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HISTORY OF
Riverside County

CALIFORNIA

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WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

*The Leading Men and Women of the County Who Have Been
Identified With Its Growth and Development From
the Early Days to the Present*

HISTORY BY

ELMER WALLACE HOLMES

AND OTHER WELL
KNOWN WRITERS

ILLUSTRATED
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY TO HISTORY OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY

By E. W. Holmes

Within the limits of what is now the county of Riverside there are few points definitely known to have been the scene of Mission activities or of other important action worthy of record; and yet across these broad valleys, these mountains and deserts, have toiled, in the long centuries before the American era, a people whose history belongs as much to this section as to the state as a whole. As an introduction to the more exact history of Riverside and the county of which it is the capital, it seems proper to dwell briefly upon the indefinite past and hint at causes which have made this region one of the most attractive which the world now knows.

What this land is, with its beautiful valleys and magnificent mountains, its equable climate and fertile soil, is due to causes shaping it in ages so distant as to be almost incomprehensible to the human mind. Before man was, these grand mountains stood massive and silent, guarding the valleys from the cold of a northern clime. For centuries innumerable the lofty summits have caught the moisture from the inflowing ocean winds, and sent in the down-flowing streams to the slowly forming valleys below the elements of fertility which the disintegrating rocks supplied.

That animal life existed here long before the mountain's upheaval the discoveries of the scientists is convincing proof, for the fossil remains so plentifully found indicate that even further back in the far distant past, when, perhaps, our mountains hardly showed above the level of the sea, the climate must have been humid and tropical in character, and many monstrous creatures, no longer living upon the earth, ranged amid a very jungle of vegetable growth, which, deeply buried for millions of years may have created the immense deposits of oil now being utilized by man as a source of wealth. Even within the limits of the city of Riverside the bones of some of these prehistoric animals have been discovered.

When did man first appear upon these shores? And why did

he not—under climatic conditions so nearly identical with those which made possible his advancement around the shores of the Mediterranean, and the resultant civilizations of Egypt and Greece and Rome—reach a higher state of development? Was he indigenous, or did his ancestors drift across the sea from eastern Asia and down along this coast? The ruins found in the southwestern part of the continent seem to warrant the belief that a civilization might once have existed far superior to that found by Cortez and his followers. Those at Mitla and elsewhere, to the southward, prove some earlier race to have reached the stone age, and to have been fully equal in advancement to that stage of development in the old world. Are our present Indians their decadent descendants, or are they of a later and more barbarous people who swept down upon and destroyed the more advanced race which preceded them? Since our government has reversed its former brutal treatment of the American Indian, and provided training schools such as we now have in Riverside, where the Indians are given education and a kindly environment, we have reason to change our former belief in their mental inferiority. Who that has seen the self-respecting and well-dressed Indian student alongside a squad of Japanese youth has failed to notice the resemblance between them, and when he remembers that only half a century has enabled a nation of barbarians to acquire the wisdom of the ages, and use it successfully in war and commerce against the white race, his foolish prejudice must be greatly modified and the conclusion reached that these dark-skinned people are not naturally so greatly inferior in intelligence as has been assumed, and may fairly claim to be of those whom God “created in His own image.”

Into this long undeveloped land, which nature has so wonderfully fitted for the highest human use, has now come a new race, bringing energy and the most approved modern methods for its development. The olden days, veiled in mystery, when the unsophisticated savage roamed in happy freedom over its flower-bedecked valleys, are gone. The centuries of the Spanish era, with its records of cupidity and crime on the part of a brutal soldiery, of the generous hospitality of the better class among their leaders, and of the self-sacrificing devotion of the noble missionaries under Junipero Serra, leave a misty glamour of romance, which the entrance upon the scene of the gold-seeking and matter-of-fact American has not lessened. It is little

over half a century since the Mexican was dispossessed, and already the few rude pathways he had made over mountain and valley and desert have been transformed into many great railway and trolley lines, over which has swept a continually increasing tide of population, to utilize for business and home-making the wonderful natural resources of Southern California. Orchards and vineyards and fields of grain furnish immense quantities of freight for trans-continental railways and create wealth for the people who possess them. The waters of the once idle mountain streams are no longer wasted in the desert sands, but are made to generate electric power for the manufacturer and the transportation lines and light for the cities, and finally supply, through innumerable canals, the irrigating water which makes possible the productiveness of the once barren mesas. It is the history of the steps by which this change has been wrought that is the purpose of this publication.

The name of California was derived from a Spanish romance, published about 1510. In that work the "Island of California" is described as "on the right of the Indies" and "very near the terrestrial paradise." It was reputed to be settled by a "race of Amazons, without any men among them." It is very evident that the first explorers of the Pacific coast were largely influenced by the same sort of mythical tales regarding the strange new land as were those who, under Coronado, braved the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico in search of the reputed wealth of the "seven cities of Cibola," which proved to be but the adobe-built villages of the Pueblo Indians.

[It was only fifty years after Columbus discovered America, and seventy years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, that the Spaniards sent out from Acapulco, on the west coast of Mexico, their first exploring party along the coast of Alta California. This expedition was in charge of Juan Cabrillo, a Portuguese by birth, and he was given orders to explore the northwest coast of America. On the 28th of September, 1542, he found a "safe and land-locked harbor," which he named San Miguel—now San Diego. Sailing northward five days later he discovered the islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente. It is quite certain that white men had set foot in what is now a part of Riverside county some two years earlier than this, for when Coronado started with his little army in search of Cibola he sent an auxiliary force by sea, under Hernando de

Alarcon, who was to co-operate with him on the line of the Colorado river, which he ascended for quite a distance, landing at several points and having intercourse with the Indians who lived upon its shores.

Cabrillo continued his explorations along the northern coast and returned to winter at the island of San Miguel, one of the Santa Barbara islands, where, as the result of an accident, he died and was buried in 1543. His successor in command, Bartolome Ferrollo, continued the explorations, during the following season, as far north as the Oregon line, and as a result the Spaniards claimed all the territory up to the forty-second degree of north latitude, which claim they maintained for fully three hundred years, notwithstanding the fact that Sir Francis Drake landed upon the California coast in 1579 and claimed sovereignty over it for Queen Elizabeth. The Spaniards attempted no further explorations until Viscayno led an expedition, some sixty years later, over virtually the same route as that followed by Cabrillo. It was he who gave most of the present names to our channel islands and the prominent points along the southern coast.

It was Viscayno's party which first came in close contact with the Southern California Indians, who appear to have been very numerous at that time. It is evident that at first these people looked with favor upon the strange white race, if we may judge by the offer of a chief of one of the large rancherias to give ten wives to each Spaniard of the party who would become a resident of his village. Viscayno seems to have been the original California "boomer," for he was so enthusiastic over the California climate and productions that in his official report to the Spanish king he commends everything most highly. The people were reported of a gentle disposition, of good stature and fair complexion, the women being of somewhat larger size than the men and of pleasing countenance. The object of Viscayno's boom literature was to promote a scheme for the founding of a settlement at Monterey bay, but before the expedition was organized Viscayno died, and the scheme died with him. Had he lived, the settlement of California would undoubtedly have antedated the settlement of the English in Virginia.

It is difficult to realize the long period of time elapsing between the first visit of the Spaniards and their first attempt to make a permanent settlement. Nothing more clearly indicates the deterior-

ating influence of the vast wealth so wrongfully acquired in their conquests, upon the character of the Spanish people. Corruption among the rulers demoralized her armies and prostrated her industries. Religious bigotry had driven into exile the most intelligent and enterprising of her people, and palsied the bravery and spirit of adventure which had formerly characterized them. Other nations showed a desire to take advantage of the situation, and the only way in which to retain the grand territory of Alta California seemed to be by colonization; but her illiberal treatment of foreign emigrants shut the door of progress. Her sparse settlements in Mexico could spare few colonists. The only way left was to convert the California Indians and make them citizens.

The Jesuits had long held absolute control of affairs in Lower California—much more populous then than in recent years—but when, in 1767, the Spanish king ordered their expulsion from Spain and all her colonies, the decree of perpetual banishment compelled their immediate removal. Governor Portola, to whom was intrusted the enforcement of the decree, turned over all the missions in that colony to the Franciscans. At the head of the Franciscan contingent given charge of these missions was Father Junipero Serra, a man of indomitable will and great missionary zeal. He had had much successful experience in Mexico in teaching agriculture to the Indians. Following his assumption of the care of the missions in a territory seven hundred miles in extent in Lower California, he undertook the occupation and colonization of Alta California, this work to be done by the joint effort of the church and state. It was decided to proceed to San Diego by land and sea. The vessels were to carry the heavier articles and the land party to take along the horses and stock required. The journey by land proved one of great hardship, and when Portola arrived at San Diego in July, 1769, only one hundred and twenty-six remained of the party of two hundred and nineteen who started.

It is a matter of some interest to know that the first expedition sent overland from San Diego shortly after, under Portola, to establish the northern missions, took a course very nearly that upon which the Santa Fe railroad is now located, and that it camped upon the banks of the Santa Ana river, which stream the commander named

the "Rio Jesus de Los Temblores," because of the sharp earthquake experienced there. This party, however, did not touch this county.

[The first white people absolutely known to have crossed the territory which is now Riverside county were members of an exploring party which was sent out from Mexico under the command of Lieutenant Colonel de Anza, its destination being San Gabriel. It crossed the Colorado river in the latter part of December, 1775, and after a hard journey across the desert reached the San Gorgonio Pass, only to encounter there severe cold and a heavy fall of snow, accompanied with several severe earthquakes. They forded the Santa Ana river not far from our present county line on the 4th of January, 1776, and reached San Gabriel a day or two later, from which point, after a few days' rest, seventeen of their number were hurried to San Diego to assist in quelling a serious Indian outbreak that threatened the safety of that mission.]

It seems proper to give at this point a brief outline of what is known concerning the Indian people who occupied this section before the coming of the whites. J. M. Guinn, in his valuable and very interesting history of the Southern California coast counties, says regarding them: "Whether the primitive California Indian was the low, degraded being that some writers represent him to have been admits of doubt. A mission training, continued through three generations, certainly did not elevate him in morals, and when, later, he was freed from mission restraint and brought in contact with the white race he lapsed into a condition more degraded and more debased than that in which the missionaries found him. Whether it was the inherent fault of the Indian or the fault of his training it is useless to discuss. If we are to believe the accounts given of him by Viscayno and others who saw him before he had come into contact with civilization he was not inferior in intelligence to the normal aborigines of the country east of the Rocky mountains. He wore clothing made of skins better tanned and made than those of Castile, and made fishing lines and nets of excellent quality. The coast and island Indians constructed canoes larger and better than those of the eastern Indians, which they handled with wonderful dexterity and courage. They obtained shells and coral, from which they made beads for use as money. As hunters and fishers they seem to have been fully the equal of the Eastern tribes, but in the art of war they were inferior. It is believed that the Indians of the interior

valley and those of the coast belonged to the same general family."

The most numerous of the tribes known to have lived in Riverside county were the Cahuillas and the Serranos, but these in recent years seem to have so intermingled as to be practically of one family. It is unfortunate, remarks Mr. Guinn, that the old padres were too intent on driving out the old religious beliefs of the Indians and instilling new ones to care much for what the aborigines had formerly believed or what traditions or myths they had inherited from their ancestors.

There are in the possession of the Historical Society of Southern California a number of letters, published in 1851-2, which give quite elaborate information concerning these people. The writer was Hugo Reid, a Scotchman who came into this country in 1834 and married a neophyte of the San Gabriel Mission, the daughter of an Indian chief. It is claimed that Reid was the putative father of Helen Hunt Jackson's heroine, Ramona. He says that the Southern California Indians were practically one great family, but under many distinct chiefs, speaking nearly the same language. When war was waged against outside tribes of no affinity it was made a common cause, the hereditary captain of each commanding his own lodge. Robbery was never known among these people. Murder was of rare occurrence, and punished with death. Marriage between kinsfolk was not allowed, and incest was punished with death. In quarrels between the Indians the chiefs acted as judges, and if they could not agree an impartial chief was called in. There was no appeal from his decision. Whipping was never resorted to as a punishment. The chiefs had one, two or three wives, as their inclinations dictated, the subjects only one. Of their religious notions, Mr. Reid says:

"They believed in one God, the Maker and Creator of all things, whose name was held so sacred as hardly ever to be used, and then in a low voice. They had no bad spirits connected with their creed, and never heard of a devil or hell until the coming of the Spaniards. They believed in no resurrection whatever. The world, they believed, was at one time in a state of chaos, until God gave it its present formation, fixing it on the shoulders of seven giants made expressly for this end. When they move themselves an earthquake is the consequence. Animals were then formed, and lastly men and women were made separately from earth, and ordered to live together."

The Cahuilla tribes, inhabiting the mountain districts in Riverside county, had this tradition of their creation: The primeval Adam and Eve were created by the Supreme Being in the waters of a northern sea. They came up out of the water upon the land, which they found to be soft and miry. They travelled southward for many moons in search of land suitable for their residence, and where they could obtain sustenance from the earth. This they found at last upon the mountain sides in Southern California. Mr. Reid says that some of the Indian myths, divested of their crudities, and with the ideas clothed in fitting language, are as poetical as are those of Greece or Scandinavia.

[The common notion that peace and happiness were the universal condition during the mission era seems hardly justified. Outbreaks were not uncommon, and were usually due to the lawless and brutal conduct of the worthless adventurers who gathered about the settlements.] The record of those turbulent years of the first half of the last century is an interesting one to the student, and we condense from Bancroft's, Guinn's and other histories a few points of local interest.

Many a Riverside orchardist has turned up with his plough evidences that his orange grove was planted upon the site of an Indian village, of which there is no other record, and the rocks along the river banks bear unmistakable evidence that years ago the Indian women used them to grind the acorns and grain they had gathered. [Along the sides of "Little Rubidoux," since the settlement of Riverside, there existed an Indian rancheria, and the bones of the dead buried there were recently uncovered in preparing that section for modern improvements. It is reasonable to conclude that it was from these people that recruits were gathered to make a settlement of Indian neophytes in the San Bernardino valley proper. It seems that the friars at San Gabriel decided that it was necessary to establish a station on the direct line of travel between that mission and Mexico, through the San Gorgonio Pass.] They accordingly selected an ideal spot for the purpose, near what has been known as Bunker Hill, between Colton and San Bernardino. The Indian name of the valley was Guachama, which is said to have signified "a place of plenty to eat." The station was called Politana, after a trusty Indian who was placed in charge. All the Indians were friendly, and

everything seemed prosperous. But the year of the earthquakes—1812—closed with the ruin of Politana. The year had opened with many conversions, but the strange rumblings beneath the earth and the frequent severe earthquake shocks roused the superstitious fears of the Indians. And when, finally, a hot mud spring burst out at Politana (now the popular resort known as Urbita), and the temperature of the waters greatly increased, the Indians believed these strange phenomena to be a manifestation of some powerful spirit displeased at the presence of the Christians, and proceeded to appease this malevolent deity by killing the most of the converts and destroying the buildings. It is said that for a time a few Indians lingered around the spot, but, excepting an occasional relic which the white man's plow turns up, no evidence of the former village exists.

(It is probable that there was no mission of which so little is known as that organized later near the border of this county as a branch of the San Gabriel Mission, the ruins of which could very recently be seen near the old road between Riverside and Redlands. Almost nothing exists to commemorate the events of the brief period of Franciscan rule over this region. It is said, as evidencing the considerable Indian population existing along the Santa Ana river at that time, that in 1830 no less than four thousand cattle were killed for their hides and tallow, which were conveyed to San Gabriel for purposes of trade. It is known that the native tribes grew restless under the control of the padres in 1832, and, revolting, destroyed the original mission buildings. Stronger and better ones were constructed, and it is the ruins of these which existed near old San Bernardino in recent years.) This mission was abandoned soon after in consequence of the edict of secularization.

The Indians seemed to have retained for a considerable period a partial control of their rich rancherias in the Temecula, San Jacinto and other valleys, and were very numerous even until the disastrous years of flood and drouth in the early sixties, when smallpox and other diseases sadly decimated the aborigines throughout the entire southland.

The part which some of these Indians played in the destruction of a band of white desperadoes deserves mention here, since the bloody conflict probably took place within the limits of Riverside county. In 1851 the owners of the immense ranches, granted by the

Spanish government, employed a large number of Indians to care for the great herds of cattle and horses owned by them. Though dispossessed of their heritage and therefore justified in holding resentment, the Indians were not the only thieves who raided the ranches. Renegade white men stole cattle, and too often the red men got the punishment. In the instance referred to the Indians, unassisted, exterminated the band of white thieves. The whole southern country had been long terrorized by a band of white men under the leadership of an old Texan ranger named John Irving. The authorities at Los Angeles had issued warrants for their arrest, and sent a posse out to capture them. The sheriff sought them at Temescal and at Rubidoux's ranch at Jurupa, and learning the gang had gone north followed in pursuit, only to find that the robbers had broken into and stolen from several ranch houses near San Bernardino. Irving had threatened to kill the owners, but failed to find them, and struck off in a road which was supposed to lead to San Jacinto. The Indians employed upon the ranches followed, and, harassing the gang, forced them into the San Timoteo canyon. Here, where the horses were useless because they could no longer charge the attacking force, the Indians shot them down with bows and arrows and then mutilated them with stones. Only one badly wounded member of Irving's band escaped alive. One Indian chief was killed and two others of the attacking party were wounded during the fight. It is believed that the captors secured some thousands in gold, which they distributed among themselves.

Few Americans can read without a feeling of shame the history of the treatment given the American Indians by the white races, and they are gratified that in these later years our government is giving to the surviving remnants of the aboriginal race the training and opportunity necessary to place them on an equality with the whites. It was inevitable that this half of the earth should not remain sparsely populated and undeveloped while the older continents were overcrowded; and though we may, in the light of present advancement, regret the brutality of our ancestors in the past, we know that the world is infinitely better for the Christian civilization which has developed here, and in the process made serviceable for man's use the wonderful natural resources of the continent—substituting for a wilderness, where warring savages kept the population at a standstill the greatest and grandest democracy the world has ever known.

[There is still, in spite of the ravages of disease among them during many decades, a considerable Indian population in Riverside county.] It is probable that in the early times the Cahuillas were the most numerous. They made their home principally in the elevated valleys of the San Jacinto mountains, where the remnant of the tribe still occupy a government reservation. A branch known as the Saboba Indians occupy a reservation near the city of San Jacinto, and another, the Pechangos, who formerly occupied the fertile and well-watered section about Temecula, are located upon a two hundred-acre reservation near their old home. The Serrano tribe, which once lived in the San Bernardino mountains and along the Santa Ana river in this county, are now located in the San Geronio Pass and along the base of the big mountains on the desert side. Away at the extreme eastern edge of the county, along the Colorado river, there are some seven hundred Yuma Indians, whose children to the number of about one hundred and forty are being taught in the government school near them. There is a Catholic school for Indians, maintained by that church, at Banning, and there are day schools for the young Indian children at Banning, Coachella, Thermal and at the various other reservations. With these schools and the great government training school—the Sherman Institute—at Riverside, where the Indian youth are given practical training in agriculture and the trades, to fit them for self-support and qualify them for citizenship, these people are at last being given the chance for advancement which is their due.

[While we deplore and seek to find justification for the course pursued by our ancestors, when taking possession of the continent, we may at least congratulate ourselves that they did not enslave the people they supplanted. But it was otherwise with the Spanish conquerors. They saved the souls of the natives by getting them to accept the dogmas of their church, but even the generally kindly disposed priests made them virtually slaves, teaching them to work, and allowing them only scant food and clothing in recompense for labor which enriched only their conquerors. Ignoring entirely the Indian's right, acquired by centuries of possession, the Spanish and Mexican authorities coolly gave to the prominent among their own people immense tracts of land, including always the choicest, best watered spots, upon which the Indian villages were located.] Within

the comparatively small portion of the county, which lies upon the western slope of the mountain range, fifteen such large grants were made, the titles to which were subsequently confirmed by the United States, the aggregate area included amounting to over 333,546 acres.

It is a fact worthy of note that most of those who obtained these grants were either of pure Spanish blood, or Americans who had married into their families, and that they were practically all friendly to the Americans and aided heartily in organizing California as an American state. In the convention held to organize the state government there were many delegates from this class, headed by that splendid type of the Spanish gentleman, General Vallejo of Sonoma, whom many of us had the pleasure of meeting in the pioneer Riverside days. Pedorena, a son-in-law of the original Estudillo, and a large land owner in the San Jacinto valley, is said to have been the youngest delegate in the convention; and Abel Stearns, whose name is so prominently associated with this section, was another prominent man among the Southern California representatives.

[Few of the original grantees obtained possession of a larger territory than did Bernardo Yorba, although of his vast estate only the Rincon grant and the Sierra (Yorba) rancho, aggregating over 22,000 acres, were located within the borders of the county.] He, however, owned the Rancho Canyon de Santa Ana, granted to him directly, and also a large interest in that magnificent tract of 62,000 acres known as the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, which the Spanish government had in 1810 given to his father and Juan Pablo Peralta. Thus did Don Bernardo Yorba's acres extend from the Temescal, in this county, to the ocean near Newport Beach. His big adobe ranch house was located on the Canyon de Santa Ana rancho, and views of its ruins, together with the little old chapel and the family cemetery, can still be seen from the Santa Fe trains. Here he ruled a tract as large as some European states. His great flocks and herds and vast fields of grain brought him a most princely income, which enabled him to extend to all a liberal hospitality. Tradition says that he nailed gold coin as ornaments around the doorways of his home. In 1849 he purchased the right to take brea from a thousand acres in the heart of the present Fullerton oil fields, which he used as fuel. He died in 1858, leaving a family of seventeen children, and a widow who died only a few years ago.

[Abel Stearns was confirmed in the ownership of the Jurupa and

La Laguna ranchos, containing about 46,000 acres, and he at one time owned some 200,000 acres in what is now San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles counties. His wife was Arcadia Bandini, whose father, Juan Bandini, was one of the first of the Spanish people to welcome the Americans, and Mrs. Stearns and her sister made the first American flag to be flung to the breeze in California.] Mr. Stearns also purchased La Sierra grant of 17,774 acres, which had been confirmed to Vicente Sepulveda. He also laid claim to a Mexican grant called Rancho Temescal, but this claim was not allowed.

Another family which was given a large acreage in this county was that of Don Jose Antonio Estudillo—the grandfather of our present state senator, Miguel Estudillo—whose duty it was, as prefect at the time of the formation of San Diego county in 1850, to divide the new county in election precincts. At the first election Mr. Estudillo was chosen county assessor; Juan Bandini, treasurer, and John Brown of San Bernardino coroner. Mr. Estudillo died in 1852, his will being the first one filed in the new county. The Rancho San Jacinto Viejo of 35,503 acres was granted to his widow and heirs in 1880.

The Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo and the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Protrero, containing together nearly 49,000 acres, were granted to Thomas W. Sutherland, guardian of the minor children of Miguel Pedorena and his widow, Maria Antonia Estudillo de Pedorena, the latter being the daughter of Senor Estudillo.

The name of Louis Rubidoux appears as the grantee of the Rubidoux rancho and the San Gorgonio grant, with the total acreage of 11,189 acres. Luis Vignes, well known in the early history of Los Angeles, was grantee of the Temecula and Pauba ranchos, containing some 53,000 acres, and the heirs of Pablo Apis became the owners of the Little Temecula rancho with its 2233 acres.

The Santa Rosa rancho, containing about 47,000 acres, was confirmed to Juan Moreno. Later this became the property of Parker Dear, who married the daughter of Mrs. Coutts, who was a granddaughter of Juan Bandini.

As in the case of the Bandini family, noted above, most of the Spanish residents of Riverside county were friendly to the Americans, as were some of Anglo-Saxon ancestry who had married into

Spanish families.] After Fremont and Stockton had taken possession of Los Angeles they left that city with a garrison of only fifty men in charge of Captain Gillespie. His tactless and overbearing methods aroused anew the animosity of the native Californians, who revolted and compelled him to retire with his little force to the American man-of-war at San Pedro. When the attack was made the commander sent a message to Benito D. Wilson, who was at Jurupa—now West Riverside—ordering him to join the little squad of soldiers at a military station at Chino and come to the assistance of the Americans at Los Angeles. But the Mexicans met him in force at Chino, and after a sharp skirmish took the entire party prisoners and imprisoned them for a long time at Los Angeles, where they would all have been hanged but for the energetic efforts of humane leaders among the Mexicans. They remained in prison until the Americans again captured the city.

[Louis Rubidoux, whose name is so familiarly associated with the territory upon which, a quarter of a century later, the city of Riverside was located, and for whom Mt. Rubidoux and city streets and buildings are very appropriately named, bore quite a conspicuous part in the war: When Captain Gillespie was driven out of Los Angeles he took his company to San Diego by water to reinforce the garrison there, and when General Kearney, with a battalion of American troops, was coming across New Mexico to assist in the conquest of California, he was ordered to take his company, and joining Kearney, guide the party to San Diego. Mr. Rubidoux was a member of Gillespie's company, and because of his knowledge of the country was selected to act as guide. Kearney was met near Warner's ranch, and the united forces, numbering about one hundred and sixty men, most of them poorly mounted and greatly worn by their long journey across the deserts of Arizona and California, were proceeding on their way in a rather straggling fashion, when, at San Pasqual, in San Diego county, they were met by a force of Mexicans under Andreas Pico. The latter were not superior in number, and were very deficient in firearms, but they were splendid horsemen and expert with their lances, and they charged the Americans with such impetuous courage that Kearney's little force suffered severely, losing eighteen men killed, all but one of whom died of lance wounds, and as many more seriously wounded, among



LOUIS RUBIDOUX

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the latter being Mr. Rubidoux. This action was probably the bloodiest that California saw during the war. In spite of this success the Californians subsequently retired, and Kearney's little army was allowed to reach San Diego without further molestation. This action has a local interest because of the prominent part taken in it by one so long and intimately associated with the early history of this section—who was the owner of the tract upon which the business section of Riverside is located. [Mr. Rubidoux was a native of France, and, evidently something more than the rough and courageous frontiersman he was admitted to have been, for he was able to converse in four languages and brought with him a good library in which he took much pride, and his Spanish wife was a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest of the Santa Fe families.] His brother is said to have been the founder of the city of St. Joseph, Mo., and is said to have brought to this coast some \$30,000 in gold, besides horses and cattle, with which to stock his ranch. Not many years ago there remained ruins of an old adobe structure on the edge of the Highgrove mesa, overlooking the river bottom, which is said to have been constructed by him as a fort for defense against the Indians. [As an evidence of his standing among his contemporaries it should be mentioned that when Los Angeles was organized as a county in 1850, Louis Rubidoux of Jurupa was elected one of the three associate justices, whose duty it was, as a "Court of Sessions," to set in operation the machinery of the new county government.] He built himself a home on what has been known in later years as the Daley ranch, and the conspicuous group of adobe ruins on the north side of the county road, a short distance west of the bridge, is all that remains of it. This neighborhood, known as Jurupa, was for many years the center of the military and social activities of a large territory. On the south side of the road, where Mr. Ables' seedling orange grove now stands, the government built a fort, covering two or three acres of ground. Within this enclosure adobe buildings were constructed and used for barracks by the force of some two hundred United States soldiers, quartered here for several years, to guard the settlers against the Indians who, at times, were very troublesome. Both the walls of the enclosure and the barracks were made of large adobe bricks, capable of withstanding bullets, and when torn down, twenty years later, to make way for orchard plant-

ing, it was with difficulty that they could be broken and leveled. Some of these were used in constructing the farm buildings erected on the premises. In preparing the tract for farm use the plows brought up evidence that here had existed the first mill for the grinding of grain in the interior of Southern California. A strongly-built cement ditch had brought water for power and irrigation, and one of the two mill-stones unearthed is now used as a corner foundation for one of Mr. Ables' ranch buildings. Mr. Rubidoux met with an accident which made him an invalid in the last decade of his life, and because of this he was unable to prevent the waste of the wealth he had acquired, and little remains in the possession of his descendants, many of whom still reside in the county. He died in 1869. His widow, still kindly remembered by a few of the older citizens, remained with one of her daughters in the old home for a while, but spent the last years of her life with a married daughter at San Jacinto.

Near the river, some dozen miles or more below Riverside, there stood at one time the old ranch house of Don Juan Bandini, that worthy old Spaniard of San Diego, to whom Governor Alvarado gave, in 1840, the eleven leagues of land since known as the Jurupa rancho. This name, given the rancho and military station, was an Indian word, and is said to have been the first spoken by an old Indian chief, who greeted with it the Catholic priest who first visited the spot—Jurupa meaning, so it is said, "peace and friendship." It is interesting, as illustrating the conditions existing in those early days, to quote a reference to Bandini found in Dana's work, "Two Years Before the Mast." There was a wedding in a prominent Spanish-American family at Santa Barbara, while the author was there, and he mentions the presence of Bandini as a guest, and the fact that he rode horseback from his home on the Santa Ana river to Santa Barbara to attend the festivities. The distance traveled over mountain and plain, to attend this important social function, must have been considerably more than a hundred and fifty miles.

In those days there was quite a settlement of Spanish people at Agua Mansa, in the river bottom above Jurupa. But the great flood of 1862 nearly destroyed it, as it did many other places in Southern California. It was this long-continued storm which sent a flood of water four feet deep through the town of Anaheim, in Orange county,

although that settlement was several miles from the river channel. The rain commenced falling on the 24th of December, and for thirty days the sun showed itself but twice, and then very briefly. The resulting floods, sweeping down from the encircling mountains, drove the people of Agua Mansa from their homes, swept away many of the dwellings, destroyed the timber, and left the river bottom the wide and sandy waste it is today. For half a century at least the river channel had been narrow and straight, held in place largely by the heavy growth of cottonwood and willows, but with the destruction of this protective growth the channels have since changed with nearly every severe winter storm.

James H. Roe, writing concerning the appearance of things along the river, when he came into the country in 1873, says: "Among the old buildings, until recently standing on the west side of the river, near Agua Mansa (gentle water), was the Mexican Roman Catholic church—an adobe building—in front of which, on a rude tower, was one of the old bells, made in Spain, so romantically associated with the old California missions. The Latin inscription on this bell was too much defaced to be deciphered in Riverside's time. In later years the bell had fallen from the tower, and was hung from the branch of a cottonwood tree close by. But, except in the river, which was often a roaring torrent in winter and absolutely dry in summer, the land all about was so destitute of water that it was a current joke in those days that the coyotes and jackrabbits had to carry canteens when they crossed the plains."

Aside from the Spanish grantees and their families, whose large possessions have been described, there were very few white people in the county previous to 1870, the year in which was made the first serious attempt at colonization by Americans. Benjamin Ables, who located at first at San Jacinto (in which section at that time there were hardly a half dozen American families) and who finally purchased and built upon the site of the old fort at Jurupa, says that at the time of his coming to the latter place, there were only the families of the Widow Rubidoux, Cornelius Jensen, Judge Arthur Parks, and possibly one or two others. Mr. Jensen was evidently a man of good standing, for he represented his section as supervisor of the county for many terms, and is remembered as a man of good business ability.

Few citizens realize that Riverside came near being as famous in silk culture as it has finally become as the most successful and famous among the orange and lemon-growing sections of the world. Following the flood year of 1862 came the terrible drouth of '63 and '64, which practically destroyed the cattle industry of Southern California, and forced the great ranch owners to seek some other use for their land. Experiments were made in many directions, to find crops that it would pay to grow and therefore give value to the otherwise worthless property. Most of these resulted in failure, but one which seemed to have better chance of success than many (because the climatic and soil conditions were unquestionably favorable, and there was a force of Indian women who might furnish the cheap labor required) had a disastrous sequel on account of the death of the one man qualified to successfully inaugurate the business. It is because Riverside owes her location to the silk-culture craze that the story of California's experience in sericulture deserves space in this history. To encourage the silk industry the legislature in 1866 passed an act authorizing the payment of a bounty of \$250 for every plantation of 5,000 mulberry trees two years old, and one of \$300 for every 100,000 merchantable cocoons produced. As a result it is said that three years later there were ten million mulberry trees in the state in various stages of growth. Demands for the bounty poured in upon the commissioners in such volume that the state treasury was threatened with bankruptcy. At the head of the industry in the state was Louis Prevost, an educated French gentleman, who was thoroughly conversant with the business in all its details. He believed that California would surpass his native country in the production of silk. He established at Los Angeles an extensive nursery of mulberry trees and a cocoonery for the rearing of silk worms, and an association of leading citizens was organized for the establishment of a colony of silk weavers. Mr. Prevost and Thomas A. Garey (the latter gentleman well known afterward to Riverside orange growers as the nurseryman who introduced the Mediterranean Sweet variety of orange, and whose nursery furnished many of the trees planted here in the early years of the colony), were a committee to select a location for the proposed silk-growing colony, which was to consist of a hundred families, sixty of whom were ready to settle as soon as the location was decided upon. They decided that the soil and cli-

mate here were far better adapted to the culture of the mulberry than any other of the southern counties. They therefore purchased 4,000 acres of the Rubidoux rancho and 1,460 acres of government land adjoining it to the eastward, and also arranged to purchase 3,169 acres of the Jurupa rancho on the east side of the river. But before all the deals were perfected Mr. Prevost died, August 16, 1869, and as his death deprived the Association of its mainspring all work stopped. ^{When he died} The silk culture craze began to decline. The immense profits of ten or twelve hundred dollars an acre that had been made in the beginning by selling silk-worm eggs to those who had been seized by the craze had fallen off from over-production; and a finishing blow was given the business when the state repealed the law granting the bounty. Without an experienced head to manage their business the Silk Center Association decided to give up its project and offer its lands for sale on most advantageous terms; and, through the efforts of one of its members, Thomas W. Cover, who subsequently located on government land at the junction of what is now Brockton and Jurupa avenues, and became a prominent Riverside orange grower, they soon found a buyer.

And this brings us to the era when new men came with full appreciation of the county's possibilities, and the energy and taste to evolve here an ideal civilization.

CHAPTER II.

THE COLONY DAYS

By E. W. Holmes

There are few among the thousands now resident in Riverside who can fully realize the marvelous change which forty years have wrought. The treeless plain, with its frame of encircling hills, rocky and barren, and only briefly beautiful when the rains and sunshine of early springtime had awakened to life the dormant native flowers and grasses, is now perennially beautiful with its wealth of orchard and vineyard and clover fields, amid which hundreds of miles of fine shaded avenues, dustless and smooth, converge upon a business center, where tasteful public and private buildings serve all the needs of modern urban life and furnish in an exceptional degree the most desirable features of both town and country life.

When the little party of pioneers came to this coast in 1870, for the purpose of selecting a site upon which to locate a colony, only a single railway line had been built across the continent, with its terminus at San Francisco. From that point the only easy means of reaching the southern part of the state was by the little coast steamers, and even these could not enter the shallow harbor at Wilmington, and passengers and freight were taken ashore in lighters. Los Angeles at that time was a half-Mexican pueblo of a few thousand inhabitants, and Santa Barbara and San Diego the only other towns worthy of notice. San Bernardino, originally settled by the Mormons, was an insignificant village, and the Germans had but just started a little vine-growing colony at Anaheim.

The credit of organizing the idea, out of which grew the colony and city of Riverside, belongs to Hon. J. W. North. He was a man of restless energy and fine ability, who had previously founded the city of Northfield, Minn. During the Civil war he served as associate justice of the territory of Nevada. The document appointing him to this position is signed "A. Lincoln," in the great president's well-known handwriting, and this long adorned the walls of the law office of his son, the late John G. North, and is highly prized by the surviving grandchildren.

