11
- ***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive
Reconnaissance Other
California Historic Landmark

Application

- ***P11. Report Citation:** None (see California Historic Landmark Application).
- ***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): Photographs

DPR 523A (1/95)

***Required Information**

* **P3a. Description (Continued):** The cemetery is currently surrounded by urbanized development and is visibly accessible from two major thoroughfares in Rosemead. It is bound on the north by Mission Drive, a historic route used during the 1800s to transport wood and other supplies to the San Gabriel Mission, and on the south by Valley Boulevard, a major historic transportation route into Los Angeles. There are approximately 3900 graves in Savannah Memorial Park, dating from the first documented grave in 1853 to the present, as prominently marked by the inscriptions, symbols, and decorations found on the above-ground crypts, Savannah Memorial Park contains approximately headstones, and monuments fashioned from granite, marble, and other popular materials of their eras. The majority of the historic graves are marked by individual headstones and/or family monuments, are oriented with the heads to the west and the feet to the east, and the inscriptions for most grave markers face east, or face up for those that lay flush to the ground and which require one to face west to read.

Lands for the town's cemetery were donated about 1851 by an earlier arrival named Henry Dalton, who provided 2.0 acres of his Rancho San Francisquito Land Grant to the El Monte residents (Carpenter 1973: 7-49). The first pioneer settler of El Monte was buried on these lands in 1853, predating other documented Protestant burials by Americans in the region and providing Savannah Memorial Park with the designation of being the first American and Protestant cemetery in southern California.

References Cited

Barton, Jack

1988 *A Brief History of El Monte*. <http://home.earthlink.net/~jackbarton/ElMonteHistory.htm>, developed April 1988. Public website accessed May 30, July 2, and July 31, 2011.

Carpenter, Edwin, H.

1973 *Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles*. In, *Los Angeles Miscellany*, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles.

El Monte Cemetery Association

2011 Various spreadsheets developed by the Association containing raw historic and current data specific to individual graves.

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

D1. Historic Name: El Monte Cemetery

D2. Common Name: Savannah Memorial Park

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.): Savannah Memorial Park contains the graves of 43 pioneers and associated markers and monuments, distributed throughout its 4.5-acre area. The historic graves are coherent in their style of grave markers and monuments, which are consistent with the time period, and are also coherent in the method of burial. The graves represent both a community and individuals fundamental to the shaping of Southern California's lifestyles, government, and infrastructure during California's earliest formative years as a state.

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.): The boundary for the Savannah Memorial Park District is the same boundary shown on the locaton map (Map 1), County Assessor's parcel map (APN 5391-014-904) (Map 2), and Savannah Memorial Park cemetery map of gravesites (Map 3) provided in Attachment 1. The district's elements (i.e., pioneer gravesites contained within the district boundaries) also are depicted on the gravesite location map (Map 3) in Attachment 1. To the north, the district follows Mission Drive, a historic route used during the 1800s to transport wood and other supplies to the San Gabriel Mission. To the south, the district boundary follows Valley Boulevard, a major historic transportation route into Los Angeles. The district is also bound on the west by a modern private residential development and on the east by a modern commercial development.

***D5. Boundary Justification:** The district's elements (i.e., pioneer graves) are located throughout the cemetery. As a result, the district's boundaries follow the same boundaries established for the cemetery, and which are recorded with the County Assessor under APN 5391-014-904 (Map 2 in Attachment 1). These boundaries were first defined in about 1851 when a 2.0-acre parcel of land owned by Henry Dalton became available to the El Monte settlers for the purpose of establishing a cemetery, and then expanded and redefined in the late 1870s when additional lands bordering the 2.0-acre parcel were donated by other settlers for the purpose of definitively defining the cemetery boundaries and creating the current 4.5-acre triangular configuration depicted on the maps in Attachment 1. The district's boundaries, therefore, follow the same distinct historical boundaries that were formally established around the cemetery.

***D6. Significance:** **Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement in Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, California
Period of Significance: 1853-1932 **Applicable Criteria:** California Historical Landmark: First, Last Only or Most Significant
(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 Savannah Memorial Park Historic District represents the first Euro-American, protestant cemetery established in southern California (see Attachment 3), and contains the graves of several of the first citizens of the United States to settle this region. No Euro-American settlements were established in southern California while it was controlled by the Mexican government. This changed in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which provided for the annexation of the territory of California into the United States (U.S.) (Newmark 1916:88; Wikipedia 2011a). The first large wave of Euro-Americans to arrive in southern California occurred in 1849, primarily in response to the discovery of gold in northern California the previous year. Pioneers of the westward movement arrived chiefly by way of the Southern Route and secondarily via the Old Spanish Trail (Hague 1987:41-50). These emigrants almost entirely found their way north to the western Sierra Nevada foothills where the gold finds were centered. Once reaching California, however, many elected to forego their dreams of gold in exchange for settling on agriculturally rich lands on which they could recover from their brutal journeys west. For those traveling to California by way of the Old Spanish Trail or Southern Route, the San Gabriel Valley offered such a refuge.

The earliest documented Euro-American settlers in the San Gabriel Valley, and therefore in southern California, arrived by wagon train with the Ira Thompson party in 1851. Additional pioneer settlers followed, comprising some 40 or 50 families, who arrived in El Monte within the year following the Thompsons (Newmark 1916). Notable among these was the party led by Captain William Johnson (Barton 1988), who arrived in El Monte in the fall of 1852, and brought with him the families of Robert E. Tweedy and John Guess (Lesandro 2000), who chose to stay in El Monte. Most of those in the Johnson party, however, continued north to the gold fields. Other El Monte settlers arrived variously between 1852-1853, including Samuel M. Heath, Samuel King and his son Andrew J. King, Dr. T. A. Hayes, William B. Lee, Charles Cunningham and Jonathan Tibbett (Newmark 1916). Like the Ira Thompson family, these people and their families chose to remain in El Monte where they could rely on the San Gabriel River and its distributary, the Rio Hondo, for water and rich, fertile lands.

The cultural landscape of southern California was a blank canvas for the early arrivals from the east. They were quick to seek agricultural pursuits and commercial ventures (i.e., hotels, taverns, etc.), to design public educational and judiciary systems, and to serve in many capacities that serviced the needs of the community, and eventually the state, and which laid the foundations of local and state government.

Ira Thompson and his family made an encampment beside the San Gabriel River upon their arrival in 1851, in a grove of willow trees. In this spot Thompson erected a stage stop, the first structure built in the place that would become the settlement of El Monte (Newmark 1916:91). Thompson expanded his venture by building the first tavern in the area in 1853, which he called The Willows, and four years later, in 1857, he constructed the Willow Grove Hotel. El Monte was at the end of the Old Spanish Trail and Southern Route and Thompson's businesses would have provided for the needs of those traveling to and from California.

In response to the establishment of townships throughout California by the State Legislature in 1866, and the designation of El Monte (at that time called Lexington) as its township capitol, Samuel King led the effort to survey and lay out the town's streets and lots (King 1908). Endeavors by other El Monte pioneers interred in the cemetery included James D. Durfee, who was the first in the district to experiment with growing English walnuts (USGENWEB 2011). He also served as a founder of the La Puente Grammar School, later renamed Temple Grammar

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Savannah Memorial Park Historic District

School; helped to establish the practice of free textbooks in public schools, a practice that originated at La Puente school; served as the Los Angeles County Assistant Assessor from 1887-1888, and was a delegate for the county and state republican conventions. Charles O. Cunningham served as the first Justice of the Peace for El Monte and as a Los Angeles judge (USGENWEB 2011). Samuel Sawyer Thompson and David Lewis both served as Los Angeles County Supervisors; Thompson from 1854-1855 and Lewis from 1855-1856. Dr. Thomas A. Hayes was elected to serve as the Los Angeles County Coroner for several years (USGENWEB 2011). Andrew J. King was perhaps one of El Monte's most prominent pioneers. He had a role in the development of the judicial system in Los Angeles, served as the first San Bernardino County Clerk, and in 1854, became a member of the Monte Rangers. Later, in 1859, he was elected to the State Assembly and served on the committee that located the site on which the state capitol was built. He was an undersheriff in Los Angeles County from 1861-1865, during which he attempted to form a militia in 1861 called the Monte Mounted Rifles; a group of Civil War southern sympathizers and secessionists. He was arrested at one point for attempting a public demonstration against the confederate north. In 1865, King became Judge Murray Morrison's law partner and, from 1865-1870, was the proprietor and editor of the Los Angeles News. He served as the Los Angeles City Attorney from 1866-1867, as a judge in 1869, and in 1873, King printed and published the first city directory (USGENWEB 2011).

Many of the earliest settlers of El Monte who are buried at Savannah Memorial Park are memorialized in street names in the surrounding community today. These include Guess Street, Ellis Lane, Gibson Road, Tweedy Boulevard, Durfee Avenue, Allgeyer Avenue, Maxson Road, Schmidt Road, King Court, Tyler Avenue, and Lee Street. Guess Park in the City of Rosemead is also named after pioneer settler John Guess.

Evaluation

Savannah Memorial Park Historic District represents the original cemetery of the community of El Monte, which was settled during the period of westward expansion. The cemetery was initially established in about 1851, around two earlier, unidentified burials on land owned by Henry Dalton. The cemetery's location was selected primarily for being on high ground, above the floodplain of El Monte. The earliest documented pioneer grave in the cemetery dates to 1853 (Mary Alice Rogers), and the latest known pioneer grave dates to 1932 (James Tweedy). The district is a cohesive landscape that is defined by the relationship of the individual pioneer graves. Generally, the graves are linked in time and through shared experiences, with all being the first pioneers to arrive and settle in El Monte, and either having made the arduous trip west by wagon train or having been born soon after their parents arrived in El Monte.

The district is evaluated as eligible for listing as a California Historical Landmark for its association with the lives of persons who had a profound influence on the history of California, and as the sole remaining evidence of the El Monte pioneers who played important roles in the local and state history. The district also is evaluated as eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under CRHR Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and state history.

The pioneers buried in the cemetery create a significant concentration of individuals associated with important aspects of early settlement in the San Gabriel Valley and in southern California, and who developed a new and growing sense of community in El Monte. All of the graves are oriented with the feet facing to the east, and all of the gravesites are arranged in compact rows. There is no pattern to the distribution of the pioneer graves across the cemetery, but they share the same pattern of burial throughout the cemetery, with the pioneers surrounded by their family members of various time periods, who infill between the pioneer graves of different families, lending continuity between the pioneer graves and to the cemetery overall. All of the graves are covered by manicured domestic grass and maintained, which is consistent with the cemetery's practices beginning in 1880, when the El Monte residents organized a trusteeship for the regular care of the cemetery. During this time the trusteeship began making improvements to the landscaping and the cemetery took on the appearance of care and orderliness (Los Angeles Semi-Weekly 1867).

In 1920, the El Monte Cemetery Association was formally established to better ensure the cemetery's care and protection, and the Association remains active to-date. As a result, the cemetery overall, and the individual and family pioneer gravesites, retain good integrity and retain enough original characteristics to convey their history. Although the cemetery has experienced some vandalism throughout the years, the vandalism has not affected the overall quality and characteristics associated with the cemetery or the graves. The Association has invested large amounts of time to relocate graves and missing headstones, and to restore the headstones to their original locations using cemetery records, ground-penetrating radar, and other exploratory methods; these efforts still continue. To protect the headstones from further vandalism, many that stood upright have been laid flush to the ground, in their original locations, and some of these have been further secured by concrete around their edges. The markers themselves have not been repaired or otherwise modified in any way, and regardless of the concrete used to secure them, still continue to convey a sense of history based on their inscriptions, design, and materials. For those graves missing markers, the burials are still in place and the headstones or other markers may be buried beneath the ground surface. They are documented in cemetery records and, as a result, retain the potential to yield scientific or historical data, either through the discovery of their markers, if present, and as already supported through cemetery records and archival research.

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

Barton, Jack

1988 *A Brief History of El Monte*, website <http://home.earthlink.net/~jackbarton/ElMonteHistory.htm>, developed April 1988. Website accessed May 30, July 2, and July 31, 2011.

Hague, Harlan

1987 *The First California Trail: The Southern Route*. Overland Journal Vol. 5 (Winter 1987).

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Savannah Memorial Park Historic District

King, William

1908 *El Monte, an American Town in Southern California, 1851-1866*. The Historical Society of Southern California.

Lesandro, Jerry

2000 Biography of Robert E. Tweedy at <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5051840>
Lewis Publishing Company, 1889, in *An Illustrated History of Los Angeles County*: Chicago.

Newmark, Harris

1916 *Sixty Years in Southern California: 1853-1911, Containing the Reminiscences of Harris Newmark*. Maurice H. Newmark and Marco R. Newmark, Editors. University Library, University of California, Berkeley.

USGENWEB

2011 USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd. <http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/>, accessed July 24, 2011.

Wikipedia

2011a History of El Monte, California. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Monte,_California. Public website accessed May 30 and July 24, 2011.

*D8. Evaluator: Sandra S. Flint

Date: November 14, 2011

Affiliation and Address: El Monte Cemetery Association, P. O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Silas Bennett Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Silas Bennett gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Silas Bennett. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None.

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Silas Bennett’s death is not known but the grave is estimated to date to some time after 1883. The Silas Bennett gravesite no longer retains a grave marker but cemetery records document the location of Bennett’s grave and there is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** The cemetery surrounding the Bennett grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement in Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Pioneer Grave, Bennett death post-1883

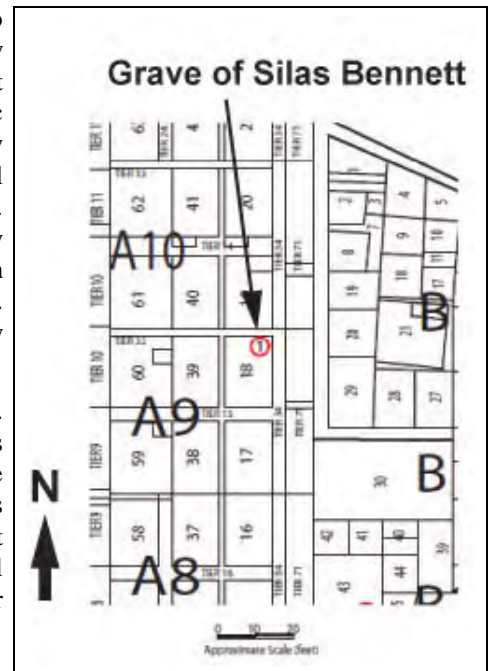
Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical

Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Silas Bennett arrived in El Monte, California in 1852 as part of the initial western movement of pioneers to settle in southern California following the 1848 signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that provided for the annexation of the California territory into the U.S. (Newmark 1916:88; Wikipedia 2011a). There are not many details of Bennett’s life, but most of the early California pioneers traveled to California in response to the discovery of gold, arriving by way of the Southern Route and secondarily via the Old Spanish Trail (Hague 1987:41-50). Many pioneers who arrived in southern California were exhausted and/or ill from their arduous trip to California, ending their travels upon reaching the San Gabriel River, where they could recover from their journey and establish a new life. What is known about Bennett is that he had become a charter member of the local Lexington Masonic Lodge by 1855, and was a member of the distinguished Los Angeles County “Committee of Thirty,” appointed by Governor George Downey to organize local funding for construction of the Southern Pacific Railway into Los Angeles in 1872. “The committee of thirty was composed of the most prominent citizens of the city and county and included... Silas Bennett and F. W. Gibson of El Monte...” (Hickson 1920:114). The 1883 Los Angeles Directory identifies Silas Bennett as a farmer. Silas Bennett’s life and work are mentioned in *A History of the Pomona Valley* by A.L. Hickson (1920:114).

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify Bennett’s grave plot as A18 008. Although Bennett’s grave marker is missing, cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Bennett’s grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Silas Bennett was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Bennett’s gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Silas Bennett Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (HP40)--Cemetery; (AH12)--Grave

***B12. References:**

Hague, H.

1987 The First California Trail: The Southern Route: Overland Journal Vol. 5 (Winter 1987), pp. 41-50.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California: With Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the Valley Who Have Been Identified with its Growth and Deelopment from the Early Days to the Present.* Historic Record Company. On file at the California State Library History Room, Sacramento.

Newmark, Harris

1916 Sixty Years in Southern California: The Knickerbocker Press, 688 pp., 150 illustrations.

B13. Remarks: Silas Bennett's grave is also depicted on Map 2 of Attachment 1, that shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

*** Date of Evaluation:** August 29, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Almira Hale Cuddeback Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Almira Hale Cuddeback Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Almira Hale Cuddeback gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Cuddeback. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Almira Hale Cuddeback’s death is 1874. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** The cemetery surrounding the Cuddeback grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

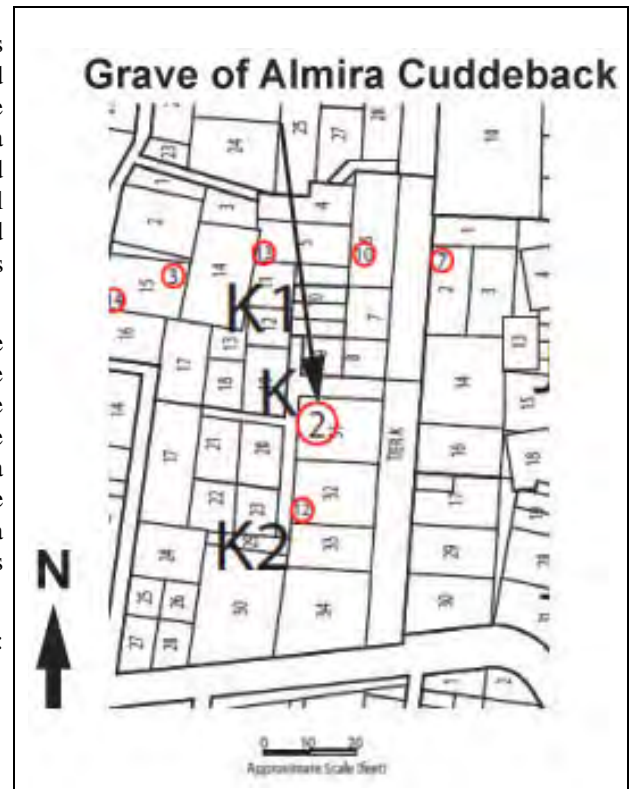
Property Type: Grave, dated 1874 **Applicable Criteria:** CRHR Criterion 2

Almira Hale Cuddeback was born in Ohio around 1807. It is not known when or how she arrived at El Monte, but it is known that she married Grant Price Cuddeback in El Monte on February 2, 1852 (Cuddeback Family Website 2011a). Almira and Grant lived with the Nicolas Smith (a.k.a. Schmidt) family in an adobe on Valley Boulevard at the time their first child, Moses Clinton Cuddeback, was born in 1853 or 1854 (Cuddeback Family Website 2011b). Moses is credited with being “the first white child” born in El Monte, which lends support to the fact that the early pioneers buried in Savannah were truly the first Euro-American, U.S. citizens to settle southern California (Cuddeback Family Website 2011b). Almira (Hale) Cuddeback died in 1874 and is buried in the Cuddeback family plot in Savannah Memorial Park.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify Almira Hale Cuddeback’s grave plot as K31 002. Cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Almira Hale Cuddeback’s grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Almira Hale Cuddeback was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Almira Hale Cuddeback’s gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Almira Hale Cuddeback Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Cuddeback Family Website

2011a Cuddeback history of Jaques Caudebec descendents, <http://www.cuddebackfamily.org/genealogy/descendants/cfig32.htm#7912>. Accessed July 2011.

2011b Cuddeback history of Jaques Caudebec descendents, <http://www.cuddebackfamily.org/genealogy/descendants/cfin80.htm#7988>. Accessed July 2011.

B13. Remarks: Almira Hale Cuddeback's grave is also depicted on the map on page XXX that shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Grant Price Cuddeback Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Grant Price Cuddeback Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Grant Price Cuddeback gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Grant Price Cuddeback. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Grant Price Cuddeback's death is 1905. The gravesite features a quartz diorite family headstone that measures 41 inches tall by 36 inches wide by 21 inches deep. Cemetery records document the location of Grant Price Cuddeback's grave and there is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** The cemetery surrounding the Cuddeback grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California

Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

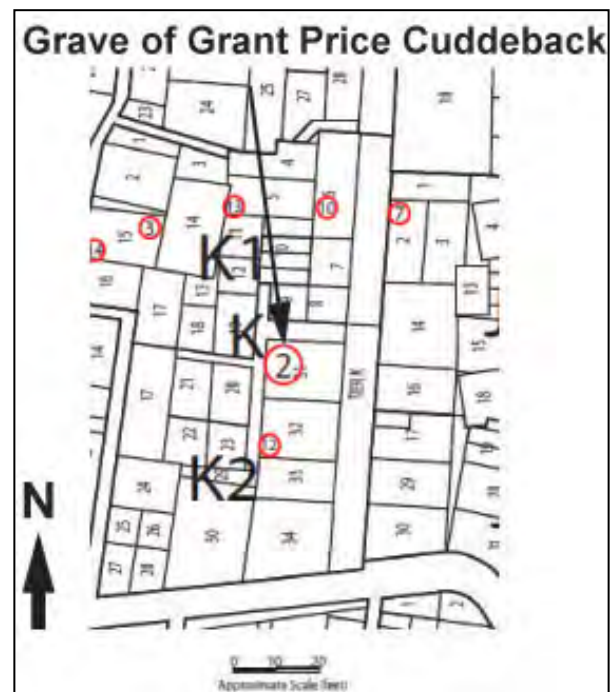
Property Type: Grave, dated 1905

Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Grant Price Cuddeback was born in New York in 1820. He moved with his family to Illinois at 12 years of age and at 18 years of age, purchased a farm in Iowa where he lived until moving to California in 1850 in search of gold (USGENWEB 2011a). He arrived first in southern California and soon found his way to the headwaters of the San Joaquin River, where he mined gold only for a few months before unrest with the Native Americans made it dangerous to stay and he returned to southern California (Thompson and West 1880:176-178). He settled in El Monte where he procured 160 acres of land from the government to grow barley and to partake in other farming ventures. On February 14, 1852, Cuddeback married Alvira Hale of El Monte, with whom he raised six children. Cuddeback died in 1905. He is buried in Savannah Memorial Park with his wife Alvira and their oldest child, Moses Clinton Cuddeback, who is cited as the first "white" child born in El Monte (USGENWEB 2011b). Various other family members are also interred in the Cuddeback family plot.

Grant Price Cuddeback was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Cuddeback's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Grant Price Cuddeback Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Thompson and West

1880 *History of Los Angeles County California*. Transcribed by Martha A. Crosley Graham. Pacific Press Printing & Publishing House, Oakland.