While living in Knoxville, Tenn., Judge North conceived the

idea of getting up a colony of people of means and intelligence to engage in semi-tropical fruit growing in Southern California. On the 17th day of March, 1870, he issued his first prospectus calling attention to his project.] In this circular he stated that in connection with personal friends he was engaged in organizing a colony for settlement in Southern California, on or near the line of the projected Southern Pacific railroad. The following extracts will indicate the character of the original plan: "Appreciating," it says, "the advantages of associated settlement, we aim to secure at least one hundred good families, who can invest \$1,000 each in the purchase of land; while at the same time we earnestly invite all good, industrious people to join us, who can, by investing a smaller amount, contribute in any degree to the general prosperity. We do not expect to buy as much land for the same money in Southern California as we could obtain in the remote parts of Colorado or Wyoming; but we expect it will be worth more in proportion to cost, than any other land we could purchase within the United States. It will cost something more to get to California than it would to reach the states this side of the mountains; but we are very confident that the superior advantages of soil and climate will compensate us many times over for this increased expense. Experience has demonstrated that \$100 invested in a colony is worth \$1,000 invested in an isolated locality.

"We wish to form a colony of intelligent, industrious, and enterprising people, so that each one's industry will help to promote his neighbor's interests as well as his own. It is desirable, if possible, that every one shall be consulted in regard to location and purchase; but since those who will compose the colony are now scattered from Maine to Texas, and from Georgia to Minnesota and Nevada, this seems next to impossible. For this reason it is proposed that some men of large means, who are interested in the enterprise, shall, in connection with as many as can conveniently act with them, select and purchase land sufficient for a colony of 10,000 persons. Let this be subdivided and sold to the subscribers at the lowest figure practicable, after paying the expenses of purchase and subdivision. We hope in this way to arrange it so that each individual shall receive his title when he pays his money and commences in good faith to improve his property. It is also proposed to lay out a town in a convenient locality, so that as many of the subscribers as possible

can reside in the town and enjoy all the advantages which a first-class town affords. We expect to have schools, churches, lyceum, public library, reading-room, etc., at a very early day, and we invite such people to join our colony as will esteem it a privilege to build them.

“Many who wish to join the colony have not the money in hand to defray traveling expenses and pay the full price of the land at once. We hope to make arrangements for the accommodation of all such, so that they can pay part down, and balance in yearly installments with interest. Each subscriber will be allowed to purchase 160 acres of farming land and two town lots—or a less amount if desired. It is expected that every subscriber will reside upon and improve his property within one year of the time of subscribing, otherwise he will lose his rights as a member of the colony. We hope to make up a party of subscribers to visit California in May next and determine on a location, and it is desirable that subscribers should be well represented in that party.”

Dr. James P. Greves, one of the most prominent among the pioneer colonists, and for many years the popular postmaster of the town he had done so much towards creating, published in 1883 the following story of the search for a location: “In April, 1870, J. W. North, E. G. Brown, A. J. Twogood, the late Dr. Eastman and myself came from the east to Los Angeles for the purpose of securing a tract of land where a colony of eastern friends might find a home,—first, as a healthful resort, and second, for the raising of semi-tropical fruits. Some four months were expended in endeavoring to secure a suitable tract in Los Angeles county, but without success—mainly for the reason that an abundant supply of water could not be insured. Finally, Judge North was inclined to purchase the tract known as the San Pasqual ranch (now Pasadena), containing some 1,700 acres. With this object in view, the Judge went to San Francisco to make arrangements for the purchase of that tract.] Soon after Thomas W. Cover called on Mr. Brown and myself and expressed a wish that we would examine a tract of land in San Bernardino county, owned by himself and others, which had been purchased in 1869 for the purpose of establishing a silk culture colony. The death of the man selected as manager had compelled them to give up the project, and now they were desirous of selling the property. Mr. Cover urged us to examine the tract before we made a

final purchase. To us, at that time, it seemed located too far inland for our use, and we declined. Mr. Cover then offered to take us to the tract free of expense. As we were temporarily at leisure, and wished to see more of Southern California, we accepted his offer. As soon as we visited this spot we were convinced as to its great value for the purpose we had in view, and immediately addressed a note to Judge North at San Francisco requesting him to make no purchase until he could personally inspect this tract. He followed our request by viewing the property, and negotiations commenced for the purchase of the same, which was completed September 14, 1870. A. J. Twogood and Dr. Eastman had in the meantime returned to their eastern homes, leaving only Judge North, Mr. Brown and myself. Dr. K. D. Shugart did not arrive until August, I think. Mr. Brown and myself visited the spot on the 24th of June, 1870. Judge North and myself first originated the idea of a colony in Knoxville, Tenn., and the Judge issued a circular inviting others to join in the enterprise."

[The land selected consisted of 8,735 acres, being the Rubidoux rancho, and the eastern end of the great Jurupa, or Stearns' rancho.] The purchase price was about \$3 per acre. The broad plains thus purchased for the use of the "Southern California Colony Association," as the company was named, was entirely destitute of trees, houses or improvements of any kind, except on the bottom lands of the Santa Ana river, which ran through the Rubidoux rancho, and which was covered with willows, tules and occasional clumps of cottonwood trees. But this bare plain was not a desert, as it has been so often called. The soil was rich and produced luxurious grasses whenever there was rainfall enough to bring them up. All the soil needed was water, and this it was now to have.

Among those who came to Riverside as settlers in its colony days—between 1870 and 1875—was James H. Roe, the full details of whose life will be found in the biographical department of this volume. He was a gentleman of versatile tastes, with a gift for literary work which led him to start the first successful newspaper in the settlement. Being familiar with the men and the work of those early days, and feeling the importance of having a record kept of those times, he gathered considerable data with the intention of writing a history of Riverside. Ill health and finally death prevented the carrying out of his plans, but the writer has been allowed

the use of his record in preparing this chapter regarding the colony days.

Mr. Roe says that almost immediately after Judge North completed the purchase of the first 6,000 acres he moved upon the ground, accompanied or shortly followed by E. G. Brown, Dr. Greves, Dr. Eastman, Thomas W. Cover, D. C. and A. J. Twogood, L. C. Waite, T. J. Wood, J. W. Linville, David Meacham, S. O. Lovell and "Dick" Reeves. Many of these were accompanied by their families.

The man who furnished the principal part of the money needed for the purchase of the colony lands and the construction of the first irrigating canal was Hon. C. N. Felton, a wealthy California gentleman. The company was organized in 1870, and its stockholders were: J. W. North, C. N. Felton, James P. Greves, Sanford Eastman, John C. Brodhurst, G. J. Clark, T. W. Cover, H. Hamilton, M. W. (or Barbara) Childs, J. H. Stewart, Dudley Pine, W. J. Linville and K. D. Shugart. The officers were: President, J. W. North; secretary, J. P. Greves; treasurer, K. D. Shugart; superintendent of canals, T. W. Cover.

The land was surveyed by Goldsworthy and Higbie, including the government section east and south of the company lands. In April, 1871, the name "Riverside" was selected by the association as the name for the new town. Hon. C. N. Felton, or his agent, selected this name. Dr. Shugart suggested "Joppa," doubtless because fine oranges were grown there. It had already been dubbed "New Colony" and "Jurupa"—in fact, "Jurupa" had been mentioned by the company in its articles of incorporation, as its principal place of business. "But," comments Mr. Roe, "Riverside it was to be, and although a bit prosaic, it has answered very well up to date."

The land around Riverside was not all inhabited at that time. Along the borders of the Santa Ana settlers had lived for some years. Cornelius Jensen was one of these. He was a man of intelligence and energy, who with his family lived in comfort and affluence within a mile of the new settlement for many years before it came into existence, serving several terms as a supervisor of San Bernardino county. Old Louis Rubidoux was another conspicuous citizen whose descendants still live ~~among us~~ in the county. Moses Daley was another, who lived in the old adobe ranch house, the ruins

of which still exist on the north of the county road west of the river. Arthur Parks, William Bensted, Joshua and James Casteel and doubtless others had homes along the banks of the Santa Ana river.

In an address delivered before an "Old Settlers' Meeting" on the 19th of April, 1897, the late S. C. Evans gave some interesting facts regarding the steps by which the various tracts of ranch and government land in the valley came under the control of the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, of which he was the president, and which subsequently were incorporated as the city of Riverside. He says: "About the year 1842 Bandini and B. D. Wilson, with about twenty families from New Mexico, settled upon the Jurupa grant, and Bandini through Wilson made a gift conveyance to the New Mexicans of all that part of the Jurupa rancho north of the Rubidoux rancho, in consideration of services to be rendered by said New Mexicans in protecting the rancho from the incursions of the Indians. Many of the descendants of these New Mexicans still occupy the tract so set apart, which is known as "Agua Mansa" settlement; among them are the Bustamento, Trujillo, Moya, Garcia, Alvarado, Archuletta, Baca, Artensio and other families.

"On the 6th of May, 1843, Juan Bandini conveyed to B. D. Wilson for the sum of \$1,000 about one and a half leagues of land, now known as the Rubidoux rancho. In 1844 Wilson conveyed this to Capt. James Johnson and Col. Isaac Williams, and in 1847 Johnson and Williams sold this to Louis Rubidoux. Mr. Rubidoux occupied and improved the ranch until his death in 1869, and many of his children and grandchildren still reside in and around Riverside.

"At the close of the Mexican war, in 1848, the United States maintained a garrison of soldiers, two hundred in number, at Jurupa, for something like eight years, to protect the early settlers from the incursions of the Utah Indians.

"In 1859 Bandini conveyed the remainder of the Jurupa rancho to Abel Stearns, and some ten years later the latter deeded his portion of the rancho to the Los Angeles Land Company, Alfred Robinson, trustee. The California Silk Centre Association then came into possession of 3169 acres of this land, as well as the Rubidoux rancho and some 1500 acres of the Hartshorn tract adjoining it. All of this territory became the property of the Southern California Colony Association, organized by Judge North and his associates. The first irrigating canal was commenced October 1, 1870, and com-

pleted so far as to deliver water for domestic and irrigating purposes in July, 1871. It cost \$60,000. It tapped the Santa Ana river near the Colton bridge, and is known as the upper canal of the Riverside Water Company. In 1874 the Colony Association purchased the oldest water right in Warm creek (a stream rising in the San Bernardino valley, and furnishing the principal supply of water for the Santa Ana river) to obtain water for a new canal to be constructed through the government land situated east of the company's tract."

In June, 1874, S. C. Evans and Capt. W. T. Sayward became the owners, by purchase, of 8600 acres of land known as the Hartshorn tract. This is the territory south of Arlington avenue, upon which the now famous Magnolia and Victoria avenues and the beautiful section known as Arlington are located. Soon afterwards they commenced the construction of what is now called the lower canal to supply the newly purchased territory with water.

At this stage of development Mr. Evans organized the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, and purchased the lands and water rights of the Southern California Colony Association. They also purchased the Hartshorn tract and the land belonging to the Tin Company, thus consolidating under one corporation the whole of the land and water interests of the Riverside valley. They then undertook the perfecting of the grand water system which has been the foundation of the valley's prosperity, and immediately put their lands on the market.

The business portion of the settlement was originally laid out in a square, one mile across, and contained one hundred and sixty-nine blocks of two and one-half acres each. These blocks were divided into lots, and the whole blocks first put upon the market at \$300 each, but owing to the slow sale were finally offered at \$200 each. Even in 1874, during a dull time, they were sold as low as \$250. In the address from which we have quoted the above Mr. Evans says, in regard to the acreage property adjoining the village, that it was placed upon the market in 1871 at \$20 and \$25 an acre for the choicest locations, and that the same lands, with water facilities and improvements in the way of orchards and vineyards, were selling in 1897 at from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre; while the village blocks which sold in 1871 at from \$200 to \$400 each were being sold twenty-five years later at from \$10,000 to \$20,000, according to

location. To-day, it is proper to add, single lots in these city blocks are considered a good investment at prices equal to the average amount paid fifteen years ago for an entire city block.

[The prophecy of Judge North in his original circular that lands in his colony would sell for \$1,000 an acre have thus been more than realized, but not in five years, as he so confidently anticipated. It took fifteen to reach that figure, but in recent years the results have far exceeded his most sanguine hopes. The block bounded by Main and Market and Seventh and Eighth streets was originally laid out as a "plaza" or park, after the Mexican fashion, but this was finally sold for business purposes and the land where White park is now located was given to the public in exchange.] This change was made when B. D. Burt refused to locate and build the first brick store building unless he should be allowed to erect it upon the plaza, at the corner of Eighth and Main streets.

[It was in October, 1870, that Thomas W. Cover (~~whose mysterious disappearance fifteen years later, when in search of a reputed gold mine upon the desert, excited so much speculation and sympathy~~) began the construction of the first canals which were to provide water in generous quantity to insure the development of the great valley. After many vexatious delays this work was completed.] In the meantime Messrs. Shugart, Waite, North, D. C. and A. J. Two-good and others had planted orange and other trees in the spring, and had to haul water from the river, a mile away, for several months, to keep them alive. A. B. Smith divided his time during this season between furnishing the people with meat and hauling that still more necessary article, water, for which he received twenty-five cents a barrel. On the arrival of the water in the canal a little jubilee was held by the settlers. The first water used was upon the block where the Santa Fe station stands. It reached that point late in the afternoon, and two young men who later became prominent citizens, J. G. North and W. P. Russell, rolled up their trousers and spent the entire night barefooted in flooding the block.

) The first canal ran along on about the easterly limit of the company's land, where the Santa Fe railroad tracks were afterwards located. For years there were but three or four houses above or east of this canal. On the south the border of the colony was at Jurupa avenue. South of that were three sections of government land, one of which was within the lines of the Southern Pacific rail-

road grant. Palm avenue, one mile in length, marks the width of this government tract. Settlers soon settled upon this land, and, since it had not been surveyed, occupied it as "squatters." It was, however, carefully surveyed by the company's engineers, and the canal continued to its easterly border. Upon the construction of their own ditches by the government settlers, and connection being made with the main canal, the company furnished the settlers with water at first upon the same terms as were given those who purchased the company's lands. This liberality ultimately led to serious contention and expensive litigation between the settlers and the Land and Irrigation Company, which, some five years later, purchased all the unsold lands and water rights of the original colony. It was natural that the men who had furnished the capital with which to build canals and maintain them should feel that they had a right to require higher rates for water delivered to those who had not purchased land nor water stock than of those who had. The fact, however, that the government settlers had been allowed to use the water for years, aided by legislation secured in their behalf, strengthened their position. But the bitter contest over this matter proved a serious bar to the valley's growth, and an amicable adjustment of the differences was finally reached. Many of the settlers ultimately purchased water stock, and from that time on the development and growth of the valley was assured.

The plans of the original company included three main canals, of which the one actually built was to be the lowest. The second was completed for some miles by Mr. Cover, and the evidences of his work were visible for many years on the mesa where are now the groves and business centre of Highgrove. There was no need of this canal at that time, and in fact no water then available with which to fill it; and when the effort to obtain water was found to involve excessive cost the work was abandoned.

A list of the pioneer settlers and a recital of their experiences in home building in a locality which has since become famous, although necessarily incomplete, seems a proper part of this history, even though much of the matter is personal and comparatively unimportant. The first building erected in Riverside was the Company's temporary office, built in September, 1870, a board and batten affair. It stood within a few feet of where, in January, 1871, Judge North built himself what in time became a cosy, vine-covered home,

where the settlers often gathered for social enjoyment. These buildings occupied the land between the present Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroad stations.

T. J. Wood's house, which is still to be seen on the north side of Seventh street, near the corner of Vine, was probably the second building erected in the colony. David Meacham immediately after built a dwelling on the spot where the Salt Lake grounds are now located. Rev. I. W. Atherton, the first minister who settled here, and who for some time had charge of the church which later organized as the First Congregational, built himself a dwelling on Fourteenth street, at the end of Main. This building was burned in January, 1873. Mr. Roe is authority for the statement that the citizens generously contributed \$800 to enable him to rebuild. Considering the small number of colonists at that time such liberal action was remarkable. Later he traded his new house for the one built by Mr. Meacham on Seventh street, and this was known as the "Atherton house" years after the pioneer clergyman had left Riverside.

During this first year A. R. Smith erected a meat market and restaurant, with living rooms adjoining, on or near the site of the Dickson Block on Main street, and his family occupied it in December. On the 31st of March, 1871, there was born to this family a daughter, Jessie Riverside Smith, the first white child born within the limits of the original colony. There was, however, a previous birth in the valley. Capt. John Brodhurst occupied a government claim on the dry land above the canal, which in recent years has been known as the Keyes tract, and on December 6, 1870, his wife gave birth to a daughter. The Brodhurst house and the D. C. Twogood house—also first located on the "dry side"—were among the earliest buildings constructed. In 1871, finding that there was no prospect of getting irrigating water from the second canal, the Brodhursts moved to town, building upon the block where the Salt Lake freight depot now stands. For the same reason Mr. Twogood, in 1872, moved his house and nurseries to the corner of Prospect and Olivewood avenues. In recent years Mr. Twogood sold this place and built himself another house on the opposite corner, where he now resides.

Dr. K. D. Shugart finished his house on the corner of Ninth and Mulberry streets in January, 1871. This is the property now

owned by Mrs. Maynard. When the new home was ready for occupancy he brought his family down from San Bernardino, where they had been staying for a few months. L. C. Waite came with the Shugarts, taking up a government claim at the corner of Centre street and South Brockton avenue, which he subsequently sold to Edwin Hart.

A little cabin was built by a man named Crow, who squatted upon the government land which later came into the possession of E. G. Brown. In this rough shelter Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Twogood lived while their own house was being built. Mrs. Twogood, the first woman resident of Riverside, in later times told many interesting stories of the hardships of those first years, but often declared that she was never happier than when pioneering in this makeshift hut, being full of hope and the inspiration of beginning a new enterprise under such strange surroundings.

E. G. Brown built his first house on Colton avenue, on the site of the popular resort known as The Anchorage. Here, when time and labor had transformed the barren looking land into a very bower of flower and foliage the spot was made the center of attraction for the increasing tide of winter visitors. Mr. Brown's family joined him in the summer of 1872.

George Fish built a house on Vine street about this time, and a Mr. Ross built on Seventh street the little cottage which, later, when it had become so absolutely covered with a luxuriant growth of roses as to attract the admiring notice of the picture makers, became the property of Rev. Dr. George H. Deere, who made it his home in the first years of his life in Riverside. Dr. Sanford Eastman's family came in 1872, but he did not build his home on Dewey avenue until the beginning of 1873.

A. J. Twogood, after helping to locate the colony, returned to Iowa and brought out his family in June, 1871, and resided with D. C. Twogood for a year or two. It was not until the spring of '73 that he built a house for himself, under the shadow of old Pachappa. He had bought the forty acres from M. F. Bixler for \$400, and upon this erected one of the most comfortable homes on the "lower plain." This place he made the first of the highly productive groves of the valley, ultimately selling at a handsome figure to James Hewitson, and afterward making his home in town.

William P. Russell came up from San Diego in February, 1871,

“footing it” with a companion all the way. His uncle, P. S. Russell, who was “Uncle Prior” to many of that name who were among the earlier settlers, did not come until the following year. It was the latter gentleman who started one of the first nurseries in the colony, the other being that of G. D. Carlton. These were located in the neighborhood of what is now Russell street, and it was from these that the larger part of the seedling orange trees were obtained in the boom years of 1876-7. Charles E. Packard built a house on Brockton avenue, about where Homewood place is now located. It was subsequently owned and occupied by Capt. B. B. Handy, and later still by C. A. Tinker. Early in 1871 the small dwelling long known as the Pink house was built by Mrs. Estudillo on the site of the present electric light plant. She was a daughter of Louis Rubidoux and mother of Senator Miguel Estudillo. She does not appear to have lived in the house herself, but stimulated by the company’s offer of a free lot to any one building within a certain time, she built it as a speculation. Soon after Mrs. Rogers, a widow with two children, opened the first school in Riverside in this house, and taught for three months. The building was afterwards temporarily occupied by G. W. Garcelon, Edwin Caldwell, John Thomas and others.

In the summer of 1871 Riverside’s first school-house was put up. It was located on the site of the present Sixth street school, and was about 16x24 feet in dimensions. It was not lathed and plastered until the fall of 1874, and cost when completed about \$1300. The first school trustees were T. J. Wood, Dr. William Craig and Dr. Montgomery. The latter soon moved to San Bernardino and Dr. Shugart was appointed to fill the vacancy. A tax of \$800 had been voted to pay for the building, but \$200 had been spent in maintaining a three months’ school and there were available only \$600 with which to make payment. Trustee Wood called a meeting to try to raise the balance required. There was strong opposition, but the company pledged \$100 and those present \$50 more, and a personal appeal to every property owner in the valley resulted in obtaining a sum sufficient to clear off the debt. This precedent of a liberal provision for schools has always characterized the people of the valley. C. W. Brown, who afterwards went to San Bernardino and became a physician, was the first teacher employed. The attendance ranged from ten to twenty pupils during the first year

of Riverside's life. At the end of the first term L. C. Waite was engaged as teacher, which position he held until the close of 1873. Mr. Waite was at this time the only practicing lawyer in the place, and was for a time justice of the peace. He was succeeded in the management of the school by James H. Roe, the attendance having increased to upwards of forty.

Some time in 1871 a store building was erected on or near the site where S. A. White's Central Block now stands. Here for a time Ben Burchard had a general store, and later Dr. Burke used it as a drug store. In 1875 R. F. Cunningham occupied the building, he in turn giving place to Dr. S. S. Patton, who put in a stock of hardware. A year or two later a larger store building was erected on the site of the Evans building by Charles F. Roe and I. R. Brunn of San Bernardino. It was merely a board and batten affair, but was for several years the most prominent building on Main street. In it was located the postoffice, Dr. James T. Greves acting as postmaster on a salary of \$5 per annum. Here Lyon & Rosenthal kept a large stock of merchandise until, in 1875, the growth of the business led them to build for their own use the brick building on the opposite corner which, after the death of these pioneer merchants, was long occupied by the Hardman Drug Co. and later by the Riverside National Bank.

G. W. Dickson was among those who assisted in building the first canal, but remained but a short time. He, however, returned in 1876 and located permanently in 1877, marrying a Mrs. Newcomb, widow of a pioneer of that name. He built a livery barn and corral on the east side of Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, and was conspicuous among those who, a few years later, organized a sort of vigilance committee to put a stop to the depredation of the Mexican horse thieves, whose activities made such effort necessary. He recently moved to Los Angeles, but retains property interests here. E. R. Pierce and John Tobias came in '71, the former building where the National Ice Company's plant now stands, and the latter on the corner of Eleventh and Almond streets now occupied by Dr. H. A. Atwood. Frank Petchner was the camp blacksmith when the canal was being built, and soon after its completion put up a shop on Market street about where the Southern Pacific station stands. When Samuel Alder became his partner in 1874 they moved to the present site of the Loring block. The fol-

lowing year they built a larger shop on the site of the present Westbrook block, and it was in this building that the settlers held their first Christmas gathering in 1875, an affair long remembered with pleasure by the participants. The subsequent rapid growth of the settlement made a similar gathering of all the people of the valley for Christmas jollification impracticable.

A. J. Myers, who came in '71, and was for many years the head zanjero of the water company, was a "gun man" from the mining regions, and "toted" a gun regularly on his rounds, much to the annoyance of that numerous and lawless Mexican element having a penchant for horse-borrowing. John Meyer, a Civil war veteran from Indiana, who located in this first year, started a saloon where something stronger than ditch water was dispensed. Some years later he married a native Indian woman named Felicite who was much esteemed by those whom she had faithfully served. From this marriage several children were born who have grown up respected citizens of their native city. One of these, "Jack" Meyer, is the leading catcher of the champion New York National Baseball Club, and has won by his sobriety and ability as an athlete a prominence and an income greater than many of our alleged national statesmen have enjoyed. E. J. Southworth built a house in the river bottom north of town, where is now located the popular Elliotta Springs. J. W. Linville built upon a claim north of town, selling in 1872 to Dwight S. Strong, who has resided there ever since, Linville moving to San Bernardino.

Among those who first settled on the mesa south of the arroyo were James D. Clapp, who bought and improved twenty acres between Brockton and Cypress avenues. He finally sold to Samuel A. Ames, who several years later sold and built the fine residence owned in recent years by Dr. Wood. Mr. Clapp built a second residence on the corner of Ninth and Mulberry streets, where he lived for the remainder of his life. The ranch long known as the Rice place, on the edge of the arroyo, was first built upon by a man named Kimball, who died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs in 1874. A Mr. Cranz was the next owner, and there lived with him a popular young man named Sherrill, the pair being conspicuous in social circles. A Dr. Emmons built upon the site of the Koethan residence, and Dr. Emory located upon the twenty acres on Cypress (now Magnolia) avenue which has long been the property of J. S.

Castleman. Dr. Emory was one of the pioneers who experimented with poppy planting and opium making, as a source of income, but the dry atmosphere proved the unfitness of the climate for profitable poppy growing. He also started one of the earliest seedling orange tree nurseries, and it was from this that the writer obtained, in 1875, some of the best trees planted in Brockton Square.

Beside those already mentioned as having settled upon the "lower plain," as the government tract was then called, were Oscar Traver (whose widow still resides upon the original claim), L. C. Tibbetts, M. F. Bixler, S. D. Stephenson, W. F. Pettit, Dr. Elihu H. Smith, John Thomas, Charles Rouse, Mr. Baker, William Morton, Mrs. Seibold, Dr. William Craig and his son Scipio, Prof. Charles B. Paine, Fred Rowe, J. H. Stewart, and Dudley Pine. Many of these were not permanent residents. Baker and Morton sold their claim to Tibbetts. Thomas soon came to the village. Mrs. Seibold, who was a sister of Professor Denton and Mrs. Cridge, sold to Thomas.

Dr. Craig came to town and built a little hotel on the site of the present Carnegie library. He afterwards moved to Crafton, as did ultimately Scipio and Professor Paine. Scipio Craig was for years the editor of the Colton Semi-Tropic, and finally established in the new town of Redlands the very successful newspaper known as the Citrograph. Professor Paine made a reputation as a successful educator, and finally located at Crafton, and is now one of the leading horticulturists of this section. It is interesting to note that these last named settlers were led to surrender the government claims and seek other means of livelihood because of a plague of grasshoppers that swept over the valley from the surrounding hills during several of the early years of the colony. In some seasons every green thing was destroyed excepting such few plants as were carefully protected. Even the bark upon the orange trees was in many cases eaten clean.

In the first years of the colony there came to settle here a coterie of spiritualists and free thinkers, rather clannish in their ways, all of whom have long since passed away, leaving no descendants here to take pride in the beautiful city whose building they helped to initiate. Nothing remains to remind one of their presence except the names of a few of our public streets—Denton, Cridge, Tibbetts, etc.,—and the record of the efforts of Mrs. L. C.

Tibbetts to secure from the government the original navel orange trees from which have been propagated the millions of trees which have made Riverside and California famous and wealthy. Prof. William Denton, one of this party, was a state geologist, a voluminous writer upon psychological and scientific topics, and a lecturer of ability. He resided here for a short time only. His sisters were Mrs. Seibold and Mrs. Cridge. Mr. Cridge built the cottage on the edge of the great arroyo which was so long occupied by Dr. John Hall and family, and when the doctor's son, Priestley Hall, came into the management of his father's estate he subdivided the tract now known as Hall's Addition and named two of the streets after his father's old neighbors. L. C. Tibbetts was a farmer rather than a horticulturist, and devoted such time as he could spare from his numerous lawsuits in caring for his grain fields and his horses and cattle. He probably had less to do with the introduction of the beautiful navel orange which has made the country so famous than others whose work has never had recognition. It was his wife—a woman of strong personality and influence in the little neighborhood—through whose efforts the trees were obtained. The story as told the writer by two of those who shared in the work which resulted in so much good to the state is about as follows: One evening when Josiah Cover and Samuel McCoy were visiting with Mrs. Tibbetts, the subject of obtaining new varieties of fruit with which to experiment in the new country came up, when one of them told of his having read in the encyclopedia of a seedless variety of the orange grown at Bahia (or Bay-hay-eye as "Si" called it) in Brazil, which was described as the finest orange in the world. "Si" wondered if it wouldn't be possible to obtain a tree from that distant country, when Mrs. Tibbetts answered that she believed it would. She had personally known Mr. Sanders of the Department of Agriculture while a resident of Washington, and knew that it was a part of his duty to secure desirable trees and plants from abroad. She would write at once to inquire. This she did, and as a result in due time there arrived from Washington two small specimens of the desired variety. The work of planting and caring for these trees was given to "Si" and "Sam," who were engaged in the nursery business near by, and in order to facilitate the fruiting of the variety T. W. Cover got them to put buds into his vigorous seedling trees. A few years later the writer was one of a committee of eight

or ten citizens who gathered at the home of G. W. Garcelon to sample the first perfect specimen produced here of this wonderful orange. Its quality proved so greatly superior that its propagation by budding was immediately forced to the limit, and this so weakened the original trees that a healthy eight-year-old offspring averages larger than either of the parent specimens do today, one of which was in recent years moved to the junction of Palm and Magnolia avenues and the other planted by President Roosevelt in the patio of the Glenwood Mission Inn.

[Perhaps there is no better way to convey a correct idea of the lawless conditions existing in those times than to relate some of the experiences of those who first located. The miserable half-breed race which had so long ranged without restraint over the entire section seemed to have no respect for the new settlers' rights, and not only allowed their own stock to bother the newcomers, but felt perfectly free to appropriate all the desirable animals of the others not properly protected. Among those conspicuous in organizing to protect private rights was Luther C. Tibbetts.] A strong corral was built upon his ranch where stray horses and cattle were impounded, and, cowardice not being one of his failings, he, as pound master, stood ever ready with his gun to defend the stock placed in his care. On the inside of the corral he built a bullet-proof fort, in which he spent his nights to be ready for marauding horse thieves. [It was afterwards necessary to organize a sort of vigilance committee, composed of the young and vigorous citizens, to put a stop to the persistent thieving of the Mexicans.] Several affrays occurred in which shots were exchanged, with fatal results in some cases, Jack Myers being handy in the use of his rifle, but few of these shooting affairs seem to have resulted in bringing matters into court. One of these that did not result in bloodshed deserves record as illustrating the conditions at that time. Horses had been stolen from D. S. Strong, and for many months no information was obtained as to their whereabouts. An itinerant Jewish peddler finally gave information concerning them, saying he had seen the animals in a distant neighborhood none too safe for honest citizens. Lots were drawn to select the man who should take charge of the effort for their recapture, and the duty fell upon Thomas Cundiff. He was a well-built man, with good nerve and an eye that meant business, and when, backed by Mr. Strong, he boldly rode into the thieves'

den with his gun ready for action before they had opportunity to get their own weapons, they were forced to surrender the stolen animals. It was only after the law-breakers were killed or imprisoned that an end was put to these lawless conditions.

Above and below the original colony there were considerable tracts of government land and many interesting tales are told of the claim-jumping indulged in. The "Anchorage" resort, on the Colton road north of town, is located on a claim which the original squatter lost when he yielded to his perennial thirst and went away to indulge in a drunken spree. All the squatters in this earthly paradise were not saintly in their habits, and when they indulged in practices such as would horrify present-day W. C. T. U. members there was always someone more or less worthy ready to take advantage of their foolishness. Sometimes a title properly held led to a struggle rather serious in character, like that resulting from the efforts of the litigious Tibbetts to gain possession of the land of S. D. Stephenson, located at the corner of Palm avenue and Sierra street. The former, who always believed himself a better lawyer than the judge, was of the opinion that a man could not hold two eighty-acre tracts which were not contiguous, and when the crop was ready to harvest on one of Mr. Stephenson's tracts he sent H. F. Cleine with a mower to cut it, and came on the ground himself armed with a scythe. At an old settlers' meeting in 1897, John G. North, a son of the founder of the colony, who later attained prominence among the attorneys of the state, told in a humorous way the result of the conflict. He said: "It is the story of the jumping of a claim and a dispute over the possession of the grain crop. The two men concerned were Sandy and Luther. The grain was ready to harvest, and then came the jumping. As I remember it, Luther thought he had a right to harvest it, and Sandy objected, and a difficulty came out of it, in the course of which it is said that Luther sang a hymn. Sandy protested. Luther insisted. Sandy went and got a double-barrelled gun and filled Luther reasonably full of number twelve shot. It was then that Luther sang the hymn: 'A charge to keep I have.' Sandy was arrested, tried, and fined \$250. Just what crime he was supposed to have committed I do not remember, but after a careful consideration of the act performed and the penalty imposed, I think it must have been for a violation of the game law." Mr. Stephenson, forty years later, is a peace-loving and respected

citizen living with his family at Highgrove; Mr. Cleine, the chief witness in the case, runs a grocery store on Park avenue, while Mr. Tibbetts, after wasting his means in years of needless and costly litigation, died in poverty at last, an object of the kindly pity of his neighbors.

It seems remarkable that so many of the original settlers should have left none of their names among the citizens of the Riverside of today. But there are some who are still with us, or have left children who take pride in the work of their parents in the making of the city. Among them are Rev. C. Day Noble, an invalid brother of Mrs. H. M. Streeter, whose children are still living here. His nearest neighbor was George Leach, a musician of ability, who gave his services freely for the entertainment of the people. His sister Sarah was an army nurse during the Civil war and spent her last years as an inmate of a home in this state, provided for those who had so served. Lucy G., another sister, recently ended a long and useful life at the county hospital.

Among those who held a government claim on the east side was James Patton, who is spending his remaining years with his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Simms. E. M. Sheldon and his son Fred took up eighty acres each, and the family have remained in Riverside ever since. John Wilbur, with his sons, took up 240 acres, and occupied the home upon it until his death. He was a school trustee for several years. Twelve of his thirteen children, and many grandchildren survive him. James Boyd, a native of Scotland, was one of the earlier settlers, and still remains a vigorous man at seventy-three. After trying Australia and different places in California he finally took up a claim of 160 acres in Riverside, upon which his wife and himself have ever since resided. It was he who took the contract for the original grading and planting of Magnolia avenue, and he also did the first work upon Main and other important streets of the city. But more than all, he takes pride in the large family of boys and girls, to whom he has been able to give the advantages of a college schooling.

It is, of course, impossible to give a complete list of those who settled here in the colony days—or previous to the purchase of the unsold lands by S. C. Evans and his associates in 1875. But among those not heretofore mentioned whose families have remained in Riverside are George W. Garcelon, D. H. Burnham, Rev. M. V.

Wright, Capt. C. C. Miller, P. D. Cover, Dwight S. Strong, Dr. Joseph Jarvis, David Battles, A. McCrary, Ezra and Otis Sheldon, J. R. Huberty, J. W. Van Kirke, E. J. Davis (who built the Reynolds hotel), Dr. Stephen Volk, Wilson B. Russell, Mrs. Rebecca Shaw, Dr. S. S. Patton and Walcot Burnham, the last-named being the first to build a house on Magnolia avenue.