USGENWEB

- 2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, http://www.cagenweb.com/re/losangeles/ElMonteBios/CUDDEBACK_GrantP.htm, accessed July 24, 2011.
- 2011b USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, <http://www.cagenweb.com/re/losangeles/ElMonteBios/MosesC.htm>, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: The establishment of the cemetery was important for several reasons, including its location on higher ground where shallow ground water and flooding were not issues for the pioneers of El Monte, for its location adjacent to what is now called Mission Drive, the primary route used to haul wood and fence posts to the San Gabriel Mission, and for its location only a short distance west of El Monte and what would later be known as the community of Savannah.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Moses Clinton Cuddeback Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Moses Clinton Cuddeback Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Moses Clinton Cuddeback gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Cuddeback. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Moses Clinton Cuddeback's death is 1920. The gravesite features a quartz diorite family headstone that measures 41 inches tall by 36 inches wide by 21 inches deep. Cemetery records document the location of Moses Clinton Cuddeback's grave and there is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** The cemetery surrounding the Cuddeback grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon, and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

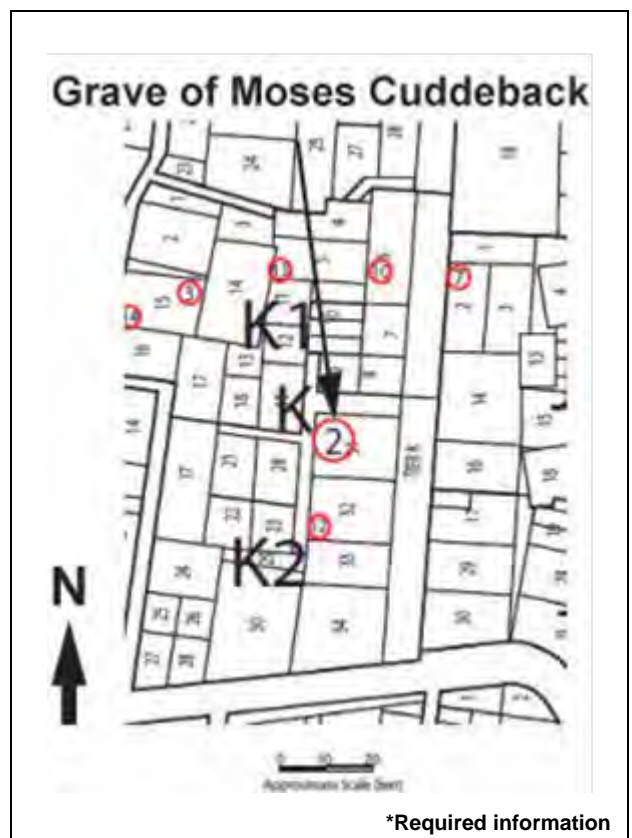
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1920 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Moses Clinton Cuddeback has the distinction of being "the first white child" born in El Monte (Cuddeback Family Website 2011a). He was the son of Grant Price and Alvira (Hale) Cuddeback, pioneer settlers of El Monte who also are buried in Savannah Memorial Park, and was born on January 22, 1853 or 1854 (Cuddeback Family Website 2011b). At the time of his birth, the Cuddebacks were living with the Nicolas Smith (Schmidt) family (USGENWEB 2011) in an adobe on Valley Boulevard. As an adult, he settled on a tract of land near El Monte to farm, until 1868 when he moved to Tehachapi. He was married three times, the first two wives having died during their marriages to Cuddeback. He had a combined total of seven children with his three wives. Moses Clinton Cuddeback died in 1920 at the age of 66 or 67 and is buried in the Cuddeback family plot in Savannah Memorial Park, next to his parents.

Moses Clinton Cuddeback was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park. Cuddeback's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Moses Clinton Cuddeback Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Cuddeback Family Website

2011a Cuddeback history of Jaques Caudebec descendents, <http://www.cuddebackfamily.org/genealogy/descendants/cfin80.htm#7988>. Accessed July 2011.

2011b Cuddeback history of Jaques Caudebec descendents, <http://www.cuddebackfamily.org/genealogy/descendants/cfig32.htm#7912>. Accessed July 2011.

USGENWEB

2011 USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd. http://www.cagenweb.com/re/losangeles/ElMonteBios/CUDDEBACK_Grant_Phtm, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: The establishment of the cemetery was important for its placement adjacent to what is now called Mission Drive, the primary route used to haul wood and fence posts to the San Gabriel Mission, and for being established only a short distance west of what was later to be known as the community of Savannah.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Charles O. Cunningham Pioneer Monument

B1. Historic Name: Charles O. Cunningham Pioneer Monument

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer Monument

B4. Present Use: The Charles O. Cunningham monument is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still stands as a stone monument memorializing Charles O. Cunningham, a founding pioneer of El Monte. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** Carved marble, pillar-style monument set on square granite base.

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Charles Oliver Cunningham's death is 1865. His body is buried where he died, in Arizona. The marble monument was probably erected at the time of his death in 1865 (Hassler 2005, personal communication).

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

***B8. Related Features:** The cemetery surrounding the Cunningham monument is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon, and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. **Builder:** None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early pioneer settlement of southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

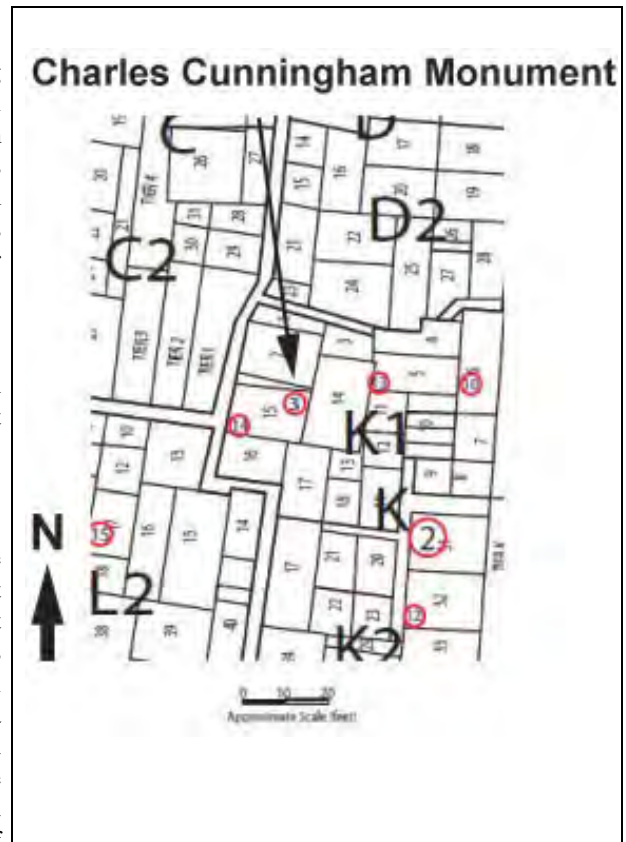
Period of Significance: 1851-1932

Property Type: Monument, erected ca. 1865

Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

According to the historical accounts (Hassler 1985), Charles O. Cunningham arrived in El Monte in 1852 with the Samuel King Party. They settled along the San Gabriel River upon their arrival into California. According to the U.S. Census of 1860, Cunningham was 26 years of age at the time of the census, thus he was 18 years old at the time of his arrival in El Monte. Charles O. Cunningham served as the first Justice of the Peace for El Monte and as a Los Angeles judge. In 1856 he married fellow El Monte pioneer settler Mary McKamy Thompson, the daughter of El Monte Pioneers Samuel and Margaret McKamy Thompson. They had two children, Margaret Loretta Cunningham and Charles Oliver Cunningham Jr., who died in infancy. Charles O. Cunningham was killed in an ambush by Yavapai Indians in Arizona Territory in April, 1865, at the age of 31, and was buried there (Hassler 1985). The Charles O. Cunningham monument pays tribute to him as one of El Monte's pioneers.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify the location of the Cunningham monument as K15 006. It is a carved marble monument that also stands as the headstone for Cunningham's wife, Margaret McKamy Thompson. Cemetery records indicate the monument is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding the monument further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Charles O. Cunningham Pioneer Monument

Charles Oliver Cunningham (Sr.) was one of the early settlers in southern California credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life. His monument contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP26: Monument; HP40: Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 History of Pomona Valley, California: Historic Record Company. California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

2011 Website listing California Historic Landmark No. 975, El Monte, California, First Southern California Settlement By Immigrants from the United States, http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21427. Accessed July 2011.

***B13. Remarks:** The location of the Charles Oliver Cunningham monument is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, that shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: James D. Durfee Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: James Devine Durfee Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The James Devine Durfee gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Durfee. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of James Devine Durfee’s death is 1920. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Bennett grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of Southern California

Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

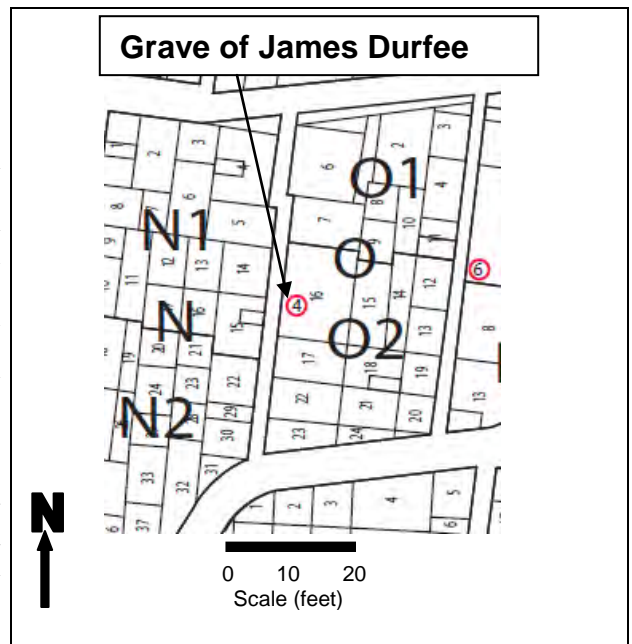
Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Pioneer Grave, dated 1920

Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical

Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

James D. Durfee was born in Adams County, Illinois in 1840 and was orphaned early in life, beginning his voyage west at 15 years of age (USGENWB 2011). He traveled across the plains to Salt Lake City, then along a southern route that took him to San Bernardino County, where he arrived in the fall of 1855. He became a farmer and married Diantha Cleminson in 1858. In 1859, he rented a tract of land about 4.0 miles south of El Monte, where he farmed for a year before purchasing 125 acres. Durfee was the first in the area to experiment with growing walnuts, having planted his first English walnut tree in 1864. He also grew other foods, including a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits, engaged in dairying, and also held a strong equestrian interest in the “Richmond” breed of horses. Durfee resided in El Monte for 60 years and was well known for his straightforward, manly qualities and consistent mode of life. He served in the local school district around 1884 as one of its active trustees, and was one of the founders of the Temple Grammar School, then known as the La Puente School. Durfee was integral in the introduction of free textbooks for the public schools of California, the movement originating at the La Puente School. Durfee served as the Los Angeles County Assistant Assessor from 1887 to 1888, and was a delegate to the County and State Republican conventions. He died in October 1920 (op. cit. and El Monte Cemetery Association, 1920 to present).



The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as O16 003. There is a carved quartz diorite family headstone that stands on the gravesite and serves as the headstone for James Devine Durfee and his wife, Diantha Cleminson Durfee. Cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding James Devine Durfee’s grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: James D. Durfee Pioneer Grave James

James Devine Durfee is one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California*: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

2011 Website listing California Historic Landmark No. 975, El Monte, California, First Southern California Settlement By Immigrants from the United States, http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21427. Accessed July 2011.

USGENWEB

2011 USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd. [http://wwwcagenwebcom/re/losangeles/ElMonteBios/DURFEE James Phtm](http://wwwcagenwebcom/re/losangeles/ElMonteBios/DURFEE%20JamesP.htm), accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: The location of the James Devine Durfee gravesite is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, that shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Diantha B. Cleminson Durfee Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Diantha B. Cleminson Durfee gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Diantha Durfee. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Diantha B. Cleminson Durfee's death is 1925. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Seven other Durfee burials surround the Diantha B. Cleminson Durfee grave and date from 1870 to 1980. These include two children. The Cleminson family burials, Diantha's parents family, are located east and north of the Durfee grave plots. A large blue spruce tree is located on the north side of the Durfee family graves.

The cemetery surrounding the Diantha B. Cleminson Durfee grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. **Builder:** None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1925 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Ms. Cleminson was born in Independence, Missouri in 1839, the daughter of John and Lydia (Lightner) Cleminson. The children of John and Lydia, who came with their parents to California in 1852, were James, John Jr., Lydia and Diantha (<http://cagenweb.com>). The journey of the Cleminsons was a long and tedious one. The first winter was spent at or near Harrisonville, Missouri; the next, at Tucson, Arizona. At one time, losing nearly all their stock, one wagon was hauled by hand, sixty miles, and sold at Santa Cruz, Arizona. After trials and troubles the family reached San Diego, with James arriving in time to participate in celebrating the national birthday, July 4, 1852, and the family, a few days later. At San Diego, the first American wedding ever solemnized was the marriage of Diantha's sister, Lydia Cleminson, with S.S. Reeves. This occurred April 5, 1852. After a short residence at San Diego, the family made their home in San Bernardino County, and in 1858, upon a ranch near El Monte. She and James Devine Durfee were married in 1858, at which time they settled in the El Monte Area. Cleminson Street in El Monte is named after her father John Cleminson.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

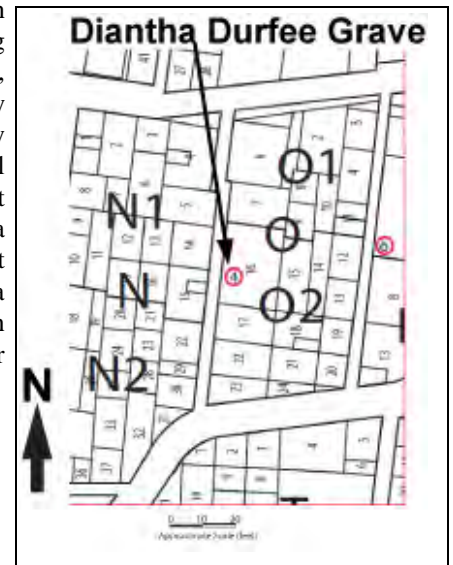
***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California*: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Diantha B. Cleminson Durfee Pioneer Grave

USGENWEB

2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd. http://www.cagenweb.com/re/losangeles/ElMonteBios/CLEMINSON_James.html, accessed July 24, 2011.

2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd. <http://losangelesrevisited.blogspot.com/2010/09/durfee-ranch-at-el-monte-township-and.html>, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Diantha B. Cleminson Durfee's grave is also depicted on Map 2 of Attachment 1, that shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Betsy Aldrich Gibson Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Betsy Aldrich Gibson gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Betsy Gibson. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Betsy Aldrich Gibson's death is 1893. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Thirteen other Gibson burials surround the Betsy Aldrich Gibson grave. These are marked with headstones, and one is marked with both a headstone and a footstone.

The cemetery surrounding the Betsy Gibson grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. **Builder:** None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1893 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

According to El Monte Cemetery Association records Betsy Aldrich was born in 1828 and died in 1893. She married Fielding W. Gibson, an early settler of El Monte, in 1853; the marriage producing five children, namely Edward, Fielding, Bruce, Blanche and Gadi.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

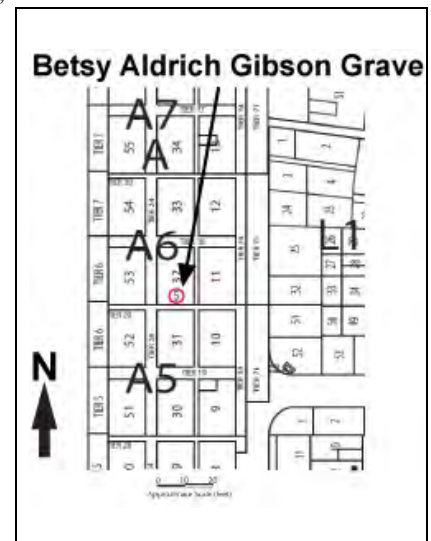
1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California*: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.



B13. Remarks: Betsy Aldrich Gibson's grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Betsy Aldrich Gibson Pioneer Grave

*B14. Evaluator: Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

*Date of Evaluation: October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Fielding W. Gibson Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Fielding W. Gibson Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Fielding W. Gibson gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Gibson. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Fielding W. Gibson’s death is 1892. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Gibson grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of southern California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1892

Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resources

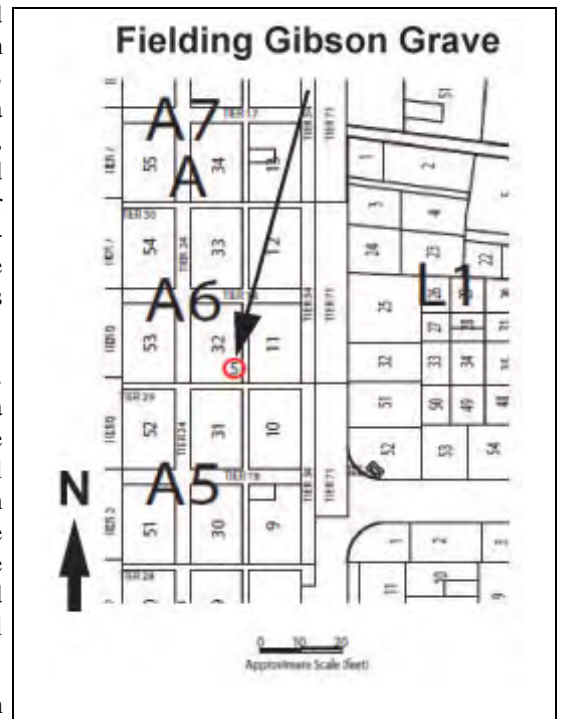
(CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Fielding W. Gibson was born in Mississippi in 1809. As an adult, he engaged in farming in Mississippi and Louisiana until 1851, when he traveled from New Orleans to San Francisco by way of Mexico and Mazatlan (USGENWEB 2011). From there, Gibson headed to northern California after purchasing a herd of 550 cattle. His hired hands stole many of his cattle during the trek, resulting in Gibson’s arrival in the San Gabriel Valley with only 82 head remaining. He elected to stay in the San Gabriel Valley to become a farmer and raise livestock on 250 acres of land he purchased from Henry Dalton, 0.5-miles west of El Monte. He married Betsey Aldrich in 1853, with whom he raised five children. Gibson engaged in local politics, serving as a Los Angeles County Supervisor from 1861 to 1863. He died in 1892.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as A32 005. There is a carved quartz diorite headstone that lies on his gravesite, and a footstone carved with the initials “FWG.” Cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Fielding W. Gibson’s grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Fielding W. Gibson was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 35 of 93

*Resource Name or #: Fielding W. Gibson Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California*: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.

USGENWEB

2011 USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd.http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/GIBSON_FieldingW.htm, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Fielding W. Gibson's grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Harriet Holyfield Guess Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Harriet Holyfield Guess Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Harriet Holyfield Guess gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Harriet Guess. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Harriet Holyfield Guess's death is 1897. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Guess grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1897

Applicable Criteria: California

Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Harriet (Holyfield Rogers) Guess was born in Conway County, Arkansas, the daughter of James Holyfield, a pioneer farmer in Arkansas (USGENWEB 2011). Rogers was her name from a previous marriage when she married John Guess in March of 1852 in Arkansas, one month before John Guess moved his family west to settle in El Monte. The Guess's traveled to El Monte with the the wagon party led by Captain William Johnson. The train included 80 wagons and 70 well-armed men. Harriett Guess had a daughter from her previous marriage, Mary Alice Rogers, who died in 1853 at the age of 9 years, one year after arriving in El Monte. Mary Alice is the first documented El Monte burial in Savannah Memorial Park. Harriet Guess died on March 18, 1897 and is buried in Savannah Memorial park with her husand John Guess and daughter Mary Alice Rogers. Guess Street and Guess Park, in the present day City of Rosemead, are named in honor of her and her family.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify Harriet Guess's grave plot as P07 010. There is a gray quartz diorite family headstone that stands on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Harriet Holyfield Guess's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Harriet Holyfield Guess was one of the early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park, and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts

to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Her gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 37 of 93

*Resource Name or #: Harriet Holyfield Guess Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery;
AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California*: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.

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2011 USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/GUESS_John.htm, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Harriet Holyfield Guess's grave is depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1 and shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: John Guess Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: John Guess Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The John Guess gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Guess. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of John Guess's death is 1919. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Guess grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

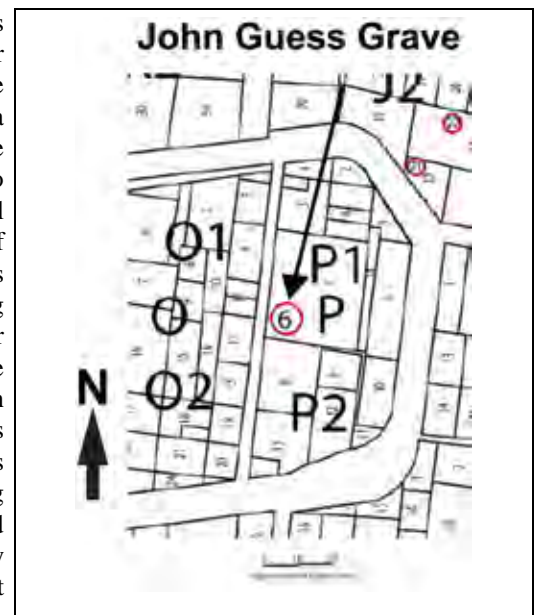
Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1919

Applicable Criteria: California

Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

John Guess was born on March 28, 1827 in Batesville, Independence County, Arkansas (USGENWEB 2011). He was married in Arkansas to Harriet (Holifield) Rogers in March 1852. On April 7, 1852, Guess ventured to California with the wagon party led by Captain William Johnson. The train included 80 wagons and 70 well-armed men. They traveled through Texas by way of the southern route through Fort Belknap, El Paso, and Yuma, reaching El Monte after seven months of travel. Upon arrival, Guess camped for three weeks within 0.75-mile of what would become his future home in El Monte, but later relocated to the vicinity of Compton to begin farming. He returned to El Monte in the spring of 1855 and rented a tract of land for one year, then purchased a ranch 1.0 mile north of El Monte, where he farmed and raised cattle. He traveled back to Arkansas to obtain a herd of cattle but changed his mind due to troubles at that time with the Native Americans. Guess finally returned to El Monte in 1859. He sold his first ranch and purchased 48 acres on the site of what was then Savannah, and remained there until 1867 when the courts determined that the property belonged to one of the early land grants, resulting in his loss of the property title. That same year Guess relocated to another nearby tract of land known as the Old Mission Grant, also disputed by the courts, where he took possession of 100 acres and immediately began improvements and cultivation efforts. Guess planted sycamore trees on this property that still stood in the 1930s, and raised cattle, hogs, mules, and horses (USGENWEB 2011). Guess ventured heavily into the cattle business, driving herds to various other ranches in California for sale, and at one point increased the size of his El Monte ranch by an additional 60 acres. John Guess was very active in the El Monte community, having some level of interest in the First National Bank of El Monte, serving as a school trustee for two terms, becoming a Master Mason in 1862 with Lexington Lodge No. 104, serving as an officiating trustee for the Baptist Church of El Monte, and being a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat. He died in 1919. Guess Street and Guess Park in the present day City of Rosemead are named in honor of him and his family.