What faith and hope these pioneers must have possessed who dared to undertake the establishment of their farms and orchards sixty miles from the only local market which the little village of Los Angeles then offered, and with only the promise of a railroad across the continent to carry their products to larger and more distant ones. But the genial and stimulating climate helped their optimism. Distance did indeed "lend enchantment to the view" of the rugged encircling mountains, and the beauty of the flower-decked plains in springtime was a source of happiness to the men and women who undertook the hard and prosaic duties of home-making in a new land. The water was made to flow in the newly constructed ditch, and the plows turned up the virgin soil to fit it for cultivation. The list of things planted experimentally is a long one, including almost everything grown in the temperate and semi-tropic regions. Nobody knew what would prove the best adapted or most profitable. Besides the orange, lemon and lime, there were large plantings of apple, pears, apricots, almonds, walnuts, olives, figs and innumerable varieties of grapes. All did well, but the raisin grape and the apricot were the first crops to give a satisfactory profit. Riverside was the first community in the state to export raisins in large quantities, her shipments for one year amounting to over 200,000 boxes. Alfalfa growing was, of course, a source of quick and certain revenue, but it was not until the growth of the cities of the state in recent years provided a market for the stock grown upon it that it took the prominent place it now holds. But from the first it was the culture of the orange and lemon that held the interest of the people and led to the developments which have made Riverside the most conspicuous among the orange growing sections of the world.

The first orange tree brought into Riverside was hauled from a Los Angeles nursery by L. C. Waite. He got in too late on a Saturday night to allow of their being immediately planted, and Dr. Shugart, fearing that the tender roots would suffer from expos-

ure, got out early on Sunday morning, March 1, 1871, and promptly planted those brought for himself, and therefore has the credit of having planted the first orange trees in Riverside. Judge North and Mr. Waite planted their trees on the Monday following. As common seedling trees cost \$2 apiece, it prompted the early starting of nurseries for their home propagation, and orange seeds were obtained from Tahiti for this purpose. The first nursery of this kind was established by D. C. Twogood on his dry claim, but owing to the failure of the plan to build a higher canal he was compelled in 1872 to move this to that portion of his land lying where irrigating water could be had. The wonderful stories told of the profits of orange growing helped greatly to encourage those prospective millionaires under the hardships they suffered during the eight years required to bring a seedling tree into profitable bearing. So they worked and waited. Some of them found great encouragement in visiting the bearing orchards of B. D. Wilson at San Gabriel, where they saw seedling fruit selling to peddlers for cash at \$60 a thousand. As this was equivalent to from \$7 to \$10 a box it is no wonder they dreamed confidently of the wealth to be theirs when their trees reached maturity. It is a fact that when the first few trees came into bearing in Riverside their product netted the owners from \$50 to \$100.

The first three winters were excessively dry and the land had to be flooded to fit it for breaking, but the work was pushed diligently. A heavy frost, such as occasionally handicaps the California orange grower, came one winter, and had a deterrent effect upon the weak-hearted among intending settlers. But, in spite of discouragements, the growth was steady and the people hopeful and happy.

In April, 1872, the first wedding occurred, when Lillian, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Dr. K. D. Shugart, became the bride of L. C. Waite; and "they lived happily ever after," and have run no risk of Rooseveltian criticism because of failure to raise a good family to share the material blessings their industry has won.

The Rev. I. W. Atherton, the Congregational clergyman who performed this first marriage ceremony, had just organized the first church in the settlement, calling it the "Congregational Union" with a view to uniting in it Christians of all denominations. Its members were Mr. Atherton and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B.

Comstock, W. J. Linville, William Sayre and Miss Nancy M. Burt, the latter being the only survivor of those pioneer members. A year later they built the little white church which stood for so many years on the corner of Sixth and Vine streets. When the Congregationalists, needing larger quarters, built on Seventh street, they sold this building to the Christian church, who finally moved it to Seventh street and incorporated it in the larger edifice which they now occupy.

[By 1873 the settlement became almost self-supporting. There were but a little more than sixty acres planted to the orange and lemon, but the grain and hay grown on the irrigated lands, and the alfalfa, fruits, cattle and hogs, were a sure source of revenue, since the increasing population created a home market.] Of those who came in these years there was a large proportion who became permanent residents. G. W. Garcelon built, on Seventh street, a residence more modern and complete than were most of the makeshift shanties of the first settlers. James H. Roe, in telling of this period, says "the most luxurious vehicle in the valley—a two-horse lumber wagon—was sent to Los Angeles to meet Edwin Hart, myself and family, and in this we were driven across the country to Riverside, it taking two days for the trip." After crossing the desert, where thousands of acres of vineyards now cover the wide expanse, the party forded the river, and, passing through the hills over a shoulder of Rubidoux mountain, caught their first glimpse of their future home. "It must be confessed," he says, "it was a desolate prospect. A dozen or so of small houses scattered over the mile square; a few streets outlined by little pepper trees; the giant mountains and bare granite foothills all around, seeming, in our ignorance of distance, to take nearly all the room or view. It is no wonder that for the moment we felt that we had come to the ends of the earth and that a feeling of homesickness would creep in. But as we clasped hands with old friends and caught the infection of their hope we soon came to accept the golden visions of those who had come before."

H. W. Robinson soon after put on stages to San Bernardino and Los Angeles, with a fare of ten cents a mile; but the public felt it was worth it. Expectations were held that the Texas Pacific would build to San Francisco within a year or two, and this hope of easier communication with the outside world, and a means pro-

vided for marketing the crops when they should mature, gave courage to push on in the work undertaken.

The village at this time had some three hundred inhabitants, and there were 3000 acres under cultivation, one-third or more being set to fruit trees. Already some 10,000 shade trees had been planted along the streets, a feature which, continuing in later years, has given the city a reputation for beauty, of which it is justly proud. On Christmas day all the citizens assembled in the little school-house, where a banquet was provided and the people fraternized happily, regardless of political or religious differences, which so often divide older communities. The telegraph was extended into town about this time, John G. North being the first operator.

Few of the pioneer families have had a larger share in the up-building of the city than has that of Capt. C. C. Miller, who first came to do a bit of engineering work for the Temescal Tin Mine Company, and, finding other work, brought his family here in the fall of 1874. His children are: Frank A., Edward E., Mrs. G. O. Newman and Mrs. Alice Richardson. The family lived for a time in the tiny little Deere cottage, on Seventh street, which has in time sheltered under its rose-covered roof so many of the early families. In 1875 he purchased the block where the elegant Glenwood Mission Inn now stands, building the first little adobe "Glenwood" from bricks made from a mound which stood in the center of the lot, and here the family ran a hotel so successfully as to compel its repeated enlargement. In 1881 he sold it to his son Frank, whose energy and taste have made of it, if not the largest and finest, at least one of the most unique and popular in the United States.

Benjamin Hartshorn of San Francisco had become the possessor of some 8,600 acres of government land lying south of Arlington avenue. In 1874, S. C. Evans, a banker from Fort Wayne, Ind., who was looking for an investment in California, joined with Capt. W. T. Sayward in the purchase of this property, at a cost of about \$8 an acre. Later they acquired some 3,000 acres of land, joining it on the south, called the "Rancho Sobrante de San Jacinto." This purchase extended their holdings to the dry wash of the Temescal creek, north of Corona. This consolidated territory they first called the New England Colony, and the owners



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filed claims on the Santa Ana river for water with which to irrigate it. It was ultimately subdivided and put upon the market under the name of Arlington. In surveying for their irrigating canal they discovered that they could not deliver the water high enough to serve the larger and more desirable portion. They also found that the owners of the Southern California Colony Association lands objected to the building of a large canal through their property, and negotiations were finally entered into which led to the purchase of four-sevenths of the stock of the association, owned by Hon. Charles N. Felton of San Francisco, and the consolidation of nearly all the territory in the valley under the control of a corporation known as the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company.

This change of ownership ended the colonial period of Riverside history. Judge North ceased longer to shape the policy of the settlement, although a conspicuous and influential citizen until 1880, when he left with his family to become the manager of the Washington Irrigated Colony near Fresno. In 1888 his advancing age caused him to give up active business, and he lived a retired life at Fresno with one of his daughters, Mrs. Shepard, until death claimed him on the 22nd of February, 1890.

CHAPTER III.

THE DAWNING OF A NEW ERA

By E. W. Holmes

With the purchase by the Evans-Sayward syndicate of the Southern California Colony Association lands and water system, thus consolidating under a single management all the various tracts in the valley, and with ample means at their command to provide for the valley's development, there dawned a new era. So widely advertised had been the charms of climate and other attractions by the boomers of the various Southern California towns that a deep interest had developed all through the northern states, and stimulated a desire everywhere to undertake new ventures in a land where life could be spent so agreeably, and where so much was promised in a business way to the intelligent and industrious pioneer. A railroad had been completed in the fall of 1874 from Wilmington through Los Angeles to Spadra on the east and San Fernando on the north, and only a little over a hundred miles remained uncompleted over the lofty and rugged Tehachapi mountains to give the south railway connections with San Francisco and the East. The certainty that the easterly extension of the Southern Pacific would shortly be completed overland through the San Geronio Pass removed forever the doubt which had delayed the extensive orchard planting which the climatic conditions and the result of experimental work had so clearly demonstrated to be the true line of the section's growth. Excepting when the winter floods made the bridgeless Santa Ana unfordable Robinson's stage line afforded the only accommodations for public travel into Riverside, and the products of the valley were hauled by team to Spadra, or Los Angeles, sixty miles away.

During 1875 there was quite an influx of newcomers, enthusiastic and energetic, followed in 1876 by a still larger immigration, made easier by the completion in the latter year of the railroad to Colton, on its way overland. So many of the men and women who came in these years were conspicuous in the work of creating the Riverside of today—with the planting of its orchards, the study of varieties and methods of cultivation, the inauguration of the

systematic street-tree planting, which has given the city its most attractive characteristic, and the cultivation of a generous sentiment regarding church and school interests—that the more prominent among them, at least, deserve to be mentioned at this point in our record. Some are dead; some have moved to other sections; but many have left children and grandchildren who are proud of their city and as ready as were their parents to strive for its advancement.

Among the fifty or more heads of families who came to Riverside during the two years following 1874, were S. C. Evans, W. T. Sayward, D. W. McLeod, H. J. Budisill, E. W. Holmes, Oscar Ford, M. B. Van Fleet, Dr. S. R. Magee, S. S. Patton, George Miller, B. D. Burt, Frank Burt, H. A. Westbrook, George Crawford, John B. Crawford, R. F. Cunningham, George D. Cunningham, Seneca La Rue, H. A. Puls, Ira C. Haight, A. D. Haight, R. P. Cundiff, T. R. Cundiff, James Publicover, J. A. Simms, E. F. Kingman, William Finch, Albert S. White, Dr. C. J. Gill, H. P. Keyes, Aberdien Keith, H. M. Streeter, Edwin Caldwell, A. B. Derby, Dr. C. W. Packard, A. McCrary, Dr. W. H. Ball, A. P. Combs, John Downs, J. W. Hamilton, W. R. Russell, P. M. Califf, W. O. Price, J. M. Alkire, Mrs. G. M. Cunningham and family, L. Randall, and others.

The new company, upon taking charge in the early part of 1875, pushed canal construction vigorously, as well as all other departments of their work. Lands were rapidly disposed of at from \$25 to \$60 an acre, and the sanguine and energetic settlers, who this season located on what became known as Brockton Square (because many of them came from the Massachusetts city of that name), did not wait for the winter rains to fit their land for ploughing, but flooded and leveled it, and by midsummer had many trees and annual crops planted and growing.

The year 1876 saw a transformation in the valley's appearance, for it was in this year that Magnolia avenue was laid out and planted with the shade trees which have made it so attractive. The country between Indiana and California avenues was located upon and planted for miles, and cottages and mansions appeared where a year before there was a bare expanse of uncultivated plain. The laying out and building of such a grand avenue by Mr. Evans and his associates was a stroke of good business, for

nothing so much attracted the attention of the homeseeker as this well-advertised feature of Riverside. It is undoubtedly a fact that this work had its inception in the minds of H. J. Rudisill, a brother-in-law of Mr. Evans, a gentleman of culture and taste, who was at the time secretary of the company, and of Albert S. White, who was intimately associated with him at the time, and who purchased forty acres on the avenue, and planted along its front that first long row of the native palms, never before so used in the state, and which use has since been so extensively imitated in the younger towns throughout Southern California.

Not even in the prosperous years of our later history has there been a larger percentage of growth than in this, and the excellence of the work done was a factor of importance in attracting the wealthy and refined. They were an optimistic people, and if the years did not always bring the financial results of which they had dreamed, they lived most happy lives under the cloudless skies, and largely drew their inspiration and pleasure from "joy's anticipated hour."

In the succeeding winter there were found upon the orange trees first planted a half dozen or more of perfect seedling oranges. This was an event of immense importance to those who had waited for years for the maturing of their trees. It was a small beginning for a crop which now fills annually over 6,000 cars. The quality of these first specimens proved gratifyingly superior, even when sampled in comparison with the best grown elsewhere, and this first evidence of the fitness of both soil and climate gave great encouragement. The orange production of the entire state at that time did not amount to three hundred cars. It was estimated that there were then planted in Riverside some 400,000 grape vines, 75,000 orange trees, 20,000 lemons, 5,000 each of the walnut, almond, apple and pear. This estimate suggests by the varieties planted how uncertain the settlers still were as to what crop would prove the most successful. It was anticipated that there would be five hundred orange trees in bearing the coming winter. It was encouraging to find that the snow and the hail, which had covered the ground to the hilltops in the preceding January, had not done the harm that was feared at the time. If some of the winters were cooler than was anticipated, the summers were warm enough, and ice was a luxury, and cost three cents a pound. Hundreds of

tons were stored in the San Bernardino mountains and hauled down for use in the heated term.

Up to this year the Riverside hotel, located about where the library building now stands on Seventh street, had been the only public house in the place. Built in 1871 by Dr. William Craig and managed by him the first year, it was transferred first to the care of A. R. Smith, and in 1872 to T. J. Wood, and in 1873 Henry Fox became the landlord, resigning it, in 1877, into the hands of Dr. Craig, who kept it until destroyed by fire in 1888. But the needs of better hotel accommodations were evident, and the company erected a two-story brick hotel on Main street, extending the second story over the Burt Brothers' store, which it adjoined. The lower story was fitted for stores and the upper for the guests. R. F. Cunningham was the first landlord, and was succeeded by W. B. Wood. This building was sold, in 1888, to John Boyd, who called it the St. George hotel. It is still used as a rooming-house.

Sunnyside school district was organized out of the territory south of Jurupa avenue in 1875. A. J. Twogood, T. W. Cover and M. F. Bixler were the first trustees. They erected a school building at a cost of some \$700 on Central avenue. Rev. M. V. Wright was the first teacher. A few years later the increase in population made larger quarters necessary, and this building was sold to the Swedenborgian denomination, who used it as a church for many years. The name of the district was changed to Arlington and a larger school building built, under the supervision of Trustee A. S. White, on the corner of Palm avenue and Sierra street. In recent years this property was disposed of, and, under George N. Reynolds' trusteeship, fine new buildings were located for the school's use on a site near the line of the new Magnolia avenue.

Meanwhile, the growth of the original Riverside school had compelled, first, the building of a second house like the original building; and very soon both these were so overcrowded as to make necessary the construction of a four-room schoolhouse in their place on the Sixth street grounds, and this has since been enlarged to a modern eight-room building. One of the original buildings was moved to where the Southern Pacific station now stands on Market street, where for a time it was used as a church by the Universalist people, and the other was moved to the southeast corner of Eighth and Orange streets and used for years as a black-

smith shop, until wrecked to give place to the beautiful business block which now occupies that corner.

The conditions have indeed changed since '76, when the chronicles mention the fact that a herd of antelope were one day seen from town upon the foothills near, and that on another occasion a band of some fifty mounted Indians had one day gone trooping through the village. In those days there were no cemented irrigating canals, and often the irrigator found his water supply cut off because the gophers had undermined the main canal banks and let floods of water out upon the streets, instead of allowing it to flow for use in the orchard furrows provided.

It was in this year that the second church was erected—a little brick chapel built on Sixth street for the use of the Methodists. Some of the labor upon it, as well as the funds, were contributed by citizens who were not members of that denomination.

This being the Nation's centennial year, the citizens felt that patriotism demanded that they should have a Fourth of July celebration, and the desire resulted in quite a grand affair for those primitive times. Fifty carriages and wagons formed in procession to take the company to the cottonwood grove in the river bottom, where H. J. Rudisill acted as president of the day, Rev. C. Day Noble delivered the oration, E. G. Brown read the Declaration of Independence and Judge North, R. W. Daniels, and others, responded to toasts. In the evening there were fireworks and a dance in town.

The population of the village was now about 1,000, and that of the county (San Bernardino) about 16,000. Up to this time Riverside had had only a tri-weekly mail, but in response to a petition forwarded, the government gave the people a daily mail which was brought over from Colton each evening on the stage.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the San Bernardino people to get the Southern Pacific railroad to remove the line from Colton to the county seat, the expense to be met by taxation of the entire county, of which this section was then a part. A bill was introduced in the legislature to legalize such action. This attempt aroused the indignation of the Riverside people, and a large meeting was held and strong resolutions passed protesting against such a proposition, and the attempt failed.

The year 1877 opened dry and dusty. The winds were espe-

cially trying, and only about three inches of rain fell during the entire season. It is usually the case in such a winter that frost is heavy, but no other winter in the history of Riverside has been so free from injurious frosts. The dry, warm air seemed to have a strange effect upon all the deciduous trees, for peaches, apples and apricots failed to leaf out, only starting a stunted foliage in many cases by July, and setting little or no fruit. The summer was extremely hot and dry, the mercury going to 112° at times, and many mountain streams dried up. Many citizens sunk wells to provide themselves with better domestic water, finding it at a depth of from fifty-five to eighty feet, and generally containing traces of alkali. Most of the water previously used had been taken from the canals, and after being purified of its most objectionable qualities by cutting into it cactus leaves, for the purpose of clearing it, it was kept in ollas after the Indian method, the process furnishing a cool, if not healthful drink. Another source of water was Spring brook, from which a citizen regularly supplied customers, until the time came when piped artesian water was introduced. Up to this time there had been many cases of fever prevalent, especially during the hot season, but since the introduction of pure artesian water these epidemics have ceased.

The local merchants still found it difficult to compete against the larger stocks carried by the San Bernardino establishments, but trade was gradually improving as the population increased. Magnolia avenue was already a fine drive, and as far down as the Crawford's corner was practically all improved. The magnolias on the street corners were small, but the pepper and eucalyptus trees were growing fast, and the palms and grevilleas were ornamental even then.

The year 1878 opened with plenty of rain, and the hillsides were green and flower-decked, the great masses of the California poppy being especially beautiful. Orchards first planted were now coming into bearing, and the prices for oranges were as high as three or four cents apiece. George North, whose ten acres was planted to a variety of fruit, contracted to sell his crop for three years for \$2,000, and everybody looked forward hopefully in consequence.

It was during this season that the Odd Fellows' building was erected. It was originally a two-story brick building, and only

about one-half its present length. The lower floor was used as a public hall, and furnished a place for public fairs and gatherings until other and larger buildings were built exclusively for such use.

Among the arrivals this season were many who became conspicuous later. The Chaffey Brothers, Dr. Joseph Jarvis, and others, from Canada, settled west of Arlington, between Magnolia and California avenues. The Chaffeys, after apprenticeship at orcharding in Riverside for several years, became convinced of the possibilities everywhere offered where a water supply could be developed, organized the successful fruit-growing colony of Etiwanda, and the magnificent settlement, which has developed into the cities now known as Ontario and Uplands. Dr. Jarvis and brother, John T. Jarvis, have remained prominent citizens of Riverside.

Two wealthy New York families located soon after on "the avenue," J. H. Benedict building the first expensive residence in the city, the one now owned by Mrs. Gillilan, and Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood the fine ranch house known as Casa Blanca. It was the husband of Mrs. Lockwood who fitted out the Hall polar expedition.

The government surveyors this year finished the survey of the government lands around Riverside, and titles were at last obtained by those who had so long waited. Those who had occupied railroad lands were compelled to pay the Southern Pacific company for the increased value their own improvements had created. Mr. Roe made a list of the business and professional men in Riverside this year, who numbered thirty-five in all, including in this class nurserymen and tree-budders. Of these there are now but three still living in Riverside, these being L. C. Waite, John A. Simms and W. W. Carr.

It was during this season that an end was put to the long delay in providing a bridge across the Santa Ana river. The San Bernardino officials seemed to think that since there never had been a bridge across that uncertain stream there was no need for it, even though the population had grown so rapidly, and had repeatedly refused to provide one. There were very heavy rains in April, and the water ran deep and swiftly. One day a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tibbetts and Mrs. Tibbetts' little granddaughter, Daisy Summons, were returning from Colton, when, in

attempting to ford the river, the heavy farm wagon in which they were riding began to sink in the quicksand, and, overturning, covered the child under the wagon body. When the Mexican horsemen, who came to the rescue, succeeded in righting the vehicle the girl was dead. This sad accident furnished an argument which even conservative San Bernardino supervisors could not withstand, and before another winter the first bridge across the Santa Ana was constructed.

It is interesting to note that at this time there existed down the river a school district with over thirty children, where now there is none, and that its teacher, then gaining his first experience as a pedagogue, was Edward Hyatt, now filling his second four-year term as superintendent of public instruction for the state of California. In many of the intervening years he had successful charge of the San Jacinto schools in this county.

Dovenook School was the name of a private academy established this season near the corner of Central and Streeter avenues by Rev. and Mrs. C. Day Noble, where for a few years the higher branches, as well as the lower grades, were taught.

An effort was made in November, 1875, to establish a weekly newspaper in Riverside. It was called the Riverside News, and the proprietors were two young men from San Bernardino—Robert Davis and Jesse Buck. It was printed weekly until the following July, when it died for want of support. Another abortive newspaper effort was made in the fall, but Mr. Satterfield, the owner, unable to meet his bills, attempted to commit suicide, and when he left town the printing material came into the hands of Henry Rudisill, son of the company's manager. A. S. White and J. H. Roe were contributors to this paper, which was printed in a little adobe, standing on the site of the First National Bank building.

On the 28th of June, 1878, there was issued the first number of the Riverside Press. Its first editor and owner was James H. Roe, and it has continued its existence as a weekly and daily, under different owners, ever since, and steadily maintained a character which has given it an influence for good in public affairs. Telling of the starting of this first successful newspaper enterprise, Mr. Roe says: "President Evans, who desired a newspaper established here, offered to subscribe one-third of any amount raised to start the undertaking. Without this help a successful beginning could

not have been made. To illustrate the interest generally felt in the undertaking I will mention that John Wilbur, Sr., moved the press and material from San Bernardino and would accept no payment for his service but a thank you. Robert Honbeck was the printer in charge, but Dr. John Hall and E. W. Holmes, two veteran printers, laid the cases and set type on the first number. We worked the paper off on an old Washington hand press, I inking the forms with a roller. The building occupied was a 12x16 board shanty, standing back from Main street about where Rouse's store now stands."

In the fall of 1878 six thousand boxes of fine raisins were sold at \$1.75 a box, and the results of grape growing were so satisfactory as to lead to more extensive planting of the raisin grape. This season H. M. Beers netted \$350 an acre from his raisins, and Capt. B. B. Handy reported his net profits at \$280 an acre, and many other citizens were nearly as successful.

There was organized about this time a choral society, of which the officers were: E. W. Holmes, president; James H. Roe, vice-president; C. W. Packard, secretary; B. W. Handy, treasurer; George Leach, librarian; and Prof. J. F. Deitze, musical director. An orchestra was also formed as an auxiliary, composed of Dr. C. W. Packard, George Leach, John Bonham, Edward North, D. S. Strong, W. E. Keith, J. H. Roe and E. W. Holmes. In the fall, under the musical direction of Professor Deitze, a former member of the Germania Orchestra of Boston and of prominent German bands, these organizations gave concerts of a high character, the most prominent features of which were Mr. Deitze's violin solos, with Miss Eastman as accompanist, and several fine choral numbers with orchestral accompaniment arranged by Mr. Leach. These organizations assisted in many a public entertainment during several years, and went out of existence with the loss of Messrs. Deitze and Leach.

The older citizens will remember when the back portion of the block, where the Reynolds department store now stands, was largely occupied by the Chinese, mostly used as grape pickers in those days, and how rough and filthy a quarter this shanty section was in consequence. This nuisance was only abated after considerable effort, and a Chinatown created in the Arroyo, where their habits would be less offensive. Owing to the substitution of the orange

and lemon for the apricot and grape as a principal crop, and the use of a different class of laborers to handle it, the Chinese are no longer largely employed in Riverside, notwithstanding that they are preferred by many to those who have been substituted.

The Citrus Fair had its origin in Riverside, where it was a popular and attractive feature long before its value was fully appreciated elsewhere. Originally instituted for the purpose of comparing and studying varieties and methods of cultivation, packing and marketing, it had such attractions, from an esthetic standpoint, as to make these annual exhibits of fruit and flowers popular with all classes, and the interest in them drew a large attendance from all portions of the state. The first of these fairs was held in the Odd Fellows' building, in February, 1879, the fruit exhibit being placed in the hall on the ground floor and the lodge-room above was used as a convention hall. The committee in charge consisted of S. C. Evans, G. D. Carlton, Albert S. White, H. J. Rudisill, L. C. Waite, P. S. Russell, E. J. Davis, D. C. Two-good, Thomas W. Cover, James Bettner and E. W. Holmes. Many men prominent in public affairs, as well as those personally interested in the horticultural development of the state, were in attendance and participated in the discussions. Among these were General Stoneman (afterwards governor), Hon. J. De Barth Shorb, Gen. J. H. Shields, General Vallejo, Hon. Elwood Cooper, Dr. Conger of Pasadena, Hon. J. F. Crank, L. M. Holt, Mr. Chapman, and others. The participation of so many distinguished citizens from distant portions of the state indicated appreciation of the work Riverside was doing even in these early days. The exhibit was a most beautiful and novel one. It included fruit from every southern county, and the affair proved so attractive and valuable that it insured the holding of these annual fairs through a long series of years, and the ultimate building of a large pavilion in Riverside better adapted for such exhibitions.

Riverside was now becoming prosperous and attracting a larger proportion of the well-to-do, and it was laughingly said of her by envious neighbors that it was "a place where everybody had a piano and a top-buggy," which comment certainly could not have been suggested by the conditions existing a half dozen years previous. That there were some grounds for anticipating prosperity is shown by the results chronicled regarding the returns

obtained this season from some of the first seedling trees planted. One orange tree, planted by Dr. Shugart in a sheltered position near the house on Ninth street, now owned by Mrs. Maynard, had, when nine years old, produced sixty oranges, the following year five hundred, and in 1879 it produced two thousand seedling oranges, which sold for \$37 a thousand. This tree, therefore, brought the owner \$74 from a single crop. Is it any wonder that the orchardist who thus saw common seedling oranges sell at \$10 net per box, and remembered that he had a hundred trees on each acre, got a little over-sanguine over the prospects, and for a time forgot the possibility of an over-supplied market? Raisin grapes were also paying splendidly. Shugart & Waite picked twelve tons of muscat grapes from an acre and a quarter vineyard, and A. P. Combs and R. H. Henderson netted a profit of over \$350 an acre from their raisins, the twenty-pound boxes bringing \$2 each. To insure the maintaining of a high-grade pack of raisins a Fruit Growers' Association was organized with G. W. Garcelon as president, and H. A. Westbrook was appointed inspector to see that all packers complied with the rules adopted. The production of raisins increased until the output exceeded 200,000 boxes annually, but when the industry developed in the Fresno section, over-production brought down prices, so that Riverside vineyards were nearly all transformed either into orange orchards or alfalfa fields. Apricots were paying handsomely at this time, but the extravagant expectations regarding the profits of citrus fruit-growing unfortunately led to the neglect of this fruit.

On January 1, 1880, L. M. Holt of Los Angeles, who had had considerable successful experience as the publisher of a horticultural magazine, purchased the "Riverside Press" from Mr. Roe, enlarged the paper, and changed its name to the "Press and Horticulturist." Mr. Holt was a boomer by temperament and training. He believed in the future of horticulture in Southern California, and gave effective and energetic work in advertising it, and the growing town in which for several years he made his home. He did not "hide his light under a bushel," but Riverside shared in the illumination, and gained recognition abroad largely through his efforts. This paper later became a semi-weekly, and finally a daily, and in 1888 was purchased by Messrs. E. W. Holmes, James H. Roe and Reverdy J. Pierson. Messrs. Roe & Pierson had pur-

chased a weekly paper known as the Valley Echo, of which J. A. Studebaker was the first owner, and this, with several other papers that had vainly tried to exist in the limited field, were merged in the Daily Press, with Mr. Holmes as managing editor.

Among those who became residents of Riverside during this year, and have had a large part in the affairs of the valley, was Hon. B. F. White of Weymouth, Mass. He was a man of ability and public spirit, and served later as a school trustee and member of the city board. He was killed in a runaway accident while engaged in public business. The senior John Allen came this season from Presque Isle, Me., to visit his son, B. F. Allen, and later another son, John A. Allen, joined his relatives here and purchased a thirty-acre orange grove on Colton avenue, all becoming permanent residents. P. S. Dinsmore and family located here in June and Edward Treat and family later in the year. In July, O. T. Dyer, an Illinois banker, arrived and began the construction of a small bank building on the corner of Main and Ninth streets. This first Riverside bank was opened for business on the 6th of December. The firm was composed of William H. Dyer of Troy, N. Y., Otis T. Dyer of Wyoming, Ill., and Miss E. C. Dyer was cashier. About the same time there arrived many people from Galesburg, Ill., among whom were Orson Johnson and wife, parents of A. P. and O. T. Johnson; John Aberdeen and family, Rev. Charles Button and wife. Martin Hoover and wife (from Leavenworth, Kan.), Dr. C. W. Craven, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Craven, and S. H. Ferris and family, and others. C. W. Filkins, who later succeeded Dr. Greves as postmaster, located in November, and opened a store on Main street. George B. Thayer and wife, from Weymouth, Mass., arrived the same month, and in December, D. M. Bradford and family, from Cornell, Iowa, and Miss E. C. Dyer became residents. James Chalmers and family also came this season, and built a home on the block where the courthouse now stands.

On the 22nd of April a reception and banquet was given Hon. H. M. Streeter, who had been chosen the fall before to represent the county in the lower branch of the state legislature. It was given to testify the citizens' appreciation of his services as assemblyman, especially with reference to his success in securing the adoption of a law by which a town council or board of county supervisors were empowered to fix water rates each year, instead of

allowing corporations to fix such rates arbitrarily, as they had previously been free to do.

A floral fair, successful artistically as well as financially, was held by the ladies, May 22, under the management of Mrs. James Bettner and others, and a handsome sum realized for the benefit of the library association, that institution not having become the property of the city.

Evergreen Cemetery Association was incorporated this season, with E. Conway, L. M. Holt, Capt. B. B. Handy, L. C. Waite and J. B. Camp as directors.

During the summer the California Southern railroad was incorporated, and a survey made by Fred T. Perris, from San Bernardino to San Diego, through the Box Springs and Temecula canyons

All these matters we are recording indicate a rapid growth of the valley, but nothing shows this more clearly than the result of the presidential election, when the Democratic majority of the county seat was for the first time overcome by the majority which Riverside gave some of the Republican candidates.

In November the supreme court handed down a decision in the long-fought water litigation between W. O. Price vs. the Riverside Land and Irrigation company. The result was a curious one, showing the absurdity of the law's delay. Mr. Price, who represented the land owners, discouraged over the failure to get a decision, had sold his place on the corner of Arlington and Riverside avenues, to A. P. Johnson and returned east. Mr. Johnson had settled the contested point by purchasing water stock of the company, as had most of the other parties who had undertaken the contest so many years before.

The year 1881 brought an increasing number of those who were to be conspicuous in Riverside affairs. Among these were Matthew Gage, from Kingston, Canada; H. B. Everest, from Denver; Rev. Dr. George H. Deere, from Minnesota; T. H. B. Chamblin, George Frost, Charles G. Hurd, Orin and W. H. Backus, A. M. Denig, Bradford Morse, George M. Skinner, George H. Fullerton, W. A. and C. P. Hayt, W. P. Lett, C. A. Crosby, Dr. Clark Whittier, W. H. Fessenden, Peter Klinefelter, George M. Morse, J. W. Bryant, Thomas and Kenneth Hendry, J. K. Woodward, J. H. Fountain, A. L. Whitney, B. F. Locke, Harry Kearne J. E. Hill, H. D. Noland and H. Saunders.

Notwithstanding the fact that her orchards and vineyards have offered, when properly worked, reasonable assurance of wealth, the people of the valley have shared with other sections of the state an occasional mining epidemic, and these have usually resulted in financial loss to those who have yielded to temptation in this direction and invested their hard-earned capital in mining ventures. In the early '80s the finding of gold indications near where now stands the Victoria club house, on the banks of the big arroyo, and elsewhere in the neighborhood, led to search being made everywhere for the precious metal. Claims were staked out, and it was asserted that nobody dug a well who did not "pan out" the gravel found at the water level. But, while gold was found in many places about the valley, it was generally in too small a quantity to warrant looking for. On the further side of the Temescal range silver was found and a mining town laid out. Tin for a time was mined by an English company, in the hills between Riverside and Corona. Abram Hoag successfully worked the Gavilan gold mine, and it was claimed took out \$500 a week for a while. The Mexicans had found considerable gold in the hills between Perris and Elsinore, making wages with their crude methods, and here clearly defined veins have been quite extensively worked by Americans in recent years—the Good Hope, the Santa Rosa and other claims giving promise of rich returns. Of these the Good Hope has thus far alone justified the expense incurred in developing it.

It was during this season that the Arlington Presbyterian church edifice was completed. Its original cost was upwards of \$3,500. It was dedicated on Sunday, April 24, 1881. The pastor was Rev. A. G. Lane, and he was assisted by Rev. J. W. Ellis of Los Angeles, who preached the dedicatory sermon, and by Rev. Charles Button of the local Baptist church, and Rev. W. H. Cross, Congregationalist. The music was furnished by C. W. Packard, organist; Mrs. S. B. Bliss, soprano; Mrs. J. H. Benedict, contralto; J. H. Roe, tenor, and O. T. Dyer, bass.

In the winter of 1881 the first Universalist sermon was preached in Riverside by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, a distinguished clergyman of that denomination. On the 20th of July following, Rev. George H. Deere and wife came from Minnesota to make this city their permanent home. Mr. Deere was not only a man of scholarship and ability, but was one who, by reason of his sincere and

kindly nature, won the respect and regard of all. Besides his faithful work as a pastor he gave a splendid service during many years as chairman of the school and library boards of the city. At the close of the first service, held on the Sabbath following his arrival, a meeting was held, over which William Finch presided, at which a committee was chosen, consisting of Dr. Deere, Dr. Shugart, L. M. Holt, P. S. Russell, Ira C. Haight, A. B. Derby and George M. Skinner, through whose efforts a church organization was effected. One of the original school buildings, for which a larger one was to be substituted, was purchased and moved to the spot now occupied by the Southern Pacific passenger station on Market street, where services were held until the growth of the society enabled it to build the beautiful stone church which this society now occupies on Lemon street.

There appears, in the minutes of Mr. Roe regarding this season, an item concerning an orchard product and the method of its shipment, which will have interest to those familiar with present Riverside products and prices. He reports that Dr. Jarvis and his brother John T., ran a steam fruit dryer near Arlington, where were then extensive apricot orchards, and that they cured, packed and shipped the most valuable load of apricots ever sent out of Riverside. There were over 4,800 pounds of first quality, which sold at 27 cents per pound, and 600 pounds at 22 cents. W. C. Johnson hauled them to Newport in a six-horse team, from which point they were shipped by water to San Francisco.

It was the proud boast of the Riverside orchardist in the pioneer days, as it is today in the newly-planted sections of California, that we had no insect pests to endanger the health and productiveness of our trees. The red scale (*aspidiotus aurantii*) was, before any means had been discovered of effectively fighting this pest, ruining the San Gabriel groves, and when Dr. Whittier was found to have imported a lot of nursery trees from the infected section, in entire ignorance of the danger incurred, a mass meeting was called to prevent their planting. There being no law then in existence preventing the spread of dangerous pests, the citizens raised the necessary fund and purchased and burned the entire shipment. A few years later a few specimens were found where the pest had evidently been introduced by visitors who had brought San Gabriel oranges along with their lunches, and had thrown the rind about

as they partook of them. In spite of the fact that such appropriation of public funds was not specifically permitted in the law under which the city was then organized, the city trustees paid the owners in certain blocks the sum of \$1,800 to cut off the entire tops of their trees and give the stumps a thorough coat of whitewash. This served for a while, but ultimately infections appeared which made necessary the securing of legislation to enable the valley to organize protective action, but in spite of all the effort and expense incurred it has not been possible to eradicate, but only measurably control the spread of such orchard pests. Such control, however, has prevented the ruin of our orchards.

The published statements regarding affairs in Riverside, at the close of 1881, furnish a few items of interest. During the year land had been sold to the extent of \$392,404, and over \$140,000 worth of new buildings had been erected. Miss M. C. Call and Lillian Putnam and Miss M. H. Harris were the only teachers in the city district schools. Congratulations were in order over the fact that money could now be borrowed on good security at from 10 to 12, instead of 18 per cent, as had often heretofore been demanded. Matthew Gage, whose grand work in developing the great system which bears his name, and has made possible the growth of an orange acreage larger than the original settlement, had but just arrived with his family, and was following his trade of jeweler in a portion of Roe's drug store.

The fame of Riverside's beauty and success as a fruit-growing town was becoming national, and was already prompting the undertaking of similar ventures in other favored sections. Most conspicuous among the successful imitators of Riverside was that undertaken by Judson & Brown, where what is now Redlands. The name of this new colony was suggested by the fact that it was in the red soil of Riverside that the finest oranges were grown—a quality of soil conspicuously found in Redlands. In the advertisements first printed by a local promoter this new tract to be put upon the market was advertised as “an extension of East Riverside,” in order to use the prestige of the older colony. Corona also utilized us in calling herself South Riverside, until the time came when she had demonstrated the possession of advantages of her own to excuse her preferring an independent and more euphonious name. Even East Riverside finally dropped that name to call

herself Highgrove, because high groves are supposed to be less injured by frost—though the powers which control temperatures do not seem to be greatly influenced by the names which mortals attach to a section.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DAWNING OF A NEW ERA

(CONTINUED)

By E. W. Holmes

The town had now outgrown the little hall in the Odd Fellows' building. To supply the need for larger accommodations for entertainments and public meetings a little cheap "opera house" was built on the south side of Eighth street, between Orange and Lemon. It was covered both on the roof and sides with corrugated iron, and, though it had a stage with curtain and wings, could only serve as a makeshift. It was here that the first comic opera was performed and where traveling shows appeared. But something better was greatly needed, and Albert S. White, with characteristic public spirit, undertook to incorporate a Citrus Fair Association, the main purpose of which was to build a pavilion with a large auditorium and committee rooms, required for fair purposes. His plan involved the raising of \$5,000, and by fall the entire amount had been subscribed, in \$25 shares. The building was completed the following season and served admirably for the purposes designed until destroyed by fire in 1886. The sum raised from the sale of stock was only sufficient to complete the building itself, and the stage, curtain and scenery required to equip it for general public use were not secured until a year or two later, when the writer organized an amateur dramatic club, which gave a "benefit for pavilion improvement," which provided the needed funds. The plays staged for this benefit were a dramatization of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend" and the popular old farce, "Box and Cox." All of those who took part, twenty-eight years ago, are living, and all but one are still residents of Riverside.

The members of the club were: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Backus,

E. W. Holmes, Charles F. Packard, Frank Patton, Miss Kate Overton, Mrs. W. P. Russell, Miss Jessie Gill (now Mrs. Frank Patton) and George Rotner. In this connection the fact is recalled that one of the first companies of professional players to make use of our pavilion stage was one managed by Kendall Holt and wife, who found Riverside so attractive that they gave up theatrical life and became permanent residents. He was, until his death a few years since, a city editor on one of our dailies, and his widow is still teaching elocution to our youth and giving her services as a reader when needed for benevolent objects.

The increased values of orchard property ten years from the first planting is shown by the sale, in 1881, of fifteen acres belonging to Capt. B. B. Handy, located at the top of the hill on Brockton avenue, for \$15,000. C. A. Tinker was the purchaser. Several years later an adjacent seedling grove is said to have sold for \$3,000 an acre, a price never exceeded in these later years. But all this section now has a greater value for residence use than for orange growing.

In January, 1882, Riverside had an unusual experience—her first and only real snow storm. The 11th had been a beautiful day, but the mercury dropped to 26 degrees during the night following. Toward morning it became overcast and the temperature moderated. Finally, at daybreak, the snow began falling, and increasing, fell steadily all day and into the night, and when morning came there was a layer of the white covering fully eight inches in depth. For a while during the storm the orchardists had vainly tried to shake off the snow from the trees, heavy already with fruit, but finally gave up the work as hopeless, and many trees split down with the burden. Strangely enough the presence of the body of damp snow held the temperature steadily at 32 degrees and little fruit was injured. Impromptu sleighs were rigged up, and a few took advantage of the rare conditions to enjoy a sleigh ride. The snow, when melted, showed an equivalent of 1.40 inches rainfall.

The spring of 1882 saw the first steps made in an undertaking which had tremendous influence in shaping the valley's growth, since it doubled the irrigable acreage of the valley, induced large investments of foreign capital, and added immensely to the population of the city. Matthew Gage this season filed on section 30, located on the extension of East Eighth street. It was taken under

the desert land act, which enabled a person to take up 640 acres of dry land, with three years in which to redeem it, by bringing irrigating water upon it. It was the possession of this land which furnished the motive for Mr. Gage's persistent search for water, and prompted his successful effort to secure the large capital necessary to build the Gage canal across the rough intervening country to a point where it was possible to spread it over the many thousands of acres, where are now our finest orange and lemon groves.

Although this great work was initiated at this time, the three years allowed the claimant in which to secure the title to his land had nearly expired before the water reached it. But we may as well give at this point a brief story of this great undertaking. With no capital excepting faith and an undaunted courage, Mr. Gage persistently pressed forward until the work was accomplished, and his name will be forever linked with a development ranked among the most important in the history of Southern California. In his search for a water supply, Mr. Gage found a tract of several hundred acres in the Santa Ana river bottom, several miles above Colton, owned by J. A. Carit. This land had a right to all the water flowing in the river, after previous claims had been supplied, and he was convinced that by sinking wells of moderate depth in the lands adjacent to the stream, he should find artesian water in abundance. He bonded this property for \$75,000, for a limited time, not having the capital necessary to enable him to purchase it, and then went quietly at work obtaining rights of way for a canal from this land to the plain above Riverside, upon which his claim was located. His ambition had now risen far beyond the original scheme of supplying water for his own land. He now proposed to water the whole territory between Riverside and the foothills. The Iowa Land and Development Company, of which Governor Merrill was the president and S. H. Herrick and A. J. Twogood the local representatives, had purchased some 2,000 acres of land where Highgrove now stands, which amount was later increased to some 3,500 acres. As the owners of this tract would be Mr. Gage's largest customers he went to Iowa to confer with Governor Merrill. The Iowa company had received overtures from Carit in regard to selling them his water-bearing lands, but Mr. Gage had secured the only available right of way, and for this and other reasons they closed a contract with him, agreeing to

take 335 inches—an amount afterwards increased. Armed with this contract, Mr. Gage returned, closed his bargain with Carit, and commenced the work of canal building. Nearly all the owners of land under the flow of the proposed canal took water stock, and with this substantial collateral he obtained all the ready money required. He guaranteed to purchasers a water right of an inch to five acres for \$100 per acre, when his canal should be completed. The original Gage Canal terminated at section 30, the system serving the land owners under this canal in the Highgrove section having purchased a right from Mr. Gage to about 725 inches of water.

The Riverside Trust Company, Mr. Gage's successor, afterwards extended the system across the big arroyo, and now supplies an immense area of the best mesa and hillside lands in the state, whose product in quantity and quality is unsurpassed. Considerably over a million dollars have been expended upon this water system, which in canal mileage and value is not inferior to that of the original Riverside Water Company plant.

An irrigation district was later organized to furnish water for land above those just described, but purchasers of land found that the district, like many others organized at that time under the state law, had everything required excepting water. Among these land owners was Ethan A. Chase, and it was through his efforts mainly that the Riverside Highland Water Company was organized and made one of the best water systems in the valley. About a million dollars were required to purchase water-bearing lands at distant points in Lytle creek and in the Santa Ana river bottom, and to establish the pumping plants and pipe lines required. The company is now pumping nearly a thousand inches of water to a point in the hills 500 feet above the bottom, from where it flows in pipes to the various orchards.

The oldest and best of the water rights along the river furnish a supply for the West Riverside section. And these are supplemented by an immense quantity pumped from wells where no one dreamed in the early days that water could be obtained. Modern pumping machinery and the building of great electric power lines through what was literally desert lands only a few years ago are transforming the sandy wastes tributary to Riverside and Corona into broad green fields of profit-paying alfalfa, as well as into other

lines of development inviting settlement, and this diversifying of the resources of the county bids fair to maintain a prosperity which once depended upon practically a single branch of horticulture.

The record of the sales of land in 1882 is a wonderful one for so young a town, footing up \$522,338, and the changes which a dozen years had brought is indicated by the fact that it was in this season that the venerable and popular postmaster, Dr. Greves, who first took charge of the office at a salary of \$5 a year, was supplanted by C. W. Filkins, who was given a salary of \$1,700.

It was in this year that the first effective steps were taken in providing the city with a public park: the four blocks which Mr. Evans had given in exchange for the original plaza had become little better than a tule-grown frog pond—a public nuisance. Dr. Clark Whittier proposed to build a brick sanitarium, and desired to locate it upon the corner of the park at the junction of Eighth and Market streets. He offered to fill the pond and park, the central portion, if he should be given the north and south portions fronting on Eighth and Tenth streets. The consent of every property owner in town had to be obtained to legalize the trade. The building erected is now a part of the Holyrood hotel. The bargain was a fine one for the doctor, and hastened the building up of that section, but it has always been a source of regret that the action taken had forever restricted the area of our only centrally located park. A little later the citizens raised \$2,000 to use in building a bandstand and beautifying the grounds, and in recognition of his interest in securing the improvement of the park it was finally named the Albert S. White park. In recent years, George N. Reynolds built the pretty fountain which occupies a central location.

On the 1st of August, 1882, the California Southern railroad was completed from San Diego, through Temecula canyon, to Point of Rocks, near where the Southern Pacific road now crosses it. Owing to the San Bernardino interests of Chief Engineer Perris, all efforts to locate the line by an easier grade directly through Riverside failed. The Riverside station was therefore located three miles from town. H. E. Allatt was the first station agent.

Three years later the Santa Fe road completed the building of its line through the Cajon Pass and made connection with the Riverside-San Diego road, by which means the valley was brought into direct connection by rail with Chicago and the east. In Septem-

ber, 1885, the Santa Fe company asked for a right of way for a line from East Riverside to Los Angeles, through the valley, and the people of Riverside, led to suppose this was to be the main overland line of that system, generously raised the money necessary to give the company a right of way and depot grounds. On the 22nd of March, 1886, this line was opened to travel, amid general rejoicing, for it gave the city direct rail connection with Los Angeles and all points in the east, and led to a reduction of \$60 a car on the rate for oranges.

This was but the commencement of a great amount of railroad building, which has given the city the benefit of three great trans-continental lines, and a local trolley system inferior to none in the state. A steam motor system was built, mostly by local capital, in 1888, connecting Riverside and San Bernardino. It did not prove a profitable investment to the stockholders, who lost practically all they put into it, and was finally purchased by the Southern Pacific company, by which that road obtained its present valuable depot grounds on Market street, in the very heart of the city. But the result gave the valley connection with a second great railroad system.

The 6,000 carloads of oranges annually shipped from Riverside made it profitable for the Salt Lake line, when planning its overland route, in 1893, to locate the road directly through Riverside, building a magnificent cement bridge across the Santa Ana to reach the city, and giving the citizens the best service yet secured. Thus, in spite of what in the early days seemed an unfortunate situation, the valley has secured such railroad facilities as are enjoyed by few. And recent developments indicate that before this volume shall be on the library shelves, still further advantages in this direction will have been secured.

The growth of the place during these years had tempted the investment of capital in other lines than those above referred to. Tracts adjacent to the city were subdivided, and to make these accessible several street car lines were projected, most of which were so premature as to involve loss to the promoters. An improvement company was organized by local capitalists, which secured the site for a grand hotel to be erected on a spur of Rubidoux mountain, overlooking the entire valley. Some \$80,000 was expended upon this undertaking, the rocky summit being blasted out

for a foundation and the first story framed and boarded, when the financial storm which brought ruin to so many swept over the country and swamped the undertaking. The building was torn down, and the city reservoir now occupies the spot where sanguine citizens had hoped to see a million-dollar hotel located.

An auxiliary undertaking connected with the above scheme was the securing of an artesian domestic water system, which was soon sold to the Riverside Water company for a nominal price, and has proved of incalculable value to the city from a health point of view. A. S. White, Dr. Joseph and J. T. Jarvis, O. T. Dyer, J. G. North and E. Rosenthal were the prominent members of these improvement companies, and were heavy losers through their connection with them.

These subdivision and hotel schemes tempted to other ventures called for as a result of their undertaking. The first street car line was built by W. A. Hayt, A. S. White, and others, to connect their east side lots with the business center, and the proposed hotel with the railroad station. It started from Fourth street and ran over Park avenue to Eighth, down Eighth to Main, along Main to Tenth, and down that street to a point near the proposed Rubidoux hotel. J. A. Studebaker and his brother William secured a franchise for a car line to run up Eighth street, from Main to Grand View and Sedgwick streets. Thomas Bakewell was the first to undertake to build a car line down the valley, his road running down Main and Prospect streets and up a steep grade out of the arroyo, in front of where the Polytechnic High school now stands, by North street, Bandini and Brockton to Magnolia. Mules were the motive power for these lines, supplemented by human help in emergencies. A story is told that illustrates the accommodating spirit of the management at that time. It is alleged that a man who was in danger of missing a train prevailed upon the driver of the hourly car, as it jangled southerly on Main street without a passenger, to unhitch his mules, attach them to the other end of the car, and take him to the Santa Fe station. The historian doesn't vouch for the truth of the story, but he is tempted to accept it when he recalls having seen a Southern Pacific conductor stop and back up his train, after he had started from the Los Angeles station on his four-hour trip to the terminus at Colton, to accommodate a belated passenger whom he saw coming down Commer-

cial street. But that train was advertised as an "accommodation train," while the passengers on the early Riverside cars had often patiently to accommodate themselves to the idiosyncrasies of often overworked and balky mules, or mulish drivers.

But all these various and unprofitable car lines were finally consolidated, when F. A. Miller and S. C. Evans took them in hand, and, eliminating the worthless, undertook to combine the remainder into a complete electric system. But for a long time the income did not meet the expenses of operation, and when the debt had grown to a dangerous sum, the system was practically given to H. E. Huntington, who gradually improved the service until he sold it to the Southern Pacific, who have made it a part of the great Pacific Electric system of Los Angeles, with which it will be shortly connected by way of Corona and the Santa Ana canyon. It is already one of the best local systems in the state, serving not only the business section of the city, but bringing into close relations Arlington, Highgrove, Victoria avenue, Fairmount Park and Bloomington, with a certainty of early extension to Colton, San Bernardino, Redlands and Rialto. The Bloomington and Rialto section is an independent line, owned by the stockholders of the Riverside Portland Cement company, whose works are at Crestmore, but is operated in connection with the Pacific Electric line. Few larger cities of the state have a more satisfactory service.

The first fruit cannery was built and put in operation in 1882, employing, according to Mr. Roe, some 200 hands. It is certain that there was much more deciduous fruit grown here then than there is at present, since shortly after commencing operations it handled over thirty tons of fresh fruit daily. The average pack for a time amounted to about 8,000 cans a day. The growing of peaches, apricots, etc., being largely given up for orange growing, and the consequent absence of a sufficient quantity to warrant the cannery's operations, it was subsequently moved where such fruit was more abundantly grown or was within easier reach by rail. Recent conditions have shown that it was a serious mistake to plant oranges where deciduous fruit would yield more certain, if not larger, returns.

Riverside citizens were conspicuous among the political candidates in the fall campaign. H. M. Streeter had served so acceptably as assemblyman that the Republicans selected him as their

candidate for the state senate, but his Democratic opponent, Mr. Wolfskill of San Diego, defeated him at the November election. James Bettner was made the Democratic candidate for the assembly, but the Republicans succeeded in electing his opponent, Truman Reeves of San Bernardino. A. P. Johnson was chosen county supervisor over his Democratic neighbor, P. S. Russell. M. V. Wright was complimented by being named as the Prohibition candidate for congress, and Dr. John Hall as their candidate for the assembly.

The population of the valley in January, 1883, had reached fully 3,000, and the need of a local government was generally felt. The strongest influence impelling action regarding incorporation as a city was the desire to make use of the power recently given municipal authorities to fix water rates, and another object which appealed to many was the desire to regulate the liquor traffic, regarding which the San Bernardino county officials were too conservative. Besides these reasons there was the desire to make better streets and other improvements which could not be so successfully carried forward by private effort. Because it was necessary to control the water question the entire valley was included in the corporate limits, and this caused bitter opposition on the part of many citizens in the lower part of the valley. The first meeting to discuss the advisability of securing a city government was held on the 12th of May. B. D. Burt presided and L. M. Holt acted as secretary. Messrs. William Finch, B. F. White, A. P. Johnson, J. E. Cutter, James Bettner, E. Caldwell, H. B. Everest, H. M. Beers and others were participants in the discussion, which resulted in the selection of a committee to secure the necessary petition. The county supervisors ordered the election held on the 25th of September, and the result was favorable by a vote of 228 to 147. At this election Hon. B. F. White, Capt. B. B. Handy, H. B. Haynes, A. J. Twogood and A. B. Derby were elected trustees; B. D. Burt, treasurer; and T. H. B. Chamberlin, city clerk. W. W. Noland was appointed city marshal; E. Conway, city recorder; G. O. Newman, engineer. On the 27th of October the certificate of the secretary of state was received, and Riverside was a "city of the sixth class." The trustees held their first meeting in the building on Eighth street, next to the Evans block.

No sooner had the organization of the city been effected than

Mr. Evans, president of the water company, instituted a suit against it, to determine the right to fix irrigating water rates. All of the 400 water users were made defendants. The company demanded 15 cents an inch, instead of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents previously charged, alleging that that rate was required to cover running expenses and a fund to maintain the system. Mr. Evans refused to make necessary repairs; the orchardists were sometimes compelled to wait two months or more for water, to the detriment of their property; the system was endangered and prospective settlers were driven away in consequence. The citizens were disposed to buy the company's property, but thought the price of \$226,000 too high, and the suit dragged in the courts.

The second matter which came up for consideration at this first meeting was presented by Mrs. N. P. J. Button, who appeared in behalf of the women of the city, to request that the liquor saloons be compelled to pay a license fee of \$100 a month. It is a matter of interest to note in this connection that there were other radical temperance people here in those days, for at a meeting in the following year, F. A. Miller and L. M. Holt appeared as spokesmen for citizens who asked that saloons be compelled to pay a license which would amount to some \$6,000 a year.

For three years the rainfall had been extremely light, that of the last being less than three inches for the entire twelve months. But '84 was "the year of the flood," twenty-four inches falling. Frequent heavy rains during the winter destroyed the county and railroad bridges, shutting off all communication for weeks with the outside world. The irrigating canals and bridges were everywhere badly damaged, and the then unpaved streets a sea of mud. The orange crop was exceptionally fine in quality, but it either rotted upon the trees or spoiled in the packing-houses, even when packed, for the Santa Ana bridges as well as the Temecula Canyon railroad were destroyed. The long-continued storms caused Lake Elsinore to overflow through the Temescal canyon. The strange conditions did not end with the winter, for in August there came a terrific "cloudburst" and hailstorm, during which four inches of rain fell in an hour or more. The water in the streets was so deep as to make them like rivers, the orchards everywhere badly washed, and probably fully 50 per cent of the next year's oranges so badly

cut and marked by the hail as to greatly reduce their quantity and value.

The conditions in March made it necessary to give up all thought of holding the annual citrus fair, and this was given up. L. M. Holt of the *Press* had interested the people of the entire state in the first irrigation convention, which was called to meet at the time of the fair. This was postponed until May, when there were present most of the prominent men of the state who were interested in horticulture and irrigation. Hon. J. W. North presided, and the affair proved of great value because of the discussions participated in by scientific and practical men, and which were afterwards extensively published.

At the first regular city election, held April 14, 1884, Martin Hoover and A. J. Twogood were elected trustees for four years, and B. F. White, B. B. Handy and W. P. Russell for two years. On the opposing ticket were F. J. Hall, S. R. Magee, W. H. Ball, M. F. Bixler and H. A. Westbrook. In spite of the fact that the first city tax rate was only 50 cents on the \$100, the opponents of the city incorporation immediately brought suit, in the name of James Bettner and F. J. Hall, to test the legality of the city organization, but the court affirmed its legality.

The death of Hon. B. F. White, as the result of an accident while engaged in his official duties, created a vacancy on the city board which was filled by the choice of O. T. Johnson, who was also selected to fill Mr. White's position as acting mayor. Mr. White's standing in the community is shown by the fact that he was head of the city government, president of the Citrus Fair Association, the Riverside Water Company, the school board, and trustee of the Riverside Fruit Company and of the Congregational church. His funeral was held in the fair pavilion. The resignation of A. J. Twogood at this time led to the selection of E. W. Holmes as a city trustee. E. Conway was made recorder and Dr. E. H. Way selected as chairman of the board of health.

It was in the fall of 1884 that the first regular packing-houses were established. Before that time the growers generally packed their own fruit, or the commission men bought and packed it. This season Griffin & Skelley started a packing establishment, and were the most prominent dealers for years. H. C. Hemenway & Co. also started in the business, George H. Fullerton being the local

member of the firm. A. J. and D. C. Twogood opened a packing house on Market street the following season, J. G. Kyle being their house manager, and the Riverside Fruit Co., of which B. D. Burt was president, also did some packing.

Our annual citrus fair had already attracted an almost nationwide interest, not only because of the beauty of the display and the quality of the fruit exhibited, but because of the practical study given to all questions of interest to the horticulturist, and especially to the careful scientific study of the characteristics and quality of the varieties shown, methods of cultivation, etc. This study was not confined to the citrus fruits, but to the raisin, olive and other products. The fair of 1885 was an unusually successful one in every respect, and attracted wide attention from fruit dealers everywhere, as well as of the general public.

There had always prevailed in the eastern fruit trade, centered in the great cities, an opinion that only in Florida and the Mediterranean country could there be grown a perfect orange, and this prejudice had been strengthened by the few specimens of the thick-skinned seedling oranges and lemons which were first sent from California to the Atlantic coast. Indeed, there were many here who shared this notion, and questioned the wisdom of contesting with Florida the matter of superiority. With many, the tender, juicy, acid-free product of the Indian river section was near perfection. But there were others who believed that the more beautiful, fragrant, firmer-textured Riverside orange had no superior as a marketing fruit, and took the first good opportunity to test the matter.

This was afforded at the World's Fair at New Orleans, where handsome prizes were offered for an exhibit of fruit from all the orange-growing sections of the world. The judges appointed were none of them Californians, but they were expert and competent judges. H. J. Rudisill and James Bettner took the lead in securing a suitable exhibit from Riverside, and went to New Orleans to arrange it. Some eighty Riverside growers contributed fruit and funds. The primitive railway accommodations of those times made it difficult to compete with Florida, so much nearer, but the result proved the exceptional keeping quality of our fruit. Florida's proximity and larger variety enabled her to carry off the honor of the largest display, but where appearance and quality

counted she was, to her surprise, thoroughly outclassed. Riverside carried off the first prizes for appearance and quality, receiving a gold medal and \$100 for best oranges against the world; a gold medal and \$100 for best oranges grown in the United States; a gold medal and \$100 for best oranges grown in California, and the first prize, a silver medal and \$25, for best lemons grown in the world. The Riverside fruit covered sixteen tables and was contained in 2,500 plates, but so much was drawn from individual offerings to make up the main display that few personal prizes were won, those being awarded to James Bettner, H. J. Rudisill, W. N. Mann, P. D. Cover, Perley & Patee, G. W. Garcelon, D. H. Burnham, W. H. Backus and E. W. Holmes. This result was a surprise to the fruit dealers of the country and opened the way to enlarged markets.

The honors so splendidly won at the New Orleans World's Fair would prove of little practical benefit if not used as a means of advertising the possibilities and attractiveness of Riverside. There was also need of obtaining a larger market for our rapidly increasing orange crop. Appreciating this, that energetic boomer, L. M. Holt, at that time editor of the *Press*, secured the co-operation of the citizens of Riverside, Pasadena, Alhambra and Santa Ana, and organized an association for the purpose of holding a great citrus fair at Chicago in the following spring. Los Angeles, which city reaped the larger benefit from this exposition, contributed little or nothing toward it, and Redlands, Ontario, Pomona and the other towns since famous, hardly had existence. The general committee in charge consisted of H. N. Rust of Pasadena, L. M. Holt of Riverside, C. Z. Culver of Santa Ana, and J. E. Clark of Los Angeles. Riverside contributed about \$1,000 in cash and several carloads of oranges and other fruit, besides many growing orange trees. The largest department of the fair was occupied by Riverside, and was in charge of G. W. Garcelon, L. C. Waite and E. W. Holmes, assisted by W. H. Backus, A. J. Two-good, W. T. Simms and T. E. Langley. Free transportation was given by the railroads, and the train arrived in Chicago on the 17th of March, 1886, and was installed in the large Battery D armory. Here, for three weeks, immense crowds of interested visitors rushed to examine the novel and beautiful display and listen to the lectures on Southern California, delivered almost continu-

ously by Messrs. Rust, Garcelon, Waite and Holmes. There is no doubt that this work had a remarkable result in awakening the interest in Southern California, which created the "boom" of the succeeding years, and started Los Angeles and the other towns of the south on their phenomenal growth in population and wealth. The people of San Diego refused to share in this undertaking, but took an exhibit of their own to Boston, where they showed it in the Old South church.

The result achieved by these fairs led the citizens of San Bernardino to attempt to duplicate the Chicago Fair in New York, a few years later. J. P. Clum was at the head of this exclusively San Bernardino county fair. While he hoped to make it a source of profit he depended upon contributions from Riverside, Redlands, Ontario and Colton to provide the bulk of the material required. Riverside made her contribution, the larger share, only upon the condition that one of her own citizens should have charge of the hall exhibit, and E. W. Holmes was selected for this duty. A feature of this fair was to be the use of many large potted orange and lemon trees, loaded with ripe fruit, and also rare desert plants, minerals, etc. A severe cold spell, while the trees were en route, so injured them as to lessen their beauty, and made this feature of the exhibition less effective than was anticipated. The fair, held on Broadway, continued for several weeks, and was the means of making the fruit dealers of this great center of distribution acquainted with the excellence of our oranges and lemons, and open a way for their introduction, when the great Florida breeze compelled the trade to seek other source of supply, but the affair was not a success financially.

Our local citrus fairs continued to be held until the burning of our fair pavilion, after which similar fairs were held in the neighboring cities of Colton and San Bernardino, and finally in Los Angeles, in all of which Riverside took a prominent part. As the years passed appeared the temptation to use them more largely as a means of booming the real estate interests of the various districts, and to subordinate the horticultural objects which were the original purpose of these exhibitions. But the beauty and magnitude of the displays made them attractive to the tourists, now increasingly in evidence.

In these great State Fairs, held for several years at Hazard's

pavilion in Los Angeles, where Riverside had few representatives upon the managing committee and therefore little to do with the selection of the judges, she was given the fairest opportunity to demonstrate her right to rank first among the fruit-growing sections of the state. The list of Riverside citizens who contributed to the successes of those days is too long for use, and, indeed, only the prominent prizewinners can be mentioned here. These are: William H. Backus, J. S. Castleman, G. W. Garcelon, J. E. Cutter, D. W. McLeod, H. A. Puls, Seneca La Rue, M. B. Ogden and many others. Mr. Backus deserves to head the list for the reason that he alone never failed to represent Riverside, and invariably won the highest honors for the perfection of his fruit and the tastefulness of its arrangement. When the craze for immense decorative effects changed greatly the character of the fairs, he steadily depended for success upon a purely horticultural exhibit, and when in one season Riverside, Santa Ana and Orange declined to participate because of their dislike to entering into contests where pagoda-like structures were substituted for legitimate fruit exhibitions, he took down fruit grown entirely upon his thirteen-acre ranch on Jurupa avenue, and won for the quality and appearance of his oranges and raisins six first, one second and two third prizes, aggregating \$345 in money. This was a better showing than some entire counties were able to make. Considering his success during the entire period when these horticultural contests were in vogue, he seems to deserve being placed in the first rank among Riverside fruit-growers.

The last year in which Riverside was a part of San Bernardino county, her exhibit at the State Fair enabled that county to win the first prize of \$400 for best county exhibit, and the locality and individual premiums of Riverside alone consisted of twenty-one first prizes, two second prizes and one third prize for superior quality and arrangement, which was three more than all the rest of the state obtained. Riverside received directly \$865, while the county exhibits won \$480. The entire county won \$1,810 in prizes, while the total won by the rest of the state footed up but \$1,120. Certainly such a record justifies the claim that Riverside is the center of California's citrus industry. Many of her citizens hold among their treasures medals won later at the World's Fair at Chicago, and at the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco on the following year.

CHAPTER V.

THE DAWNING OF A NEW ERA

(CONCLUDED)

By E. W. Holmes

[The early '80s saw a wonderful advance in all business and horticultural activities, Riverside sharing in the common growth of the country, though never experiencing a merely speculative growth, such as led to a reaction in some sections. Her wealth was produced by her own orchards, and less than in most other towns were the improvements due to the use of outside capital. It was during these years that all the towns which are now included in Riverside county were laid out.] Elsinore, with which William Collier of this city had most to do at its inception; San Jacinto, Perris, Beaumont and Banning, and lastly of those which were laid out at this stage of our growth, South Riverside, now known as Corona, which is rapidly becoming prominent among the best of the younger Southern California cities. In these times Riverside's thickly settled sections were enlarged by numerous subdivisions, among the first of these being that laid out on the East Side by White, Hayt and Sylvester. It was to make this and other tracts accessible that the various street car lines were projected.

Riverside has been a prolific field for newspaper enterprise. Though many have been deserving only two survive—the *Press* and the *Enterprise*. The first named has been successful throughout the thirty-seven years, both financially and in a journalistic way. The pioneer publisher was J. H. Roe, and the next owner was L. M. Holt, who made it conspicuous as an authority in horticulture as well as an excellent local weekly. Then M. V. Sweesey and Robert Hornbeck, each had possession of the establishment for a short time. But it was not until 1888 that it came to have the character and influence it has ever since maintained among the prominent journals of the state. J. A. and William Studebaker had, in 1883, started a weekly paper which was called the *Valley Echo*. This was consolidated with the *Riverside Independent* in 1884, and pur-

chased in 1886 by J. H. Roe, who later associated with himself in its management R. H. Pierson, an excellent printer and business man. In 1888 these gentlemen invited E. W. Holmes to enter into a partnership with them in the purchase of the *Daily Press* and, after consolidating the papers, gave the editorial management to Mr. Holmes. Later they purchased the *Globe* and other temporary publications. The following year Mr. Roe sold his interest to his partners, who conducted the business most successfully for some seven years. Upon the death of Mr. Pierson, his interest was purchased by E. P. Clark of Ontario, who in the following year bought out Mr. Holmes and organized the Press Printing Company, composed of himself, H. H. Monroe, J. P. Baumgartner, Arthur F. Clark and A. A. Piddington. The *Reflex*, a weekly society and local journal, published for two or three years by Mr. Baumgartner, was absorbed, and the new corporation has built up a business fully in keeping with the growth of the city and county. Later it acquired the *Daily Enterprise* establishment, which was finally sold to C. W. Barton and others. Messrs. Monroe and Baumgartner finally sold their interests, and their places were filled by H. A. Hammond and Mrs. E. P. Clark. The *Daily Enterprise*, now the property of J. R. Gabbert, has been both a morning and evening journal. It was started in 1885 by David Sarber, but suspended publication for several years with the collapse of the boom. In 1890, Mark R. Plaisted and Mrs. Sadie Plaisted revived it as a Democratic daily, and it has continued its existence ever since, with varied financial and political experience. Among its managers have been H. H. Monroe, C. W. Barton and others. A very creditable monthly magazine was published by David A. Correll for some three years, James H. Roe acting as editor.

Riverside has reason for pride in the character and strength of her present banking institutions. But a true record of the financial history of the city must necessarily include reference to those which, by reason of the conduct of their incompetent or dishonest officials, brought disgrace upon the managers and serious losses to the depositors and stockholders who trusted them. In the pioneer days, Burt Bros. did a successful banking business in connection with their store, as an accommodation to their patrons, and carried what for those times were considerable deposits. Reference has elsewhere been made to the opening of the first regular

bank by the Dyers. At a time when interest rates ran from 10 to 18 per cent, and gold was at a premium, there was profit in the business, which ultimately led to the reorganization of this bank as the Riverside Banking Company, with a paid up capital of \$429,000. Aberdien Keith was made the president, but the management was in the hands of O. T. Dyer, with Miss E. C. Dyer as cashier. It carried heavy deposits, and the temptation to assist risky speculative investments for the sake of the interest they were able to demand, resulted finally in a financial smash that brought ruin to the institution and to many of those who had trusted their funds to its keeping. This bank was closed in 1893.

Four other banks were instituted as the city grew, which no longer have existence. Thomas Bakewell started a small bank, which was compelled to suspend as the result of a general panic and a frost which damaged the crop of the valley. It was an honest failure, and nobody lost excepting the man most prominent in the undertaking, and whose death was hastened by the disaster. Messrs. Klineschmidt, Klinefelter and Newberry organized a bank in 1883 and did business for a short time at the southwest corner of Eighth and Orange streets. S. C. Evans, Jr., organized the Riverside National bank, with a capital of \$100,000, locating it in the Evans block, where he conducted it until he gave up the business in the early '90s. One of the most promising of the early ventures in banking, but which resulted unfortunately, was the organization, in 1891, of the Orange Growers' bank, by a large number of our own citizens. It was for years a popular and prosperous institution. M. J. Daniels was made its president and H. T. Hays its cashier and manager. It finally became a National bank, with a capital and surplus of \$120,000. Mr. Hays was a man of exceptional ability, and by reason of the thorough confidence of the directors was allowed almost unlimited charge of its affairs. Dissipation and extravagance gradually undermined the character of this unusually capable and popular man, and he was finally found to have misappropriated between \$90,000 and \$100,000 of the bank's funds. He escaped the penalty for his crime on technicalities in the court, but the disgrace he had brought upon himself was unquestionably the cause of his death only a few years later. The only loss by reason of the suspension of the bank, in 1904, fell

upon the stockholders, who promptly paid off every depositor in full, with interest.