The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as P07 010. There is a gray quartz diorite family headstone that stands on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: John Guess Pioneer Grave

integrity. The grounds surrounding John Guess's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

John Guess was among the early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery;
AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California*: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.

USGENWEB

2011 USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, [http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/GUESS John.htm](http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/GUESS%20John.htm), accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: John Guess's grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Samuel M. Heath Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Samuel M. Heath Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Samuel M. Heath gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Samuel Heath. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Samuel M. Heath's death is 1876. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Heath grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

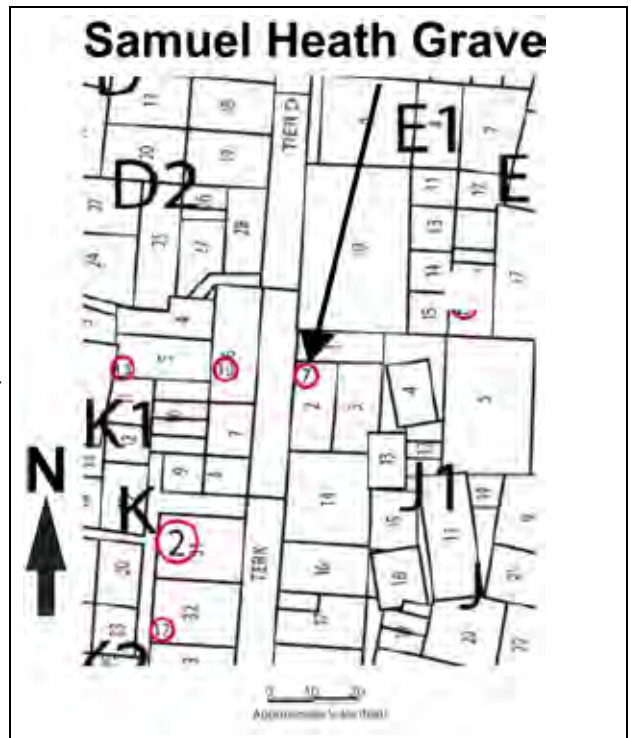
*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of southern California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932 Property Type: Grave, dated 1876 Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Although not many details are available on the life of Samuel M. Heath, it is known that he was born in Mississippi in 1816 and arrived in El Monte in July 1851 (Newmark 1916:92). Heath is listed on a census dated 1860 as being a 44-year-old farmer. He was known for his kindness to the poor and less fortunate immigrants who found their way to El Monte (Newmark 1916: 92). He died in El Monte in 1876 and is buried in Savannah Memorial Park (USGENWEB 2011).

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as J02 004. There is no headstone or other marker that stands on the spot today, but cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Samuel M. Heath's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Samuel M. Heath was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Samuel M. Heath Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

Newmark, Harris

1916 *Sixty Years in Southern California 1853-1913*:
The Knickerbocker Press.

USGENWEB

2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd,
http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/HEATH_SamuelM.htm,
accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Samuel M. Heath's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Andrew Jackson King Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Andrew Jackson King Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Andrew Jackson King gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for King. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Andrew Jackson King's death is 1923. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the King grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks, and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts dating to the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

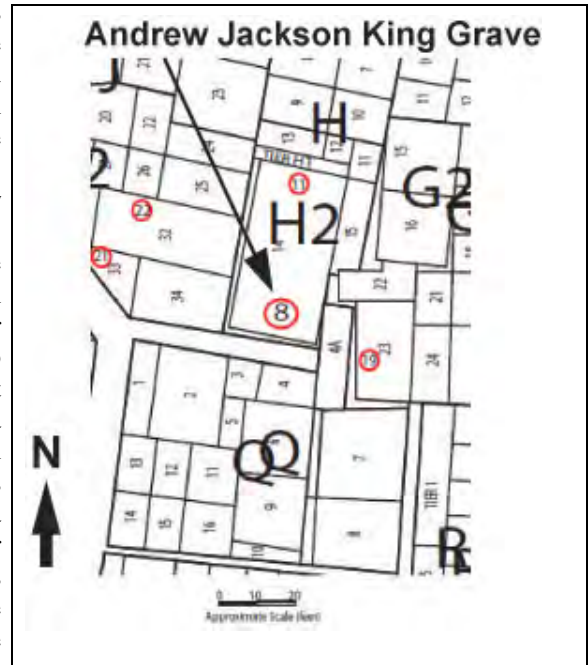
b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1923 Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Andrew Jackson King was born in 1833 in Cherokee Purchase Land in Union County, Georgia and moved to California in 1852 when his father Samuel King relocated his family, and 40-50 other pioneering families primarily from Texas, to an encampment on the banks of the San Gabriel River (Barton 1988). That encampment would become the settlement of El Monte. Andrew Jackson King's father Samuel, and brother Samuel Houston King, purchased a portion of the Rancho San Francisquito land grant and established or contributed land for the development of El Monte, which had been called Lexington at that time. Soon after settling in El Monte, Andrew Jackson King began studying law in Los Angeles with Judge Hayes (the first District Judge of Los Angeles County), with whom he and a third party, Judge Scott, opened a law office (Newmark 1916). In 1853, King became the first County Clerk of San Bernardino County. One year later (March of 1854), he became a member of the California Militia Company called the Monte Rangers, who sought to stop Native American raiders and bandits plaguing southern California at that time. King went on to become an elected member of the California State Assembly in 1859, and was on the committee that located the site on which the state capitol was built. He served as an undersheriff of Los Angeles County from 1861-1865, and in 1861, attempted to form a militia company called the Monte Mounted Rifles to serve as Civil War secessionist sympathizers similar to a group called the Los Angeles Mounted Rifles. Inciteful activities resulting from his sympathies for the confederacy eventually resulted in his arrest in 1862, at the order of the United States Marshall for southern California, Henry D. Borrows. In



In 1865, King became the law partner of Judge Murray Morrison, and from 1865-1870, was also a proprietor and editor of the Los Angeles News. He served as the Los Angeles City Attorney from 1866-1867, became a county judge in 1869, and in 1873, he printed and published the first city directory. King was active in aiding and inaugurating many of the early municipal projects of the City of Los Angeles and was one of the founders of the County Agricultural Society in 1871. On October 14, 1923, Judge Andrew J. King died at his home in Boyle Heights at the age of 90 years old as the oldest member of the bar in Los Angeles. Many pioneers who arrived in southern California were exhausted and/or ill from their arduous trip to California, ending their travels upon reaching the San Gabriel River where they could recover from their journey and establish a new life.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Andrew Jackson King Pioneer Grave

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as H14 011. There is no headstone that stands on the gravesite, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, parallel with and adjacent to the grave of his father, Samuel King, and therefore retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Andrew Jackson King's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Andrew Jackson King was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Barton, Jack

1988 A Brief History of El Monte; <http://home.earthlink.net/~jackbarton/ElMonteHistory.htm>
By Jack Barton, April, 1988, accessed May 30, 2011.

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Newmark, Harris

1916 Sixty Years in Southern California 1853-1913. The Knickerbocker Press.

B13. Remarks: Andrew Jackson King's grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Martha Mee King Pioneer Grave

B13. Remarks: Martha Mee King's grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Samuel King Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Samuel King Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Samuel King gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for King. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Samuel King's death is 1855. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the King grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

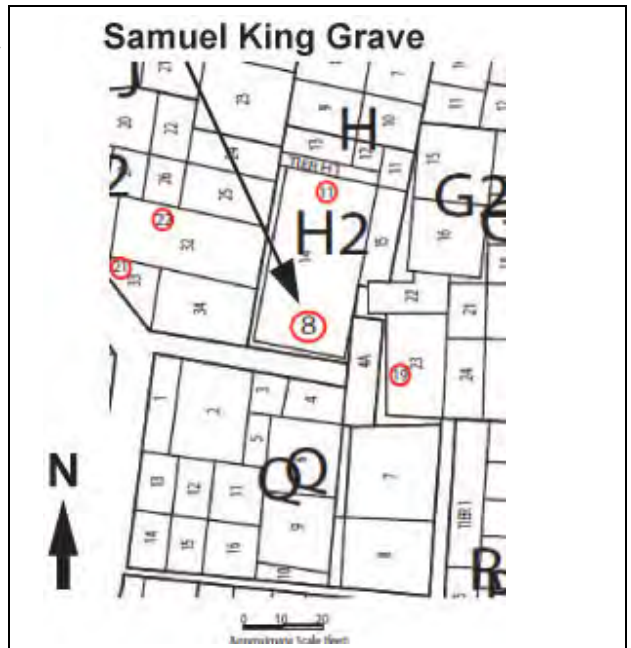
Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1855

Applicable Criteria: California

Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Samuel King was born in Arlington, Virginia on January 12, 1806 (King family papers and a family bible, on file with the University of California, Los Angeles). This indicates he may have been born on January 16, 1806. By his late 20s, King was living in Georgia, where he served two terms as the Sherriff of Lumpkin County, between 1834-1836 and 1838-1840 (King 1935). The 1838 Georgia census indicates he lived in a 14-person household and was a tanner and saddlemaker. He moved to Arkansas in 1840 and then to Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1849 where he served as a contractor delivering food supplies to government forts. In 1852, Samuel King lead a party of pioneers to California who settled along the San Gabriel River. King, and his son Samuel Houston King, purchased a portion of the Rancho San Francisquito land grant where they are belived to have established the community of Lexington, later to be called El Monte. Prudhomme (1922:18-25) attributes the founding of Lexington to Captain William Johnson. However, the King family owned much of the land on which Lexington was established. Lexington was later consolidated with the community of Willows and restructured as the community of El Monte. An 1852 census indicates that Samuel King was married to Martha Mee from Tennessee. On January 8, 1855, Samuel King was killed by Micajah Johnson during a gunfight (King 1935). Johnson apparently called King a scoundrel in front of one of his sons, who left the bar to get help from other family members. Upon returning to the bar, the family witnessed Johnson leaving and Samuel King firing his gun and wounding Johnson, who was thrown from his horse and then retreated into a house. Samuel King followed Johnson on his horse, which resulted in Johnson firing and mortally wounding Samuel King. King's sons pursued Johnson and shot him to death. They turned themselves in to the authorities but were never convicted of a crime (Newmark 1916). Samuel King and his sons are buried in Savannah Memorial Park.



The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as H14 011. There is a carved quartz monzonite gravestone that lies on the spot. And cemetery records indicatge that thegrave is intact and retains its original location, therefore retaining its original integrity. The grounds surrounding Samuel King's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 47 of 93 *Resource Name or #: Samuel King Pioneer Grave

Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Samuel King was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

King, Frank M.

1935 *Wranglin' The Past: Being the Reminiscences of Frank M. King*. Privately published by the author, Haynes Corporation. Los Angeles.

Newmark, Harris

1916 *Sixty Years in Southern California 1853-1913*. The Knickerbocker Press.

Prudhomme, Charles J.

1922 Gold Discovery in California: Who Was the First Real Discoverer of Gold in This State: Annual Publications of the Historical Society of Southern California 12(1922): 18-25.

B13. Remarks: Samuel King's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 3 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: William B. Lee Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: William B. Lee Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The William B. Lee gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Lee. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of William B. Lee's death is 1886. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Lee grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California

Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1886 Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Little information is available for William B. Lee, other than he was born in 1827 and arrived at El Monte in 1852 as one of the founding community members (El Monte Cemetery Association 1920 to present). Lee engaged in farming and, in 1854, rode with the Monte Rangers in pursuit of various persons suspected of having committed crimes against residents of the area. He died on November 3, 1886.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as A05 001. There is a carved quartz monzonite headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding William Lee's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

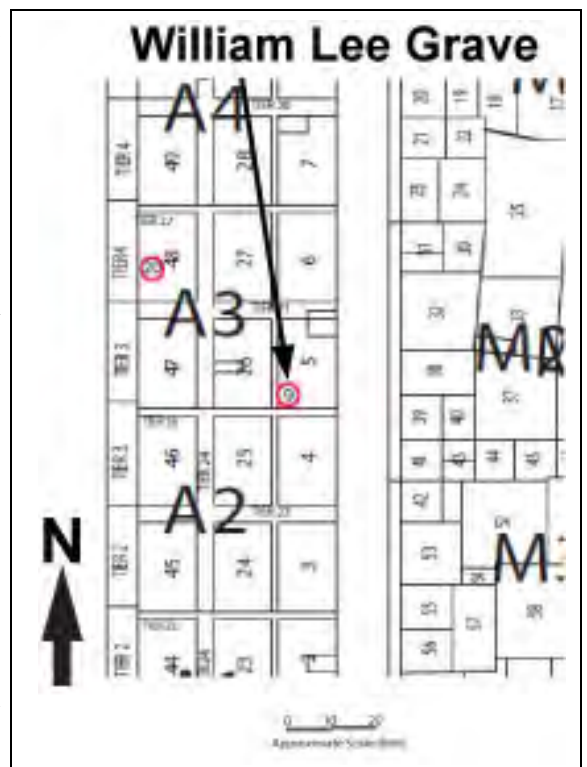
William Lee was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

*B12. References:

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. In, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 49 of 93

*Resource Name or #: William B. Lee Pioneer Grave

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

B13. Remarks: William B. Lee's grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: David Lewis Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: David Lewis Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The David Lewis gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for David Lewis. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of David Lewis's death is 1886. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Lewis grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California

Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1886

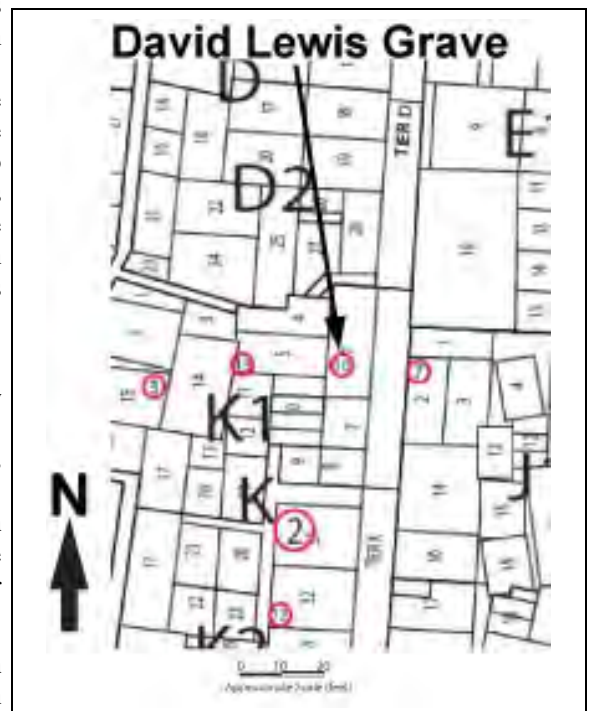
Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical

Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

According to the USGENWEB website (2011), website, David Lewis was born in Chemung County, New York in 1820. He arrived in El Monte in 1851, where he acquired a tract of land 2.0 miles southeast of El Monte. Lewis married Susan A. Thompson in 1852, a native of Vermont and the daughter of another El Monte founding pioneer, Ira W. Thompson. The Lewis's had eight children, three who died early and five who lived to adulthood. Lewis was a farmer who came to be known for his hops. It was reported that Lewis harvested 30,000 pounds of flax in 1867 from a 5.0-acre parcel (Wilson 1880). Lewis served as a Los Angeles County Supervisor in 1855 and 1856. He died at 65 years of age on January 21, 1886, and is buried in Savannah Memorial Park.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as K06 002. There is a gray quartz diorite stone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding David Lewis's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

David Lewis was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 51 of 93 *

Resource Name or #: David Lewis Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

USGENWEB

2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/LEWIS_David.htm, June 2011.

Wilson, John Albert

1880 A History of Los Angeles County: Oakland, Thompson & West.

Page 67 of 111

*Resource Name or #: David Lewis Pioneer Grave

B13. Remarks: David Lewis's grave is also depicted on the map on page XXX that shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Susan A. Thompson Lewis Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Susan A. Thompson Lewis gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Susan A. Thompson Lewis. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Susan A. Thompson Lewis's death is 1920. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Five other Lewis burials are located next to the Susan A. Thompson Lewis grave. The grave of her husband, David Lewis (1821-1886) is located immediately north of her grave. There are four additional Lewis graves to the south of Susan A. Thompson Lewis's grave. Her grave and that of her husband David Lewis are marked with a headstone surrounded by concrete.

The cemetery surrounding the Susan A. Thompson Lewis grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

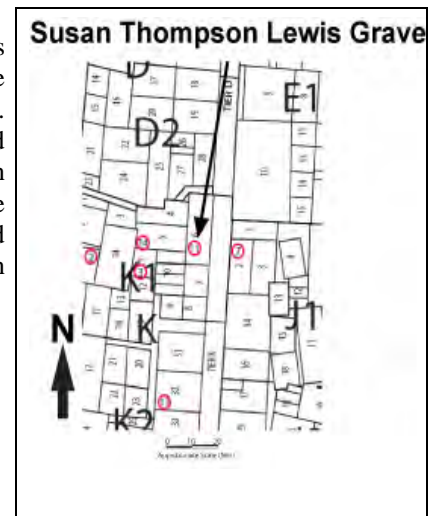
b. **Builder:** None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1925

Property Type: Grave, dated 1920 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

According to El Monte Cemetery Association records Susan A. Thompson Lewis was born in Massachussets in January, 1833 and died in 1920. She arrived in the El Monte area at the age of 18 in 1851, in the company of her family, headed by her father Ira W. Thompson. She married David Lewis, also an early settler of El Monte, in 1852. David Lewis was a farmer and rancher and became an early Los Angeles County Supervisor in 1855. The marriage produced eight children, of which in the 1860 census, four were living, namely Isabel, Chauncy, Ira D., and Abby H. Following the death of her husband David in 1886 she remarried, her second husband being Elkanah C. Parrish, who also an El Monte pioneer and rancher, and also an early Los Angeles County Supervisor.



B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 53 of 93

*Resource Name or #: Susan A. Thompson Lewis Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley*, California: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

2011 Website listing California Historic Landmark No. 975, El Monte, California, First Southern California Settlement By Immigrants from the United States, http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21427. Accessed July 2011.

B13. Remarks: Susan A. Thompson Lewis's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Mary Ann King Mayes King Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Mary Ann King Mayes gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Mary Ann King Mayes. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Mary Ann King Mayes's death is 1909. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Many other Mayes burials are located adjacent to the Mary Ann King Mayes grave, including the graves of her husband, Thomas A. Mayes, and three of her children.

The cemetery surrounding the Mary Ann King Mayes grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. **Builder:** None

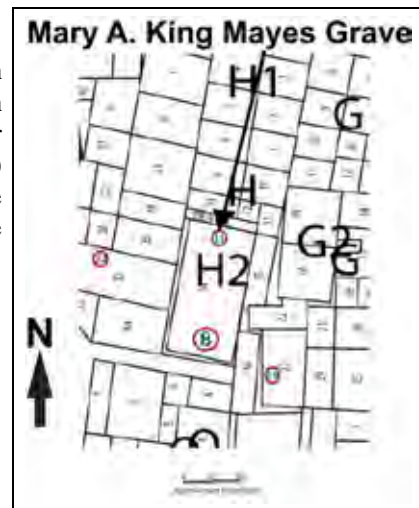
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1909 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

According to El Monte Cemetery Association records Mary A. King Mayes was born in Athens, Tennessee on September 22, 1829 and died on December 3, 1909. She arrived in El Monte with her family, headed by her father Samuel King in 1852 at the age of 23. Her father Samuel surveyed and laid out the new town of Lexington (later re-named El Monte) in 1852-1853. Samuel became the sheriff of the new town, and was shot to death on the street in Lexington in 1855. Mary Ann King married Dr. Thomas A. Mayes in 1853. Five children were born of the marriage.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 55 of 93

*Resource Name or #: Mary Ann King Mayes Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California*: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

2011 Website listing California Historic Landmark No. 975, El Monte, California, First Southern California Settlement By Immigrants from the United States, http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21427. Accessed July 2011.

Prudhomme, Charles J.

1922 Gold Discovery in California: Who Was the First Real Discoverer of Gold in This State: Annual Publications of the Historical Society of Southern California 12(1922): 18-25.

B13. Remarks: Mary Ann King Mayes' grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Dr. Thomas A. Mayes Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Dr. Thomas A. Mayes Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Dr. Thomas A. Mayes gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Mayes. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Dr. Thomas A. Mayes' death is 1915. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Mayes grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a iege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1874

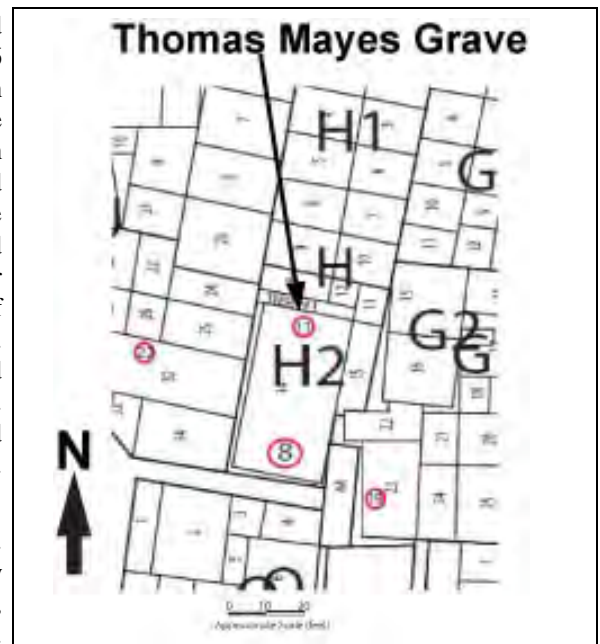
Applicable Criteria: California

Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Dr. Thomas A. Mayes was born in South Carolina in 1824. He attended the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating in 1846 (USGENWEB 2011) . He first practiced medicine in New York, then traveled west on horseback in 1847 with several other physicians to settle in New Mexico for three years to serve as a government army surgeon. In 1852, he joined a wagon train and ventured to California where he settled in El Monte. He purchased 10 acres of land on South Lexington Avenue and developed his medical practice. Later, Dr. Mayes purchased and developed another 40 acres near Duarte, which he sold. In 1853, a year after arriving in El Monte, Dr. Mayes married Mary Ann King, daughter of fellow pioneers and El Monte founders Samuel and Martha Mee King. They raised five children. Also in 1853, Dr. Mayes became the second Freemason of the Masonic Lodge and served in the Order of Odd Fellows. He was a trustee of the Lexington Grammar School Board and was elected and worked as the Los Angeles County Coroner for several years. Dr. Mayes died in 1874.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as H14 016. There is a carved marble headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Dr. Thomas A. Mayes' grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Dr. Thomas A. Mayes was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Dr. Thomas A. Mayes Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

USGENWEB

2011 USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd,http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/MAYES_DrTA.htmU, accessed July 24, 2011.

Wilson, John Albert

1880 A History of Los Angeles County: Oakland, Thompson & West.

B13. Remarks: Dr. Thomas A. Mayes' grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** July 24, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Mary Alice Rogers Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Mary Alice Rogers Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Mary Alice Rogers gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Mary Rogers. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Mary Alice Rogers' death is 1853. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Mary Alice Rogers grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1853

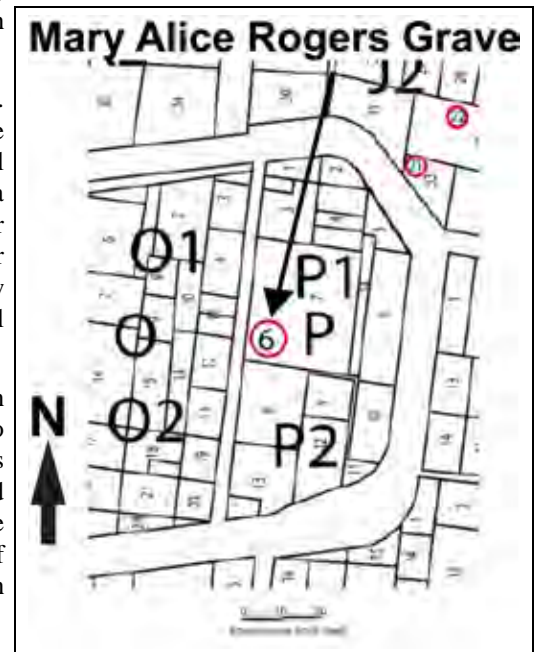
Applicable Criteria: California

Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Mary Alice Rogers arrived in El Monte with her mother Harriett Holyfield Rogers Guess and step-father John Guess, in October of 1852, when she was about eight years old (USGENWEB 2011). The family moved form Arkansas where Harriett and John had married in March of that year. She died less than one year later in July of 1853, becoming the first El Monte resident documented to be buried in Savannah Memorial Park (El Monte Cemetery Association 1920 to present).

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify her grave plot as P07 010. There is a marble headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Mary Alice Rogers' grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Mary Alice Rogers was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Her gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 59 of 93

*Resource Name or #: Mary Alice Rogers Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California*: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.

USGENWEB

2011 USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/GUESS_John.htm, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Mary Alice Rogers' grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Almira Pierce Smith Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Almira Pierce Smith gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Almira Pierce Smith. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Almira Pierce Smith's death is 1887. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Two other Smith burials are located adjacent to the Almira Pierce Smith grave, including the graves of her husband, Nicholas Smith and her daughter, Mary Smith.

The cemetery surrounding the Almira Pierce Smith grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. **Builder:** None

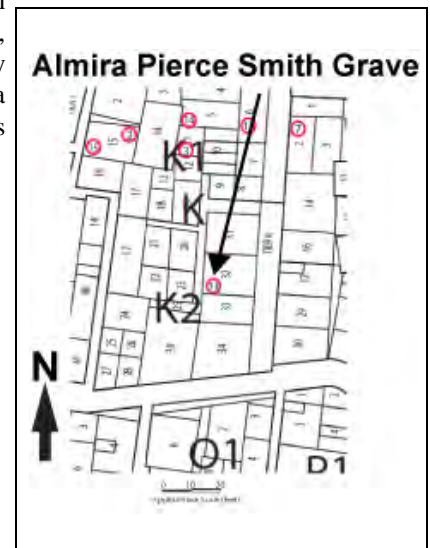
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1887 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

According to El Monte Cemetery Association records Almira Pierce Smith was born in New Hampshire in 1811 and died on July 20, 1887. She arrived in San Bernardino, California prior to 1850 and married Nicholas Smith there in 1850. She subsequently moved to El Monte with her family in 1851, where they built an adobe home that became a boarding house. Two children were born of the marriage, Nicholas and Mary. She was reportedly a cousin of President Franklin Pierce.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Almira Pierce Smith Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

Hickson, A. L.

1920 *History of Pomona Valley, California*: Historic Record Company, California State Library History Room, Call Number (Alcove) 979.493 H6-Book NC, Sacramento.

Prudhomme, Charles J.

1922 Gold Discovery in California: Who Was the First Real Discoverer of Gold in This State: Annual Publications of the Historical Society of Southern California 12(1922): 18-25.

B13. Remarks: Almira Pierce Smith's grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer grave

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Nicholas Schmidt (Smith) Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Nicholas Schmidt (Smith) Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Nicholas Schmidt (Smith) gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Schmidt. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Nicholas Schmidt (Smith)'s death is 1903. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Smith grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of southern California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

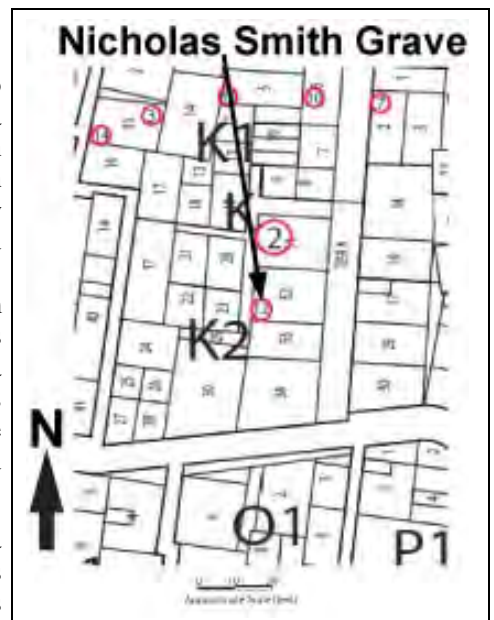
Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1903 Applicable Criteria: Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Nicholas Schmidt (Smith) was born in Prussia on October 18, 1818 (USGENWEB 2011). At 20 years of age, he joined the Ninth Regiment of the Prussian Hussars, where he served for four years. Following his military career, he ventured into agricultural work, until 1847 when he emigrated to the United States. He worked as a farm laborer in Wisconsin and Michigan until heading to California in 1849 in search of gold. He traveled by ox team with other emigrants, taking a route through Utah, then south into southern California and settling in San Bernardino County where he established a boarding house. In 1850, Nicholas Schmidt (Smith) married Elmira Pierce, a cousin of President Franklin Pierce, with whom he had two children. In 1851, Schmidt (Smith) moved to El Monte and obtained a government land claim of 160 acres, located about 1.0 mile east of El Monte near a location later known as Gay's Lion Farm (USGENWEB 2011). He lived on his land for 43 years, planting a small family orchard, running general farming operations, and raising stock. He was a strong Union man and a firm supporter of the National Government during the Civil War. His name was "Americanized" at some point, being spelled Smith instead of his given name, Schmidt. His death occurred in 1903.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as K32 001. There is a carved quartz monzonite headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Nicholas Schmidt's (Smith)'s grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Nicholas Schmidt (Smith) was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 63 of 93

*Resource Name or #: Nicholas Smith Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

USGENWEB

2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd,
http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/Smith_Nicholas.htm,
accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Nicholas Schmidt (Smith)'s grave is also depicted on the Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer grave***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Ira W. Thompson Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Ira W. Thompson gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Thompson. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:**

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Ira W. Thompson's death is 1866. The gravesite no longer retains a grave marker but cemetery records document the location of ira W. Thompson's grave and there is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:** There are no related features directly associated with Thompson's grave. The cemetery surrounding the grave, however, is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early pioneer settlement of California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1866

Applicable Criteria: California

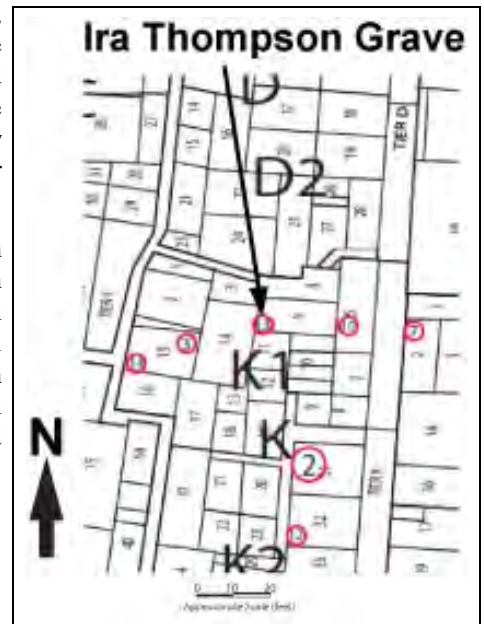
Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2 for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Ira W. Thompson was born in Vermont in 1800. He became a stonemason and moved to Massachusetts in 1832 where he married Rebecca Hall, a member of an old Vermont family (USGENWEB 2011). They moved to Wisconsin, Iowa, and then Independence, Missouri, leaving Missouri in June of 1850 to seek gold in California. They arrived in El Monte in July of 1851. Due to hardships suffered on their journey west, the Thompson's stayed in El Monte, where Thompson established the first stage depot on the same location where the founding members of El Monte had first camped. In 1853, Thompson built the Willow Grove Hotel and farmed 50 acres nearby. The Thompsons rased six children. Their eldest daughter, Susan, married another founding El Monte pioneer named David Lewis. At the time of his death in 1866, Thompson was still the first and acting postmaster of El Monte; the post office being within Thompson's Willow Grove Hotel (Newmark 1916:91).

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify Thompson's grave plot as K05 001. Although Thompson's grave marker is missing, cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Thompson's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Ira W. Thompson was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Thompson's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Ira W. Thompson Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

Newmark, Harris

1916 *Sixty Years in Southern California 1853-1913*:
The Knickerbocker Press.

USGENWEB

2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, <http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/ThompsonIra.htm>, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Ira W. Thompson's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachmebnt 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Margaret McKamy Thompson Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Margaret McKamy Thompson gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Margaret McKamy Thompson. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Margaret McKamy Thompson's death is 1876. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Numerous other Thompson family burials are located adjacent to the Margaret McKamy Thompson grave, including the graves of her husband, Samuel Sawyer Thompson, and her daughter, Mary McKamy Thompson Cunningham Wyatt.

The cemetery surrounding the Margaret McKamy Thompson grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

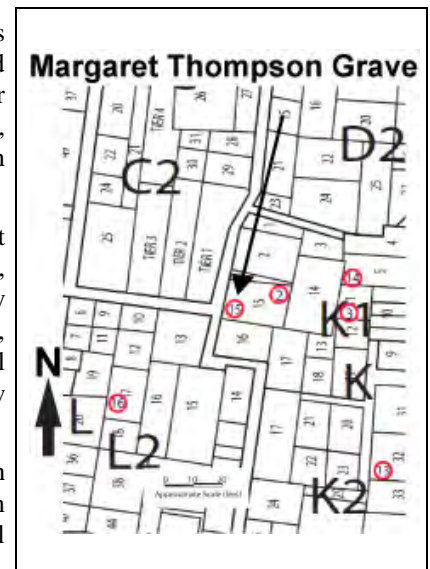
Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1876 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

According to El Monte Cemetery Association records Margaret McKamy Thompson was born in Knoxville, Tennessee in September, 1801 and died on May 31, 1876. She arrived in El Monte, California in 1852 at the age of 51 with her husband and children. Her husband Samuel was a tavern keeper and a preacher, both (Hassler, oral information, 1985) who served as a Los Angeles County Supervisor in 1854. They homesteaded on land that is today adjacent to Telegraph Road in the present City of Downey, California.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify Margaret McKamy Thompson's grave plot as K15 003. Cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Margaret McKamy Thompson's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Margaret McKamy Thompson was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Margaret McKamy Thompson's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 67 of 93

*Resource Name or #: Margaret McKamy Thompson Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920-Present Hand-written records, kept on file at the El Monte History Museum, El Monte, California. Accessed October 15, 2011.

Hassler, David W.

1985 Oral interview regarding the Samuel Sawyer Thompson family. Mr. Hassler is a descendant of Samuel Sawyer Thompson and Margaret McKamy Thompson.

B13. Remarks: Margaret McKamy Thompson's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Samuel Sawyer Thompson Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Samuel Sawyer Thompson Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Samuel Sawyer Thompson gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Samuel Thompson. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Samuel Sawyer Thompson's death is 1882. Cemetery records document the location of Samuel Sawyer Thompson's grave and there is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Thompson grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

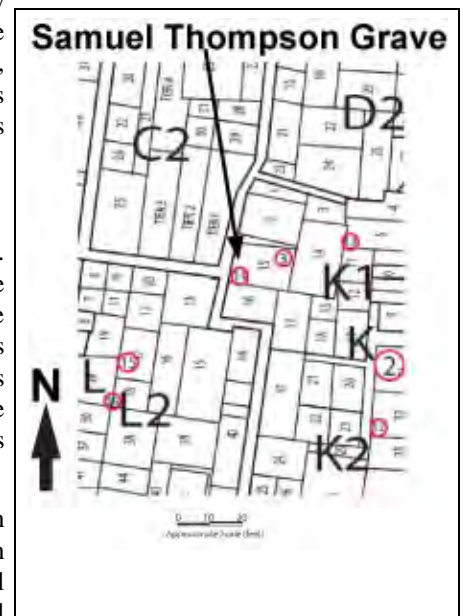
*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of southern California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932 Property Type: Grave, dated 1882 Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Samuel Sawyer Thompson was born in Virginia in 1798. He was married to Margaret McKamy who, based on an 1860 census, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1801. According to the family history (David Hassler, Personal Communication 2005), Thompson and his wife built a large flatboat and traveled down the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, and then up the Red River before settling in Shreveport, Louisiana. They relocated to St. Augustine, Texas where their daughter Mary was born on January 28, 1839, and from there moved to Bonham, Texas to join others heading to California in search of gold. The Thompsons helped form a train of 27 wagons, which headed to California on April 10, 1852. They traveled through El Paso to Mexico, headed west through Arizona, then departed the Arizona territory through Fort Yuma to California, arriving in El Monte on October 22, 1852. The Thompson's remained in El Monte, ending their travels to the goldfields because family members had contracted typhoid fever. Thompson served as a Los Angeles County Supervisor from 1854-1855. He died in 1882.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify Thompson's grave plot as K15 001. There is a marble headstone that lies on the spot. Cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Thompson's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Samuel Sawyer Thompson was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Thompson's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Samuel Sawyer Thompson Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

Hassler, David

2005 Oral Communication

B13. Remarks: Samuel Sawyer Thompson's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: C. T. Thurman Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: C.T. Thurman Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The C.T. Thurman gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for C.T. Thurman. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of C.T. Thurman's death is 1920. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** The cemetery surrounding the Thurman grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon, and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1920

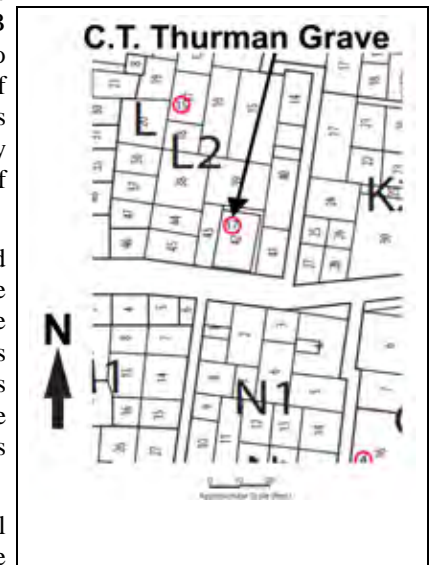
Applicable Criteria: California Register of

Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

C. T. Thurman was the son of John and Lettie Jane Thurman who moved with his parents and siblings from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1848 at the age of 23 years old (USGENWEB 2011). In 1852, the family joined a party of about 65 families with whom they traveled to California. Lettie Jane Thurman died en route at the copper mines in Arizona. The rest of the family arrived in the San Gabriel Valley in September of 1852, when C. T. was 27 years old (U.S. Census of 1852). C. T. and seven of his siblings survived the journey. The family settled about 1.5 miles south of El Monte, where the father, John Thurman, pursued a life of farming, later purchasing land between El Monte and Savannah. (Newmark 1916).

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as L42 004. There is a carved quartz monzonite monument that stands on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding C.T. Thurman's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

C. T. Thurman was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Thurman's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: C. T. Thurman Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

Newmark, Harris

1916 *Sixty Years in Southern California*: The Knickerbocker Press, 688 pp., 150 illustrations.

USGENWEB

2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, <http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/>, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: C.T. Thurman's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** July 24, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Frank. Thurman Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Frank Thurman Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Frank Thurman gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Thurman. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Frank Thurman's death is 1894. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** The cemetery surrounding the Thurman grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early pioneer settlement of southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

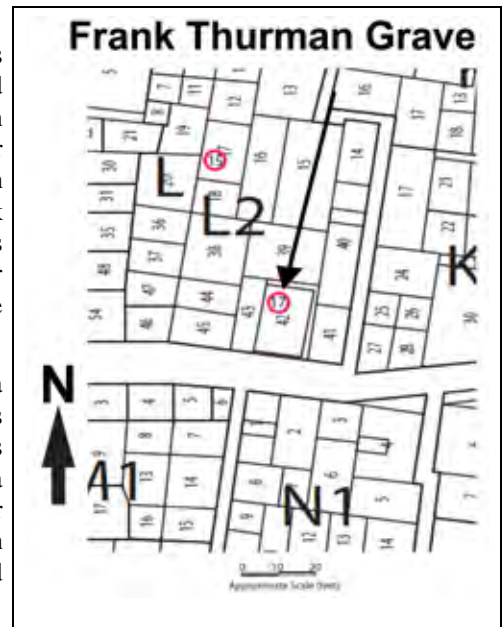
Property Type: Grave, dated 1894

Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Frank Thurman was the son of John and Lettie Jane Thurman who moved with his parents and siblings from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1848 at the age of 21 years old (USGENWEB 2011). In 1852, the family joined a party of about 65 families with whom they traveled to California. Lettie Jane Thurman died en route at the copper mines in Arizona. The rest of the family arrived in the San Gabriel Valley in September of 1852, when Frank was 25 years old (U.S. Census of 1852). Frank and seven of his siblings survived the journey. The family settled about 1.5 miles south of El Monte, where the father, John Thurman, pursued a life of farming, later purchasing land between El Monte and Savannah. He died April 30, 1894 at the age of 67.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as L42 004. There is a carved quartz monzonite monument that stands on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Frank. Thurman's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Frank Thurman was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Thurman's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Frank Thurman Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. In, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

.Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

USGENWEB

2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, <http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/>, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Frank. Thurman's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** July 24, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code: 7

*Resource Name or #: John Thurman Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: John Thurman Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The John Thurman gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for John Thurman. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of John Thurman's death is 1876. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Thurman grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1876

Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

John Thurman, his wife Lettie Jane, and their children traveled from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1848 (USGENWEB 2011). In 1852, they joined a party of about 65 families with whom they traveled to California. Lettie Jane Thurman died en route at the copper mines in Arizona. The rest of the family arrived in the San Gabriel Valley in September of 1852. Eight of the Thurman's children are known to have survived the journey. John Thurman settled his family about 1.5 miles south of El Monte and pursued a life of farming, later purchasing land between El Monte and Savannah. He died on July 6, 1876 at the age of 68.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as L17 002. There is a carved marble headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding John Thurman's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

John Thurman was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: John Thurman Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

USGENWEB

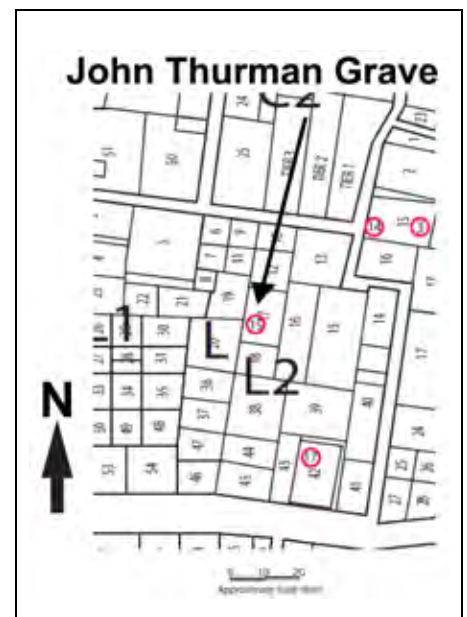
2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown, Lee Stoddard, Charles G. Mudd, <http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios>, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: John Thurmans's grave is also depicted on the map on Map 3 in Attachment 1 which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** July 24, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Stephen D. Thurman Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Stephen D. Thurman Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Stephen D. Thurman gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Thurman. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Stephen. Thurman's death is 1916. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Thurman grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of southern California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1916

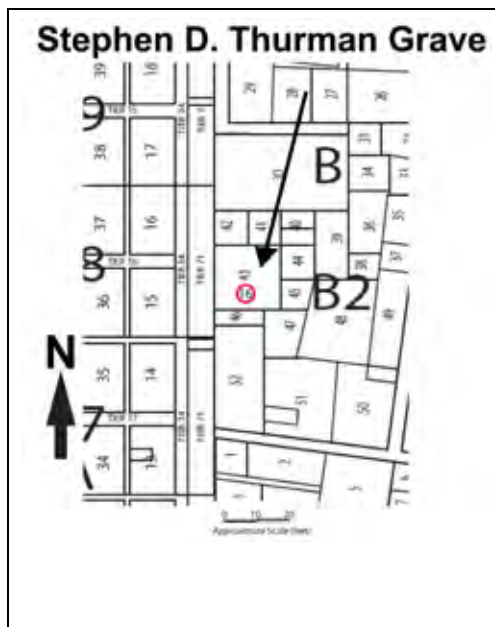
Applicable

Criteria: California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Stephen D. Thurman was born in Bledsoe County, Tennessee in 1844, the son of John and Lettie Jane Thurman (USGENWEB 2011). Stephen D. Thurman had seven brothers and sisters. The family moved to Arkansas in 1848 and, in 1852, left Arkansas for California in a covered wagon pulled by a team of oxen with about 65 other families. Lettie Jane died and was buried in Arizona while en route to California. The rest of the family continued on to El Monte, arriving around September of 1852. Stephen D. Thurman and the rest of the family settled about 1.5 miles south of El Monte. Stephen D. Thurman married Nancy Ann Beck in 1865; they had 12 children. Thurman ran a store in Tehachapi for awhile but eventually purchased land south of El Monte where he spent the rest of his years farming and raising stock. Stephen D. Thurman died in 1916 and is buried in Savannah Memorial Park.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as B43 005. There is a gray carved quartz monzonite headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Stephen D. Thurman's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Stephen D. Thurman was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Thurman's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Stephen D. Thurman Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

2011a USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, <http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/>, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Stephen D. Thurman's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** July 24, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: James H. Tibbet Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The James H. Tibbet gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for James H. Tibbet. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of James H. Tibbet's death is 1880. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:** Two other Tibbet burials are located next to the James H. Tibbet grave, including the grave of his father, Jonathan Tibbet (1824-1904), and his mother Phoebe Jane Point Tibbet (1825-1892).