The first bank among those which now have existence was the First National Bank, which now occupies its own fine four-story "Class A" building on the corner of Main and Eighth streets. It was organized June 3, 1885, and was first located north of Seventh on Main street. Its first officers were: I. V. Gilbert, president; A. H. Naftzger, cashier; and A. Haerberlin, assistant cashier. It started with a small capital, but by a steadily conservative management has grown until it ranks among the soundest of the banks of the state. Its present stock and surplus amounts to \$375,000, and it carries deposits amounting to fully \$1,500,000. Its present officers are: E. S. Moulton, president; J. A. Simms, vice-president; Stanley J. Castleman, cashier; and M. M. Milice, Theodore D. Hurd and D. F. Velsey, assistant cashiers. Besides the presidents above named, J. J. Hewitt, L. C. Waite and George Frost have served in that position. An auxiliary of this bank is the Riverside Savings Bank and Trust Company, having a capital and surplus of \$130,000, and deposits amounting to over \$1,250,000. Its president is J. A. Simms; vice-president, S. J. Castleman; cashier, C. O. Evans, and assistant cashier, Charles E. Waite.

The Citizens National Bank was organized in 1903, and has rapidly gained a high position. It was first located in the Reynolds Building, at the corner of Ninth and Main streets, but upon the closing of the Orange Growers' Bank in 1904 it not only acquired a large share of the business of that bank, but secured the rooms which that corporation occupied in the Evans block, which have since been enlarged and beautified to provide for its growing needs. Its present capital and surplus amounts to some \$300,000, and its deposits to fully \$1,500,000. Its officers are: S. H. Herrick, president; Charles H. Low, vice-president; W. B. Clancy, cashier; and C. W. Derby and M. J. Twogood, assistant cashiers. The Security Savings Bank, an auxiliary organization, organized June 5, 1907, is officered by directors of the Citizens' Bank, William T. Dinsmore being assistant cashier and secretary in charge. It is located on the corner of Main and Seventh streets. It has a capital and surplus of \$72,000, and deposits of nearly \$700,000.

The youngest of Riverside's financial institutions is The National Bank of Riverside. It commenced business November 27,

1906, with a capital of \$100,000, and now has a handsome surplus, and carries deposits of over \$700,000. Its finely appointed quarters are at the corner of Eighth and Main streets. The officers are: A. Aird Adair, president; H. A. Westbrook, vice-president; W. W. Phelps, cashier; and J. B. Neel and A. H. Brouse, assistant cashiers. From the foregoing it will be seen that the wealth of the city has grown immensely since the time when a little bank with \$25,000 capital stock served its needs, for the total capital and surplus of the banks foots up almost a million dollars, and the deposits in 1912 amount to over \$5,650,000.

The strange disappearance of one of the most prominent of the original settlers, Thomas W. Cover, in October, 1884, stirred the people deeply. "Tom," as he was familiarly called by everybody, had spent a large part of his life on the desert as a mining prospector, and he found irksome the prolonged quiet of a life upon the splendid grove he had grown on Jurupa avenue. Four times had he made a search for the lost "Peg-leg mine," which was described as a wonderfully rich body of ore, and it was thought he at last had a clue to its location. He started on the 16th of September for a final hunt for the mine, accompanied by Wilson B. Russell. They left the railroad, going south through the Bresa creek canyon, and out upon the desert, where the drifting sands speedily obliterated all tracks of men or wagons. The men finally decided to separate, Russell to take the team and Cover taking a short cut on foot to the agreed place of meeting. Cover was never seen again. He was not at the rendezvous, and Russell, after leaving food, water and a note, pushed on to Indian Frank's twenty-five miles further, and started him in search of Cover, he being compelled to go sixteen miles further, to El Toro, for horse feed. He then hastened back, but no Cover appeared. Once he thought he heard a call across the solitudes and shouted many times in reply, but no answer came, and reluctantly he returned to Riverside to organize a search party. This party traced Cover's track to within half a mile of the wagon, and there lost it. Many stories, most of them very improbable, have been told, accounting for his disappearance, but the one that has some grounds of probability is that which suggested that he had been murdered by desperadoes in revenge for his conspicuous action years before in Nevada, when he was one of a company of "vigilantes" who captured and punished a gang of desperate crim-

inals who had infested that state. But no trace has ever been discovered that could give a hint as to the manner of his death.

Before the organization of the city there was no legal method by which the settlers could shut out the liquor saloon, and one or more of these undesirable loafing places had existed from the start in spite of a public sentiment opposed to such resorts. A temperance organization, known as the Good Templars, was formed in the early days, of which Rev. W. H. Cross was the chief, which labored to stimulate and keep alive opposition to the liquor evil. Reference has been made to the fact that the first petition presented to the city trustees upon their organization as a board, was one offered by the women of the city asking that liquor saloons should be taxed, which request was promptly granted. On the 23rd of February, 1883, a Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed, of which Mrs. S. H. Ferris was made president. Each of the then existing churches furnished vice-presidents, as follows: Congregational, Mrs. M. Emery; Methodist, Mrs. Hattie E. Chamblin; Baptist, Mrs. N. P. J. Button; Episcopal, Mrs. P. M. Olney; Presbyterian, Mrs. W. W. Smith; Universalist, Mrs. Dr. John Hall. Mrs. David Meacham was made secretary and Mrs. W. B. Wood, treasurer. This organization has maintained a healthy existence ever since, and has persistently fought the saloon evil. A temperance agitation resulted, a year or two later, in the enactment by the city trustees of a very radical prohibition ordinance. Its enforcement met with much opposition, and few juries would convict under it. The saloon issue became the prominent one in municipal contests, and at the next election a majority of the trustees were chosen favorable to high license. An ordinance was enacted fixing the saloon license at \$2000 a year, and two liquor saloons were opened. The authors of the measure were men who sincerely believed in this method of controlling the sale of liquor, and by a rigid enforcement of their statute endeavored to prove the correctness of their theory. But experience demonstrated the unwisdom of the open-saloon policy, and when the matter was again submitted to the voters it was overwhelmingly defeated. This fortunate result was secured by concessions made to the conservative element, which saw no serious evil in permitting, under proper restrictions, the use of wine by guests at the regular hotel tables, but were as strongly opposed to the open saloon as were the more radical temperance



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people. The result has made Riverside a saloonless city, and a generation has grown up which finds no use for such demoralizing resorts. This policy has so demonstrated its wisdom as to insure its permanence, and has set an example which other communities are glad to follow.

As the surviving pioneer recalls the days that are gone and remembers the men and women whose faith and hope and labor have helped so greatly in transforming the barren hills and plains of the valley into what they are today, but whose names do not appear on the list of those who have been conspicuous in official life, there comes to him the memory of many a generous action performed by those whose unselfishly given "mite" has been no small factor in making up the aggregate giving which made possible our material success. The names of many of these are forgotten, for some are dead and their offspring no longer make Riverside their home. Some have lost in the struggle for a competency and have sought other fields of labor. Some have carried away the wealth gained here to invest elsewhere. The children of all of these we have educated, and as the city of their nativity has furnished but a limited field for usefulness, through its lack of manufacturing and other industries, they are scattered everywhere, and the only reward we have is the just pride we take in those among them who have won deserved fame in the life work they have chosen elsewhere, and the further knowledge that wherever they go throughout the world they carry ever with them a sincere love for the place that gave them birth.

No feature which the city possesses today more strongly attracts the stranger than the unique and attractive Glenwood Mission Inn and the civic center of beautiful buildings of which it is a part. It is a sufficient monument to those who have established it. But few remember E. J. Davis, no member of whose family now resides here, who erected the first large hotel building on Main street, now a part of the Reynolds hotel. It was H. B. Everest, a prominent participant in public affairs for many years, whose family no longer have representatives here, who built the Arlington Block on Eighth street. And Hon. A. P. Johnson, former senator, supervisor and man of affairs who helped materially in our many "water wars" and in the Fruit Exchange struggle against evils which so seriously threatened our leading industry. He is at pres-

ent, with his brother, O. T. Johnson, at one time acting mayor of Riverside, a prominent capitalist of Los Angeles. And among those who have sought a larger field of usefulness is A. H. Naftzger and many others who were once among our most useful citizens. But there are those among our present residents whose services as citizens deserve more extended reference than the limits of these pages permit, such men for instance as George Frost, whose long experience as director and president of the Riverside Water Company has qualified him in recent years to aid in the effort being made to combine all of the domestic water systems of the valley in a municipal system which shall transform the heights about the city into a larger and finer section. His usefulness as a city official and his methods as a banker and business man have earned him the respect and regard of his fellow-citizens. Joseph Jarvis, John G. North and Francis Cuttle each in turn held the position of president of the Riverside Water Company, as well as other public positions, and had an important part in the development of the city.

Another citizen who has not sought notoriety but whose quiet, business-like methods have resulted in the development of new water systems and the planting of thousands of the finest of the orange and lemon groves of Riverside and Corona, is Ethan A. Chase. The properties which he and his sons have brought into existence rival even the larger area planted under the management of Matthew Gage, W. G. Fraser, James Mills and others. And we should not forget the debt we owe that public-spirited citizen, J. H. Reed, who gratuitously gave so many years of his life to the beautifying of our streets, the foresting of our hills, and in securing the locating in this city of the Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California, where a scientific study of horticultural problems promises great good to the community. Of the class of citizens, none too large, who have reinvested at home the profits made in business here no one stands more conspicuous than the late George N. Reynolds, and for this reason his name is singled out for special mention. But with these few words of reference to the unnamed many and the conspicuous few our story of Riverside's past is ended.

CHAPTER VI.

RIVERSIDE MUNICIPAL RECORDS

By E. W. Holmes

Riverside voted to incorporate as a city of the Sixth class September 25, 1883, with a territory of over fifty-six square miles and an assessed valuation of \$1,099,041. Although the area included has recently been reduced by the secession of the Alvord school district, the population of the city in 1912 ~~is~~^{is} fully 18,000 and the assessed valuation \$10,394,355. The following is a list of the officials who have served the city since its incorporation: The trustees chosen to organize the new city government were B. F. White, president; H. B. Haynes, A. J. Twogood, A. B. Derby and B. B. Handy. At the regular election, held in April, 1884, Messrs. White, Handy and Twogood were re-elected with two new members, Martin Hoover and W. P. Russell. President White died shortly after from the result of an accident which occurred while he was engaged on official business, and O. T. Johnson was appointed in his place as president. Upon the resignation of A. J. Twogood, E. W. Holmes was appointed as his successor. The membership of the board of trustees during the municipality's existence as a city of the sixth class has been as follows: From 1886 to '88 H. M. Streeter (president), E. W. Holmes, W. A. Hayt, William P. Russell and Martin Hoover. From 1888 to '90 E. W. Holmes (president), Martin Hoover, W. A. Hayt, William P. Russell and H. E. Allatt. From 1890 to '92 Aberdien Keith (president), Albert S. White, Alfred A. Wood, Martin Hoover and H. E. Allatt. From 1892 to '94 Aberdien Keith (president), Albert S. White, Alfred A. Wood, George Frost and E. F. Kingman. From 1894 to '96 George Frost (president), E. F. Kingman, H. W. Bordwell, Bradford Morse and John A. Simms. From 1896 to '98 E. F. Kingman (president), Bradford Morse, Seneca LaRue, John A. Simms and H. W. Bordwell. From 1898 to 1900 E. F. Kingman (president), Bradford Morse, Seneca La Rue, L. V. W. Brown and W. L. Peters. From 1900 to 1902 Bradford Morse (president), L. V. W. Brown, W. L. Peters, J. W. Covert and C. L. McFarland. From 1902 to 1904 C. L. McFarland (president), J. W. Covert, J. W. Chase, Oscar Ford and J. T.

Lawler. From 1904 to May 14, 1907, C. L. McFarland (president), Oscar Ford, J. T. Lawler, George F. Ward and J. W. Chase.

Those who have filled the position of city clerk are T. H. B. Chamblin, three years; A. S. Alkire, six years; W. W. Phelps, six years; Charles R. Stibbens, nine years. City treasurer: B. D. Burt, three years; J. M. Drake, eight years; M. S. Bowman, four years; George F. Ward, four years; John C. Stebbens, two years; F. A. Witherspoon, two years; N. A. Jacobs, one year. City marshal: W. W. Noland, three years; J. D. Hughes, two years; Bradford Morse, four years; G. W. Dickson, two years; Frank P. Wilson, twelve years; M. R. Shaw, one year. City recorder: W. W. Noland, nine years; J. C. Chambers, four years; T. B. Stephenson, eight years. City attorney: George W. Monteith, one year; H. C. Hibbard, two years; W. J. McIntyre, four years; W. A. Purrington, fourteen years. City engineer: G. O. Newman, J. W. Johnson and A. P. Campbell. Superintendent of streets: Charles W. Finch, T. K. Seburn, George F. Seger and J. T. McIntyre. Health officers: Dr. E. H. Way, Dr. W. B. Sawyer, Dr. W. S. Ruby, Dr. C. J. Gill, Dr. J. G. Baird and Dr. W. W. Roblee.

It was necessary to exercise most rigid economy in the early administration of city affairs. The trustees served without salary and the first city clerk, Mr. Chamblin, was allowed only \$25 a month, and the other officers were given similarly modest remuneration. There was everything to do to transform the naturally dusty or muddy streets, and a fifty-cent tax rate left little for the permanent improvement of the roadway or sidewalk after the enforced temporary care was paid for. Private enterprise gave at first sporadic sidewalk improvement, and the city put in graveled cross walks in winter to make navigation across town in the rainy season possible. The first considerable undertaking in the way of permanent road-making was that which cut down the almost impassable walls of the great arroyo on Walnut and Brockton avenues. It cost some \$6,000 and the plan had much opposition, because of the cost involved, until its completion so well demonstrated its value as to encourage the larger later improvement of like character. The Victoria bridge, built by the Arlington Heights Company, under the management of Matthew Gage, made easily accessible the Victoria avenue section and was later given to the city. And the demands for still better lines of travel have now compelled the build-

ing of an immense fill across the arroyo, at heavy expense, over which Magnolia avenue is to run directly into town and make possible car-line connection directly into Los Angeles.

The number of undertakings looking to the development and improvement of the city which were inaugurated during the year 1887 has hardly been exceeded in any subsequent year of her history. The introduction of a fine domestic water system with a good pressure not only led to the building of a thoroughly satisfactory sewer system by providing a way for the proper flushing of the sewers, but it also suggested the idea of putting in hydrants and thus securing some degree of protection against fires. When we consider the growth and efficiency of the fire department under the management of S. L. Wight, George F. Ward and the present head of the department, Joseph Schneider, it is amazing to recall "the day of small things" when Capt. J. N. Keith was placed in charge. In that year Trustee W. A. Hayt pledged himself to raise \$500 toward the purchase of fire hose provided the city board would appropriate an equal amount for the purpose. This they promptly did, and this was the beginning of the Riverside Fire Department, which has grown to be one of the best of its class.

The most successful of the projects which have grown out of the needs of the community has been the establishment of a municipal electric lighting plant. Under the capable management of Fred T. Worthley, carefully watched over by other conscientious officials, the people have demonstrated the wisdom of the vote given in favor of this public utility. Altogether \$80,000 was voted to install and improve the plant, but it has now reached a real value of over \$325,000. This increase it has earned while giving the people the very best of service and providing for the lighting of the streets in a way to make it a model for other communities.

Another line of development inaugurated soon after the incorporation of the city and which has given Riverside a commendable prominence among the progressive cities of California, is that of good road making. After spending the annual income of the city in making conventional and superficial repairs for several years, the officers of the city decided to undertake road work of a permanent character. As a result the question of voting \$90,000 in bonds to be used in macadamizing the principal thoroughfares was submitted to the voters, which proposition carried by a vote of 943 to

156. This fund was judiciously expended under the administration of James W. Johnson, the city engineer, and Charles W. Finch, a practical road maker then serving as superintendent of streets, and it has been the basis of the exceptionally fine street system of which the citizens are so justly proud. This first permanent roadway was an ordinary macadam, and was for several years without the asphalt protection now used. In the course of years the heavy teaming had worn it badly, the winds sweeping the powdered rock away until little more than half remained. The problem of how to preserve this was one that demanded intelligent study, and the credit of successfully solving it is largely due to A. P. Campbell, the present city engineer, who, aided by the valuable experience of Thad. K. Seburn, W. V. Darling and others who have served as street superintendents, devised a surfacing compound of the heaviest of asphalt oil filled with sharp rock screenings, which, combined in proper proportions has not only prevented further wear, but has in the course of years and at moderate expense, transformed these nearly outworn roadways into perfect thoroughfares. This success has encouraged a spirit of civic pride everywhere, which has led to most generous private as well as public outlay for street improvements, until Riverside can justly boast of a larger mileage of fine roads than any city of her class in the state.

The simple form of government under which our affairs had been managed for twenty-three years had become so thoroughly outgrown in 1906 that steps were inaugurated looking to the adoption of a special charter. At an election held October 9, 1906, the following freeholders were chosen to formulate it: J. G. Baird, L. A. Brundige, S. J. Castleman, Ethan A. Chase, W. B. Clancy, James Mills, W. L. Peters, L. H. Edmiston, S. C. Evans, W. G. Fraser, Lafayette Gill, W. P. Gulick, C. L. McFarland, W. A. Purrington and John A. Simms.

At the election of May 14, 1907, the following were elected: Mayor, S. C. Evans; city clerk, N. A. Jacobs; auditor, C. R. Stibbens; treasurer, P. A. Gunsolus.

Board of education: Lyman Evans, Mrs. Stella M. Atwood, F. D. Ellis (resigned, and W. G. Irving appointed to fill vacancy), S. J. Castleman and E. S. Moulton.

Councilmen: First ward, L. C. Waite; second, Oscar Ford, president; third, Silas Masters; fourth, H. O. Reed; fifth, C. D.

Helmer (died, and M. M. Strickler appointed to fill vacancy); sixth, George H. Dole.

The appointed officers named by the mayor for the first term were: City attorney, W. A. Purrington, 1907; W. G. Irving, 1909. Police judge, George A. French; city engineer, A. P. Campbell; superintendent of streets, G. T. McIntyre. Park commissioners: J. H. Reed, chairman and tree warden; C. A. Franzen, R. L. Bettner, A. S. White, James Mills, A. C. Lovekin. Library directors: H. L. Carnahan, A. N. Wheelock, L. V. W. Brown, C. L. McFarland, L. A. Brundige and Mrs. Belle N. Patterson (1912). Board of health: W. B. Clancy, Dr. W. W. Roblee, Dr. J. G. Baird. Public utilities: W. L. Peters, E. O. Rickard, F. F. Chase and H. K. Small. Chief of police, W. B. Johnson.

At the city election of 1909 Mayor Evans was re-elected, his opponent being L. H. Edmiston. The appointed officers who served under him were: Superintendent of streets, G. T. McIntyre, George F. Seger and W. V. Darling; health officer, Dr. T. R. Griffith; chief of police, D. G. Clayton (1909) and S. C. Harbison (1910); building inspector, C. F. Mathers; fire chief, Joseph Schneider.

At the election of 1911 William L. Peters was chosen mayor, his opponents being K. D. Harger and L. H. Edmiston. C. R. Stibbens was re-elected auditor, G. A. Gunsolus treasurer, and G. W. Prior city clerk. Upon the resignation of Auditor Stibbens in 1912 Mr. Prior was appointed in his place; Harry C. Cree was appointed city clerk. P. M. Coburn was appointed chief of police and Dr. T. R. Griffith re-appointed health officer.

The members of the council in 1912, with the dates of their election were: First ward, Bradford Morse, 1911; second, A. J. Stalder, 1911; third, Silas Masters, 1907; fourth, J. F. Hanna, 1909; fifth, M. M. Strickler, 1908; sixth, J. W. Chase, 1911; and F. M. Brown, September, 1911.

The board of education in 1912 is composed of E. S. Moulton, president; Mrs. Stella M. Atwood, D. D. Gage, H. H. Craig and Col. J. R. Strang. Park commissioners, 1912: Gaylor Rouse, J. C. Hardman, W. T. Henderson, S. C. Evans, Mrs. Emma P. Holland, H. B. Adsit and S. L. Wright. Board of public utilities, 1912: H. F. Grout, A. J. Stalder, E. O. Rickard, T. F. Flaherty, H. K. Small (resigned) and W. W. Phelps. Evans Athletic Park committee: G. E. Dole, H. H. Craig and D. D. Gage. Censorship board: George

L. Winterbotham, H. A. Plimpton and H. H. Monroe. Tree warden: J. H. Reed filled this position most efficiently for many years, or until resigning. His place was briefly held by H. B. Adsit in 1912 and upon his retirement S. L. Wright was appointed to the position.

CHAPTER VII

RIVERSIDE'S PARKS

By E. W. Holmes

The pioneers who laid out Riverside not only planted shade trees everywhere along the streets of the city, but set apart a tract of land in the center as a public park. When the street trees matured it was found that some were undesirable as shade trees, and that many that were suitable had been so thickly planted as to make them injurious to the adjacent orchards. As the years passed those citizens who failed to appreciate the esthetic value of shade but were mindful of the value of wood for fuel in a naturally treeless land assumed the right to mutilate or destroy those whose presence they claimed to be a damage to their property. Some beautiful sidewalk trees were sacrificed in consequence, before the Riverside Horticultural Club undertook to put a stop to such proceedings by urging upon the city trustees the appointment of a "street ornamentation committee" to whom all requests for removal or pruning of street trees should be submitted. The trustees appointed as this committee E. W. Holmes (chairman), Albert S. White, J. H. Reed, S. H. Herrick, Robert Lee Bettner, Priestley Hall and William Irving. For seven years this committee guarded the trees and sought to stimulate an interest in further planting, but because the first city charter provided no way by which funds could be appropriated for such work the committee finally resigned. Interest in the beautifying of the city had, however, grown by reason of their efforts. Hon. C. M. Loring, a gentleman who has made Riverside his winter residence for a quarter of a century, gave funds for the planting of pepper trees along both sides of Walnut street, and through the efforts of Frank A. Miller and other members of the chamber of commerce, money was raised to enable J. H. Reed to plant trees

and shrubs along the rocky sides of Mt. Rubidoux, and also to transplant many large native palms to some of the important business streets of the city. The adoption of a new city charter provided a way by which a paid official could be put in charge, and the authorities appointed J. H. Reed as a tree warden, with full power over the care and planting of street trees. This position he held for eleven years, during which time he added about fifteen thousand trees to those previously planted. The results of the work done under his administration and of the publicity given to his methods through the newspapers have led nine other California cities to adopt the plan of municipal control of its street trees. It is this treatment of the matter that has given Riverside streets a park-like character most gratifying to those who have labored so enthusiastically to this end.

ALBERT S. WHITE PARK

Reference has been elsewhere made to the early history of what, in compliment to another enthusiastic member of the first committee, has been named the Albert S. White Park. Mr. White took especial interest in this park during his term as trustee, and subsequently as a member of the board of park commissioners made it his particular care during the remainder of his life, gathering there one of the largest collections of cacti to be found in the state. The fountain near the center of the park was the gift of George N. Reynolds. J. C. Hardman has been superintendent of this park since the death of Mr. White.

FAIRMOUNT PARK

When the city undertook the paving of its main thoroughfares in 1895 it purchased a tract of thirty acres for the sake of the rock contained in a hill which was a part of it. Ten thousand dollars was paid for the property and much criticism was indulged regarding the purchase, for the bottom land adjoining seemed practically worthless. But the rock obtained for paving purposes proved worth the sum paid, while the apparently worthless tract beyond has been transformed into Fairmount Park, and made one of the most attractive and popular resorts within the city limits. Its fitness for park purposes was suggested by the action of the Grand Army Post, who, having obtained the use of it for a picnic, found it so satisfactory that they sent a committee, consisting of W. B.

Johnson, A. S. Milice, C. M. Dexter and M. J. Daniels, to the city trustees asking that a portion of the tract be set apart as picnic grounds. They asked permission to plant shade trees and open up a spring and make other improvements. The city granted the request and by ordinance set apart the entire tract as a public park. Capt. C. M. Dexter was put in charge of the proposed improvements secured by the G. A. R., and during all the years since has devoted his time and energy to the work of making this present beautiful, enjoyable playground, and at first without remuneration. When he commenced there were no funds to work with. Through his enthusiasm he induced generous gifts of money, material and labor to carry on his plans for improvements. The trees now growing were donated. An arbor day was appointed and many citizens brought and planted trees. But most of the improvements were made from money solicited and collected by Captain Dexter. The first boats used upon the lake were built on the grounds from such funds.

The success of the work inaugurated by Captain Dexter and other Grand Army men led Messrs. S. C. and P. T. Evans to give twelve and a half acres of additional land adjoining, with a five-inch water right, by means of which it was possible to add a lake to the charms of the spot, with a driveway around it. C. L. McFarland, when president of the board of trustees, acquired by condemnation an additional tract of three acres on the east side. During 1910 the Messrs. Evans presented still another deed to the city, giving eighteen acres more to the park, making its area over sixty acres, including the quarry site. The city has since bonded itself to enlarge the lake, provide baths and playgrounds and other features to make the park more useful and attractive. The lake is a beautiful body of water, and when the entire park shall be improved, as planned, few cities will possess a more charming spot for the recreation and rest of the people. The late George N. Reynolds has left an evidence of his taste and public spirit in the pretty section of the lake, where aquatic plants and flower-bordered islands afford a pretty contrast to the open water, where boating affords a pleasurable entertainment for young and old.

EVANS ATHLETIC PARK

In June, 1906, S. C. Evans, who for years had served the city as a member of the school board, and had therefore taken a deep

interest in the sports of the school children, tendered to the city, as a gift, an eleven-acre tract, admirably located and adapted for the purpose, facing Fourteenth street and Brockton avenue, for an athletic park. The valuable donation was gratefully accepted. Later, in honor of the donor, the distinctive name of Evans Athletic Park was officially given by the city trustees, and funds were provided for its improvement. The park was fenced, baseball grounds graded, a quarter-mile track made, grandstand erected, and other needed equipments provided. The improvements were made under the supervision of Dr. W. B. Sawyer. By provision of the donor all pupils of the public schools are admitted to all exhibitions and contests free of charge.

Directly north of the Evans Park are the grounds upon which is located the Grant School building. Before the gift of the above-named park this was the only ample playground available for the school children's use, and it is still used by the occupants of this beautiful school building. It contains the first gift given by a Riverside citizen to beautify the grounds around a public building. Stephen Brainard Robinson was a young builder who was given the contract for building the Grant school house—his first large contract. The work was done in a way creditable to him, as well as to the masons who did the brick work—Messrs. Alguire and Downs—and he was proud of it. And when he died a few years later his will contained a provision giving a sum of money to be expended for some permanent beautifying of the Grant school grounds. This money was therefore used to build the pretty fountain which has ever since stood in the lawn facing Walnut street.

HUNTINGTON PARK

Huntington Park, composed of about 100 acres on Rubidoux Mountain, is owned and was improved by the Huntington Park Association. The project of its acquirement and development was conceived and largely prosecuted by the enterprise of Frank A. Miller. A large area at the foot of the mountain is set to trees. The principal feature of the park is the substantial scenic drive, winding around the mountain and reaching the top, from which panoramic views in all directions are excelled by few spots in America. The roadway was built at a cost of \$30,000, and is largely cut through rock. Going up, it has a grade of but four per cent. The separate

road down has an eight per cent grade. In all about \$60,000 has been spent on developments of the park. It is open to the public and is much used, being especially enjoyed by visitors.

CHEMAWA PARK

This park, located on Magnolia avenue, near Arlington, was largely developed by Frank A. Miller when managing the Riverside and Arlington Railway. It contains twenty acres and is now owned by the Pacific Electric Railway Company. It is laid out to trees, shrubbery and drives. It includes a considerable collection of birds and wild animals. A portion of the park is devoted to well-made polo grounds, equipped with stables, grandstand, etc., managed by the Riverside Polo Association, and it was here that the first polo tournament in the state was held.

CHAPTER VIII.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY

By E. W. Holmes

It was natural that the early colonists, being of the stock which has impressed its characteristics most strongly upon the nation, should, at the very outset, as soon as schools and churches were organized, undertake to provide themselves with a public library. But the little company which located so hopefully upon the arid plain, found that the work of transforming it into the ideal spot it was their ambition to make it, left neither time nor money with which to achieve success in library making, and that this most desirable feature must wait for more favorable conditions. These were afforded when the successful horticultural development of the valley induced a rapid increase in the population and wealth of the settlement.

In the year 1879, through the efforts of A. S. White and E. W. Holmes, the settlers organized the Riverside Library Association, out of which has grown our present free public library. Any citizen was privileged to become a member by paying \$3, and such dues or fines as should from time to time be ordered to provide for the library's maintenance. The fund raised in this way being insufficient to provide such a library as was desired, Mr. Holmes organ-

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PHYSIOLOGY



RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY

ized a dramatic club and gave the first drama ever presented to a Riverside audience. A stage and benches were improvised in the room on the first floor of the Odd Fellows' building, then near enough to completion to make its use possible. The play selected was "Better Than Gold," and the two-night performance netted the (for those times) handsome sum of \$150 to add to the library fund. It seems proper to record the names of those who took part in this affair. The cast included Mr. Holmes, Frank Emerson, Frank A. Patton, R. P. Waite, D. C. Ross, Miss Marion H. Harris, Mrs. G. M. Skinner and Mrs. W. P. Russell. The music was furnished by Dr. C. W. Packard, D. S. Strong, John Bonham and W. E. Keith.

The first meeting of the association was held July 15, 1879, when the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. C. J. Gill; vice-president, T. J. Wood; treasurer, Dr. J. P. Greves; secretary, Walter Lyon. The management of the library was placed in the hands of an executive committee composed of A. S. White, E. W. Holmes and A. J. Twogood. Later Mr. Twogood resigned and James Bettner was chosen in his place. About a thousand volumes were purchased and James H. Roe made librarian, and the books were kept in Mr. Roe's drug store until he sold out his business. Later another druggist, J. W. Hamilton, was elected librarian, and the institution prospered until a fire occurred, which resulted in the injury of many volumes, and the books were stored for a while.

Meanwhile the steady growth of the settlement had made advisable its incorporation as a city, which was effected in October, 1883. In April, 1888, Mr. Holmes, being at the time chairman of the city board of trustees, obtained the consent of the stockholders, and offered the books to the city upon the condition that the city should organize and maintain a free public library under a recent statute giving municipalities power to take such action. The city board promptly accepted the gift, and appointed E. W. Holmes, A. S. White, Dr. C. J. Gill, N. C. Twining and Rev. George H. Deere, trustees. Dr. Deere was chosen president of the library board, which position he held for fourteen years.

The city used at that time the second story of a building located on the north side of Eighth street, between Main and Orange, as a "city hall," and two small rooms in the rear of the building were set apart for the use of the library. Mrs. Mary M. Smith was

placed in charge as librarian. The choice proved a fortunate one, for she brought to the work exceptional ability and enthusiasm, and to her conscientious efforts in organizing the institution is largely due its success. Her assistant was Mrs. Frank T. Morrison.

At the outset there was no reading-room provided, and the library was only open to the public upon three afternoons and one evening of each week. When the city leased rooms in the Loring building, a year or two later, ample quarters were assigned the library in the central portion of the second floor. From this time a generous annual appropriation made possible the steady enlargement of the library, and, with the rooms open practically every day in the year, the institution became one of great value, the circulation being always exceptionally large.

The steadily increasing use of the library and reading-room, during the first dozen years of its existence, demonstrated so thoroughly its value to the community that the need of a building exclusively devoted to its use was fully realized. Dr. Deere, Lyman Evans and others sought, through friends, to secure aid from Andrew Carnegie toward the erection of a library building. It was the good fortune of Mr. Evans to be the one whose communication first reached the noted philanthropist, and brought the gratifying response that he would give \$20,000 with which to erect such a building for Riverside—upon conditions regarding maintenance such as had already been met by the city. On September 3, 1901, the city trustees pledged the city to fulfill the conditions required, and formally accepted the gift. The library trustees selected as a site the quarter block on the corner of Seventh and Orange streets, accepted plans for a building in the Mission style, prepared by Burnham & Bliesner of Los Angeles, and gave the contract for its erection to J. W. Carroll of Riverside.

The completed building proved exceptionally satisfactory exteriorly, and the feature of the interior most pleasing was the spacious, well-lighted and artistically decorated reading room, 40x80 feet in area, while the excellent stack room and conveniences required for library work seemed more than ample; and yet in less than ten years more room was required, and a further gift of \$7,500 was made by Mr. Carnegie—making the total of his contributions \$27,500. This sum, however, does not cover the cost of the building; since the enlargement, city funds were required in addition.

The city also erected the beautiful branch library building in the Arlington district, to provide special accommodations for that growing part of the city. The total amount invested in library buildings and grounds amounts to about \$62,000, and the total value, including contents, considerably exceeds \$100,000.

The number of volumes now (1912) on the shelves amounts to about 45,000. There were circulated during 1911 over 93,000 volumes, of which fully 18,000 were classed as juvenile. With the enlargements made there is a possible shelf capacity for fully 100,000 volumes, and recent changes have provided ample and modern conveniences for library work. The reading room for children and the enlarged reference rooms are features most valuable and have justified the liberal expenditures made to provide them.

It seems proper to record the names of those who have faithfully served in creating and maintaining this popular institution. Those who have acted as trustees are Rev. George H. Deere, Albert S. White, Elmer W. Holmes, Dr. C. J. Gill, Prof. N. C. Twining, J. L. Koethan, Lyman Evans, E. B. Stanton, George H. Dole, George E. Bittenger, William L. Peters, Rev. Dr. W. F. Taylor, H. L. Carnahan, Prof. A. N. Wheelock, L. V. W. Brown, L. A. Brundige, C. L. McFarland and Mrs. S. F. Patterson.

Those who have served as librarians since it became a city institution are: Mrs. Mary M. Smith, Miss Grace Mansfield, Miss Margaret Kyle (now Mrs. F. C. Stone) and Joseph F. Daniels. The assistant librarians have been Miss Fannie M. Skinner (now Mrs. F. T. Morrison), Mrs. M. Stella Morrell and Miss Helen Evans.

The growth of the library has fully kept pace with that of the city, and made necessary the securing of the services of a trained library expert to reorganize it on the most approved lines. The trustees were so fortunate as to engage for this work Joseph F. Daniels, the present librarian, whose efforts since taking charge seem to fully justify the excellent things said of him by those who had been his associates in important school and library work in many eastern states during the past twenty years. Under his supervision the library building has been enlarged and equipped with all the necessary appliances required in a modern library, an ample force of young ladies trained in the best methods, and the foundation laid to make our local library among the very largest and best maintained by cities of our class. Through an annual

appropriation by the county supervisors the free use of the books is now offered the people of the county at large.

The first money endowment to the library, known as the Ethan Allen Chase fund, was made in July, 1912. This endowment consisted of \$5,000 in six per cent securities, four per cent to be used for books of science, biography and history, all above four per cent to be added to the fund each year.