The cemetery surrounding the James H. Tibbet grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. **Builder:** None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

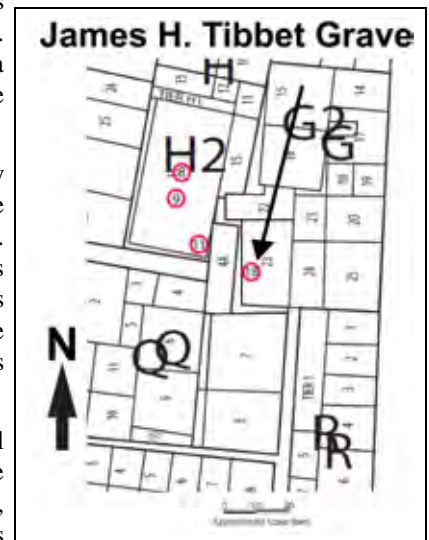
Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1880 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

James H. Tibbet was born in Keokuk, Iowa on July 27, 1848 (United States Public Works Administration 194?). He was the first child of Jonathan and Phoebe (Point) Tibbet. James H. Tibbet preceded both his parents in death. He was a rancher and farmer and a member of the early settlers group who arrived in the area of El Monte in 1853 at five years of age. He died on February 26, 1880 at the age of 31.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as G23 003. There is a gray carved quartz monzonite headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding James Tibbet's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

James Tibbet was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Tibbet's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: James H. Tibbet Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

United States Works Progress Administration

194? *El Monte From the Pioneer Days History and Biographical Sketches*: Compiled and Written for The City of El Monte by The Works Progress Administration, WPA Project N-5740, Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown, Lee Stoddard, Charles G. Mudd, 231 pp.

B13. Remarks: James H. Tibbet's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Jonathan Tibbet Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Jonathan Tibbet Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Jonathan Tibbet gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Tibbet. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Jonathan Tibbet's death is 1904. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Tibbet grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None b. Builder: None

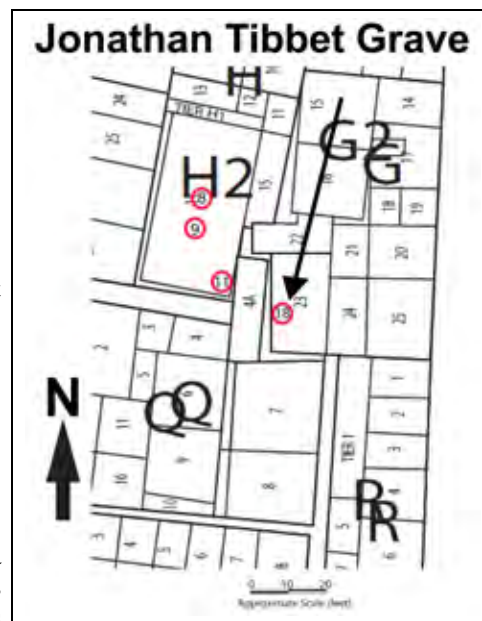
*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932 Property Type: Grave, dated 1904 Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Jonathan Tibbet was born on December 8, 1822 in Franklin County, Ohio, the sixth of 14 children (USGENWEB 2011). He became a carpenter and, in 1844, married Phoebe Jane Point, a native of New York. They raised four children, one of which married William Snoddy, an original founding pioneer of El Monte. In 1849 Jonathan Tibbet moved his family to California by ox-team, first arriving in Placerville, in El Dorado County in 1850. He successfully took up gold mining, having extracted \$8,580.00 in gold in one day. He returned to Ohio until venturing again to California in 1853, traveling the southern route into southern California with cattle and sheep, and settling in El Monte. They resided on a parcel of land southeast of El Monte until 1859 when the family relocated to a 160-acre parcel on which they built a home made from lumber sawn by Tibbet and his sons in Holcomb Valley near San Bernardino. Jonathan Tibbet took up freighting until 1875 when he moved to Compton, where he purchased a dairy he worked for some time before moving again to Santa Monica, where he purchased 100 acres to develop another dairy, at which he proved to be quite successful. Jonathan Tibbet died in April of 1904 and is buried in Savannah Memorial Park.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as G23 003. There is a gray carved quartz monzonite headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Jonathan Tibbet's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Jonathan Tibbet was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Tibbet's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Jonathan Tibbet Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

USGENWEB

2011 USGENWEB Project website, Index of Biographies for El Monte, California, submitted by Mary Ann. Completed December 24, 2001 based on The Works Progress Administration Project N-5740 Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown Lee Stoddard Charles G. Mudd, <http://theusgenweb.org/ca/losangeles/ElMonteBios/>, accessed July 24, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Jonathan Tibbet's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** July 24, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Phoebe Jane Point Tibbet Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Phoebe Jane Point Tibbet gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Phoebe Tibbet. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Phebe Jane Point Tibbet's death is 1892. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** Two other Tibbet burials are located next to the Phebe Jane Point Tibbet grave, including the grave of her husband, Jonathan Tibbet (1824-1904), and her son James H. Tibbet (1848-1880).

The cemetery surrounding the Phebe Jane Point Tibbet grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. **Builder:** None

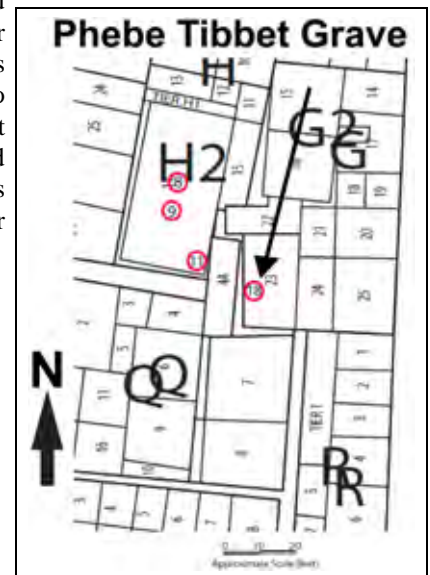
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1925

Property Type: Grave, dated 1892 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Phebe Jane Point Tibbet was born on January 13, 1825 in the State of New York (United States Public Works Administration 194?). She was the daughter of Stephen and Eleanor (Scofield) Point, natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Tibbet were born four children: James H., who married Henrietta Mills of an El Monte Pioneer family; Samantha Jane, who married William Snoddy, pioneer of El Monte; Jonathan F., and Phebe. Mrs. Tibbet crossed the plains of the United States four times in the company of her husband and children, and on both trips west reportedly walked half the way carrying a baby in her arms (El Monte Cemetery Association records, 1920 to present). Mrs. Tibbet died in September 1892 (op. cit.).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Phoebe Jane Point Tibbet Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920-Present Hand-written records, kept on file at the El Monte History Museum, El Monte, California. Accessed October 15, 2011.

United States Works Progress Administration

194? *El Monte From the Pioneer Days History and Biographical Sketches*: Compiled and Written for The City of El Monte by The Works Progress Administration, WPA Project N-5740, Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown, Lee Stoddard, Charles G. Mudd, 231 pp.

B13. Remarks: Phebe Jane Point Tibbet's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Mary E. HolyfieldTweedy Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Mary E. Holyfield Tweedy gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Mary E. Tweedy. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Mary E. Holyfield Tweedy's death is 1910. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** There are numerous other Tweedy family burials located around the Mary E. Holyfield Tweedy grave, including the grave of her husband and fellow pioneer Robert Tweedy (1811-1899), her son George W. Tweedy, and many other family members.

The cemetery surrounding the Mary E. Holyfield Tweedy grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. **Builder:** None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

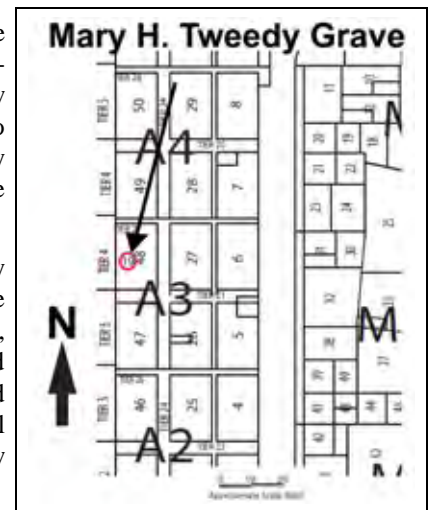
Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Grave, dated 1910 **Applicable Criteria:** California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Mary Elizabeth. Holyfield Tweedy was born in South Carolina on May 26, 1819. She came to California with her husband, Robert Tweedy and sons John Tweedy (1842 - 1893), George W. Tweedy (1844-1908), James Tweedy (1844-1932), and Lorenzo Dow Tweedy (1850 - 1913) in an ox-drawn cart, arriving in 1852. She eventually gave birth to another son, Robert Tweedy, Jr. (1858-1943). Mary died on January 4, 1910. Tweedy Boulevard in the present-day City of South Gate is named for the family. There are some twenty graves bearing the name of Tweedy in Savannah Memorial Park.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify her grave plot as A48 003. There is a gray carved quartz monzonite monument approximately eleven feet in height that stands on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Mary Holyfield Tweedy's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Mary E. Holyfield Tweedy was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Her gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Mary Elizabeth Holyfield Tweedy Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

United States Works Progress Administration

194? *El Monte From the Pioneer Days History and Biographical Sketches*: Compiled and Written for The City of El Monte by The Works Progress Administration, WPA Project N-5740, Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown, Lee Stoddard, Charles G. Mudd, 231 pp.

B13. Remarks: Mary E. Holyfield Tweedy's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Robert Tweedy Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Robert Tweedy gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Mary E. Tweedy. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Robert Tweedy’s death is 1899. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:** There are numerous other Tweedy family burials located around the Robert. Tweedy grave, including the grave of his wife and fellow pioneer Mary Holyfield Tweedy, his son George W. Tweedy, and many other family members.

The cemetery surrounding the Robert Tweedy grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. **Builder:** None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932

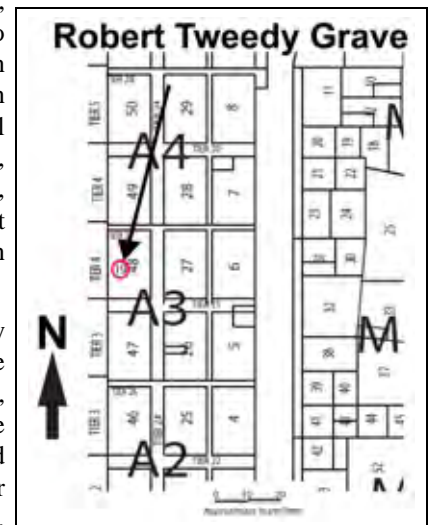
Property Type: Grave, dated 1899

Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Robert Tweedy was born on November 18, 1811. He was 47 years of age in 1860, according to that year’s census, and had previously lived in Illinois. He was married to Mary E. Holyfield, who was the sister of Harriet Guess, wife of El Monte pioneer John Guess. Robert Tweedy arrived in El Monte by ox-drawn cart in 1852 as part of Captain William Johnson’s train. He had four sons with him when he arrived, along with several slaves. He continued on to Stockton in 1852, but returned to El Monte in 1853. By 1871, Tweedy and two of his sons had acquired 2,000 acres of land on the San Antonio Rancho, located in southeast Los Angeles County, as well as some property near Lancaster, at Tweedy Lake (Gudde 1949). Tweedy died on September 17, 1899 and is buried in Savannah Memorial Park.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as A48 003. There is a gray carved quartz monzonite monument approximately eleven feet in height that stands on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Robert Tweedy’s grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Robert Tweedy was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. His gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Robert Tweedy Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

United States Works Progress Administration

194? *El Monte From the Pioneer Days History and Biographical Sketches*: Compiled and Written for The City of El Monte by The Works Progress Administration, WPA Project N-5740, Supervisors: C.D. Maxon, Fred J. Brown, Lee Stoddard, Charles G. Mudd, 231 pp.

B13. Remarks: Robert Tweedy's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Edmund Tyler Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Edmund Tyler Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Edmund Tyler gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Thompson. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management by the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Edmund Tyler's death is 1880. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Tyler grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, and flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of southern California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932 Property Type: Grave, dated 1880

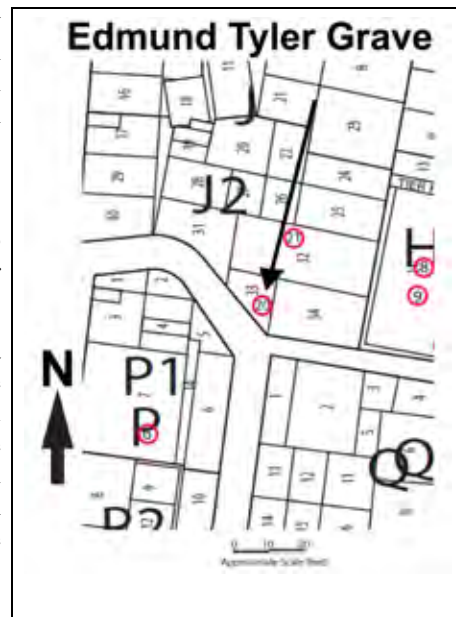
Applicable Criteria: California

Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

According to the El Monte Cemetery Association records (El Monte Cemetery Association 1920 to present), Edmund Tyler was born in Warren County, Kentucky in 1809. In 1830, at the age of 21, Tyler married Ann H. Adams in Arkansas. They had three children, Eliza Adams Tyler, Mathew Adams Tyler, and Montgomery Ferguson Tyler. Ann Tyler died in 1850, and in 1852, Edmund Tyler left Pope County, Arkansas with his three children to head to California by wagon train with the Samuel King party. Tyler arrived in El Monte in 1852 with only his two sons. Tyler died on August 1, 1880 and is buried in the family plot with William Morris, a one-year old infant who died in 1855. The name of Edmund Tyler's assumed second wife is unknown. Tyler Avenue in El Monte is named after him.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as J33 002. There is a carved marble headstone headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Edmund Tyler's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Edmund Tyler was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Tyler's gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Edmund Tyler Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

El Monte Cemetery Association

1920 to present Hand-written records of burials, a ledger of transactions related to burial plot purchases and grave upkeep and care provisions, and related hand-written documents housed at the El Monte Historical Museum, Tyler Avenue, El Monte, California (accessed by Eric Chase, past president, El Monte Cemetery Association), 2011.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

B13. Remarks: Edmund Tyler's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneer graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery Association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***Date of Evaluation:** August 9, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Thomas Jefferson Wiggins Pioneer Grave

B1. Historic Name: Thomas Jefferson Wiggins Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Thomas J. Wiggins gravesite is located in the El Monte Cemetery of Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Thomas J. Wiggins. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: The date of Thomas Jefferson Wiggins's death is 1914. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

*B8. Related Features: The cemetery surrounding the Wiggins grave is bound by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early pioneer settlement of southern California Area: Rosemead, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1853-1932 Property Type: Grave, dated 1914

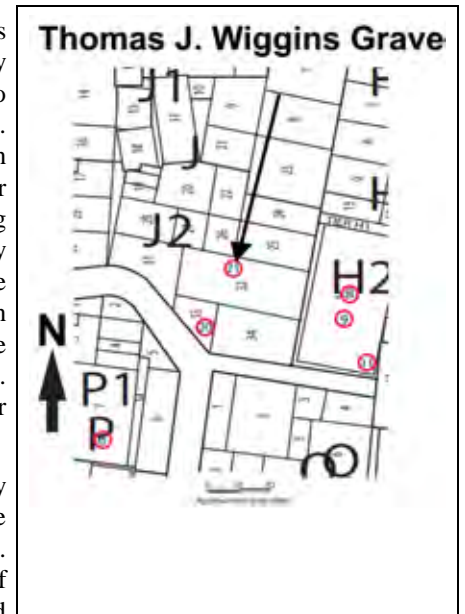
Applicable Criteria: California

Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

According to the El Monte Cemetery Association records, Thomas Jefferson Wiggins headed to California in search of gold, traveling from Texas with a wagon train led by Nathan Vise, for whom the town of Visalia, California would later be named. Vise also became Wiggins's father-in-law in 1861 when Wiggins married Vise's daughter, Ellen. The wagon train arrived in El Monte in 1852, but not without much turmoil. The wagon train traveled along the Old Southern Trail through Yuma, San Diego, and the Warner Ranch. On several occasions the Vise party encountered hostile Native Americans along the route but through the diplomacy of Captain Vise, serious trouble was averted. By trading commodities and gaining the confidence of one of the tribal Chiefs, Captain Vise obtained the release of an American woman who was being held captive. The woman accompanied the train to California, where she was reunited with her people. The Vise party first settled in San Diego, then one year later moved to El Monte. Thomas J. Wiggins was 18 years of age upon his arrival in El Monte, where he lived the remainder of his years. His death occurred in 1914; his wife died five years earlier in 1909.

The Savannah Memorial Park records identify his grave plot as J32 008. There is a gray carved quartz diorite headstone that lies on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Thomas Jefferson Wiggins's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Thomas Jefferson Wiggins was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Wiggins' gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Thomas Jefferson Wiggins Pioneer Grave

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP40: Cemetery; AH12: Graves/Cemetery

***B12. References:**

Carpenter, Edwin H.

1973 Early Cemeteries of the City of Los Angeles. *In*, Los Angeles Miscellany, Volume 2. Published by Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, California.

Hassler, David

1985 *Arizona and the West: A Quarterly Journal of History*. University of Arizona Press. Tucson.

B13. Remarks: Thomas Jefferson Wiggins' grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

*** Date of Evaluation:** August 5, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or #: Savannah Memorial Park

B1. Historic Name: Mary McKamy Thompson Cunningham Wyatt Pioneer Grave

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Pioneer grave

B4. Present Use: The Mary McKamy Thompson Cunningham Wyatt gravesite is located in Savannah Memorial Park and still serves as the pioneer burial site for Mary Wyatt. Savannah Memorial Park is under the management of the El Monte Cemetery Association and remains an active cemetery.

***B5. Architectural Style:** None.

***B6. Construction History:** The date of Mary McKamy Thompson Cunningham Wyatt's death is 1915. There is no record of disturbance or modifications to the gravesite.

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

***B8. Related Features:** The cemetery surrounding the Wyatt grave is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees are present on site, including a large camphor possibly dating to about 100 years ago, oaks and cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, a siege cannon, and a flag pole.

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: None

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Pioneer Settlement of Southern California **Area:** Rosemead, Los Angeles County

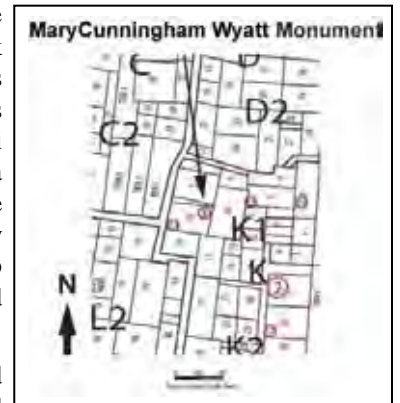
Period of Significance: 1853-1932

Property Type: Pioneer Grave, Wyatt death 1915

Applicable Criteria: California Register of Historical

Resources (CRHR) Criterion 2, for its association with the lives of persons important to local and California history.

Mary McKamy Thompson arrived in El Monte, California at the age of 13 in 1852 as part of the initial western movement of pioneers to settle in southern California following the 1848 signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that provided for the annexation of the California territory into the U.S. (Newmark 1916:88; Wikipedia 2011a). In 1856 she married fellow El Monte pioneer settler Charles Oliver Cunningham. They had two children, Margaret Lauretta Cunningham and Charles Oliver Cunningham Jr., who died in infancy. Her husband was killed in an ambush by Yavapai Indians in April, 1865. She later remarried, to Mr. Hamp Wyatt. Most of the early California pioneers traveled to California in response to the discovery of gold, arriving by way of the Southern Route and secondarily via the Old Spanish Trail (Hague 1987:41-50). Many pioneers who arrived in southern California were exhausted and/or ill from their arduous trip to California, ending their travels upon reaching the San Gabriel River where they could recover from their journey and establish a new life.



The Savannah Memorial Park records identify her grave plot as K15 006. There is a carved marble monument that stands on the spot, and cemetery records indicate the grave is intact and retains its original location, therefore, retaining its overall integrity. The grounds surrounding Mary Wyatt's grave further retain a sense of time and place as defined by the old, carved, and weathered marble or other stone head and foot markers associated with the original El Monte pioneer graves in Savannah Memorial Park. The associated monuments and few remaining large, old trees on site further serve as reminders of the original pioneer era.

Mary McKamy Thompson Cunningham Wyatt was one of a group of early settlers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park and whom are credited with being the first to transition southern California into the American way of life through their efforts to develop local agricultural practices, infrastructure (e.g., railroad), law and order, and state and local government. Her gravesite contributes to the significance of the Savannah Memorial Park District, and meets Criterion 2 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for its association with the lives of persons important in local and state history.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (HP40)--Cemetery; (AH12)—Grave/Cemetery

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Mary Wyatt Pioneer Grave

***B12. References:**

Newmark, Harris

1916 Sixty Years in Southern California: The Knickerbocker Press, 688 pp., 150 illustrations.

Hague, Harlan

1987 The First California Trail: The Southern Route: Overland Journal Vol. 5 (Winter 1987), pp. 41-50.

Wikipedia

2011a http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Monte,_California, accessed May 30, 2011.

B13. Remarks: Mary McKamy Thompson Cunningham Wyatt's grave is also depicted on Map 3 in Attachment 1, which shows the entirety of Savannah Memorial Park and the locations of all of the pioneers graves documented there. The El Monte Cemetery Association maintains the cemetery with a high level of care, which results in the retention of integrity for the pioneer graves.