CHAPTER IX.

THE RIVERSIDE SCHOOLS

By E. W. Holmes

Reference has been made in the story of the Colony Days to the first schools established, when a score or so of pupils represented the school population of all the territory between Colton and the Temescal wash. The next stage in the growth of the schools was when a second house was built alongside the first on the Sixth street grounds, and these put in charge of Miss Belle Hardenburg (Mrs. F. A. Miller) and Miss Lillian Putnam (Mrs. P. T. Binckley). But these were soon overflowing. The trustees then in charge—Dr. Jacob Allen, P. S. Russell and James H. Roe—called an election, asking the voting of bonds for an eight-room building to take the place of those in use. The proposition was voted down—the only case in the history of the valley when a liberal school policy was defeated—and Dr. Allen, indignant over the refusal to support a project he had much at heart, resigned his position, and E. W. Holmes was chosen in his place. The latter held the position of clerk or president of the board for the fifteen years ensuing. A four-room building was immediately erected, instead of the larger one first planned, this being the rear half of the present Lincoln school house. But as the board had foreseen, it was overflowing almost as soon as completed, and in spite of the building of a school for the lower grades on Bandini avenue, they were compelled for years to lease private rooms to care for the increase. In 1880 some relief was gained by the organization of the Sunnyside dis-

trict out of all the territory south of Jurupa avenue, its first trustees being A. J. Twogood, M. F. Bixler and T. W. Cover.

In 1883 the Sunnyside district was divided and its name changed to Arlington, while the new district was called Magnolia, and elected as its first trustees C. A. Crosby, D. H. Burnham and N. A. Stiffer. Several years later the growth of the Arlington Heights section compelled a further subdivision, and the building of the beautiful Victoria school house on the avenue of that name; but when the new city charter was adopted and all these districts were united again under the control of the city board of education and new names given to the various schools, Magnolia very properly became Arlington in name as well as in fact.

There was for a time a school district down the river called the Sierra, where Mrs. Jose Jensen taught, and where one who in 1912 is the state superintendent of schools, Edward Hyatt, obtained his first experience as a teacher. It was in these early years that many teachers came to become permanent citizens, the most prominent of whom were: Miss M. C. Call, Miss Kate Candee, Miss Lulu Chance, Mrs. O. L. Mason, Mrs. J. E. Cutter and Miss M. H. Harris. The regular state and county apportionments were insufficient to anticipate the annual increase of scholars and teachers, and every spring the trustees were compelled to ask the voting of a special tax, which request was never denied. But a new problem confronted the board when an increasing number of graduates from the grammar grades needed to be given a higher education at home than had been provided for. The constitution of the state established a state university and primary and grammar schools, but made no provision whatever for the preparatory schools in which to fit the youth for college. The only high schools in the state were those established under special city charters, or those supported by private effort in the populous centers. Only the children of the wealthy could afford to have the advantage of such schools. The only practical solution of the problem confronting the trustees was to add to the teaching force those qualified to teach the higher branches, and provide for the expense by asking the people to vote an annual levy "for additional school facilities," the only section of the school law which made such action legal. Prof. N. C. Twining and his assistants were employed to change the curriculum in this respect, and in 1890 the first high school

class was graduated. But the remarkable growth of the city embarrassed the officials in charge, and forced them to advise the voting of \$50,000 bonds to provide for the erection of a suitable building in which the high school, as well as the lower grades, could be accommodated. The people generously responded, and in 1887 six acres of land was purchased at the corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets, at a cost of \$7,500, and in 1889 what is now known as the Grant building was completed at a cost of \$64,295. But this splendid building was hardly more than completed when additional buildings had to be built on Thirteenth and Seventh streets, and the old Sixth street house enlarged, to provide for the increased attendance.

The first principal of the high school to give exclusive service to that work was Miss Henrietta Bancroft, who was succeeded by Prof. David A. Givens, and he by Miss Eugenie Fuller. The remaining members of the faculty during these years were Miss M. H. J. Lampe, Miss Sara L. Dole and Mrs. F. G. N. Van Slyck, the latter being still in charge of the English department in 1912.

The increase of the teaching force made necessary an acting superintendent of schools, although such an official had no legal existence in the organization of an ordinary school district. Prof. C. H. Keyes was given this position in 1891, and to his special gifts as an organizer are largely due the systematic methods which have resulted in the success of the school.

But the awkward machinery which the district government afforded was felt to be a handicap not longer to be endured, since the support of such a high school could not safely be dependent upon the action of voters who might, through whim or prejudice, refuse the large necessary annual appropriation. Studying to provide a way of legalizing the action taken, the clerk prepared a bill to present to the legislature which he believed would remedy the conditions. This measure meeting the approval of his colleagues. Dr. Deere and D. L. Wilbur, the board instructed Professor Keyes to submit it to the next state convention of superintendents. It was not enthusiastically approved by that body, but our representative succeeded in having it made the duty of the convention secretary to present the bill to the next legislature. Weeks after the session opened no notice of its introduction had been given, and Mr. Holmes went to Sacramento to hasten action. The docu-

ment was in the secretary's desk, and a vigorous effort of a prominent legislator in behalf of a law permitting a county to organize a single high school at the county seat had been given the right of way. The Riverside bill was promptly introduced by Assemblyman Barker and Senator Bowers, representing the district, and the bill so modified in committee as not to antagonize the other proposition, became a law. By its provisions a single district, or any number of districts, may now organize as a Union high school district, and as a result of the adoption of this law this county alone now has nine high schools, where formerly there were none, and hundreds of such preparatory schools now exist all over the thinly-settled sections of the state. Since this statute was peculiarly a Riverside-made law, and made to serve its own particular needs, this detailed reference in these pages seems justified. The Riverside high school district was organized originally, out of the city district alone, in 1893, with Dr. George H. Deere, D. L. Wilbur and E. W. Holmes in charge. The high school grew under the more favoring conditions, and in spite of the use of the large assembly room the Grant building soon became too small and a new building, designed exclusively for high school use, was built for its accommodation on Ninth street, which in turn is now outgrown.

The other gentlemen who have served most acceptably upon the school board until the reorganization of the city government placed its school affairs in charge of a regular board of education have been A. H. Naftzger, W. A. Correll, Samuel C. Evans, Lyman Evans and W. A. Purrington. Their reward for the uniformly excellent service they have rendered has been in seeing, year after year, the graduation of a class, from among whose ranks have come many whose success in life has brought honor to the city that educated them. They have had in their employ for years a most efficient superintendent of schools in the person of Prof. A. N. Wheelock, whose splendid service is continued under the new city government.

SCHOOLS UNDER CITY GOVERNMENT

When the charter was adopted by the city in 1907 the four school districts—Riverside, Palm avenue, Arlington and Victoria—were incorporated as the Riverside city school district, and the Riverside high school district was made identical with the Riverside city school district. The following table shows the school build-

ings, teaching force and enrollment of the schools at the close of the school year in 1907.

| School— | Teaching Force | Enroll- ment |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| High | 10 | 371 |
| Grant | 11 | 450 |
| Lincoln | 8 | 366 |
| Longfellow | 9 | 382 |
| Irving | 6 | 228 |
| Washington | 2 | 91 |
| Brockton | 1 | 30 |
| Palm Avenue (two buildings)..... | 6 | 218 |
| Arlington | 4 | 166 |
| Alvord | 1 | 22 |
| Victoria | 1 | 30 |
| Kindergarten | 2 | 76 |
| Special teachers | 4 | |
| | — | — |
| | 65 | 2,430 |

The need of additional schoolrooms and a suitable building for manual training and domestic science led the board of education early in 1908, to call a bond election for \$40,000. The bonds were voted with practically no opposition, and with the funds obtained, extensive repairs were made and two rooms added to the Arlington school; four rooms added to the Longfellow school; a fine modern school building of four rooms and auditorium was erected on Fourth street, to be called the Bryant school. The city also built a large and commodious manual training building on Twelfth street. The latter building, with its complete equipment for wood-working, cooking and sewing, gave great impetus to the manual training idea in the schools. While primarily not a vocational school it does give a technical skill in the lines of work offered that make an excellent equipment for earning a livelihood.

But there was another call for more room and a larger field of educational effort. The high school had quite outgrown its quarters. The numbers enrolled had steadily climbed up until in 1909 the enrollment was nearly 500, too many for effective work in the Ninth street building. The board of education met the problem by calling a bond election for \$250,000. The election was held

in July, 1910, and the bonds carried by a handsome majority. A site of sixteen acres of mesa and arroyo land on the south side of Turquisquite arroyo was purchased, and a group of buildings erected in 1911 at a cost of site and buildings, aside from the furnishing and equipment, of \$200,000. The buildings consist of the hall of classics, containing the offices, teachers' room, auditorium, study rooms and fourteen classrooms; the science hall, containing laboratories for agriculture, botany, biology, chemistry, physics, with lecture rooms, offices and recitation rooms; the mechanics' building, containing shops for wood-working, forging, foundry, machine work and mechanical drawing. The school was planned and equipped as a boys' school, the board being of the opinion that better conditions for school work would obtain by the segregation of the boys and girls. As the buildings were not completed at the opening of the school year, ending in 1912, the boys were cared for in the Ninth street building in the mornings, while the girls had possession in the afternoons, this arrangement continuing through the year.

J. E. McKown of the Lincoln high school of Seattle, Wash., was made principal of the boys' school, and Miss Eugenie Fuller the principal of the girls' school. Miss Fuller, however, closed her relations with the school at the end of the year, the nineteenth of her service as principal. Three hundred and twenty-one men and three hundred and fifty-three women had graduated from the school, up to and including the class of 1911, and the appreciation which the body of the alumni has given Miss Fuller is the best evidence of the worth of her work and management. The courses of study and the instruction in these two high schools are designed to be practical enough to fit men and women to gain a livelihood and scholastic enough to prepare for the universities those to whom such a course is open. Courses are offered in agriculture, manual training, science, commerce, history, Latin, modern languages, domestic science, art.

Besides the boys' high school buildings above described, there was also built in the same year a substantial brick building on Victoria avenue, having four rooms and an auditorium, at a cost of \$28,000, and also a three-room building on the Bryant school grounds.

The following table shows the school system in October, 1912,

and a comparison with the preceding table will indicate the growth since 1907:

| School— | Teaching Force | Enroll- ment | Valuation, Bldgs. and Site |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Boys' High | 15 | 328 | \$200,000 |
| Girls' High | 15 | 307 | 50,000 |
| Grant | 13 | 437 | 65,000 |
| Washington | 2 | 72 | 5,000 |
| Manual Training | 5 | | 23,000 |
| Bryant | 6 | 187 | 30,000 |
| Bryant Kindergarten | 2 | 25 | |
| Lincoln | 9 | 233 | 32,000 |
| Lincoln Kindergarten | 2 | 37 | |
| Longfellow | 13 | 416 | 29,000 |
| Irving | 6 | 178 | 10,000 |
| Lowell | 4 | 94 | 28,000 |
| Brockton | 1 | 34 | 1,500 |
| Palm Avenue | 6 | 204 | 10,000 |
| Arlington | 7 | 208 | 7,000 |
| Victoria | 3 | 69 | 6,000 |
| Special teachers | 3 | | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 112 | 2,829 | 496,500 |
| Furniture and equipment..... | | | 30,000 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$526,500 |

CHAPTER X.

THE CHURCHES OF RIVERSIDE

By E. W. Holmes

An outline of the church history of Riverside demands recording, although those looking for details may need to seek them in the records of the different organizations. There were representatives of different denominations among the pioneers, but these subordinated their denominational prejudices to secure the building of a place for worship, and the first religious body in the colony was organized as the First Church of Christ of Riverside. Its actual members were, however, of the Congregational faith. Recognizing the commercial value of churches and schools as an inducement to the more desirable class who might be seeking a new home, the original colony managers gave the land at the corner of Sixth and Mulberry streets upon which to erect the first little white church, with its tiny spire, and also contributed toward the fund for its construction. For years this Union church provided for the religious needs of the settlers, and only when the growth of the settlement gave strength to the various denominations did the work of segregation commence, which in recent years has given the city thirty or forty branches of the Christian church. Of the seven original members of this first church, organized in 1872, only one, Miss Nancy M. Burt, has remained a permanent resident of Riverside. In 1886 the church was reorganized and incorporated as the First Congregational Church of Riverside. In the same year the original church building and lot were traded to the Christian Church people in exchange for the lots at the corner of Seventh and Lemon streets, where was built in 1887 the larger wooden Congregational church building which they occupied for twenty-five years. This contained the first pipe organ used in the city. This structure was torn down in 1912 to give place to a large and magnificent cathedral-like structure of the Spanish renaissance style of architecture. This building, with its adjacent parsonage, grounds and equipment, will have a value of fully \$125,000.

The pastors who have had charge are: Rev. I. W. Atherton,

three years; Rev. F. H. Wales, one year; Rev. W. H. Cross, six years; Rev. George L. Smith, one year; Rev. T. C. Hunt, eleven years; Rev. Edward F. Goff, eleven years; Rev. J. H. McLaren, two years; Rev. Horace Porter, three years. Revs. Ralph B. Larkin, Z. B. Burr, C. J. Hutchins and George Lyman have supplied the pulpit in times of vacancy.

First Methodist Episcopal Church. A small class of Methodists was formed in Riverside as early as 1872, which held occasional services thereafter in the school house, Rev. W. A. Knighten preaching a monthly sermon before it during the summer. In 1873 the conference made Riverside a missionary station and appropriated \$300 for its support. A regular church organization was effected January 10, 1874, largely through the efforts of Rev. M. M. Bovard. In 1875 lots were purchased on the corner of Sixth and Orange streets, where successive building operations have marked the steady growth of the church in numbers and wealth, from the time when seven members represented the entire strength of the denomination to the present day, when the First church alone has a membership of some 900, and sister churches are required to shelter those who cannot be accommodated here. The first building erected was a little 24x36 brick chapel, the material and labor required for its construction being practically all given by the enthusiastic members and friends. The large and beautiful church, with all its modern conveniences, which by successive enlargements has become one of the most attractive in the city, has so incorporated this original building that its identity is almost lost. The pastors who have occupied the pulpit since the organization of the church by Dr. Bovard are: Rev. W. J. White, Rev. J. L. Mann, Rev. F. D. Bovard, Rev. William Dixon, Rev. C. H. Lawton, Rev. M. F. Colburn, Rev. A. W. Bunker, Rev. C. E. Shelling, Rev. Selah W. Brown, Rev. D. H. Gillan, Rev. William Sterling, Rev. Dr. W. A. Wright, Rev. Dr. A. C. Williams, Rev. B. C. Cory, Rev. B. S. Haywood, Rev. E. J. Inwood, Rev. Robert S. Fisher, Rev. Dr. A. W. Adkinson and Rev. L. D. Van Arnam.

The First Baptist Church was organized in February, 1874, the charter members being Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Twogood, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roe, T. J. Wood, D. A. Coddington, and Rev. and Mrs. M. V. Wright. Messrs. Twogood and Roe were chosen the first deacons, and the former continued to hold the position continuously for some

thirty-eight years. Two of the charter members, Mrs. Roe and Mrs. Wright, are still active members. For several years they had no minister, and united with the Congregationalists in the Sunday service. From an original membership of nine the church has grown until in 1912 it has 552 members. The church finally purchased desirable lots on the corner of Eighth and Lemon streets and in 1882 built upon these a church of their own at a cost of \$6000, in which they worshipped for some eighteen years. This property was finally sold for business purposes and the building moved to the corner of Ninth and Lemon streets, upon which corner in 1909 the old building was replaced by a beautiful new church, equipped with everything required by a large and growing organization. The property is valued at about \$50,000. The following is a list of the pastors, with date of installation: Rev. M. V. Wright, 1874; Rev. M. Fobes, 1878; Rev. Charles Button, 1880; Rev. Charles Winbigler, 1889; Rev. George A. Cleveland, 1894; Rev. Dr. W. F. Taylor, 1899; Rev. W. L. Tucker, 1906; Rev. G. F. Holt, 1907.

Magnolia Presbyterian Church. The first Presbyterian church was organized November 9, 1879, with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crosby, Mrs. James H. Benedict, Alice Benedict, Mrs. E. Rudisill, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McLeod, Mrs. M. A. Evans and Mrs. M. C. Evans. The first trustees were: S. C. Evans, J. H. Benedict, A. S. White, C. A. Crosby and H. J. Rudisill.

Land was purchased at the head of Magnolia avenue and a church erected upon it in 1880, at a cost of \$6,000. The first ministerial supplies were Rev. A. G. Lane, Rev. J. H. Clark, Rev. Ira M. Condit. Regular pastors: Rev. J. A. Merrill, Rev. H. B. Gage (1886-1900), and Rev. D. L. Macquarrie (incumbent).

All Souls' Universalist Church was founded by Rev. Dr. George H. Deere, in July, 1881. Its services were first held in the Citrus Fair pavilion, and afterward in a little church extemporized from a discarded school building located on Market street near Seventh. In 1891 land was bought at the corner of Seventh and Lemon streets, where the society built the elegant little stone church and parsonage which it has since occupied. The more conspicuous of the lay members who aided in the completion of these buildings were Albert S. White, William Finch, Seneca LaRue, Dr. John Hall, Aberdien Keith, K. D. Shugart and William P. Russell. There was an original membership of fifteen, which had grown to 162 in 1912.

The pastors who have served are: Rev. Dr. Deere (thirteen years), Rev. Charles A. Garst, Rev. Elmer C. Andrus, Rev. Andrew W. Cross, Rev. Herbert E. Benton and Rev. F. L. Carrier.

All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. Among the earliest of the religious services held in Riverside was that at which Rev. Charles F. Loup officiated in June, 1871. In the fall of the year following Bishop Kip visited Riverside and held a service. From this time services were occasionally held by the Rev. Mr. Loup and Rev. Mr. Wilson. These meetings were sometimes held in the Congregational church and for a time in the Sixth street school house. During these years Riverside was a part of the San Bernardino mission.

In October, 1884, the mission was formally organized into a parish having the name of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church of Riverside. The first vestry elected included: Messrs. E. G. Brown, J. D. Brownlee, E. J. Davis, W. A. Hayt, John Jarvis, W. P. Lett and O. Papineau. Other active members whose names appear at this period were Dr. A. H. Woodill, B. B. Wright, L. M. Holt and Dr. Jenkins. The services were evidently irregularly held owing to the difficulty of securing a permanent pastor.

In January, 1887, the Rev. B. W. B. Taylor accepted the rectorship and in the June following the cornerstone of a church was laid on the church lot at Tenth street, between Orange and Lemon. Soon afterward a rectory was built on the same property, and in recent years a parish house for the use of the Sunday-school and other parochial organizations has been added. The clergymen who served the parish after Mr. Wilson were: Rev. S. Gregory Lines, Rev. C. S. Frankenthall and Rev. J. D. H. Brown. Rev. Mr. Taylor resigned charge of the parish in August, 1891, and in the following January was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. M. C. Dotten. The membership at the present time is 250.

The New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church of Riverside was organized May 17, 1885, with thirty members. Rev. Berry Edmiston was its only pastor during the twenty-seven years of its history, resigning but a short time before his death, which occurred August 6, 1912. He was a man respected and loved by all who knew him, and the record of a town for whose moral upbuilding he so faithfully worked would be incomplete which did not refer to his character as a citizen as well as to his service as a Christian minister.

This church first held its services in a building on Central avenue, which had formerly been used for school purposes by the Sunnyside school district. In 1903 a new church edifice was built for their use in a more convenient location, on Locust street, between Sixth and Seventh. The present membership of the church is forty.

The First Christian Church of Riverside was organized October 7, 1885, with thirty charter members. They first purchased land upon the southwest corner of Seventh and Lemon streets, but later traded this for the old Congregational building at Sixth and Vine streets, where they worshipped until 1904. They then secured land for a new church at the corner of Seventh and Lime streets, and moving their old building, incorporated it in the fine large edifice in which they now worship, having a capacity of nearly 800. The church membership has grown until it numbers 617, and the Sunday school, of which M. D. Haskell is the superintendent, has an enrollment of 540. The pastors have been: Rev. Irwin West, Rev. Hiram Conwell, Rev. Cal. Ogborn, Rev. William Sumpter, Rev. M. J. Ferguson, Rev. A. B. House, Rev. George Ringo and Rev. G. M. Anderson.

Calvary Presbyterian Church. The inconvenience of attending service at the Magnolia Avenue Church, three or four miles away, led the increasing number of Presbyterians located in the "mile square" to organize in June, 1887, the Calvary Presbyterian Church. Its charter members were: Mrs. Gage (senior), Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Gage, Miss Margaret Gage, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Mary C. Mann, Mrs. I. S. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Craft, Miss Margaret Spooner, Robert Gage, Mrs. Mattie Sears, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McLeod, Mrs. Kate Hunter, W. J. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wilbur, Mrs. A. D. Place, John Shiels, Charles Shiels, Miss Isabelle Ross, Miss Jennie Wright and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Spence.

The little congregation at first worshipped in what is now a storeroom in the Odd Fellows' Building; then for a time in a building north of where the Loring Block now stands; then in the Citrus Fair pavilion, and finally, while their church was being built, in the original Y. M. C. A. building in the Glenwood Block. Rev. Dr. J. B. Stewart supplied the pulpit at this time. The first elders were Robert Gage and W. J. Wallace.

Land had meanwhile been purchased at the corner of Ninth and

Lime streets, and here was at last erected the convenient and beautiful building in which they have since worshipped. The church has now a membership of 590 and is in a flourishing condition, but at the time when a church alone was being provided success would have been long deferred had not the effort had the most generous support of members and friends. Among those whose liberal assistance deserves especial remembrance are Matthew Gage and Mrs. Gage, the latter presenting the pipe organ as her share, while W. John Gage lent most valuable aid for years as leader in the department of music.

Only five pastors have served during the twenty-five years of the life of the church, these being Rev. Dr. Stewart, Rev. R. H. Hartley, Rev. W. J. Arnold, Rev. Alex. Ekin and Rev. Dr. W. A. Hunter.

St. Francis de Sales Church was at first a mission of the San Bernardino church, started in 1888 by Rev. Father Stockman, a pioneer priest of California. The church is located on the city block bounded by Twelfth, Thirteenth, Lime and Mulberry streets. This block was donated for church, school, convent and hospital purposes by Mrs. Hattie Traver, a pioneer citizen of Riverside. The Catholics believe that there is "no true education without religion," and they are planning to erect first a parochial school on their property and next a church building which shall "imposingly represent Catholic endeavor in Riverside." One hundred and seventy-five English and 450 Spanish-speaking families are represented in the congregation. The Catholic Indians are cared for in a mission chapel near Sherman Institute, and the church itself maintains missions at Crestmore, Casa Blanca and Spanish Town. The resident pastors have been Rev. J. McCarthy, 1893; Rev. M. Conneally, 1898; Rev. S. F. Cain, 1905; and the present incumbent is Rev. Peter H. McNellis.

Trinity English Lutheran Church was organized January 7, 1894, with a membership of twenty-six, which number has since increased to eighty. It meets for worship in a pretty building at the corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, which was completed and dedicated September 5, 1901. The pastors who have had charge of the parish are: Rev. J. S. Moser, 1893; Rev. George H. Hillerman, 1896; Rev. A. E. Dietz, 1904; and the present incumbent, Rev. R. W. Mottern, 1909.

Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Eden Church was organized September 28, 1888. It has a present membership of 135. A church building was erected for its use on the corner of Tenth and Orange streets in 1891, and a parsonage built on the lot adjoining some years later. Among the more prominent of its earlier members were Ernest Carlson, Swan Johnson, Carl Carlson, N. P. Benson, Carl G. Engborg, William Johnson and Edwin Chelson. The first pastor was Rev. N. G. Brandelle, and among his successors are Dr. Edward Nelander, Rev. O. N. Glim, Rev. K. G. Peel, Rev. A. N. Le Veau, Rev. N. A. Nordstrom, and the present pastor, Rev. L. M. Dahlsten.

There is also a mission church of the German Lutherans who meet in the Adventist church on Twelfth street on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. Rev. Louis Achenbach is the acting pastor.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. The organization of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Riverside had its inception at a meeting held October 15, 1907, and its legal incorporation was effected November 19 of the same year. At the outset it had 189 members on its roll, and its present membership is 393. Its first Sunday service was held October 4, 1907, in a little mission chapel at the junction of East Eighth and High streets, owned at the time by the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and which it subsequently purchased. The lots upon which the chapel stood had been donated by C. F. Marcy, and another was subsequently acquired, giving a building site 180x185 feet in area. Plans for building were promptly arranged, and on December 6, 1908, the present church building was dedicated, practically free from debt. The church has prospered under the pastorate of Rev. W. C. Geyer, who has had charge during its entire history, but who now gives place to the new appointee of the conference, Rev. D. B. Loofburrow.

The First United Brethren Church of Riverside was among the earlier churches organized. It now has a membership of 216, and a church and parsonage located on East Eighth street, near Park. The church has a seating capacity of 500, and the whole property a value of about \$20,000. Rev. W. H. Blackburn is the present pastor.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized in July,

1889. It built upon the corner of Sixth and Lemon streets, in 1900, a beautiful church of the mission style of architecture, at a cost of over \$15,000, which was furnished and dedicated free from debt. The members claim that here was the first place in Southern California where Christian Science was publicly introduced and classes instructed in the tenets of the denomination.

The Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Riverside, was regularly incorporated in April, 1893. The first public service was held May 10 in a dwelling house at No. 560 Seventh street, the reading room being located in the same building. In January, 1904, Leighton Hall was secured for the services, and the reading room was removed to the Glenwood Block, corner of Sixth and Orange streets, in April of the same year. In October, 1905, the Universalist Church was secured for a place of meeting. In December, 1907, plans were accepted for a church to be located at the corner of Eleventh and Lemon streets, and in May, 1908, the first services were held in the new church. Since January, 1912, the reading room has been located in the Glenwood Block on Main street. The church has had a steady growth from the time of its organization.

Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church was formed March 22, 1893, by some thirteen citizens who found the distance to the First Church at Riverside a bar to regular attendance. A Sunday school had existed for some three years previous, with Rev. Alfred Ramey as superintendent, C. H. Ormsby, assistant, and Chester Crosby, secretary. A small church was built in 1907, but the rapid growth of the congregation made necessary a larger building, and in 1908 land was purchased on the corner of Magnolia avenue and Castleman street, upon which a more pretentious edifice was erected. The church now has a membership of 215, a large Sunday school, and a well-located property worth over \$11,000. The pastors who have served are: Rev. A. Ramey, Rev. E. Hoskyn, Rev. L. D. Loyd, Rev. C. J. Miller, Rev. W. G. Cowan, Rev. T. D. Ashleigh, Rev. W. C. Dane, Rev. F. L. Buckwalter, Rev. George Haffin and Rev. A. J. McKenzie.

Highgrove Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in October, 1890. It had only six charter members, but now has a membership of 149. The society built a parsonage in 1891 and a church in 1892, the latter being enlarged in 1904. The pastors have been

Rev. J. C. Gowan, Rev. E. Hoskyn, Rev. C. J. Miller, Rev. E. W. Pasco, Rev. L. D. Loyd, Rev. F. A. Leak, Rev. S. M. Chase, Rev. W. G. Cowan, Rev. H. H. Baker, Rev. F. P. Sigler and Rev. S. A. Smith.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1893, with only three members, but it now has sixty. Its place of worship is at the corner of Tenth and Sedgwick streets. Its pastors have been Rev. D. R. Jones, Rev. Halford, Rev. Johnson, Rev. S. E. Arrington, Rev. Kennedy, Rev. J. Holmes, Rev. J. H. Wilson, Rev. G. W. Bussey, Rev. W. H. Williamson and Rev. S. E. Edwards.

The Second Baptist Church (African) was organized in 1892, with thirteen members, and now, 1912, has 135. The ministers who have had charge are Rev. John Clisby, Rev. Whitlock, Rev. J. W. Newby, Rev. S. H. Smith, Rev. Terrill, Rev. J. D. Gordon and Rev. F. W. Cooper. Its church is at No. 1162 Howard street.

The Arlington Christian Church was organized in January, 1905. Previous to this date the Rev. E. H. Gurley preached many sermons in this section of the city, and for a time the congregation met in a small frame building. It had at the outset only twenty-five members, but now has 150 and is one of the most prosperous of Riverside's churches. In 1912 it completed a handsome church building, constructed of cement blocks, and its property has a present value of \$13,000. The pastors have been Revs. Cal. Ogburn, W. T. Adams, W. J. Bottenfield, J. H. Hall, C. R. Moore, and the present incumbent, Rev. S. D. Perkinson.

The Free Methodist Church of Riverside was organized in 1907 with twelve members. It is located at No. 189 East Sixth street. Rev. J. B. Freeland was the first pastor, and he has been succeeded by Revs. A. C. Brown, S. F. Heilman and S. O. Yelvington, the last named having occupied the pulpit for three years.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized on April 12, 1905, and incorporated in the following November. It had an original membership of twenty-five, and its members in 1912 number eighty-two. It has a church property valued at \$12,000, located on the corner of Orange and Lemon streets, which was dedicated in October, 1906. The church has no permanent pas-

tor, but the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. John M. Ross, D. D., Rev. W. F. Johnson and Rev. J. S. Coie.

The Riverside Seventh Day Baptist Church was organized October 3, 1893, with an original membership of forty. It now has 105 members. The church is located at the corner of Park avenue and Fifth street. Rev. J. T. Davis was the first pastor, he being succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. E. F. Loofboro.

In addition to the above, the religious needs of the city are cared for by the Seventh Day Adventists, who hold regular sessions in their church on Twelfth street, Elder Richardson being in charge in 1912. The Primitive Baptists, Elder A. V. Atkins, pastor, hold a monthly service in the same church. The Holiness Church meets at the corner of Ninth street and Park avenue, Rev. R. H. Amon, pastor. The Salvation Army has for years held services at various points in the city, Ensign Harris being in charge in 1912.

The Congregationalists maintain a Japanese mission school on Fourteenth street; the Methodists a Japanese mission on Fifth street, and the Presbyterians two Spanish missions, one at Casa Blanca, and the other on Fourteenth street, Rev. Samuel Solomon having been in charge of both for years.

CHAPTER XI.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

By E. W. Holmes

It was on the 24th of November, 1884, that the first meeting was held in regard to the formation of a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Riverside. It was presided over by Dr. T. L. Magee, and J. H. Goodhue acted as secretary. Among those most prominent in effecting the organization were J. D. Chamberlain, E. C. Love, K. F. Hendry, O. T. Dyer, Judson House, A. M. Mackey and H. N. Sanderson. The first officers were B. W. Handy, president; John Cook, vice-president; J. H. Goodhue, secretary, and Thomas B. Stephenson, treasurer. The association affiliated with the state organization September 4, 1885, and was incorporated December 6, 1886, the members of its first board of trustees being O. T. Dyer, E. F. Kingman, H. P. Moore, B. W. Handy and Matthew Gage. The Association occupied rented quarters for several years, and when, in October, 1887, it became necessary that the organization should have a building of its own, Frank A. Miller, with his usual generosity when a worthy enterprise has needed assistance in Riverside, gave a lot in the Glenwood block, on Main street, for the association's use, and equally generous contributions from others made it possible to erect upon it a building which served them excellently until 1909. The association had by this time outgrown this first building, and the popularity of the institution, and its needs of larger and better equipped quarters, enabled its members to obtain generous financial aid from the citizens generally, and build upon the corner of Eighth and Lemon streets the splendid block which they now occupy. It cost over \$75,000, and is one of the best arranged Association buildings for a town of its size in the United States, having a lobby, reading room, assembly hall, gymnasium, baths, plunge, bowling alleys, handball and basket ball courts, and one story of dormitory rooms, which provide income to the Association and furnish rooms for young men who are away from home. The present membership is between five and six hundred, of which 200 are boys. The Association employs a general secre-

tary, an assistant secretary, a physical director and a "boys' work" secretary, all of whom give their whole time to this most important work. The men who have served as president since its organization are as follows: B. W. Handy, John Cook, S. L. Alderman, J. H. Goodhue, M. S. Bowman, A. A. Adair, J. F. Crowe, E. P. Clarke, W. W. Roblee, C. E. Rumsey and J. M. Davison. The general secretaries have been few in number but earnest in labor. Those who have served in that capacity are: Rev. W. H. Robinson, Moore Hesketh, George F. Herrick, C. W. Janes, J. George Hunter and W. R. Hale. A lady's auxiliary was organized April 28, 1885, and has been a great help to the Association ever since. Mrs. M. E. Hewitt is now its president, and Mrs. Houston Harlan its secretary.

It was twenty-one years later, November 5, 1895, when the first meeting was held to organize the Young Woman's Christian Association, "to assist the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of the young women of the city." Two hundred members, and subscriptions to the amount of \$500, were promptly secured, and on the 5th of December, 1905, the organization was completed and the following officers elected: President, Dr. Louise Harvey Clarke; first vice-president, Mrs. Homer A. Plimpton; second vice-president, Mrs. Cora Gyde; third vice-president, Mrs. O. L. Moorman; fourth vice-president, Mrs. J. F. Hanna; recording secretary, Mrs. J. R. Strang; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. Goodrich; treasurer, Mrs. H. O. Reed.

Furniture was contributed by generous friends and the Association was first located in the Pennsylvania Block. Larger quarters were soon needed for a well-equipped gymnasium and a lunch department, and in November, 1907, they moved into the Reynolds Block, on Ninth street, where rooms had been specially arranged for their use. Within a few years the demands for larger accommodations have made necessary the enlargement of these quarters, and the cafeteria occupies a fine large room on the first floor, while the Association has besides rest room, parlors, physical director's office and large gymnasium on the second floor, and above a fine roof garden for social as well as gymnasium uses.

The general secretaries have been Miss Maud Ewing Ross, 1906 and 1907; Miss Lenoir McCoid, 1907 and 1909; Miss Emma J. Parsons, 1909 and 1912; Mrs. Olive H. Mulholland, 1912.

The membership has fluctuated in recent years, but averages about 875. The trustees, who are the legal representatives of the Association, are S. H. Herrick, Gaylor Rouse, C. L. McFarland, Dr. C. Van Zwalenburg, Mrs. Sarah J. Ford, Dr. Louise Harvey Clarke and Mrs. W. F. Taylor. C. E. Rumsey was chairman of the board from the time of its organization until his death, since which time S. H. Herrick has filled that position.

CHAPTER XII.

SHERMAN INSTITUTE

By E. W. Holmes

One of the conspicuous features of Riverside, of which her citizens are proud, is the great government Indian school located on Magnolia avenue in the Arlington section. The name was given it as a tribute to the late Vice-President Sherman, a warm friend of the American Indian, who was at the time of its organization the chairman of the congressional committee on Indian affairs. There had been a school for Indian youth near Perris, which, under the management of Harwood Hall, had demonstrated the value of such a method of training the Indian for American citizenship, and when it became evident that larger accommodations and better surroundings were necessary to carry forward effectively this splendid philanthropic work, the effort to secure the proposed larger institution for Riverside had the support of men of national reputation, like Albert K. Smiley of Redlands, Collis P. Huntington, and others, and of the California representatives in both houses of congress. The cornerstone of the first building was laid June 18, 1901, by Hon. A. C. Tanner, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, Senator Perkins and others taking part in the exercises, and in May of the following year nine of the buildings were completed, and the enrollment of pupils began. The school has an enrollment in 1912 of 631 pupils, who hail from twelve states and represent fifty-five tribes. The management of Harwood Hall, and of his successor, Frank M. Conser, has been admirable, and the character and acquirements of the

graduates who have gone out from Sherman Institute to take their places among other American citizens furnishes the strongest possible evidence of the sensible and thoroughly practical training given them. That the climate and other advantages claimed for the location by those who urged it is evidenced by the report made by Superintendent Conser at the end of the tenth year of its existence, when he says: "The school is located in the midst of people of the highest culture and refinement, and the student of Sherman Institute is fortunate in his fight for character and education to be surrounded by such influences. There has not been a liquor saloon in the city for many years, and the sympathy of the entire community is with the Indian boy and girl. In fact, a more favorable environment could not be found for an educational institution than Riverside." The school grounds proper contain forty acres, beautiful with lawns and walks and ornamental trees, amid which are located thirty-five buildings of the Mission style of architecture. Adjoining is Chemawa Park, furnishing ample space for field sports. Few colleges have buildings and surroundings more beautiful than those of Sherman Institute.

The course of study provided carries the student through the eighth grade, and those who desire can enter the high school or business college of Riverside. But the industrial courses are placed upon an equal plane with the academic. The boys are taught carpentry, blacksmithing, printing and other trades, and the girls trained in sewing, general housekeeping, laundry work and nursing. The Indian children gathered here have shown a special aptitude for music, and the girls' mandolin club and the boys' brass band have always ranked high in a musical way.

Four miles below the school proper the government has a hundred-acre farm, well equipped, where the students are given training as regular farmers, and in dairying and vegetable growing. The vegetables, butter and milk produced supply the needs in this direction of the entire school. The farm has a value of some \$75,000, and its products in 1912 amounted to \$8,379. The total value of the land, buildings and equipment of the school and farm doubtless exceeds \$450,000.

CHAPTER XIII.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT EXCHANGE

By E. W. Holmes

Riverside has reason for pride over the many things which her people have successfully worked out that have been of immense value to the state at large. Among these not one has proven more beneficial than the formulation and adoption of the method of co-operative marketing of her fruit crop known as the California Fruit Exchange. Its success has been so marked and the results so beneficial to all connected with the citrus industry, as well as to all departments of horticulture throughout California, that the story of its inauguration and growth deserves detailed mention in the records of Riverside.

With the rapid increase in the orange crop, due to the immense area planted to citrus fruits, the weakness of the early marketing methods was thoroughly demonstrated. The commission men who at first handled practically the entire crop were more concerned about their fees than in developing larger markets. Or if they sought these their experiments proved costly to the individual grower, whose fruit they sacrificed to that end. The tariff tinkering of the political theorists, throwing workingmen out of employment everywhere in the populous manufacturing centers and thus compelling them to retrench in such things as seemed in the nature of a luxury, lessened the demand for oranges, and for years a large proportion of the growers failed to receive for their product sufficient to pay for its packing and transportation. The large shipping concerns not only secured illegal rebates from the railroads, but owned or controlled all the refrigerator cars, so that they made a profit, not only from their cheaper railroad rates, but through their ownership of the cars were able to know of the markets into which their competitors were shipping, and thus be able to fill such markets with their own goods before the arrival of that of their competitors. It was, indeed, a grave situation which confronted the men who had invested their all in orange groves and had waited years for them

to mature, and it forced a study of the problem which resulted, after years of effort, in a method of marketing which has been of inestimable value, not only to the Riverside growers, but to the people of the entire state.

While many others worked with him to secure the formulation of a marketing plan which should enable the grower to obtain a just return for his labors, no man so thoroughly deserves the credit for the perfection of the plan which has worked so beneficially to the state, as does T. H. B. Chamblin of Riverside. Being as modest as he is efficient, he has not paraded his part in this splendid work, but the records show that his colleagues have fully recognized the value of his service, for before his retirement from active work they, by unanimous vote in convention, thanked him as the formulator of the plan, and later he was given a beautiful loving cup, which the family will long prize as a material evidence of the appreciation shown him.

The Pachappa Orange Growers' Association, of which Mr. Chamblin was manager, was the first organized effort at cooperative marketing. Its experience suggested the larger organization, which was effected at an enthusiastic meeting held in April, 1893, known as the Riverside Fruit Exchange. At this meeting plans were made for the formation of eleven local associations, whose representatives should be the directors of the central exchange. The plan promised so certain a help that a large proportion of the growers promptly affiliated, and later the growers everywhere showed their faith in the plan, and an enthusiastic convention of growers was held in Los Angeles, where a third organization was effected, called the board of control, or marketing department, to be known as the Southern California Fruit Exchange. After a few years of successful marketing of the products of the orchards the organization was enlarged to include the whole state and handle other than citrus fruits, and is now called the California Fruit Exchange.

Just as Riverside had formed its district exchange from the numerous neighborhood associations, who packed their own fruit under brands of their own choosing, so it was with other fruit-growing centers, each having its central exchange and sending representatives to form the central body which attended to the marketing. The great central exchange employs a salaried man-

ager, a necessary office force, and sales agents in all the great marketing centers.

The foundation of the organization is the local association, a strictly neighborhood affair. Each member gets exact credit for the fruit he contributes, and the same price for his fruit as does his neighbor for the same grade. His fruit is packed at cost, sold at cost, and through the pooling system may obtain the average of the markets for the entire season. The associations do not pool with each other, each locality being required to rely upon the merit of its own fruit and the honesty of its pack for its standing in the market.

The results during nearly twenty years testify to the success and value of the organization. For ability and fidelity in management, together with achievement of the end sought in marketing a perishable product, it stands without a parallel, and clearly demonstrates the fact that tillers of the soil are fully capable of "attending to their own business." Where formerly it was impossible to market successfully five or six thousand carloads, some 50,000 carloads are now marketed at a price sufficient to maintain the industry on a sound basis.

The first trustees of the Riverside Fruit Exchange were: T. H. B. Chamblin, D. W. McLeod, H. A. Westbrook, A. H. Naftzger, George Frost, J. B. Crawford, J. H. Wright, M. J. Daniels, A. Keith, S. C. Evans, Jr., and R. W. Meacham. A. H. Naftzger was made president of the organization; M. J. Daniels, vice-president; S. C. Evans, Jr., secretary; and since 1900, John Jahn, Jr., has been the Riverside manager.

CHAPTER XIV.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

By E. W. Holmes

THE ODD FELLOWS. The number of secret orders organized in Riverside is almost as great as the religious denominations represented here. The first of these was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which organized a lodge in Riverside on April 26, 1879. That the number thirteen carries no ill-luck to Odd Fellows is shown by the fact that there were thirteen charter members, and the lodge has prospered, so that its present membership of 701 makes it one of the very largest in the state. The elective officers first installed were: B. D. Burt, N. G.; E. W. Holmes, V. G.; E. Rosenthal, Sec.; C. W. Packard, Treas.; C. J. Gill, Conductor; R. Reeves, Warden; E. R. Pierce, O. G.; J. R. Noland, I. G. The other charter members were: S. C. Evans, Hugo Goebel, T. J. Wood, E. J. Davis and N. A. Stiffler. Large auxiliary organizations are associated with the original lodge in the work of the order. It was this lodge that built the first edifice for fraternal use in the city, and it has since been enlarged and thoroughly equipped for the uses of the order and for business purposes. It is now one of the most valuable blocks in the city.

THE MASONIC ORDER. Evergreen Lodge of Master Masons was instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of California on the 12th of November, 1879, with the following officers: William Craig, W. M.; Pryor S. Russell, S. W.; Wilson B. Russell, J. W.; John Stone, Treasurer; C. C. Miller, Secretary; K. D. Shugart, S. D.; George D. Cunningham, J. D.; Charles E. Packard, Tyler.

A year later the charter was issued, and Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M., was legally constituted with the following charter members: B. F. Allen, David Battles, John Bonham, A. H. Ball, Daniel H. Burnham, William Craig, G. D. Cunningham, B. B. Chandler, Thomas W. Cover, John B. Camp, Edward J. Davis, Hugo Goebel, John W. Hamilton, Benjamin B. Handy, Alonzo D. Haight, Ira C. Haight, C. C. Miller, Isaac Marsh, Charles E.

Packard, W. O. Price, P. S. Russell, W. B. Russell, John Stone and K. D. Shugart.

The lodge now has a membership of 325. For many years it occupied the upper portion of the Castleman Block, which has recently been torn down, and the site occupied by the First National bank building. On the 8th of December, 1908, it dedicated the beautiful and commodious Masonic Temple it now occupies near the corner of Eleventh and Main streets. The building and its furnishings cost about \$28,000.

The present officers of the lodge are: John G. Bayley, W. M.; James P. Robeson, S. W.; Leonard A. Cowles, J. W.; Menno S. Bowman, Treasurer; Robert P. Cundiff, Secretary; William C. Clatworthy, Chaplain; Frank Herkelrath, S. D.; Orville P. Sanders, J. D.; A. H. Winder, S. S.; Charles O. Reid, J. S.; John T. Jarvis, Marshal; P. A. Gunsolus, Tyler; A. S. Walther, Chorister; F. K. Joslyn, Organist. George D. Cunningham, W. B. Clancy and S. J. Castleman, Trustees.

The following is a list of those who have filled the Master's chair since the lodge was organized: William Craig, P. S. Russell, W. B. Russell (three years), George M. Skinner, John W. Hamilton (two years), B. B. Chandler, S. B. Hinckley (two years), Walter E. Keith, C. W. Filkins (two years), James W. Johnson, Kingsbury Sanborn, William J. Lamrick, George D. Cunningham, B. M. Longfellow, William A. Anderson, John T. Jarvis, William B. Clancy (two years), Emerson H. Gruwell, Stanley J. Castleman (two years), Harry W. Hammond, Henry D. French (two years), Charles B. Bayley, James E. Drayton, J. Harvey Ellis, John G. Bayley.

RIVERSIDE COMMANDERY No. 67, R. A. M., which now has a membership of 132, was organized May 7, 1886, with the following officers: Menno S. Bowman, M. P.; Henry Ellsworth Way, K.; Charles Thomas Rice, Scribe; Samuel Bond Hinckley, C. H.; Wilson Byron Russell, P. S.; Otis Theron Dyer, Treasurer; Emil Julius Rosenthal, Secretary; William McBain, R. A. C.; Christopher Columbus Miller, M. 3. V. 1.; Eugene Hornbeck, Guard.

RIVERSIDE COMMANDERY. The first meeting of Riverside Commandery was held Dec. 14, 1886. Its first officers were: S. B. Hinckley, Com.; M. S. Bowman, Gen.; C. T. Rice, C. G.; J. H. Fawcett, Prel.; E. H. Way, S. W.; C. C. Miller, J. W.; O. T.

Dyer, Treasurer; F. K. Ainsworth, Rec.; P. K. Kleinfelter, St. Br.; J. W. Sayward, Sw. Br.; E. Y. Chevalier, Sent. The Commandery has at this time just an even 100 members.

UNGAVA CHAPTER No. 106, O. E. S., completed its organization in November, 1890, with forty-four members. The first officers of the chapter were: Lida Lair Martin, A. Matron; Charles W. Filkins, W. Patron; Louise E. Allen, Asso. Matron; Ella M. Filkins, Sec'y; Alysza Rouse, Treas.; Clara Keith, Cond.; Mary Papineau, Asst. Cond.; Bertha Haight, Adah; Harriet Fountain, Ruth; Mary E. Cover, Esther; Jessie Haight, Martha; Eliza Robinson, Electa.

The chapter now has a membership of 325. The following sisters have served as presiding officers of the chapter since its organization: Louise E. Allen, Susan E. Cunningham, Emma Gray, Leila B. (Jarvis) Pann, Mary A. Papineau, Lillian S. Allen, Nellie Anderson, Anna (Rice) Boardwell, Etta A. Cundiff, Henrietta Anderson, Jennie Gould Way, Lillian (Battles) Warren, Ada Mae Tucker, Inez Robeson, Elizabeth Drayton, Louise Mills.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. On the 17th day of January, 1885, there was organized a lodge of the Knights of Pythias. The pioneer officers were Guy G. Majors, P. C.; James M. Drake, V. C.; W. A. Hayt, Prelate; W. A. Correll, K. of P. and S.; M. A. Hibbard, M. F.; J. R. Newberry, Mast. Ex.; F. C. Sweetser, Mast. A.; C. D. Jones, I. G.; S. B. Robinson, O. G. Among its most prominent members, who were devoted to making it a center of social as well as fraternal life, was Albert S. White. Its Uniform Rank was for years one of the best drilled organizations in the state.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

By E. W. Holmes

In every effort made to build up and beautify the city the women of Riverside have ever given a most generous and loyal support. As always in school and church affairs their influence for good has been conspicuous. But when, with the growth of the city, there came the inevitable segregation which multiplied the church organizations, and there was a tendency because of this for them to lose touch with each other in the broader field needing unity of effort, they came together in organizations which have strengthened them in aiding the educational, social and material improvement of the community.

Out of this need grew a sentiment which led to the formation of the Riverside Woman's Club, which it was designed to make an organization "where character, not social position or wealth, should be the basis of club aristocracy." Started with such a spirit it is no wonder that the club has grown in numbers and influence, until it is one of the permanent and most valued institutions of the city. Mrs. Martha E. Hewitt, Dr. Sarah E. Maloy, and others, after consultation regarding the forming of a club, sent out invitations for a meeting to be held in Dr. Maloy's office, and on January 7, 1896, the ladies who responded joined with them in organizing the Woman's Club of Riverside. The following sixteen were the charter members: Mrs. Martha E. Hewitt, Dr. Sarah E. Maloy, Mrs. Ella J. Collier, Mrs. Mary E. Boggs, Mrs. Laura T. Reynolds, Mrs. Mary E. Darling, Mrs. Martha E. Ames, Mrs. Cora Van Aernam Peters, Mrs. Alice E. Holmes, Mrs. Sarah J. Ford, Mrs. Josephine Wheeler, Mrs. Mary L. Trowbridge, Mrs. N. P. J. Button, Mrs. Jean Koethen, Mrs. Ella Filkins, Mrs. Hulda Van Aernam.

Dr. Sarah E. Maloy was elected first president; Mrs. Ella J. Collier, vice-president; Mrs. Mary E. Boggs, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Laura T. Reynolds, treasurer.

The general assembly of the club, and each of the classes, have monthly meetings. These were held at first in the homes

of the members, later in leased public halls, but finally in the splendid Women's Club house erected for their use. The club has some 200 members, who assign themselves as taste dictates, in classes devoted to Art, Home and Philanthropy, Review, Music and Shakespeare. While the educational and social features have been its leading characteristics the club has given its influence and material assistance in behalf of other organizations and for the beautifying of the city.

The following is a list of those who have filled the president's chair: Dr. Sarah E. Maloy (president emeritus), Mrs. N. P. J. Button, Mrs. L. F. Darling, Mrs. Fanny G. Kishler, Mrs. E. W. Holmes, Mrs. John Meharg, Mrs. Henrietta Grout, Mrs. J. S. Noyes, Mrs. O. E. Rickard, Mrs. Carrie Taylor, Mrs. G. D. Cunningham, Mrs. G. W. Dennis, Mrs. J. H. Holland, Mrs. Ida Spooner Smith and Mrs. J. H. D. Cox.

Having accumulated quite a fund with the building of a club house in view, the matter took definite shape in 1901, when an auxiliary organization was incorporated as the Woman's Club House Association, with a board of directors consisting of Mrs. Lizzie A. Low, Mrs. Fannie Noyes, Isabella Gill, Mary E. Darling, Alice E. Holmes, Mary E. Boggs, Mrs. Helena Leighton, Sarah J. Ford, Louise Harvey Clarke, Susan B. Cunningham. Mrs. Button was chosen president of the board, and Mrs. Cunningham, secretary. Stock was generously subscribed by the club members and citizens generally, and a lot finally purchased at the corner of Main and Eleventh streets. Plans were made for the new building by F. P. Burnham of Los Angeles, a contract let for its construction to Durfey Brothers, and in 1908 the club took possession of the beautiful building which is its permanent home. The property as it stands represents an investment of about \$25,000.

Another prominent organization of Riverside women is the Wednesday Morning Club. It was originally known as the Extemporaneous Drill Club, under which name it effected its organization in the Universalist church parlors in February, 1902. It had a charter membership of sixty-five, and has an average membership of 100. Its object was primarily to study parliamentary usage and train its members in presenting orally their views on important current events, and also to stimulate a public spirit which should induce improved sanitary conditions and the further

beautifying of the city. This club was formed through the efforts of Mrs. Lorenzo Franklin Darling, at the time a member of the executive board of the State Federation of Clubs. Among its other valued members were its two honorary vice-presidents, the late Mrs. George H. Deere, and Mrs. Mary Sammet, the latter still useful in spite of her seventy-nine years. Like the older woman's club it has given generously in aid of many beneficent objects. Its presidents have been Mrs. L. F. Darling, Mrs. C. R. Stibbens, Mrs. I. W. Gleason, Mrs. P. T. Carter, Mrs. Frank E. Densmore and Mrs. M. Estudillo.

The Tuesday Musical Club is the name of a woman's organization whose efforts have stimulated and helped to maintain a love of all that is best in music. It had a modest beginning in 1890, when the club held its sessions in the homes of its members, but its growth soon compelled the use of the Y. M. C. A. Hall, where it met until the completion of the Woman's Club house provided it with superior accommodations. Its concerts, given from time to time, have not only afforded the people of the city opportunity to enjoy the work of our local musicians, but have also been the means of giving to Riverside audiences opportunity to hear at home many of the best of the world's artists and musical organizations. Its presidents have been Mrs. Dudley Duyckinck, Mrs. Edgar R. Skelley, Mrs. Hubert Hamilton, Mrs. John Macrae, Miss Margaret Gage, Mrs. G. E. Tucker, Mrs. James Orrick and Mrs. Arthur Brown.

CHAPTER XVI.

RIVERSIDE'S MILITARY HISTORY

By E. W. Holmes

Although Riverside was settled some five years after the close of the Civil war, and therefore contributed no organization of her own to the great army that fought for the preservation of the Union, so many of those who became residents of the city bore an honorable part in that conflict as to make it proper to place their names on record here. So many of the old soldiers came to make Riverside their home, that it is said that for years probably ten per cent of her voters were veterans. No complete list of these is available, but from a history of the local Post, prepared by Capt. Harvey Potter, we gather the following:

RIVERSIDE Post No. 118, G. A. R.—This Post was organized May 1, 1886, with thirty-one charter members, who were: Christopher C. Miller, James H. Roe, George M. Skinner, Elmer W. Holmes, Samuel B. Hinckley, Cary J. Gill, Otis T. Dyer, Charles T. Rice, Henry W. Robinson, John Aberdeen, Adair S. Alkire, J. P. Mitchell, David Frost, Francis Coolidge, William Carr, John O. Cottrell, Nelson Rustin, Lycurgus Grice, John K. Woodward, John E. Cutter, Winfield S. Wilson, Charles L. Cady, W. G. Wall, Edwin Hart, Frank Petchner, Joseph M. Edmiston, Albert H. Sprague, Veranus S. Runnels, Marcus M. Davis, Robert Johnston and David Frost.

The following is a list of the Post commanders: Cary J. Gill, 1886; Marcus M. Davis, 1887; Hiram C. Hibbard, 1888; Christopher C. Miller, 1889; Charles T. Rice, 1890-91; Charles H. Vosburg, 1892; Francis Coolidge, 1893; William W. Campbell, 1894; Gaylor Rouse, 1895; Oliver Burrell, 1896; Charles M. Dexter, 1897-98; David G. Mitchell, 1899-1900; Harvey Potter, 1901; William B. Johnson, 1902; Jacob J. Yeakle, 1903; Charles Leech, 1904; Arlington C. Lewis, 1905; Andrew S. Milice, 1906; Dwight B. Mason, 1907; Homer A. Plimpton, 1908; George D. Jones, 1909; Elmer W. Holmes, 1910; Robert Henderson, 1911; Jeffrey O. Cutts, 1912; Edwin H. Gamble, 1913.

The following have been commanders in other Posts, and later

became members of Riverside Post by transfer: Peter W. Stockledger, Albert Laughridge, Henry S. Clark, Jonathan W. McKenney, John S. Strong, Madison Noland, Henry R. Vandebogart, David N. Alexander, Augustus Hulsiger, Oscar Pixley, Lyman Gregory, David Herrod, George N. Mason, Hiram I. Gruwell, William M. Pilgrim, John A. Willard, Mortimer P. Main.

Charles T. Rice was commander of the Department of California and Nevada for one term; Harvey Potter, judge advocate for two terms, and D. G. Mitchell served as commander of the Southern California Veteran Association. Many Union veterans, not members of the Grand Army, have lived and died in Riverside, but no accurate list of these is available. One of the first to be buried in Evergreen Cemetery was Henry O. Stanley, the first secretary of the Land and Irrigation Company, who was during the war an aid of General Howard.

Riverside has also had among her most loyal and respected citizens a number of Confederate veterans, several of whom have been so prominently identified with her progress as to entitle them to special mention in this record. J. T. Lawler, who was a captain through the war under General Forrest, was for years a valued member of our city council, and served conspicuously and well as a church official. James M. Drake, an Alabamian soldier, was for years our city treasurer, and a man universally loved for his sterling qualities. George Miller, badly maimed in one of the terrible Virginia battles and a long-time prisoner, and S. W. Culpepper, were both in Louisiana regiments, and were among the pioneers who shared the hardships of the colony days. James H. Blue of Mississippi was on the staff of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnstone and was with him at his death at Shiloh. And Elijah Hawkins, who of those here mentioned alone survives, has won the hearts of his Union comrades by the personal qualities which belong to a soldier and gentleman. Sincerity, tested on many a bloody battlefield, has melted the prejudices of the past and fused the men of that era into the truest of Americans.

COMPANY M, 7TH REGIMENT, N. G. C.—A company of the National Guard of California was organized in Riverside in December, 1888, and was for a time known as the Riverside Rifles. A reorganization of the militia a year later made it Company M of the Seventh Regiment, the first officers being: James N. Keith,

captain; H. La V. Twining, first lieutenant, and S. R. Longworthy, second lieutenant. During its existence the following have been its commanders: James N. Keith, January 3, 1890; J. A. Eason, September 30, 1897; Charles F. Pann, March 31, 1899; Curtis F. Huse, May 14, 1900; Harry E. Mitchell, January 7, 1901; Frederick M. Heath, January 30, 1905; Peter J. Bollinger, May 4, 1908, and Miguel Estudillo, January 2, 1912.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish war the company enlisted for a two-year term in the United States service, and, under command of Capt. C. F. Pann, arrived at San Francisco with three commissioned officers and 100 enlisted men, May 7, 1898.

The following is the roster of the company: Captain, Charles F. Pann; first lieutenant, H. J. Bedwell; second lieutenant, Charles B. Bayley; first sergeant, Harry E. Mitchell; quartermaster sergeant, John T. Short; sergeants, Foye D. Battles, John W. Horton, William E. Thompson and Edward R. Nicholson; corporals, Carlton J. Baldwin, Frederick J. Cox, D. Frank Bell, George B. Cox, Ernest A. Meacham, Eugene C. Johnson, Philip N. Van Slyck, William P. Pann, Clarence J. Jarvis, Albert D. Gage, Edwin A. Merwin, Peter J. Bollinger and John D. Boyd; privates, Bernard Goss, Charles P. Chamberlain, Edward H. Mercer, Fred E. Barney, Samuel M. Bloom, William T. Babcock, Lewis J. Burnham, William H. Brimacombe, Dennis A. Ball, Charles B. Belden, Hunter Bowen, Arthur D. Bell, John G. Bryan, Frank Bridenstein, Charles A. Cover, George H. Campbell, Herbert S. Cunningham, William D. Craig, Lewis Craig, Judd C. Cleveland, Forrest R. Cleveland, Harry S. Chandler, Daniel Cameron, Thomas H. Dix, Robert L. Ditto, Cornelius Donaghue, Wallace Evans, Lloyd E. Elwell, Burt Fairchild, Cecil N. Funk, Edgar Gardner, Herman Gessler, Edward Grant, Clarence Goforth, Eddie A. Hart, Joseph R. Hamar, Henry Haskell, Myler L. Hains, Harry L. Hanson, Robert L. Henderson, William Hoogendyke, Jacob Jacobson, Fred C. Jonas, Frederick Kniss, Nicholas Kung, Gustav Krass, Scott LaRue, Roger T. Labadie, Alexander Law, Harry L. Lewis, Frank Loer, David A. Moriarty, Warren J. Marsh, Robert V. Meyer, Otis H. Mort, Eddy W. Mort, Clyde O. Mack, Henry F. Nelson, D. Adelbert Newcombe, Daniel V. Noland, Thomas M. Nicol, George E. Pomeroy, Floyd E. Pomeroy, John P. Peterson, William H. Painter, Lawrence Preston, Mack A. Patton, Edward H. Parsons, Clelland W. Rohrer,

John W. Peck, Samuel H. Ralph, Guy B. Russell, Herbert Robuck, Walter R. Strong, George Scott, James J. Shultz, George D. Taylor, Joseph N. Thornton, Joseph H. Timmons, Jesse Van Meter, Andrew G. Williams, John M. Young, Francis M. Horton, Harry E. Tobias, D. G. Fairchild. Fenn D. Twogood was transferred to the United States Hospital Corps, and went to the Philippines. Dr. W. W. Roblee was a member of the regimental staff, being assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain.

CHAPTER XVII.

ORGANIZATION OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY

By E. W. Holmes

The county of Riverside was formed in 1893 from a comparatively small but populous and wealthy section of San Bernardino county (590 square miles) and a large but more thinly settled portion of San Diego county. The territory included is about equal in extent to the state of Massachusetts, there being an area of 7,031 square miles within its borders, of which far the larger portion is mountain and desert. But while the fertile portion is much less in area than that which is classed as desert there are but few portions of the earth where profits better repay intelligent investment and labor, or where the advantages of climate render life more enjoyable. And the rocky ranges which occupy so large a portion of the county contain, at present practically undeveloped, mineral wealth which will ultimately make the county as conspicuous as a mining section as it already is in a horticultural way. Indeed, the variety and quantity of the finest clays and stone for building and street purposes, already being shipped from the territory between Corona and Elsinore, furnish an important item in the list of products of the county, while immense bodies of the finest iron and copper ores in the desert section are now attracting the attention of capitalists, and their utilization will make possible great manufacturing developments in Southern California. The precious metals also abound, but may not prove of the real value of the baser metals through the wider uses to be made of them.

The topography of the county is varied and remarkable. At

the eastern base of the San Jacinto range, whose beautiful summits are lifted some 11,000 feet into the clear blue sky, lies the Coachella valley, containing the Salton sea and several young towns lying hundreds of feet below the sea level. Here, in what was once deemed a hopeless desert, around the towns of Coachella, Indio, Mecca and Thermal, the people are demonstrating the peculiar fitness of the soil and climate, not only for the production of early fruits and for general farming, but for the growing of the finest varieties of dates, which industry is very sure to become here the source of large and certain profits. Twenty-five hundred feet above the sea, in the San Gorgonio pass, lie Banning and Beaumont, whose prosperity comes from climatic and soil conditions which enable its citizens to produce a quality of deciduous fruits unexcelled anywhere. Westward, between the great mountains and the coast range, lie the great fertile valleys containing the bulk of the county's population and wealth; Riverside, Corona and Wineville, in the valley of the Santa Ana river; Perris, in the heart of an immense plain, where water at last is found to transform it into an almost boundless area of alfalfa; Elsinore, nestled beside its mountain-bordered lake, and tempting invalid and tourist with its hot-spring resorts and pretty surroundings; San Jacinto and Hemet, sister cities lying in the sheltered corner of the great valley, growing rapidly because of the wealth of the fertile soil and ample water in all the section around them. And away off, on the banks of the Colorado, 200 miles from the county seat, are the Palo Verde and Chuckawalla valleys, with hundreds of thousands of fertile acres, waiting only for the application of the water which the great river can supply, to duplicate the experience of the Imperial valley and make of the country tributary to Blythe another rich county for California.

This was the territory taken to form the county of Riverside. San Diego county made no serious objection to the loss of her territory, recognizing the hardship to the residents who were compelled to go hundreds of miles and pass through the territory of two other counties to reach their county seat. But it was quite otherwise with the San Bernardino officials, who made a bitter and expensive fight to retain a section which had been most heavily taxed to maintain the county government. The Riverside section had but one representative on the board of supervisors, the first

being Capt. B. B. Handy, the next A. P. Johnson, then G. W. Garcelon. The latter, disgusted at the over-bearing attitude of his colleagues, resigned, and A. S. White was selected for the position.

Unable to prevent the arbitrary action proposed by his colleagues, Supervisor White called a meeting of the people of Riverside, to take action looking to a division of the county. Although committees were appointed and funds raised, nothing was accomplished in the legislative session of 1891. In anticipation of the session of 1893 a committee was chosen, composed of Frank A. Miller, S. C. Evans, Sr., George Frost, Bradford Morse, John G. North, J. R. Newberry, W. J. McIntyre, O. T. Dyer and E. W. Holmes of Riverside, D. G. Mitchell of Perris, F. W. Swope and John McLaren of San Jacinto, and George M. Pearson of Murietta, to go to Sacramento to aid our legislative representatives in making the division fight.

The reasons given by the committee for the division of Riverside county from San Bernardino county were as follows: In June, 1891, the board of supervisors of San Bernardino county called an election to vote \$350,000 in bonds for a new courthouse. Although this proposition was voted down, the supervisors defied public sentiment and expended nearly \$100,000 for a new courthouse, increasing the annual rate of taxation to obtain this sum from \$1.60 to \$2 on the \$100. This so incensed the voters outside of San Bernardino's influence that the board of supervisors again called an election in June, 1892, to vote \$250,000 in twenty-year bonds for the completion of the courthouse, which was also defeated by an immense majority. But the supervisors (three of the five) continued their defiance of public sentiment by pushing forward the work on the courthouse. Not only so, but they furthermore reduced the assessed valuation of the county seat from \$4,487,585 in 1889 to \$4,008,453 in 1892, while increasing the valuation of the rest of the county \$3,500,000. An increase was made in the assessment of nearly every section of the county that had voted against the bonds, Riverside being marked for especial retaliation in an increased assessment of fifty per cent. This discrimination was so apparent and marked that it could only have happened by premeditated design.

The assembly defeated Riverside's ambition in 1891, but many

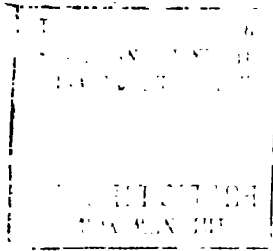
who were its opponents then became its advocates in 1893. Its obvious justice won friends, not only at Sacramento, but also in the section of San Diego county which it was proposed to incorporate in the new county, and the efficient aid rendered by the people of this section overcame previous local indifference and opposition, and materially aided the final success.

The bill forming Riverside county was introduced in the senate by Senator Streeter of Riverside, and in the assembly by Assemblyman Barker of Banning, on the 9th of January, and on February 8th the bill passed the senate, twenty-seven to twelve, and on the 25th of the same month it passed the assembly by a vote of sixty-two to fourteen. Governor Markham attached his signature to the bill on Saturday, March 11, 1893.

In accordance with its provisions, Governor Markham appointed a commission of five to organize the new county. These were Bradford Morse of Riverside, D. G. Mitchell of Perris, John McLaren of San Jacinto, O. A. Smith of South Riverside (Corona), and Frank A. Miller of Riverside. The act required the approval of the people and the selection of a county seat, and at the election called by the commission the vote stood 2,277 in favor of a new county and 681 against, and the selection of a county seat was made by a vote of 2,140 for Riverside, 459 for Menifec and 70 scattering.

The new county started out with an assessed valuation of \$12,309,250 and a tax rate of \$1.85. The total valuation in 1912 is \$31,532,687, and the rate \$2.20.

The following named citizens have represented the territory now included in Riverside county in the state legislature and in the national congress: In the assembly, Henry M. Streeter of Riverside, Elmer W. Holmes of Riverside, C. O. Barker of Banning, E. W. Freeman of Corona, F. T. Lindenberger of Winchester, A. S. Milice of Riverside (two terms), Frank D. Lewis of Riverside, Miguel Estudillo of Riverside, E. B. Collier of Corona, George W. Freeman of Corona and W. H. Ellis of Riverside. In the senate, A. P. Johnson, Henry M. Streeter, A. A. Caldwell and Miguel Estudillo, all of Riverside. In the national congress, Capt. M. J. Daniels of Riverside. How differently progressive action appears today from what it did twenty years ago is shown by the fact that the first necessary expenditure of some





RIVERSIDE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

\$12,000 to build a decent graded road through the Box Springs pass, to make communication easy between the county seat and the territory to the southward, was subsequently made the basis of a bitter campaign against the authorities on the ground of extravagance, while the expenditure of some \$40,000 to improve this very strip of road has recently been the most effective argument in behalf of the candidate conspicuous in securing this generous appropriation. Now, aside from the district levy for road building, the county appropriates some \$80,000 annually from its general fund in aid of permanent road and bridge building.

Important duties fell upon this first board of supervisors in starting the machinery of the new county. John G. North and W. S. Wise were appointed to arrange a financial settlement with San Bernardino county, and A. H. Naftzger and Horace McPhee to perform the same duty with San Diego county. The Arlington Hotel was leased for a courthouse, which was used some ten years, until the acquirement of the block on Main street made possible the locating of a beautiful and convenient courthouse and the county jail upon it.

The county hospital for a time occupied a building near the Santa Fe station, and the first to have charge of it were Dr. F. H. Way, as county physician, and Z. T. Brown, as superintendent. Dr. R. D. Barber of Corona was made the first county health officer. The second board of supervisors moved the county hospital to San Jacinto, where it was located until the building occupied was wrecked by an earthquake, when the county purchased a large tract of land on Magnolia avenue, below Arlington, and erected a group of buildings especially fitted for hospital use and the care of the indigent. In 1910, to comply with the requirements of a recent law, the county has located upon these grounds, facing on Garfield street, suitable buildings where, in a "detention home," neglected children are suitably cared for.

Among the first of the appointments made was a board of horticultural commissioners to care for our important fruit interests, Messrs. Judson House, George W. Van Kirk and Charles W. Godfrey being named for this duty. R. P. Cundiff has for years had the entire charge of this department.

The records of the meetings of the supervisors, held June 27, 1893, show that on that day an ordinance was adopted prohibiting

the liquor traffic within the limits of the county of Riverside, a policy which has been permanently maintained.