***B14. Evaluator:** Sandra S. Flint, M.A., RPA, El Monte Cemetery association volunteer, P.O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

*** Date of Evaluation:** October 15, 2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)

- *A1. **Dimensions:** a. **Length:** 159 m. (N/S) ´ b. **Width:** 133 m. (E/W); c. **Length:** 523 ft. (N/S) ´ d. **Width:** 437 ft. (E/W)
Area: 17,057 square meters; 183,599 square feet

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Cemetery dimensions measured from aerial photograph provided by ArcGIS Explorer (ESRI July 24, 2011)

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Cemetery boundaries are established between two major thoroughfares (Valley Boulevard and Mission Drive) and are clearly delineated on aerial photographs, the County Assessor's map, and the El Monte, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): Valley Boulevard was widened adjacent to the cemetery between 1927 and 1929 and, at that time, encountered previously unknown, buried, marked and unmarked graves. Graves with markers were reinterred in new locations within the cemetery and plotted onto appropriate cemetery maps. Unmarked graves were left in situ, undisturbed, and the graves paved over. None of the known El Monte pioneers were reinterred.

- A2. **Depth:** Approximately 6.0 feet None Unknown Method of Determination: Based on estimated average depth of burials.

- *A3. **Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): Site is a formal cemetery containing approximately 3,900 graves of various time periods; at least 43 of these are associated with the early pioneers of Savannah Memorial Park and the first United States citizens associated with the history and development of southern California.

- *A4. **Features:** Features of Savannah Memorial Park include the graves of 43 members of founding pioneer families of El Monte and a monument memorializing one of El Monte's pioneer settlers who is buried elsewhere. The cemetery also is bounded by sections of wrought iron and chain-link fence and includes an interior, circular drive with two entrances on Valley Boulevard. A variety of trees also are present that includes a large camphor tree, estimated to be 100 years old. Other features include a storage shed, water well, pump house, and flag pole. The pioneer graves and memorial monument are contributors to the significance of Savannah Memorial Park as a state landmark; the other non-pioneer graves and features do not contribute to the period of significance. Details and documentation are provided here for the 42 founding pioneers buried and memorialized in the cemetery.

Feature locations for the pioneer graves listed here are depicted by Feature Number circled in red on the cemetery lot map provided as Map 3 in Attachment 1. Because several of the pioneers are buried together in the same family plot, they are identified by the same gravesite feature number on the map. The El Monte pioneer graves and monument documented in the cemetery are:

Feature 1: Silas Bennett Grave, post-1883. The location of Silas Bennett's grave is based on cemetery records because there are no markers to identify the grave. The grave was likely marked in the past but any associated markers are absent and may be buried below the ground surface and obscured, or otherwise removed. According to the cemetery records, the grave is oriented west to east. It is covered by manicured, domestic grass and there are no signs or documentation of disturbances to the grave. There is no other vegetation, landscaping, or features associated with the grave.

Feature 2: Cuddeback Family Plot, 1874-1920. The Cuddeback plot includes seven burials and two grave markers. Three of the burials represent El Monte pioneers: Almira Hale Cuddeback, dated 1874; Grant Price Cuddeback, dated 1905; and Moses Clinton Cuddeback, dating to 1920. Cemetery records for the other four Cuddeback burials indicate they belong to "Baby" Cuddeback, possibly infant son Jesse of Moses, date of death about 1877; Ernest Cuddeback, dated 1900; Jessie Cuddeback, dated 1933; and a second Grant P. Cuddeback, dated 1949. Jessie is likely the son of Moses. The Cuddeback burial plot is marked by an east-facing monument that stands at the head of the Cuddeback graves. The monument is carved from dark gray quartz diorite and stands 41 inches tall by 36 inches wide by 21 inches thick. Overall the monument is rough hewn, except for the front, which contains a smooth, canted, whitish-gray recessed area measuring 25 inches wide by 15 ½ inches tall, and inscribed with "ALMIRA/1836-1874/ -----/ ERNEST | GRANT P. CUDDEBACK/July 4, 1819/JAN 19, 1905/ -----/ BABY." There is no inscription for Moses on the family monument, likely because his death occurred much later in time than for those indicated on the monument, and there are no individual grave markers. According to cemetery records, Ernest, Almira, and Grant's graves rest at the base of the monument, extending east and parallel to each other; Almira is on the south side of Grant and Ernest is on the south side of Almira. Moses's grave extends east from his father Grant's grave (Moses's head to Grant's feet), Grant Jr.'s grave is parallel to and south of Moses, with his head at Almira's feet. Mary Smith lays parallel to and south of Grant Jr., at the feet of Ernest. South of Mary is Jessie Cuddeback, followed by other Smith family members further south. It is not certain exactly where "Baby" is buried, but the grave is likely near the other family members. All of the graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass and exhibit no signs of disturbance or alterations. A second family grave marker lies flush to the ground, is made from dark-gray quartz diorite, measures 42 inches long by 9 inches wide, and is inscribed with "CUDDEBACK." This marker lies immediately north of the Cuddeback plot and may be displaced. The long axis of the marker runs east to west, but the lettering must be read by facing south so that the marker is actually perpendicular to the family plot.

Feature 3: Cunningham Family Plot and Memorial Monument, 1865-1915. The Cunningham plot includes two burials and one grave marker/monument. The marker serves as a monument to memorialize Charles O. Cunningham, who died and was buried in Arizona in 1865. It also serves as the headstone for his wife, Mary McKamy Thompson Cunningham Wyatt, dated 1915, and their son, Charles O. Cunningham, dated 1868. The monument sits on a concrete slab measuring 30 inches east-west by 44 inches north-south, and is

constructed in three tiers. The base of the monument is carved from dark gray quartz diorite and measures 12 inches tall by 20 inches square. It is rough hewn around the sides with a smooth beveled top. The middle section sits on the base, is made from white marble, and measures 7 ½ inches tall by 14 inches square. It is incised on the east side with "CUNNINGHAM." The third and upper section of the monument is also made from white marble and is rectangular in shape, measuring 32 inches tall by 10 inches square. The four faces of this section are domed at the top with inscriptions on the north and east sides. The north face reads "IN MEMORY OF CHARLES O. CUNNINGHAM/FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE/EL MONTE 1856/-----/ MARCH 31. 1834/ MAY 3. 1865." The east face reads "MARY M^cKAMY WYATT/DAUGHTER OF MARGARET M^cKAMY AND SAMUEL SAWYER THOMPSON/JAN. 28. 1839/MAR. 12. 1915/CHARLES O. CUNNINGHAM/ AUG. 11. 1865 SEPT. 2, 1868." The grave of Mary M^cKamy Wyatt extends east from the Cunningham family monument. Her son, Charles O. Cunningham, is buried next to her. Mary's second husband, Hamp Wyatt, is buried immediately north of Mary's grave, and her granddaughter, Margurite Chase, is buried to the south of Mary's grave. Several other family graves surround the Cunningham family plot and include members of the Chase and Thompson families. The Cunningham family plot is covered by manicured, domestic grass and exhibits no signs of disturbance or alterations.

Feature 4: Durfee Family Plot, 1920-1925. The Durfee plot is located under a large blue spruce tree and is covered by manicured, domestic grass. The plot includes nine burials and three grave markers. Two of the graves are for El Monte pioneers James Devine Durfee, dated 1920, and his wife Diantha B. Clemenson Durfee, dated 1925. The other associated family graves number seven, two of whom were children, and range from 1870 to 1980. James and Diantha Durfee's graves are side-by-side, centered in the family plot, and marked by a joint headstone carved from quartz diorite that measures 24 inches long (north-south) by 13 inches wide (east-west). The graves extend east from the headstone, which is engraved with "JAMES D. DURFEE SR./184_ --- 1920/ ___AN_ _IFE, DIAN_HA B. DURFEE/1839 --- 1925." The lettering is centered in the stone with a plain border engraved around the lettering. The headstone lies flush to the ground. An east-west facing monument marks the family plot and stands immediately north of James and Diantha's headstone. The monument includes a quartz diorite base measuring 52 inches long (north-south) by 24 inches wide (east-west) by 15 inches tall. It is rough hewn on the sides with a smooth beveled top. The upper part of the monument is also made from quartz diorite and measures 38 ¾ inches long (north-south) by 14 ¼ inches wide (east-west) by 33 ¼ inches tall. The monument is engraved on the east and west faces with "DURFEE" in the center of each face, scroll work along the top of both faces inscribed with "D" in the center of the scroll work, and additional scroll work near the upper corners of each face. Diantha Durfee's family (Clemenson) is buried immediately east and north of the Durfee family monument. An informational sign by John and Diantha's headstone provides an overview of John Devine Durfee's life and local and state associations.

Feature 5: Gibson Family Plot, 1892-1893. The Gibson plot includes the pioneer graves of Fielding W. Gibson, dated 1892; his wife Betsy A. Gibson, dated 1893; one family marker, and 13 associated, non-pioneer family member graves. Fielding and Betsy's graves are marked by quartz diorite head- and footstones. Fielding's headstone is inscribed with "FATHER" and his footstone, located 86 inches to the east of the headstone, engraved with the letters "EWG." Betsy's headstone is inscribed with "MOTHER" and her footstone, located 82 inches east of the headstone, inscribed with "B.A.G." Because the head- and footstones do not bear any family names, the locations of the Gibson's graves and their dates of death are confirmed by the cemetery's records. Both head markers measure 11 inches long (north-south) by 5 ½ inches wide (east-west) and the foot markers measure 8 inches long (north-south) by 4 ½ inches wide (east-west). The family marker is carved from dark gray basalt and lies flush to the ground. It measures 18 ¼ inches long (north-south) by 9 ½ inches wide (east-west). There is a plain, raised border around the edge of the marker with a lighter gray rectangle central to the marker. The center reads "GIBSON" in raised dark gray basalt letters. The graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass and there are no documented or evident signs of disturbances.

Feature 6: Guess Family Plot, 1853-1919. The Guess plot includes the pioneer graves of Harriet Holyfield Rogers Guess, dated 1897; her husband John Guess, dated 1919; and her daughter Mary Alice Rogers, dated 1853; plus 19 other associated family members and a family monument. The monument serves as the headstone for Harriet and John Guess. It is constructed in four sections. The ground section (base) is made of quartz diorite, measures 24 inches square and 19 inches tall. It is rough hewn around the sides with a smooth beveled top. The next section rests on the base and is marble. It measures 18 inches square and 6 inches tall and is decoratively carved on all sides with parallel columns that are pointed on the bottom end. The third section rests on the second section, is marble, and measures 12 inches square by 20 inches tall, with a 1 ½-inch cove cut on the top. This section is engraved on the east face with "J. HOLYFIELD DIED FEB 17, 1871/AGED 78 YRS/ ----/LOTTIE WIFE OF J. OWNS/DIED JAN 10, 1892/AGED 85 YRS," and a decorative, geometrical band is engraved around the base. The top section is also carved marble and measures 9 ½ inches square by 23 inches tall. The top of this section is carved in a domed, bell shape, and its east face is inscribed with "JOHN GUESS BORN MAR 28 1827/DIED JAN 12, 1919." The north face is inscribed with "HARRIET GUESS, BORN/DEC. 19, 1824/DIED/MAR 18, 1897." There is a band engraved around the bottom of this section whose design consists of parallel lines slanting to the right. On the north face, below Harriet's inscription, is engraved a recessed circle with an anchor. The lower right corner of the west face of this section is engraved with a floral design extending out of the parallel lines, and a plain square that interrupts the same band in the center. An informational sign is located at John's grave that provides a summary of his life and association with El Monte and southern California.

Harriet's daughter, Mary Alice Rogers, is buried north of the family monument. Her grave is the first documented burial in Savannah Memorial Park, according to the cemetery's records. Her grave is marked by a tablet-shaped headstone measuring 18 inches tall (east-west) by 12 inches wide (north-south), and which lies flush to the ground; the foot of the headstone faces east. The headstone is engraved with "M.A. ROGERS/DAU. OF H. GUESS/DIED JULY 23, 1853/AGED 9 YEARS." There is a floral design around the inscription. An informational sign is also located at her grave that provides a summary of her life. Two of John and Harriet's later children are buried immediately adjacent to and north of Mary Alice. The other 17 family member's graves, dating to 1987, surround the Guess family

monument. The graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass. One tree of unknown, domesticated species is growing on the immediate south side of the monument. There are no documented or noted disturbances to the graves.

Feature 7: Samuel M. Heath Grave, 1876. There are no grave markers or family monuments for pioneer Samuel M. Heath, but his grave site is documented in the cemetery's records. The grave is covered by manicured, domestic grass with no documentation or other evidence of alterations or disturbance.

Feature 8: King Family Plot, 1855-1923. The King family plot includes the graves of three pioneers; Samuel King, dated 1855; Martha Mee King, dated 1886; and Andrew J. King, dated 1923. Samuel King and his wife, Martha Mee King, lay side-by-side and are oriented in an east-west direction. Their graves are marked with the exact same tabular-shaped headstones with rounded tops, carved from gray quartz monzonite. They measure 10 ½ inches tall (east-west) by 14 ½ inches wide (north-south). Both stones are engraved with "K" at the top, flanked by a floral leaf design. The Samuel King headstone inscription reads "SAMUEL KING, BORN ARINGTON VA/JAN 16, 1806/DIED JAN 8, 1855." Martha King's stone reads "MARTHA MEE WIFE OF SAMUEL KING, BORN CHATTA FARM TENN/OCT 8, 1814/DIED MAY 26, 1886." Andrew Jackson King, son of Martha and Samuel, is buried adjacent and parallel to Samuel. There is no grave marker for Andrew but cemetery records document the grave's location. An informational sign is located at Andrew's grave that provides a brief summary of his life and associations with El Monte and southern California. Manicured, domestic grass covers all three graves with no other vegetation or landscaping present and no documentation or other evidence of disturbances.

Feature 9: Lee Family Plot, 1886-1907. Pioneers William B. Lee and his wife Martha are buried next to each other and share a gray quartz diorite headstone that lies flush to the ground. The marker is rectangular and measures 24 inches tall (north-south) by 12 inches wide (east-west). The inscription on the stone reads "WILLIAM B. LEE/HIS WIFE/MARTHA LEE." The graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass with no other vegetation or landscaping and no documentation or other evidence of disturbances. Their dates of death are based on the cemetery's records.

Feature 10: Lewis Family Plot, 1889-1920. The Lewis plot includes the pioneer burials of David Lewis, dated 1886, and his wife Susan Thompson Lewis, dated 1920. David Lewis's grave is marked by a quartz diorite headstone measuring 19 inches long (north-south) by 17 inches wide (east-west), which lies flush to the ground. The headstone includes no decorative designs and is engraved with "DAVID LEWIS/1821-1886." The east edge of the marker is flanked with concrete. David lies north of and parallel to his wife Susan. Her headstone also lies flush to the ground and is carved from quartz diorite. It measures 24 inches long (north-south) by 12 inches wide (east-west) and is set into a concrete slab measuring 36 inches long (north-south) by 21 inches wide (east-west). The headstone includes a plain, dark gray band around the edge with a lighter gray, rectangular area in the center with raised letters that read "SUSAN A. LEWIS/1833 - 1920." The graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass with no other vegetation or landscaping. There are five other Lewis family graves located to the south of David Lewis, dating from 1860 to 1927. Concrete has been used since the original burials to secure the markers in place, but no other documentation or evidence of disturbances is noted.

Feature 11: Mayes Family Plot, 1874-1909. The Mayes family plot includes the pioneer graves of Dr. Thomas A. Mayes, dated 1874; his wife, Mary A. King Mayes, dated 1909; six additional Mayes family members, and one King family member. Thomas and Mary Mayes lay side-by-side in an east-west orientation, with Dr. Mayes on the south side of his wife. A daughter, Ada Mayes, is buried on the south side of Dr. Mayes, with other family members in line to the south and north. Dr. Mayes's grave is marked by a tabular-shaped headstone with a domed top. It lies flush to the ground, is made from cream-colored marble, and measures 24 inches tall (east-west) by 19 inches wide (north-south). The stone is engraved with "THOMAS A. MAYES/BORN/IN UNION DISTRICT S.C./Aug. 25, 1825/DIED/Sep. 19, 1874." At the top of the stone is the freemason's symbol and the stone is beveled around the inscription. An informational sign also marks Dr. Mayes's grave that provides a summary of his life and associations with El Monte and southern California. Mary A. King Mayes's headstone stands erect, is made from gray quartz diorite, is square with a point at the top with three rough-hewn sides, and measures 21 inches wide (north-south) by 10 inches thick (east-west) by 23 ¼ inches tall. It is inscribed on the east face with "MARY A. KING/WIFE OF THOMAS A. MAYES/ BORN IN ATHENS TENN./SEPT 22, 1829/DIED DEC. 3, 1909." The grave marker for Ada Mayes is exactly like that of her mother Mary's. The other family markers are flush to the ground and there are no monuments. All of the graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass with no other vegetation or landscaping and no sign of disturbances.

Feature 12: Smith Family Plot, 1887-1903. The Smith plot includes the graves of pioneers Nicholas Smith (Schmidt), dated 1903; and his wife, Almira Pierce Smith, dated 1887. One other Smith family gravesite is associated with the family plot. The location of the Nicolas Smith grave is not indicated by any identifying markers, but is documented in the cemetery's records and marked by a simple, rectangular stone made from gray quartz diorite that lies flush to the ground and is inscribed with "HUSBAND." The stone measures 16 inches long (north-south) by 8 inches wide (east-west). Based on cemetery records, Nicholas Smith's grave is south of, and parallel to, his wife Almira Pierce Smith's grave, which is marked by a tabular-shaped, gray marble stone with a flared base and domed top that lies flush to the ground. An approximately 3 inch-wide strip of concrete flanks the north and south sides of the stone. The marker measures 26 ¾ inches tall (east-west) by 14 ¾ inches wide (north-south). Almira's headstone is inscribed with "ALMIRA/WIFE OF N. SMITH/DIED JULY 20, 1887/AGED 76 YEARS." The top of the stone is engraved with a floral design. There is a grave for Mary Smith one row east and north of Almira's. Mary Smith may be the daughter of Nicholas and Almira. The graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass with no other vegetation or landscaping and no documentation or other evidence of disturbances.

Feature 13: Ira Thompson Grave, 1866. There are no grave markers or family monuments for pioneer Ira Thompson, but his grave site is documented in the cemetery's records. The grave is covered by manicured, domestic grass with no evidence of alterations or disturbance, beyond the lack of any grave marker. There is an informational sign at his gravesite that provides a summary of Thompson's life and associations with El Monte and southern California. There are no known family member's graves associated with Thompson's grave.

Feature 14: Thompson Family Plot, 1876-1882. Two pioneer burials are associated with the Thompson plot; Samuel Thompson, dated 1882; and his wife Margaret Thompson, dated 1876. Headstones for both graves are exactly alike. They are made from gray marble, lie flush to the ground, and measure 28 inches tall (east-west) and 15 inches wide (north-south). Both exhibit about 3 inches of concrete on the north and south sides. They are irregularly shaped with square bottoms and partially excurvate sides on the lower half, with straight sides on the upper half, and dome, bell-shaped tops. Samuel Thompson's inscription reads "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF/SAMUEL S. THOMPSON/BORN OCT. 14, 1798/DIED MAR. 1, 1882." Margaret Thompson's inscription reads "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF/MARGARET THOMPSON/BORN/Sept. _ 1 _, 1801/ --DIED--/May 31, 1876." The graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass, and are located under the drip line of a magnolia tree.

Feature 15: John Thurman Grave, 1876. The John Thurman pioneer grave is part of a family plot that includes John Thurman, dated 1876. Also buried in the family plot are non-pioneer family members Josephine Thurman, the wife of John S. Thurman, who died in 1888; and three other Thurman family members of unknown association. A tabular headstone marks the grave of John Thurman (father). It lies flush to the ground and is carved from cream-colored marble. The marker measures 42 ½ inches tall (east-west) by 21 ½ inches wide (north-south), and is engraved with "IN MEMORY OF/JOHN THURMAN/DIED/JULY 21, 1876/AGED 67 Ys.7Ms.15Ds." A smaller inscription is noted at the foot of the marker and is not fully visible, but reads "___ form ___nobles Monument to ___." Concrete has been used to secure the headstone. His grave is oriented east to west. There are no markers at the grave of John S. Thurman (son). The location of this grave is based on cemetery records, which places John S. immediately west of his father. Josephine Thurman, the wife of John S., is buried in the same row as the senior Thurman, and two gravesites to the north. Three other Thurman family members are also buried in the same row as the senior Thurman, on either side of Josephine, and may be the children of John S. and Josephine. The dates of death for Josephine and the three others extend from 1876 to 1888. All of the graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass with no other associated vegetation or landscaping.

Feature 16: Stephen Thurman Grave, 1919. The Stephen Thurman pioneer grave is part of a family plot that includes other non-pioneering family members, including his wife Nancy M. Thurman, who died in 1894; Stephen D. Thurman, possibly their grandson, who died in 1926; Roy Thurman, dated 1875, and Mattie Thurman, dated 1915. There are no markers for the senior Stephen's grave, or for Roy and Mattie. Their grave locations and dates of death are based on the cemetery's records. A gray quartz monzonite, tabular-style headstone is associated with the family plot and marks the grave of Nancy M. Thurman. The stone measures 24 inches tall (east-west) by 18 ½ inches wide (north-south), is domed along the top edge, and inscribed with "MOTHER/NANCY M./WIFE OF/S.D. THURMAN/NOV. 1846/JULY 1894/A FOND MOTHER AND FRIEND/TO ALL." Stephen Thurman Sr.'s grave, and all the others, is covered by manicured, domestic grass with no other associated vegetation or landscaping. All of the graves appear to be intact with no signs of disturbance, beyond the lack of grave markers.

Feature 17: C. T. and Frank Thurman Family Plot, 1894-1898. This family plot includes the pioneer graves of John Thurman's sons C.T. Thurman, date of death not known; and Frank Thurman, dated 1894; plus Frank Thurman's wife, Sireny Thurman, dated 1898. Two additional family graves are present and the plot is marked by a family monument. The family monument is carved from gray quartz monzonite, stands 6 feet tall, and is constructed in four sections. The base is square, measures 26 inches east-west, 27 inches north-south, and 10 inches tall. The sides are rough hewn with a smooth, beveled top. The second section rests on the base, is also made from quartz monzonite, and measures 17 inches square by 14 inches tall with smooth sides and a beveled top. It is engraved on the west face with "THURMAN." The third section rests on the second, is carved from quartz diorite, and measures 1½ inches north-south by 10¼ inches east-west, by 38 inches tall. This section is carved with a floral design around the top and bottom. The west face of this section is inscribed with "FRANK/THURMAN/FEB. 29, 1834/APRIL 29, 1894/-----/SIRENY/THURMAN/AUG. 17, 1826/DEC. 20, 1898." The north face of this section is inscribed with "JANNIE/PALMER/AUG. 17, 1865/APRIL 16, 1895/-----/JOHN O./KELLER/MAY 6, 1861/MAY 26, 1861." A column cap, or cornice, tops the monument, is carved from quartz diorite and measures 15 inches square in an irregular, geometrical shape, by 9 inches tall. There are no individual headstones present, thus, the locations of the graves are based on cemetery records. The plot is covered by manicured, domestic grass with no other associated vegetation or landscaping. There are no known disturbances to the graves beyond a lack of markers for C.T.'s grave.

Feature 18: Tibbets Family Plot, 1880-1904. Three pioneers are interred in this family plot and include Jonathan Tibbet, dated 1904; his wife Phebe J. Tibbet, dated 1892; and James H. Tibbet, dated 1880. James is likely the son of Jonathan and Phebe. The graves are marked by individual headstones; there is no family monument. The graves lay side-by-side in an east-west orientation. Phebe Tibbet's grave is flanked by her husband to the south and by James to the north. The three Tibbets's headstones all lie flush to ground, are rectangular in shape, and measure 22 inches north-south by 11 inches east-west. They are encased in concrete that measures 4-6 inches wide around the sides of the headstones. They are carved from quartz monzonite and exhibit polished faces. Jonathan Tibbet's headstone is inscribed with "JONATHAN TIBBET/DEC. 24, 1824/APL. 18, 1904." An informational marker also is present next to Jonathan's headstone that provides details on his association with El Monte and southern California. The inscription for Phebe Tibbet's headstone is "PHEBE J. TIBBET/JAN. 13, 1825/SEP. 29, 1892." James Tibbet's headstone is inscribed with "JAMES H. TIBBET/JULY 27,

1848/FEB. 26, 1880.” The graves are covered by manicured, domestic grass with no other associated vegetation or landscaping and appear undisturbed beyond concrete securing the headstones.

Feature 19: Tweedy Family Plot, 1899-1932. The Tweedy family plot includes the pioneer graves of Robert Tweedy, dated 1899; his wife Mary E. Tweedy, dated 1910; Robert and Mary’s sons G.W. Tweedy, dated 1908; and James Tweedy, dated 1932; plus three family monuments, six additional family members identified on the monuments and eight other family members buried around the monuments with individual headstones. One monument marks the graves of Robert and Mary and is central to the family plot. It is built from quartz diorite, stands 11 feet tall overall, and was built in six pieces. The base is 39 inches square and 10 inches tall with rough-hewn sides. The next piece forms a square platform and measures 30 inches square by 10 inches tall. It is inscribed with “TWEEDY” in 4-inch, raised, block letters on its east face. The third section rests on the last and measures 26 inches square and 13 inches tall. The east face of this section is domed and grooved at the bottom and beveled at the top. The next section is a column and measures 17 ¾ inches square by 40 inches tall with beveled corners. The east face is inscribed with “ROBERT TWEEDY/1811 --- 1899/_____/MARY E. TWEEDY/1819 -- - 1910/_____.” The fifth section is a cap on the column that measures 24 inches square by 18 inches tall. This includes an urn-shaped top measuring 10 inches in diameter by 18 inches tall.

A second monument is 23 feet 6 inches north of, and in line with, Robert and Mary’s monument and stands 6 feet 10 inches tall. It has a base carved from quartz diorite that measures 23 inches square by 20 inches tall, with a beveled platform top and smooth sides. The next section is marble and measures 17 inches square by 10 inches tall. It is inscribed with “TWEEDY” in 3-inch tall, block letters on the east face. There is scroll work above the name. The top section of the monument is a marble column measuring 12 inches square by 34 ½ inches tall with an octagonal cap on the top. It is inscribed on the east face with “G.W. TWEEDY/JAN. 13, 1844/MAY 26, 1908/MARTHA E/Wife Of/G.W. TWEEDY/DIED/MAY 18, 1894/AGED 43 Yr’s./6 Mo.’s & 17 Dys.”

The third monument is 18 feet south of, and in line with, Robert and Mary’s monument. It is carved from quartz diorite. The base measures 41 inches (north-south) by 22 inches (east-west) by 15 inches tall. It is rough hewn on all sides with a beveled platform top. The second section is roughly tabular in shape and measures 32 inches wide (north-south) by 12 inches thick (east-west) by 26 ½ inches tall. The north and south sides are rough hewn. The west and east faces are smooth and inscribed. The east face is inscribed in 4-inch, raised, block letters with “TWEEDY/BABY MCNEALY 1923/MILDRED B./JAN. 11, 1901/OCT. 11, 1904|JAMES TWEEDY/1844-1932/ROSAMOND/TWEEDY/1911-1926/ALICE M./MAY 2, 1903/OCT. 17, 1904.” The sides exhibit scroll work. The west face is inscribed with “W^M TWEEDY/NOV. 21, 1856 --- JULY 2, 1889/_____/MABEL/1889-1893/_____/FAY W. TWEEDY/1885-1933.” Eight other family members of later time periods are also buried in the Tweedy family plot and are buried inline with, and interspersed around, the three monuments. The Tweedy family plot is located near the western edge of the cemetery next to a brick wall with trees lining the opposite side of the wall. Manicured, domestic grass covers the family plot. The graves appear to be undisturbed.

Feature 20: Edwin B. Tyler Grave, 1880. Pioneer Edwin B. Tyler is buried in a single grave plot, next to the Wiggins family plot. The grave is marked by a tabular-shaped, white marble headstone that lies flush to the ground. The stone measures 28 ¾ inches tall east-west by 16 inches wide north-south. The headstone includes a recessed circular area at the top exhibiting the freemason’s symbol inside and is inscribed below that with “EDMUND B. TYLER/BORN/JUNE 20, 1802/DIED/AUG.1, 1880.” Tyler’s grave is oriented east-west, lies under the canopy of the large camphor tree, and is covered by manicured, domestic grass. The paved, circular drive of the cemetery passes along the southwest corner of the grave. The grave is undisturbed.

Feature 21: Wiggins Family Plot, 1914-1917. The Wiggins family plot contains the pioneer graves of Thomas Jefferson Wiggins, dated 1914; his wife Ellen Wiggins, dated 1917; and 13 other non-pioneering family members, individual headstones, and a memorial bench. The headstone for Thomas Jefferson Wiggins is rectangular in shape, measuring 14 ¼ inches tall (east-west) by 24 inches wide (north-south). The sides of the stone are irregular as they follow a scrolled, floral design. The stone, and most all of the other family headstones, have been encased in concrete, likely to help stabilize them. The headstone is carved from quartz diorite and inscribed with “T.J. WIGGINS/1835 --- 1914.” The headstone for Ellen Wiggins, located immediately north of Thomas Jefferson Wiggins, is exactly the same as that of her husband’s. It is inscribed with “ELLEN WIGGINS/1842 --- 1917.” Thomas and Ellen Wiggins’s graves lie under the canopy of the old, large camphor tree, on its east side. The other family graves date to 2000 and are most concentrated in this location and to the north, although family graves also occur on the west side of the tree. A memorial bench is located about 5 feet northwest from Thomas Jefferson Wiggins’s grave. It sits on a concrete pad with “12 2010” etched into the concrete. The bench also is made from concrete and exhibits a salt finish on the top with the inscription “In Memory of the Wiggins Family/1854” in the center of the bench. The bench is decorated with linked circles lining the edge and the bench legs are ornate and curved like scrolls. In addition to their location under the camphor tree, the graves also are covered by manicured, domestic grass with no other vegetation or landscaping. The graves are in situ and exhibit no disturbances outside of the concrete.

*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** None observed, however, given the duration of use of this cemetery it is likely that subsurface resources not associated with the burials exist.

*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes

*A7. **Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor: Efforts to care for the cemetery were underway as early as 1880 when the El Monte residents formed a trusteeship for the purpose of improving and maintaining the cemetery. In 1920, the El Monte Cemetery Association was formally established to better ensure the cemetery’s care and protection, and the Association remains active to-date. As a result, the cemetery overall, and the individual and family pioneer gravesites, retain good integrity and retain enough original characteristics to convey their history. Although the cemetery has experienced some vandalism throughout the years, the vandalism has not affected the overall quality and characteristics associated with the cemetery or the graves. The Association has invested large amounts of time to

relocate graves and missing headstones, and to restore the headstones to their original locations using cemetery records, ground-penetrating radar, and other exploratory methods; these efforts still continue. To protect the headstones from further vandalism, many that stood upright have been laid flush to the ground, in their original locations, and some of these have been further secured by concrete around their edges. The markers themselves have not been repaired or otherwise modified in any way, and regardless of the concrete used to secure them, still continue to convey a sense of history based on their inscriptions, design, and materials. For those graves missing markers, the burials are still in place and the headstones or other markers may be buried beneath the ground surface. As a result, they retain the potential to yield scientific or historical data, either through the discovery of their markers, if present, and as already supported through cemetery records and archival research.

***A8. Nearest Water:** The Rio Hondo, a distributary of the San Gabriel River, a perennial water source, flows in a southerly direction as near as 1.2 miles southeast of the cemetery.

***A9. Elevation:** Approximately 310 feet above mean sea level.

A10. Environmental Setting: The Village of Savannah, later the town of El Monte, and finally the City of Rosemead, each developed around the cemetery as an urbanized area now defined by paved streets and commercial buildings. However, the cemetery itself is covered by a variety of trees, including a large camphor tree estimated to be 100 years old. Also on site are oaks, cedars, and smaller ornamental varieties planted during beautification efforts in the 1960s. The cemetery grounds are covered by an expanse of well manicured domestic grass over relatively flat and gentle terrain. Only urban-related species of birds and mammals are currently present in the area.

Originally, the cemetery and surrounding areas were covered by lush riverine plant species inclusive of willow, alder, and cattail, traversed by a variety of stream-fed marshes and meadows, and with wild grape and watercress available along the banks of the nearby rivers (Barton 2011).

A11. Historical Information: The El Monte Cemetery (Savannah Memorial Park) was originally established in either 1846 or 1850 (according to local accounts) from a portion of the Rancho San Francisquito land grant owned by Henry Dalton (Carpenter 1973:7-49). Edwin H. Carpenter (1973:7-49) suggests that the establishment of Savannah Memorial Park came later, in 1851. Savannah Memorial Park served as the burial ground for the first settlement by European Americans (i.e., European immigrants into the United States, also called Euro-Americans) in southern California (Newmark 1916:90; Wikipedia 2011a). The arrival of these pioneer emigrants, whose journeys were catalyzed by the discovery of gold in northern California in January of 1848, significantly and irrevocably transformed the culture and the environment of southern California (Prudhomme 1922:18-25). They were instrumental in the establishment of local law and order, local and state-wide government, educational systems, agricultural development, and various business ventures that helped shape the American lifestyle.

The narrative below presents a brief history of southern California based upon several historical works, but primarily based upon published eyewitness accounts, to provide the context by which to understand the historical importance of Savannah Memorial Park and the pioneers who are buried there.

Pre-Cemetery Establishment Period (1769-1852)

California's first European settlements began with the colonizing expedition from Spanish Mexico, led by Juan Bautista de Anza Bezerra Nieto in 1769 (Hutchinson 1969:60). Accompanying Governor de Anza was a small company of soldiers and two priests, with orders to establish a chain of mission outposts in order to permanently occupy this northernmost portion of Spanish colonial territory. A secondary purpose of the expedition was the conversion of Native Americans to the Catholic faith. Twenty-one missions were eventually built, beginning with the Mission San Diego in the south and ending 54 years later with construction of the Mission San Francisco Solano in what is today Sonoma, California. During this period, California was largely a wilderness, sparsely inhabited by Native American tribes, and unimproved except for local areas surrounding the mission settlements, which were cultivated for various crops. Colonists from Spanish Mexico arrived in relatively small numbers, and together with soldiers mustering out of the Spanish army in California, were granted title to various properties, some quite large, for purposes of developing agriculture and the raising of stock (Hutchinson 1969:57). Horses and cattle were introduced onto these lands both by the mission fathers and by the colonists, and allowed to roam freely and to propagate (Bancroft 1888:520). Large herds of feral horses and cattle eventually evolved, irrevocably altering the ecosystem by displacing indigenous grazing animals, and perhaps more significantly by the inadvertent introduction of non-native grasses and other plants which clung to their hooves and coats upon arrival from points south.

The first documented death of a Euro-American in California occurred during the Mexican era, being the death of Captain Sylvester Pattie (alternately spelled Paty) in 1828; an itinerant trapper from Kentucky (Foster 1884:30-35). At the time of Captain Pattie's death, California was a sparsely-populated, largely agrarian frontier. The only inhabited non-Native American settlements in California were around the military presidios, the pueblos or towns, and the missions. The presidios included San Diego, founded in 1769; Monterey in 1770; San Francisco in 1776; and Santa Barbara in 1780 (Whitehead: 1983:67-94). The pueblos included San Jose, Los Angeles, Branciforte (near the mission Santa Cruz), and Sonoma (Hutchinson 1969:57). The pueblo of Los Angeles supported a population of approximately 1,600 persons as late as 1848 (L.A. Almanac 2011). In addition to these settlements were agricultural outposts associated with various missions known as *asistencias*. The remainder of the population lived on various land grants, or *ranchos*, the residential headquarters of which were widely separated and surrounded by a virtual wilderness.

No Euro-Americans settled in southern California while it was controlled by the Mexican government. This changed in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which provided for the annexation of the territory of California into the United States (U.S.)

(Newmark 1916:88; Wikipedia 2011a). After the news of the 1848 discovery of gold in California reached the eastern U.S., it is estimated that California's non-Native American population rose from an estimated 14,000 in 1848 to over 110,000 in late 1850, and up to 223,856 by 1852 (Franzius 1997; Wikipedia 2011b). There were two principal itineraries followed in this unprecedented human immigration, namely travel by land and travel by sea. Travel overland was chiefly via the California Trail, a northerly route which led directly to the gold fields, and secondarily via the Old Spanish Trail, which entered southern California via Cajon Pass (Wikipedia 2011a). A third land route, known as the Southern Route, was actually many diverging and converging sub-routes that generally followed the Gila River, the Colorado River to the Yuma Crossing, thence across the Mojave Desert through present day Imperial and Riverside Counties, and then through Banning Pass to the San Gabriel Mission (Hague 1976).

The Southern Route was first established by General Stephen Watts Kearny in 1847, using horses and mules. Kearny's party was assisted in route-finding by veteran trappers and mountain men who included Kit Carson, Thomas "Broken Hand" Fitzpatrick, and Antoine Robidoux. Upon his departure, Kearney left orders with Lieutenant Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke to follow him immediately with a second party who would establish a wagon road along the same route taken by Kearney and his men. Cooke's party included members of the Mormon Battalion, who were recruited at the request of President James K. Polk to fight for the U.S. in the war with Mexico (Wikipedia 2011a). Guiding Cooke and the Mormon Battalion were Antoine Leroux, Pauline (Powell) Weaver, and Jean Baptiste Charbonneau (Hague 1987:41-50). Cooke's route deviated somewhat from Kearney's by necessity to facilitate the passage of wagons, and was to become one of the primary paths west into California.

The first large wave of Euro-Americans to arrive in southern California, arising in response to the gold discovery, occurred in 1849, chiefly via the Southern Route and secondarily via the Old Spanish Trail (Hague 1987:41-50). These emigrants almost entirely found their way north to the western Sierra Nevada foothills where the gold finds were centered. However, once reaching California, many elected to forego their dreams of gold in exchange for settling on agriculturally rich lands on which they could recover from their brutal journeys west. For those traveling to California by way of the Old Spanish Trail or Southern Route, the San Gabriel Valley offered such a refuge.

The Early Years of the San Gabriel Valley and the Settlement of El Monte

The earliest documented Euro-American settlers in the San Gabriel Valley arrived in 1851. **Ira W. Thompson**¹ and his family left their home in Iowa in 1850, intending to seek gold in California, but after 14 months of travel and tragic deprivations at the hands of hostile Apache Indians, made the decision not to search for gold but rather to settle at the first spot which offered a permanent supply of fresh water and a sufficiency of soil to provide farming possibilities (Barton 1988). Thompson and his family thus made an encampment beside the San Gabriel River, in a grove of willow trees. In this spot Thompson erected a stage stop, the first structure built in the place that would become the settlement of El Monte (Newmark 1916:91). Establishment of the stage stop was followed in 1853 by construction of the first tavern in the area, which Thompson also built and named The Willows, which in turn was followed in 1857 by Thompson's construction of the Willow Grove Hotel. Additional pioneer settlers followed, comprising some 40 or 50 families, who arrived in El Monte within the year following the Thompsons (Newmark 1916). Notable among these was the party led by Captain William Johnson (Barton 1988), who arrived in El Monte in the fall of 1852. Many recruits joined the train as it traveled along its route to El Monte, including the families of **Robert E. Tweedy** and **John Guess** (Lesandro 2000). The Johnson party included 80 wagons and 70 well-armed men. They journeyed to El Monte on the Southern Route, arriving after seven months of travel. Most of these pioneers proceeded north to the gold fields, but some stayed in El Monte, as had the Thompson family, to begin a settlement. These families began farming almost immediately upon arrival (Wikipedia 2011a), laying down the first roots of El Monte and, thus, establishing the first U.S. settlement of the southern California region (Newmark 1916:90).

Other El Monte settlers arrived variously between 1852-1853. Newcomers included Dr. Obed Macy and his son Oscar, **Samuel M. Heath**, Charlotte Gray, who became the second wife of pioneer John Rowland; **Samuel King** and his son **A. J. King**, afterward a citizen of Los Angeles; **Dr. T. A. Hayes**, William and Ezekiel Rubottom, J. A. Johnson, Jacob Weil, A. Madox, A. J. Horn, Thomas A. Garey, who acquired quite a reputation as a horticulturist; **William B. Lee**, **Charles Cunningham**² and **Jonathan Tibbett** (Newmark 1916). Like the Ira Thompson family, these people and their families had committed to taking residence at the first source of abundant fresh water, that being the San Gabriel River and its distributary, the Rio Hondo.

Credit for the name "El Monte" is given to the eighteenth-century Spanish soldiers and missionaries who first ventured into the southern California territory and whom, upon discovering the lush willow, alder, and cattails that defined this location along the San Gabriel River, gave it its name; translated variously as either "wooded spot" or "marsh/meadow" (Barton 2011). At the suggestion of Samuel King, and also later as urged by Captain Johnson who claimed credit for the idea, the new arrivals instead named the settlement Lexington (King 1908). However, after the establishment of townships throughout California by the State Legislature in 1866, the name of the town, deemed the capitol of its township, was changed back to its original name of El Monte by popular vote in 1868 (King 1908). Samuel King led the effort to survey and lay out the new town's streets and lots.

¹ Names indicated in bold typeface represent pioneers buried at Savannah Memorial Park.

² Charles Cunningham is not buried at Savannah, but instead was interred where he fell, the victim of a Yaqui ambush near Prescott, Arizona in 1865 (Hassler 1985:253-268). His wife and children are buried at Savannah and a tall, marble memorial stands in his memory among their gravesites.

In the 1850s, as the newly established settlement of Lexington, the town gained a reputation for being rough, where men often settled disputes with knives and guns in its gambling saloons. Defense against Native American raids and the crimes of bandit gangs like that of Juan Flores and Pancho Daniel led to the formation of a local militia company in February 1854 called the Monte Rangers. After the Monte Rangers disbanded, justice for Los Angeles County, in the form of a lynching, was often provided by the local vigilantes called the "El Monte Boys" (Wolcott 1929:109).

Despite the rough nature of the town, the settlers were very pleased with their farming pursuits and the increasing success of the agricultural community in Lexington, and it steadily grew over the years. In 1858 the community became a stop on the Butterfield Overland Mail route and, by 1861, had become a sizeable settlement (Wikipedia 2011a).

Many of the El Monte pioneers who are buried in Savannah Memorial Park were prominent in the Euro-American development of southern California, and in particular the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. Often these pioneers wore many hats that included farming, local and national politics, and other developments. For example, James D. Durfee was the first in the district to experiment with growing English walnuts (USGENWEB 2011). He also served as a founder of the La Puente Grammar School, later renamed Temple Grammar School, and further helped to establish the practice of free textbooks in public schools; a practice that originated at La Puente school. He was the Los Angeles County Assistant Assessor from 1887-1888 and was a delegate for the county and state republican conventions.

Others include Charles O. Cunningham, who served as a Justice of the Peace for El Monte and as a Los Angeles judge (USGENWEB 2011). David Lewis and Samuel Sawyer Thompson both served as Los Angeles County Supervisors; Lewis in 1855 and 1856 and Thompson from 1854-1855. Dr. Thomas A. Hayes was elected to serve as the Los Angeles County Coroner for several years (USGENWEB 2011). However, Andrew J. King was perhaps one of El Monte's most prominent pioneers involved in the development of southern California and its history. He studied law in Los Angeles, opened a law office with Judge Hayes, the first District Judge of Los Angeles County, and served as the first San Bernardino County Clerk. In 1854, King became a member of the Monte Rangers. Later, in 1859, he was elected to the State Assembly and served on the committee that located the site on which the state capitol was built. He was an undersheriff in Los Angeles County from 1861-1865, during which he attempted to form a militia in 1861 called the Monte Mounted Rifles; a group of Civil War southern sympathizers and secessionists. He was arrested at one point for attempting a public demonstration against the confederate north. Four years later, in 1865, King became Judge Murray Morrison's law partner and, from 1865-1870, was the proprietor and editor of the Los Angeles News. He served as the Los Angeles City Attorney from 1866-1867, as a judge in 1869, and in 1873, King printed and published the first city directory (USGENWEB 2011).

Many of the earliest settlers of El Monte who are buried at Savannah Memorial Park are memorialized in street names in the surrounding community today. These include Steele Street, Guess Street, Ellis Lane, Gibson Road, Tweedy Boulevard, Durfee Avenue, Allgeyer Avenue, Maxson Road, Schmidt Road, King Court, Tyler Avenue, and Lee Street. Guess Park in the City of Rosemead is also named after pioneer settler John Guess.

The Establishment of the El Monte Cemetery

Flooding coupled with high groundwater was a problem for the settlement of El Monte and has been documented through many interviews with early residents (LASGRWC 2009; Stein et al. 2007). In May of 1775 the original San Gabriel Mission, located about 5.0 miles southwest of El Monte, in what is now the City of Montebello, was forced to relocate to higher ground closer to the San Gabriel Mountains due to flood problems (Stein et al. 2007:8). Personal accounts also describe how simultaneous flooding joined the San Gabriel, Rio Hondo, Los Angeles, and Santa Ana rivers to make the area impassable for weeks (LASGRWC 2009:5). Additionally, some describe El Monte as a settlement built on an underground lake, with cold water reaching levels as high as 6.0 feet below the ground surface (Stein et al. 2007:2). The reason for the high groundwater, and the year-round surface water which attracted the first settlers, is the presence of the active Whittier Fault in the subsurface south of El Monte, which crosses the San Gabriel River, creating a sort of subterranean dam due to the presence of clayey fault gouge material along the various fault planes and splay faults. This causes water percolating through sandy river alluvium upstream of the fault plane to collect against the less permeable fault plane and to rise to the ground surface (Chase 2011). Due to the high water table and flood problems, the growing settlement of El Monte was in need of a cemetery on higher ground in which to inter their dead. At the time of settlement, burials of Spanish and Mexican colonists occurred in consecrated ground within or adjacent to the San Gabriel Mission, the church at the pueblo, or later at Calvary Cemetery. Euro-American settlers were primarily from Protestant denominations and, therefore, not afforded mission churchyard burials. This necessitated the need for the El Monte pioneers to seek a place in which to bury their deceased.

The initial land for the El Monte cemetery was donated by Henry Dalton around 1851 (Carpenter 1973:7-49). Dalton was born in England in 1803 and had been a sea merchant who, by 1841, had become well known for his trade along the California coast (Wikipedia 2011c). In 1845, Mexican governor Pio Pico granted Dalton the 8,894-acre Rancho San Francisquito, located in Los Angeles County. Following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and as required under the 1851 Land Act, Dalton filed his claim for the rancho in the courts and, by 1867, was awarded the land patent (Willey 1886). The El Monte cemetery was established from a portion of Dalton's rancho. Documentation on file with the El Monte Cemetery Association (Hassler, oral histories from legacy families, 2005) indicates that Dalton encountered two graves on his land that were protected by a heavy growth of cactus. The names on the grave markers were indiscernible due to weathering and their dates of burial unknown. Dalton left the graves in place and donated 2.0 acres surrounding the graves to serve as El Monte's resident cemetery.

The Association's first documented and verifiable El Monte pioneer to be buried in the cemetery is Mary Alice Rogers, who died on July 22, 1853 at the age of nine years. Mary Alice was the daughter of El Monte pioneer Harriett Holyfield Rogers Guess, and was a member of one of the founding pioneer families. Mary Alice's burial, and that of the other early El Monte pioneers, serves as the site of the first Protestant cemetery established in southern California. There are accounts of burials of persons of the Protestant faith on Fort Hill north of the Pueblo of Los Angeles (Newmark 1916:280) that may pre-date the establishment of Savannah Memorial Park, but this activity was short lived and the burials once there are now gone.

In the late 1870s, realizing a larger cemetery would ultimately be required, and wishing to definitively define its boundaries and protect the area in perpetuity, pioneer property owners Sam Adams, Asa Ellis, and Mary Alice Rogers's step-father, John Guess, donated sufficient ground from their adjoining holdings to extend the cemetery from Mission Drive to Valley Boulevard. A 60-foot strip along the entire width of the west end of the cemetery was also deeded, resulting in the current 4.5-acre triangular configuration bordered by each of the main boulevards. This cemetery sits on lands higher in elevation than El Monte and has, thus, continued to serve the community well by protecting the burials from flooding and high groundwater issues that have been common elsewhere in the area. An estimated 400 burials were interred in the cemetery before 1900 and an estimated 3,900 burials in total have been documented on the Association's records since the first verified interment in July 1853. It is suspected that a number of undocumented and unauthorized burials have also occurred at the cemetery since 1853 (Wiggins, personal communication, 2011).

The layout of the cemetery was established by the El Monte pioneer families who claimed plots based on each family's individual needs, with family gravesites generally defined by multiple plots marked by family monuments and surrounded by individual grave markers. In 1863, the cactus hedge surrounding the original burials was replaced by a board fence and various other improvements have been made over time. An article in the Los Angeles Semi-Weekly News, dated July 9, 1867, announced that a ball was to be held in El Monte for the benefit of the El Monte Cemetery Fund. In 1880, the El Monte residents organized a trusteeship for the regular care of the cemetery. During this time, the board fence was replaced by pipe-railing, grass was sown, and the cemetery took on the appearance of care and orderliness. Funerary monuments and grave stones, associated art works, and methods of fabrication of features throughout the cemetery are representative of the various stylistic types associated with the various periods of interment throughout the last 158 years. Those markers and other features associated with the early southern California settlers are representative of the pioneering era. Descendants of many of the pioneers buried in Savannah Memorial Park currently serve as volunteers for the El Monte Cemetery Association, continuing the upkeep and care of the graves and cemetery grounds, and running the business of the cemetery (i.e., selling available grave plots and fundraising to support the maintenance and operations of the cemetery). Descendants of the pioneers also continue to be buried in the family plots alongside their ancestors.

- *A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945
 Undetermined. Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

The Savannah Memorial Park cemetery was established by the pioneers of El Monte at the time of their settlement along the San Gabriel River, beginning in 1851. The pioneer graves date from the first documented burial in 1853 to the latest known pioneer burial in 1932. Although the cemetery records and other reference materials used during this research provide much information, it is possible that other pioneer burials are present for which information and dates are not known. Additionally, many other non-pioneer burials are present in the cemetery that post-date 1932, with dates extending to as recently as the 2000s.

- A13. Interpretations: Using both the information inscribed on the many historic grave markers present and the cemetery's records it was possible to research the lives of the pioneers buried in Savannah Memorial Park. Historical research conducted in 2009-2011 identified primary data sources that contributed to understanding the lives of these pioneers and how they are associated with the settlement of southern California after 1848, during the American Period. Primary resources include Foster 1884, King 1908, Newmark 1916, and Prudhomme 1922, among others, and provide published eyewitness accounts and historical data related to the western movement and the settlement of El Monte and southern California. Over many years, the El Monte Cemetery Association has gathered various data on the persons interred in the cemetery, primarily from historic census, oral histories provided by descendants of the pioneers and others, family bibles, and other materials fruitful in providing birth and death dates, the age of individuals at various periods in time, their occupations, and their accomplishments. The outstanding theme identified from this research, common to all of the pioneers buried in Savannah Memorial Park, is that they were the first to accomplish many aspects of the American lifestyle in El Monte, Los Angeles County, and southern California; that they were effective at it so as to provide the foundation on which southern California developed, and are therefore important in local, regional, and state history.

- A14. Remarks: Savannah Memorial Park includes approximately 3900 burials; about 41 of which are related to the pioneers who settled El Monte and established the cemetery. The pioneer graves are located throughout the cemetery and are surrounded by later or more recent graves, many of whom are family members and descendants of the pioneers. This seems to be the pattern for almost all of the pioneer gravesites; the exception being those individuals without other family members present. As a result, there is continuity in the placement and configuration of the historic graves and the method of interment. In some cases, pioneer graves of different family plots intermix, overlapping to a degree. It appears the pioneers had their pick of gravesites and could most likely have avoided this situation if so desired. This may suggest relationships between families that occurred through intermarriages or a coherent community with close-knit ties to each other; a trait that would have served their survival well during their joint, arduous journeys to California and settlement in unfamiliar lands.

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1929e *Hold Funeral for F.E. Mills*: July 5, 1929
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A16. Photographs: On file with the El Monte Cemetery Association

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: El Monte Cemetery Association, P. O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Sandra S. Flint and Eric D. Chase

Date: August 5, 2011;

Affiliation and Address: El Monte Cemetery Association, P. O. Box 4247, El Monte, California 91734

Cont. 1

*Resource Name or # Savannah Memorial Park

*Recorded by: Edwin D. (Randy) Wiggins

*Date: 04/03/09

Continuation

Update



Figure 1:
Siege Mortar
View: Northwest
Placed July 1929 by United Veterans of the Republic



Figure 2:
Dedicatory Rock and Plaque
View: Northeast

*DEDICATED TO
THE MEMORY OF
CALIFORNIA
PIONEERS
ERECTED BY THE
EL MONTE
CEMETERY
ASSOCIATION
MAY 30, 1922*



Figure 3:
Camphor Tree
View: East

Cont 2

*Resource Name or # Savannah Memorial Park

*Recorded by: Edwin D. (Randy) Wiggins

*Date: 04/03/09

Continuation

Update



Figure 4:
Savannah Memorial Park – unknown date
View: North



Figure 6:
Gibson Family Monument – unknown date
(this monument is no longer in evidence in the cemetery)
View: South
Fielding W. Gibson (1854-1935) ~ Los Angeles County Supervisor (1861-63).



Figure 5:
Savannah Memorial Park – unknown date
View: Northeast

Cont 3

*Resource Name or # Savannah Memorial Park

*Recorded by: Edwin D. (Randy) Wiggins

*Date: 04/03/09

Continuation

Update



Figure 7:
Funeral of Charlie E. Wiggins (age 13) – 1905



Figure 8:
Guess Family headstones – unknown date
View: Northwest

Cont 4

*Resource Name or # Savannah Memorial Park

*Recorded by: Edwin D. (Randy) Wiggins

*Date: 04/03/09

Continuation

Update



Figure 9:
Savannah Memorial Park – August 2004
View: North



Figure 10:
Savannah Memorial Park – October 2007
View: Southeast

Cont 5

*Resource Name or # Savannah Memorial Park

*Recorded by: Edwin D. (Randy) Wiggins

*Date: 04/03/09

Continuation

Update



Figure 11:
Savannah Memorial Park – April 2007
View: East



Figure 12:
Savannah Memorial Park – April 2007
View: South

Cont 6

*Resource Name or # Savannah Memorial Park

*Recorded by: Edwin D. (Randy) Wiggins

*Date: 04/03/09

Continuation

Update



Figure 13:
John Guess (1827-1919) family monument.
View: West
Original 1852 pioneer with Captain William Johnson; School Trustee; Master Mason – Lexington Lodge No. 104 (1862)



Figure 14:
Robert Tweedy (1811-1899) family monument
View: West
Original 1851 pioneer



Figure 15:
John Broaded (1843-1889)
View: Northwest
Los Angeles County Treasurer (1882-88)



Figure 16:
Wiley R. Wilson (1800-1878)
Veteran of War of 1812 – Trumpeter in the Second Regiment of West Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Gunmen (Cavalry), Great Grandfather of Gen. George Patton.

Cont 7

*Resource Name or # Savannah Memorial Park

*Recorded by: Edwin D. (Randy) Wiggins

*Date: 04/03/09

Continuation

Update



Figure 17:
John Holt (1792-1872) Monument
View: Northeast
Veteran of War of 1812.



Figure 18:
Asa Ellis (1817-1890) Monument
View: West
Los Angeles County Supervisor (1864-66); State Assemblyman (1867-68, 1871-72, 1877-78); Regent, University of Missouri; Sheriff in Missouri; Los Angeles County Tax Collector (1883-84); IRS Collector (1885), appointed by President Cleveland.



Figure 19:
Wilbur N. Carmicheal (1915-1944)
Died as a result of wounds received in action. Received 2 Silver Stars, a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart.



Figure 20:
Samuel Sawyer Thompson (1798-1882)
Original pioneer of El Monte; Los Angeles County Supervisor (1854-55).

Cont 8

*Resource Name or # Savannah Memorial Park

*Recorded by: Edwin D. (Randy) Wiggins

*Date: 04/03/09

Continuation

Update



Figure 21:

James D. Durfee (1840-1920)

Original pioneer of El Monte; first to experiment in growing walnuts in the area; instrumental in introducing free textbooks to California public schools (which originated in La Puente 1884); Los Angeles County Assistant Assessor (1887-88)



Figure 22:

Jonathan Tibbet (1824-1904)

Original pioneer of El Monte; built first house in El Monte.



Figure 23:

Thomas Jefferson Wiggins (1835-1914)

Original pioneer of El Monte.

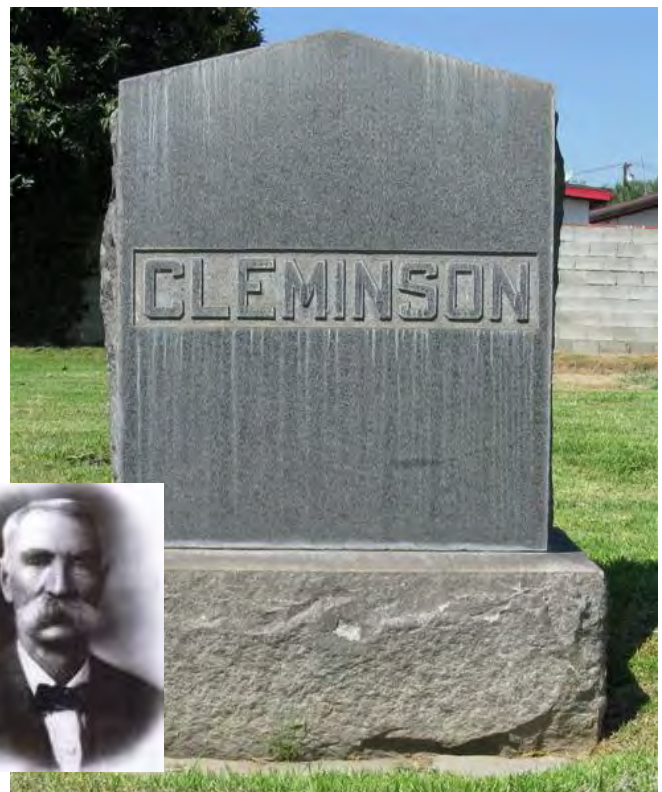


Figure 24:

James Cleminson (1833-1910)

View: West

Early pioneer to Southern California; settled in El Monte in 1858.

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*Date: 04/03/09

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Figure 25:
James B. Freer (1843-1924)
View: East
1850 Pioneer to California



Figure 27:
Benjamin F. Maxson (1841-1899)
Civil War veteran, enlisted in Company K, 13th Wisconsin Infantry; Trustee of Mountain View School Board, active in Grand Army of the Republic.



Figure 26:
Edward D. Gibson (1854-1935)
Los Angeles County Sheriff (1890-92); last Sheriff to occupy the office in the Old County Courthouse located on Spring between Court and Franklin Streets; son of Fieldina W. Gibson.



Figure 28:
Albert S. Rowland (1855-1891)
View: West
Youngest son of John Rowland for whom Rowland Heights is named. His brother, William R. Rowland, was a Sheriff of Los Angeles County (1872-75 & 1880-82) and was responsible for the capture of the bandit Tiburcio Vasquez. William was the youngest to serve as Sheriff of Los Angeles County at 25.

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Figure 29:
Barney S. Bryant (1835-1908) Monument
View: East

First Constable, El Monte; his brother Samuel Bryant, was a member of the posse detailed to capture the notorious Mexican bandit, Tiburcio Vasquez.



Figure 30:
John Cleminson (1798-1879)
Early California pioneer (1852)



Figure 31:
Moses Clinton Cuddeback (1853-1920)
Family Monument
View: North

First white child born in El Monte 22 January 1853.



Figure 32:
Charles O. Cunningham (1834-1865)
Monument
View: North

First Justice of the Peace in El Monte; Los Angeles County Judge; killed by Indians in Arizona at age 31.

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Figure 33:
Dr. Frederick Payson Cave (1853-1907)
Monument

View: West

Opened first drug store in El Monte (1892); built up large practice as a physician; invented an acetylene gas light for home & office; first to advance the movement for establishing a high school in El Monte; El Monte School Board Member.



Figure 34:
Thomas A. Mayes (1825-1874)

Los Angeles County Coroner (1854-55); one of the first physicians in El Monte (1852); while in Mexico he served as Government Army Surgeon (1847-50); trustee of the Lexington Grammar School.



Figure 35:
Anna H. Norris (1874-1961) and Matthew Tyler Norris (1855-1943)

Parents of Gordon W. Norris, Poet Laureate of California (1953-61). Matthew Tyler Norris was the first child born of English-speaking parents in the San Gabriel Valley.



Figure 36:
John Stephenson (1851-1937)

Veteran of Indian War, Co. H, 9th Infantry mustered out in 1878; member of National Indian War Veterans' Association, Gen. George Cook Camp, No. 9; well-acquainted with William (Buffalo Bill) Cody and other famous Indian Scouts of the period; Los Angeles Police 1887-1937; first retired police officer of the Los Angeles force, holder of department badge No. 1.

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Figure 37:
Chester M. Doyle (1887-1949)
Mayor of El Monte (1916-18)



Figure 39:
David Lewis (1821-1886)
*Los Angeles County Supervisor (1855, 1856);
specialized in the culture of hops and flax.*



Figure 38:
Samuel King (1806-1855)
*Original 1851 pioneer; Sheriff, Lumpkin
County, Georgia (1834-36 & 1838-40),
second Sheriff of County; avid horse
racer and breeder; killed in a gun fight
with Micajah Johnson.*



Figure 40:
Michael F. Quinn (1836-1911)
*Quartermaster U.S. Army (1854) on an expedition against the
Sioux Indians; served later on an expedition against rebellious
Mormons of Utah; active in temperance work and a staunch
Prohibitionist; organizer of the Society of Pioneers of Los Angeles
County, served as President; appointed Justice of the Peace and
fondly known as Judge Quinn.*

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Figure 41:

Ella Lee Stephenson (1863-1927)

Born on Lee ranch at the corner of what is now Valley Blvd. and San Gabriel Blvd.; father was early settler coming to El Monte in 1849; family organized the first Baptist church in the state.

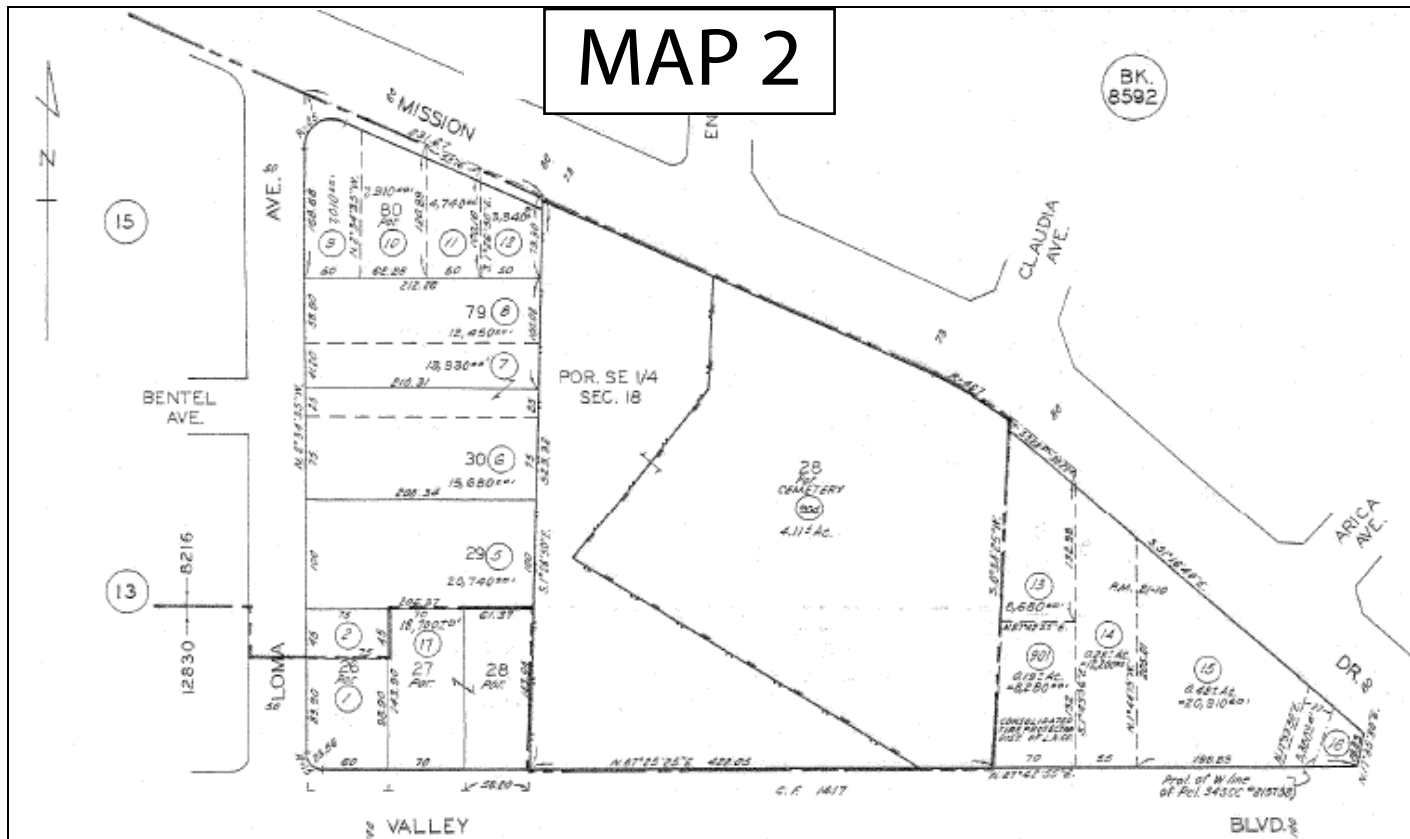


Figure 42:

Archibald N. Wiggins (1883-1927)

Son of Thomas J. Wiggins, who came to California in 1852; educated at Old Mission School (was one of seven pupils at the time); known as the "Watermelon King of Southern California"; appointed Deputy Constable of El Monte; worked to close saloons on Sundays.





Approximate Scale: 1-inch = 177 feet

Map 3



- ① Silas Bennett A18 008
- ② Grant Price, Almira, and Moses Cuddeback K31 002
- ③ Charles Oliver Cunningham and Mary McKamy Thompson Cunningham Wyatt Monument K15 006 N/A
- ④ James D. and Diantha Cleminson Durfee O16 003
- ⑤ Fielding W. and Betsy A. Gibson A32 005
- ⑥ John Guess, Harriet Holyfield Guess, and Mary Alice Rogers P07 010
- ⑦ Samuel M. Heath J02 004
- ⑧ Samuel, Martha Mee, and Andrew J. King H14 011
- ⑨ William B. and Martha Lee H14 010
- ⑩ David and Susan Thompson Lewis K06 002
- ⑪ Dr. Thomas and Mary A. King Mayes H14 016
- ⑫ Nicholas and Almira Pierce Smith (Schmidt) K32 001
- ⑬ Ira Thompson K05 001
- ⑭ Samuel and Margaret McKamy Thompson K15 001
- ⑮ John Thurman L17 002
- ⑯ Stephen Thurman B43 005
- ⑰ Frank and C.T. Thurman L42 004
- ⑱ Jonathan, Phebe Jane Point, and James H. Tibbett G23 003
- ⑲ Robert and Mary E. Tweedy A48 003
- ⑳ Edmund B. Tyler J33 002
- ㉑ Thomas J. and Ellen Wiggins J32 008

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|----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
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| Drawn by: | Cemetery Updating Services P.O. Box 1234 Winona, MN 55987 (507)453-0811 | Date: 03/20/2002 File Name: CRSMAP |