The following is a list of the elective officers who have served the county since its organization, with the dates of their assumption of their duties: Superior judge, J. S. Noyes, 1893; F. E. Densmore, 1906. County clerk, A. J. Condee, 1893; W. W. Phelps, 1899; A. B. Pilch, 1907. County treasurer, D. G. Mitchell, 1893. County sheriff, Fred W. Swope, 1893; W. B. Johnson, 1895; P. M. Coburn, 1899; Frank P. Wilson, 1907. District attorney, John M. Anderson, 1893; Lafayette Gill, 1895; Lyman Evans, 1898. County auditor, George W. Fox, 1893; William B. Clancy, 1895; George H. Brown, 1905. County tax collector, A. B. McCormick, 1893; J. C. Woodard, 1895; Oscar J. Palmer, 1896; E. D. Crane, 1910; Charles R. Stibbens, July 24, 1912. County surveyor, George M. Pearson, 1893. County assessor, Bradford Morse, 1893; John T. Jarvis, 1895; W. F. Montague, 1899. County coroner, Dr. W. S. Ruby, 1893; Dr. C. C. Sherman, 1895; Dr. C. S. Dickson, 1899. Public administrator, George M. Frink, 1893; H. W. Bordwell, 1895; Warren Taylor, 1896; L. C. Russell, 1896; M. S. Bowman, 1900; W. H. Polkinghorn, 1911. County recorder, E. H. Gruwell, 1893; I. S. Logan, January 5, 1905. Superintendent of schools, Lyman Gregory, 1893; Edward Hyatt, 1895; Raymond Cree, 1907. County supervisors: First district, W. G. McVicar, 1893; Ambrose Compton, 1895; Elwood Lilly, 1899; Thomas P. Drinkwater, 1902; J. T. Hamner, 1903. Second district: Martin Hoover, 1893; J. M. Edmiston, 1895; Dr. C. W. Craven, 1899; Elmer W. Holmes, June 6, 1904. Third district: Albert S. White, 1893; Fred M. Dunbar, 1897; Harry Bantz, 1905; Karl S. Carlton, 1909. Fourth district: S. A. Stewart, 1893; H. C. Thompson, 1895; A. T. Kimbell, 1899; James A. Crane, 1911. Fifth district: F. T. Loveland, 1893; John Shaver, 1895.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE PERRIS VALLEY

By Mrs. W. H. Ellis

To study the history of Southern California, so full of legend and romance, one naturally asks the question, when he pauses to look into the history of Perris valley, does it have any legends; could a web of romance be woven into its early history? The writer of this article has been led to believe by some that it was here that Helen Hunt Jackson laid the scenes portrayed in the closing chapters of her famous book "Ramona." One good pioneer assured the writer he personally knew every character introduced into the story. Then there are the "doubting Thomases" who urge that no mention of the people or places described in the story are entwined in a true historical sketch of the Perris valley. But Helen Hunt Jackson was not alone among the literary lights who saw and appreciated the beauties of the hill-encircled Perris valley, for it was the gifted Mrs. Churchill who portrayed its sublime beauty in "Purple Hills" that brought her fame and fortune; and Joaquin Miller has told in dreamy poetic fashion the story of the days of outlaw chivalry.

It is not the intention of the writer to enter into minute details, or paint a creation of fancy that would lead to erroneous ideas, but to record in a plain practical manner the story of "Brave Little Perris."

The Perris valley is a table land ranging from 1,300 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, while the city of Perris has an altitude of about 1,440 feet.

The valley is located in latitude thirty-four, being on the identical parallel that passes through the sunny hills of Southern Spain. It is in the heart of that portion of Southern California called the "citrus belt," in Riverside county. It was in San Diego and San Bernardino counties until 1893, when Riverside county was formed, the dividing line being a little north of the Schneider school house. Perris is seventy-five miles southeast of Los Angeles, one hundred miles north of San Diego, twenty-five miles south

of San Bernardino, and seventeen miles from the orange groves of Riverside.

This valley was included in the San Jacinto Subranta grant, or was generally known in the early days as the San Jacinto plains, which term included all that level body of mesa or table land lying between Box Springs canyon and the Temecula valley, a territory about thirty miles square, which has since been given different names by settlers, such as Perris, Diamond, San Jacinto, Menifee, Pleasant, La Belle, Paloma and Los Alomas valleys, although properly speaking, the entire area of tillable land spreads out in a broad, level belt from the foot of Box Springs mountains, stretching away to the southeast around the mountain spurs and ridges that form but slight geographical divisions. Many of the boundaries are purely imaginary. The San Jacinto river runs in a southwesterly direction through the southern portion of the territory known as the Perris valley, which is from six to ten miles in width from foothill to foothill, and eighteen miles in length.

Commencing at the northwest corner of the valley, near Box Springs, the boundary between the Perris and the San Bernardino valleys is marked by a range of low, broken granite hills extending eastward until merged into the plateau known as Cajon pass, a natural gateway into this region lying between the snow-covered peaks of San Jacinto and Grayback. These peaks stand like Titanic sentinels guarding the less romantic and sublime works below. The valley proper extends for a distance of ten miles along the range of low hills, that portion lying farther to the east being called the San Jacinto valley. Another range of higher hills forms a natural division of these valleys and terminates in a lofty, rugged granite pile known as Twin mountain. To the southward it extends, together with the Menifee country and plains of Leon, to the crest of hills forming the walls of Temecula valley. On the west a low line of hills first breaks the level expanse, and after an abrupt rise of one hundred feet or thereabouts there is a mesa two miles or more in width, known as the Mountain Glen country, beyond which rise in rugged outline the picturesque Temescal mountains and gold-bearing hills of Gabilan.

Prior to the year 1880 the Perris valley, or San Jacinto plains, as it was then called, was a treeless desert; great bands of sheep roamed at will over the level country, and Mexican miners worked

the rich gold deposits in surrounding hills. Before the plowshare had broken a foot of soil on the San Jacinto plains it was known as a mining country. Prospectors tramped over ridge and ravine and staked off claims in every direction. Fifty years ago a flourishing camp existed in the Gabilan country, and the Mexicans for many years made a living by mining, although their methods were primitive, and fully one-half of the precious metal was lost in its journey from the shining quartz bed to the sheepskin dust-bag of the miner.

Evidences of a prehistoric people exist, and Indian relics are numerous. Among the latter may be mentioned stone mills, almost identical with those described in the Bible, used by the Indians to pulverize maize. These are quite numerous and consist of shallow bowl-shaped depressions in the face of flat boulders, and smooth oblong rocks which were held in the hand; the mode of operation being similar to that now employed by apothecaries in compounding drugs with mortar and pestle.

In the year 1880 a pioneer named Copeland located a claim about three miles north of where the city of Perris is now located. About the same time the Frazees located on land near Twin mountain. These were the first families who made permanent settlements in the valley. A few settlers came the following year, J. H. Banks being among them.

Mining and "dry farming" now began to attract the outside world to this section, and people began to come in and settle on claims. In 1882 came Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Aikin and settled on a 160-acre tract in Menifee. Mr. Aikin is a native of Wisconsin and Mrs. Aikin is a native daughter. They are the oldest pioneers living in the valley. When they staked their claim not a tree was to be seen growing in the valley. In November, 1882, they left their home in Los Angeles county for Menifee, the party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Aikin, a year old babe, Mrs. Aikin's sister, Miss Mary Lee, and a young man by the name of Shoemaker. They traveled with a canvas-covered wagon, bringing what farming implements they could. They were two days making the trip, camping over night on the plains between Pomona and Riverside.

The next morning they drove a few miles to the river, where the horses were watered and the party breakfasted. While preparing breakfast, Mrs. Aikin climbed up to get something out of the

wagon, and in stepping backward to the ground she took hold of an iron rod and in some way her wedding ring was broken. No doubt this was taken by the young wife as a peculiar omen.

When they started on again, a hard north wind was blowing, so Mr. Aikin fastened the canvas curtain down in front of the wagon, and they saw nothing of the country through which they were passing until they reached the top of the Box Springs grade. The wind had ceased blowing, so the curtain was raised, and the San Jacinto plains stretched away before them, a barren plain with rocky hills. You can imagine the disappointment of the young wife, who had pictured a valley, surrounded by rolling hills, covered with live-oak trees. To her it seemed hardly fit for a sheep pasture.

When the party neared the Copeland ranch, a man came running toward them beckoning. When they had driven near enough, he told them an old man had been killed in a well they had been digging, a large bucket of rock and dirt having fallen on the old man while working down in the well. Mr. Aikin and Mr. Shoemaker went at once to his assistance. Mr. Aikin took half of the windlass rope and by means of it climbed down into the well, which was about forty feet deep. The old man, whose name was Abe Reed, was not killed, but very badly hurt. They brought him out of the well and put him on a moving machine, which Mr. Aikin was trailing behind his wagon, and after making him as comfortable as possible they took him to his own cabin a few miles farther on. He asked them to drive to Pinacate station and tell his sister-in-law, a Mrs. Reed, about his accident.

When they reached Pinacate they found the Hickey and Reynolds families celebrating the wedding of Prico Hickey and Miss Mattie Reynolds. Miss Mattie Reynolds was the sister of A. W. Reynolds, who still lives in the Perris valley. Leaving Pinacate they drove on a few miles farther south, and on the close of Thanksgiving Day reached the place that for many years was to be their home.

The writer can well imagine the loneliness of the days and nights that followed their coming into this seemingly desert land. No doubt the young wife bore it bravely, all for love's sweet sake—love for her husband and the baby boy. That baby now is a successful business man in Los Angeles—the city of his mother's birth.

In 1882 also came Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nance, with their baby daughter Evelyn, natives of Tennessee. No history of Perris or

Perris valley could well be written without frequent mention of J. W. Nance. Having lost his health in the Mississippi valley on account of malaria, he went to the mountains of his own state, but receiving no benefit, he came to San Diego, Cal., in June, 1882, and stayed there for three months without any improvement. He then went to Los Angeles and there found himself much worse. Then he traveled all over California, seeking a place that would benefit his health, when his physician, a Dr. Worthington of Los Angeles, suggested that he needed a dry climate and high altitude. Acting on this advice he came to Riverside, and in talking with a merchant there, J. R. Newberry, he was told that the place he was looking for was the San Jacinto plains, but that he didn't suppose he could live there, as nothing but a jackrabbit could. He came to this desert plain, where nothing but a jackrabbit could live, and when he saw the fair mountain valley he bought 200 acres of land, paying \$1 and giving a mortgage back for \$1,999 and went to farming. Was it not a brave and courageous wife who could come with a sick husband and a baby daughter of but a few months, into a treeless mountain valley, with a capital of \$1 down? They went to farming, sowed the ranch to barley and harvested two and one-fourth tons of hay to the acre and sold it for \$22.50 per ton, making \$4,000 from the first crop. Their place was paid for, and in the years following they increased their holdings, and for many years they continued to live in Perris and were associated in nearly every enterprise for the upbuilding of the place.

In 1882 the California Southern Railway was built from San Diego to Colton, and it was then that the settlers began to dot the plains with cabins. The hopeful expectations from this road, however, were doomed to disappointment. It had no direct eastern connection, and there was much opposition from other sections, so that travel over it was practically nil. As a climax, the winter of 1882 and '83 was a very dry one, and the crops failed on all unirrigated lowlands. Finally, early in 1884, most of the railroad in Temecula canyon and Santa Margarita was washed out by a flood, having been built too low by eastern engineers who did not understand the requirements of the Pacific coast climate. It took something like nine months to replace the road and restore traffic, and even then very dull times continued. But even though the railroad was not a paying

investment at that time, its coming through the Perris valley meant the beginning of permanent settlements there.

It was not long before the demand for a postoffice and general supply store became urgent, and in the winter of 1882 L. D. Reynolds, father of A. W. Reynolds of Perris, located a claim. He built a house 10x12 and bored a well 119 feet deep, hoping to secure artesian water, but bedrock was encountered at that depth and work ceased. He was appointed postmaster, and the new settlement was named Pinacate (Pin-a-car-tee), taking the name of the gold mines near by, which were then running night and day, and employing a force of twenty men. The California Southern railway had a box car on a side track, and dignified it by calling it the "station." The trade of the miners and increasing settlement led to the establishment of a store by Albion Smith, and a saloon was the next enterprise to be launched. Pinacate was now dignified by the title of "town," and bade fair to become a busy little city. A Texas surveyor, A. Jul. Mauermann, arrived about this time, and after securing land near the "station," laid out the town site.

The railroad company had put down a switch, a commodious hotel had been erected by Mr. Mauermann, trade was on the increase, and Pinacate was catching the first pulse-waves of the great Southern California boom, when trouble arose over the title to the land upon which it was located. Albion Smith, the storekeeper, filed a contest on the land held by Postmaster Reynolds, which affected all property in the townsite except that owned by Mr. Mauermann. At this juncture several settlers in the central and northern part of the valley conceived the idea of starting a new town. Among these settlers were J. H. McCanna and F. H. Carpenter, and after some agitation, they succeeded in interesting a number of San Bernardino business men in the project. So it came about that Dr. I. W. Hazlett, Dr. S. G. Huff, W. R. Porter, J. P. Hight, James E. Mack, Frank Volk, T. J. Forthing and W. J. Guthrie, all of that city, made a proposition to the railroad company to donate a large number of lots, build a depot, and sink a well, if the railroad company would remove the sidetrack to a point two miles north of Pinacate. Fred T. Perris of San Bernardino, chief engineer of the railroad company, favored the proposition, which was soon accepted, and the new town was named in his honor. In the month of April, 1885, the switch was taken up and moved from Pinacate, and the new station was

declared by the general manager of the California Southern Railroad to be the stopping place for all trains, and the history of Perris dates from that period.

The new town was mapped and platted by E. Dexter and surveyed into lots and blocks by George A. Doyle, in December, 1885, and January, 1886. J. H. McCanna, in 1886, built the first store, now owned and occupied by M. L. Mapes with his general merchandise stock. The Town Company gave Mrs. Albion Smith, a former resident of Pinacate, two lots, on which she built, in 1886, the Hotel Perris. The Perris Pharmacy, in the Sharpless Block, is now located on these lots. Mrs. Smith was appointed postmistress, with Frank H. Carpenter, deputy. Mr. Carpenter owned a general merchandise store; L. D. Reynolds moved from Pinacate to the new town, and James E. Mack and John H. Banks opened a real estate office. About this time J. W. Nance and George B. Knight opened a land office, and Charles E. Gyger, now of Los Angeles, E. E. Waters and O. G. McEuen embarked in the same business. Mrs. B. Bernasconi built the Southern Hotel in 1886, and has continued to run it ever since. J. A. Peron opened a hardware store, and for many years was engaged in that business. C. E. Gyger was the first telegraph operator at the new station. Mr. McCanna opened his grocery store and business became lively. In November, 1886, H. Stephens Ehrman issued the first number of the Perris Valley Leader. One year later the paper was sold to Julius C. Rieger and Edmund L. Peebles. Mr. Rieger came to Perris in 1884 and took up 160 acres of government land, on which he built a house and barn and planted trees and shrubs and made other improvements. He stayed on the ranch a year, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Peebles and purchased the Perris Valley Leader. He published the paper for one year, when he sold out and afterward purchased an interest in the firm of Mapes & Coppel, which firm was then running a fine grocery and provision store, giving up one front corner to the postoffice.

During the fall and winter of 1887 and 1888 the town doubled in population. Drs. Perry and Sherwood opened a first-class drug store. Dr. Perry, now of Los Angeles, who was a descendant of Commodore Perry, came to Perris in 1887. He was a practicing physician in Chicago, but having serious throat trouble, came to California in December of 1887. He improved greatly in health and heartily recommends Perris valley as a very healthful place to live.

F. M. Coppel, now a practicing physician in Illinois, and M. L. Mapes, in 1887, bought the store of F. H. Carpenter, Mr. Carpenter entering the real estate firm of C. E. Gyger & Company. Mr. Coppel was the second postmaster to be appointed in Perris, with Mr. Mapes as deputy. Mr. Mapes and Judge Vermason afterwards owned this postoffice store, while now Mr. Mapes is sole proprietor.

This same winter Hook Bros. & Oak built a large two-story brick and iron building and put in a complete line of general merchandise. In the fall of '87 Ora Oak was looking over Southern California for a place to engage in business. After considering the merits of the many new places that were starting in California at that time, he returned to Oakland most favorably impressed with San Jacinto. In San Francisco he met Joseph F. Hook, an old acquaintance, who was also desirous of exchanging city for country business, so they went to San Jacinto with the intention of going into business there, but real estate values were so high they came to Perris instead. Here they bought property in January, 1888. In February and March they built their store, and in April the Perris Valley Supply Company's general merchandise store was opened for business. In May, A. W. Hook came up from his ranch in Sierra Madre, and J. F. Hook returned from San Francisco, where he had gone to dispose of his business. In August of the same year they bought lot 2, block 3, which made them owners of all available land in the railroad Y, thus securing valuable warehouse property. From the start they grasped the idea of what Perris needed in the way of a general supply store, and they were successful beyond their highest expectations. The men who made up the firm were hard working, pushing men, who do business on the live-and-let-live basis, and not only have their eyes open to their own interests, but also to the interests of the community in which they live. Ora Oak is now located in Colton, while J. F. and A. W. Hook still continue in the business, which has grown to such proportions that they now have a large department store besides the store in block 3.

C. D. Bevier bought a lot on Main street and the land company gave him another. He moved his stables from Pinacate and started the first livery in Perris. He also built the brick building now owned and occupied by the Hook Bros. department store.

In time all the business places in Pinacate were moved to Perris and other lines of business were started. The Perris Valley Bank

opened August 11, 1890, with James Patterson, Jr., as cashier. A meat market opened in 1888. Mesdames Banks & Norton supplied the needs of the gentle sex in the millinery line, as also did Mrs. J. C. Reynolds. There were blacksmith shops, one saloon, a boot and shoe shop, and the only Chinese resident was Gee Lee, the laundryman. There were several contractors and builders in Perris, among them T. M. Mott, A. L. Broch, F. T. Merritt, J. R. Moore, Harry McCanna, M. A. Penny, Charles S. Hoag, B. Gardener and B. M. Velzy. Mr. Schmutzler was a first-class painter who lived in the north end of the valley on a fine ranch, but was always on hand when his services were needed.

This Perris valley was an exception to the general rule in Southern California, inasmuch as it always kept ahead of the town in matters of development. The few scattering claims of 1884 soon grew to hundreds, and every section of level government land in the valley was located. Alternate sections belonged to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, under the terms of the land grant, and these were eagerly purchased by homeseekers. A majority of the settlers came into the valley because they were poor and could not afford to pay the speculative prices asked for land in better known localities, and it was only the wonderful fertility of the soil and its adaptability to grain culture that enabled the settlers to make a living and improve their homes. Every rancher who had the will to work and manage gained ground year by year, and each season was marked by some improvements. The board shanties gave place to substantial frame houses, trees were planted and the ranches gradually assumed a homelike appearance. Little orchards and vineyards were set out and industriously cultivated by the thrifty settlers, wells were bored and windmills set up, and thus water was secured for irrigation in a small way. During this period the business of the valley had enormously increased. A branch line of the Santa Fe Railroad was built through the valley, from Perris to San Jacinto, a distance of twenty miles, and great quantities of barley, wheat and rye were marketed yearly. Large shipments of gold ore from the adjacent mining country, and wool from the sheep ranches added to the volume.

The first white child born in Perris was Lucy Renuia Kingston, now Mrs. Ray Small of Riverside. Mr. and Mrs. John Kingston, with their little daughter, Grace, came from Illinois to Perris, Febru-

ary 28, 1886. Mr. Kingston had come to find a place where he might regain his health, but within six weeks from the arrival of the family in Perris, on the 9th of April, a few hours after the birth of the baby girl, Mr. Kingston died. A few months later Mrs. Kingston, with her two little girls, went to her Eastern home, but was soon obliged to return on account of her own health. She reached Perris the second time May 8, 1888, her father and mother returning with her. Miss Grace Kingston is now a most efficient bookkeeper in the George N. Reynolds Department store in Riverside, and Mrs. Kingston is now Mrs. M. L. Mapes of Perris.

It must be admitted here that Mathew Lutz was the pioneer settler near the townsite. He came here to work on the railroad, and liked the country so well that he took up a claim and became a resident. When the Kingston family arrived the first time the only trees in or around Perris were to be found at the Lutz home about a mile north of town on the Riverside road.

Another pioneer to be mentioned in the history of the valley is William Newport, a rancher in Menifee. Mr. Newport was born in England in 1856. He came to this country in 1876, and came to Perris valley in 1885 and purchased 2,000 acres of land. When he moved to Menifee, although a young man, he resembled the patriarchs, as there were twelve wagons in his train, loaded with implements, provisions, lumber, and his cook-house on wheels was a building 9x18 feet. He found the valley very dry, and inhabited only by a few poor people; but poor as they were they pitied the young man who, as they thought, was to make a failure of farming. After unloading the caravan he built a good ranch house and two large barns, and began farming his 2,000 acres, nearly every foot of which was tillable. Could you see this same ranch today you would find a beautiful home presided over by a dignified, queenly wife, who was Miss Katherine Lloyd, also a native of England. There are four fine, manly boys, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Newport, and one daughter, Katherine. The house is filled with many luxuries and interesting curios, and the grounds about the place are large and beautiful. Mr. Newport has been a most valuable factor in showing what can be done with land in that section when properly handled.

For years it was believed that irrigation was unnecessary upon the greater portion of Perris valley lands. Trees and vines made a good growth without water, save that which fell during the rainy

season, but when the trees and vines reached a bearing age they produced little or no fruit. It became apparent that lack of water was the cause of barrenness, for the average trees picked out in an orchard and plentifully watered made a bounteous yield, while those on dry land, a few rods distant, would be barren. One by one the advocates of "dry farming" began to discover they were mistaken. About that time the sentiment in favor of irrigation became so strong that public meetings were held, and it was decided to form an irrigation district under the Wright act. Many obstacles were encountered, however, and it was not until about a year and a half that the boundary lines were definitely established and the work of organization was begun in earnest. And this brings us to perhaps the most important period in the history of Perris and the valley, the bringing in of the Bear Valley water and the results following its being taken away.

The Perris Irrigation District comprised 13,000 acres of land, and was organized by order of the board of supervisors of San Bernardino county, on May 20, 1890, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of this state, entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes, approved March 7, 1887." This act is familiarly known as the Wright act. By an order of the board of supervisors the district was divided into five divisions, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. An election was held in the district May 20, 1890, to fill the various elective offices, namely: Five directors, one for each division or precinct of said district, and a treasurer, collector, and assessor. The following were elected to fill these offices. Directors—J. W. Nance, first division; Israel Metz, second division; George P. Oakes, third division; W. F. Warner, fourth division; C. T. Gifford, fifth division. Officers—D. G. Mitchell, treasurer; H. N. Doyle, assessor; and Julius C. Rieger, collector.

On June 13, 1890, the board of directors organized by electing J. W. Nance, president and Dr. W. F. Perry, secretary. The question of water supply was the question before the directors, and the entire board resolved itself into a committee of investigation to ascertain the most reliable, and at the same time the cheapest water supply.

To facilitate matters O. G. Newman of Riverside and James

Taylor of Pomona were selected as advising engineers. On the 17th day of June they left Perris to examine all available and known water sites of the San Jacinto mountains, such as Lake Hemet and the proposed works of the Soboba Water company, on Indian creek. On July 3rd they left Perris for Redlands, from which point they proceeded up the Santa Ana canyon to the summit and to Bear valley to examine the Bear Valley dam and reservoir. It was while standing on that magnificent piece of masonry and looking over the vast expanse of water that they mutually agreed that it was the safest, best and most feasible system of water supply yet examined, and further agreed that if it could be had at a satisfactory cost the Perris valley lands should have no other. The Bear Valley reservoir at that time was the largest irrigation reservoir in the United States, and plans were then on foot to enlarge it, which would so increase its capacity that it would be the largest of any kind in the world.

O. G. Newman of Riverside, in his report, said: "On July 3, 1890, we examined the Bear Valley and its water supply, visiting the dam and the lake. The lake is now about five and a half miles in length, with an average width of two-thirds of a mile, having a depth of water at the dam of fifty-three feet, which is equal to a supply of about 3,334 inches under a four-inch pressure, for a six and two-thirds month irrigating season, or about 5,560 inches for a period of four months, according to an official map of Bear Valley reservoir, in addition to the waters wasting into Bear creek during the winter season. The present dam is sixty feet in height. The contour of Bear valley and of the narrow canyon leading to Bear creek is such that a dam of considerable additional height can be constructed at a minimum cost, to store almost an unlimited amount of water. The valley above the dam is large and nearly level; the slopes of the entire valley, especially to the south, are heavily timbered, preventing the melting of the snow, which falls in abundance during the winter months. The gaugings of the rainfall of Bear valley, taken during a period of six years prior to November, 1890, show an average of about fifty-two inches, with a maximum annual rainfall of 94.6 inches. The average rainfall for the year 1889 was 42.8 inches. The drainage area, or the water shed of the valley, is estimated at about seventy-five square miles, and the present dam is located at an elevation of 6,450 feet above sea level. The cool atmosphere and

the frequent summer rains compensate to a larger degree for the natural loss by evaporation, and the water supply is also largely augmented by the numerous living streams continually pouring into the lake from the mountain's side, whose crest reaches an elevation of 7,500 feet above sea level.

“The water from the Bear valley would be conducted to the Perris Irrigation district by means chiefly of an open canal, piping and fluming possibly a small portion of the distance. The entire distance to be overcome and the grade of the canal necessary for the most feasible route, render the expenditure heavy in the construction of the required conduit. However, it is our opinion that the most permanent supply of water, and by far the largest supply, can be delivered to the Perris Irrigation District at a minimum cost from the Bear valley when a new dam is constructed.

“The present water supply of the reservoir reaches only the fifty-three foot contour, representing the depth of water at the dam. The eighty-foot contour shows a capacity about four times present capacity, and the higher contour shows a proportionately larger capacity for storage. Much more might be said, in a general way, and estimates of cost of delivering the water at the district from the different sources referred to can only be obtained by a more extended and careful research and surveys.”

A preliminary survey was at once ordered, and the same made by A. H. Koebig, showing cost from San Mateo tunnel to the end of the district, and in his report of same he says:

“A canal with the capacity of 5,000 inches over the line described in my report would cost \$344,752, to which I have added twenty per cent for incidentals and general superintendency, which amounts to \$68,950. Adding this to the first amount the entire cost will be \$413,700. This would cover the cost of construction of a canal of the capacity of 5,000 inches from the entrance of the same into San Jacinto valley, to the south boundary line of Perris Irrigation District, covering the entire district. The cost of a canal over the same line, with a capacity of 15,000 inches, would be \$774,427. One-third of that, which is the pro rata of 5,000 needed by the Perris Irrigation District, would be \$258,142, so that 5,000 inches, delivered through a canal of 15,000 inches capacity would cost \$86,610.80 less delivered through a canal of only 5,000 inches' capacity.” James T. Taylor, engineer for the Perris Irrigation District, in his report

on estimated cost of canal, etc., for the delivery of 2,000 inches of water, says: "Upon examination of maps, profiles and estimates of preliminary surveys, I am of the opinion that \$175,000 is sufficient to conduct the entire amount of 2,000 inches of water from the point of delivery from the Bear Valley company to the district, and also to the south end of the same and across the valley to the east side. The total distance, estimated to be about nine miles to the district, six or seven miles along the western boundary, and about five miles across the valley. The water to be conducted by means of canals and pipes, either of wood or iron."

On August 5, 1890, Dr. W. F. Perry handed in his resignation as secretary, and Col. H. A. Plimpton was appointed in his place. Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the board matters progressed slowly, and no definite arrangements were entered into with the Bear Valley Water Company until the 7th of October. In the meantime, the Bear Valley and Alessandro Company, asked through petition presented by various petitioners, to have all lands north of the county line, except a portion of section 36, township 3, south, four west, excluded from the district. At the same time a petition was presented by various owners to have 4,150 acres east of the San Jacinto river annexed to the district. Both being duly advertised and no objections having been filed the said petitions were granted, leaving the district's present area about 17,680 acres.

Several propositions were made to the board by the Bear Valley Water Company, and it was only on October 7th that finally a proposition was presented which, in the judgment of the board, is the best, surest and cheapest proposition of any colony in this, the orange belt of the state. The following is the proposition in full, and the same was duly accepted by the board.

Perris, Cal., Oct. 6, 1890.

To the Board of Directors of the Perris Irrigation District:

The Bear Valley Land and Water Company hereby offers to the Perris Irrigation District sixteen thousand (16,000) of its class "B" acre water right certificates (a copy of the resolution of the Bear Valley Land and Water Company providing for the issuance of said certificates hereto and made a part hereof), with the option unto the Perris Irrigation District of increasing the number of said certificates to twenty thousand (20,000) certificates; provided the

said Perris Irrigation District shall exercise said option on or before July 1st, A. D. 1891.

The water represented by the before mentioned certificates will be delivered by the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, at its own expense and free of all expense to the Perris Irrigation District, at the southeast corner of section 2, township 3 south, range 3 west, S. B. M., in the county of San Bernardino, State of California.

The water, represented by eight hundred (800) certificates, will be delivered, as above set forth, by the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, on or before April 1st, A. D. 1891.

The water, represented by twenty-two hundred (2,200) more certificates, will be delivered, as above, on or before April 1st, A. D. 1892.

The water, represented by two thousand (2,000) more certificates, will be delivered, as above, on or before April 1st, A. D. 1893.

The water, represented by two thousand (2,000) more certificates, will be delivered, as above, on or before April 1st, A. D. 1894.

The water, represented by two thousand (2,000) more certificates, will be delivered, as above, on or before April 1st, A. D. 1895.

The water, represented by the remainder of said sixteen thousand (16,000) certificates, and also of the additional four thousand (4,000) certificates, if the Perris Irrigation District shall have, as hereinafter set forth, exercised its option to take twenty thousand (20,000) certificates, shall be delivered, as above set forth, in such quantities and at such times after April 1st, 1895, as the Perris Irrigation District shall direct; provided, however, that the Perris Irrigation District shall take all of the water represented by the remainder of said sixteen thousand (16,000) certificates, or by the remainder of said twenty thousand (20,000) certificates, as before set forth, on or before the first day of April, 1890; and provided that the Perris Irrigation District shall never cumulate a demand for the water represented by the remainder of the sixteen thousand (16,000) or twenty thousand (20,000) certificates during any one year, and shall never demand more than the water represented by three thousand (3,000) certificates during each year of said remaining period.

Said certificates shall be paid for by the Perris Irrigation District, as follows, to-wit: Fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars in cash January 1st, 1891, and the balance of payment shall be made by the delivery, upon said last named date, of bonds of the Perris Irriga-

tion District, at par, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, the issuance and validity of which bonds shall have been passed upon and approved by a court having jurisdiction in such cases, said bonds to be issued on a basis not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per acre.

It is further made a part of this offer that said certificates hereinafore mentioned, and the whole thereof, shall be collateral security for the performance by said district of its obligations and the payment of said bonds, and shall be held by the Board of Directors of Perris Irrigation District, with such charge imposed thereon, until said obligations shall have been fulfilled and discharged by said district.

AMMON P. KITCHING,
Vice-President Bear Valley Land and Water Co.

F. E. BROWN,
Chief Engineer of Bear Valley Land and Water Co.

The following resolution of the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, referred to in the foregoing proposition, is a part thereof:

RESOLVED: That this company authorize the issue of one hundred thousand (100,000) certificates, to be called "Class B, Acre Water Right Certificates," which shall be sold to such parties as the Board of Directors shall hereafter determine, for the price of \$15 each, and the payment of an annual sum of \$2.78 on each certificate, payable equally April 1st and October 1st of each year. Said certificates to be subject to and subordinate to the rights, under contracts of the company with the North and South Fork Ditch Company's class "A" certificates, contract for 200 1-7 inches of water, held by Domestic Co., and contract for 57 1-7 inches of water held by Crafton Co.

Said certificate shall express on the face thereof from what canal, ditch, pipe line or other source of supply other than that expressed on the face thereof.

Each certificate of said "Class B, Acre Water Right Certificates" shall entitle the holder to one acre foot, or 43,560 cubic feet, of water per year, to be called for at such times and in such amounts as the owner thereof shall desire; provided, however, that this company shall not be compelled to furnish more than one-eighth of an inch per day to each of such certificates, an inch being equal to a flow of one-fiftieth of a cubic foot per second.

These certificates shall always be personal property. All of said above conditions to be expressed on the face of said certificate.

The amount realized from the sale of said certificates to go into the construction fund of the company, and to be used in the construction of dams, ditches, canals, pipe lines, reservoirs and the purchase of such property as may be necessary or useful in the carrying on of the business of this company, or in the payment of such indebtedness as has or may be incurred in the construction of dams, ditches, pipe lines or reservoirs, or reservoir sites, or the purchase of the same or rights of way.

The total cost per acre, counting interest on amount invested, water and maintenance of canals included, will be \$4.28 per acre, or \$2.78 per acre amount actually paid for water. Immediately after accepting the foregoing proposition the board passed a resolution ordering a special election to be held on the 1st day of November, 1890, for the purpose of determining the question whether or not bonds to the amount of \$442,000 shall be issued for construction of the necessary canals, works, etc., amounting to a bonded indebtedness of \$25 per acre—of these bonds \$240,000 to be used to pay for the water certificates, and \$202,000 will be used, or as much as will be required in distributing it on the land; and in accordance with notice duly published and posted a special election was held Saturday, November 1st, in the five precincts of the Perris Irrigation District. The whole number of votes cast were seventy—sixty-nine votes in favor of the issuance of bonds and one vote against bonds.

At a special meeting of the board of directors immediately thereafter it was resolved that in pursuance of said election, and by virtue and in pursuance of the authority vested by law in said board, bonds of said district to the amount of \$442,000 be issued; that said bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States, in installments as follows, to-wit:

At the expiration of eleven years, five per cent of said bonds; at the expiration of twelve years, six per cent; at the expiration of thirteen years, seven per cent; at the expiration of fourteen years, eight per cent; at the expiration of fifteen years, nine per cent; at the expiration of sixteen years, ten per cent; at the expiration of seventeen years, eleven per cent; at the expiration of eighteen years, thirteen per cent; at the expiration of nineteen years,

fifteen per cent; and for the twentieth year, a percentage sufficient to pay off said bonds, and that said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July of each year. The principal interest of said bonds shall be payable at the office of the treasurer of the district; said bonds shall be each of the denomination of \$500, signed by the president and secretary, and the seal of the board of directors shall be affixed thereto; and it was also resolved by the board of directors at same meeting to sell \$227,000 of the bonds, and notice of the sale of said amount of bonds was sent by the secretary to a daily paper in each of the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles, as well as our own paper, the New Era, to the effect that sealed proposals will be received by the board at the office in Perris, up to 10 a. m., January 2, 1891.

In accordance with the provisions of the Wright act, under which this district is organized, the matter was at once taken into the courts for a review of the proceedings of the board of directors, and to test validity, etc., of the bonds; and on the 13th of December the court decreed that all the proceedings of said board, from the organization of the district up to and including the order for the issuance and sale of its bonds, be and the same are hereby approved, confirmed, and declared legal and valid.

The following report made by the assessor of the Perris Irrigation District to the board of directors at a special meeting called to receive the same, will give something of an idea as to the real value of property within said district, a most gratifying showing for the growth and development of the valley in a less period than half a decade.

Perris, Cal., Dec. 9th, 1890.

To the Honorable Board of Directors, Perris Irrigation District:

Gentlemen—In accordance with your request I made a careful assessment of all real property in the Perris Irrigation District. I have taken cash values for my guide, and have made the same equitable, and herewith report:

Total acreage and improvements thereon, \$979,052.55.

Respectfully,

HORATIO N. DOYLE,
Assessor.

The board of directors unanimously passed a resolution en-

dorsing and accepting said report and ordered same spread on the minutes of the board.

They said further: "No question can now be raised against the work done in the past, and we need fear nothing as to the final outcome of the water question, for the bonds will be sold, and work will then begin, and in the not very distant future Bear Valley water will come rippling down our avenues, and flowing through our orange groves, and Perris valley, from Moreno to our own thriving town, will be dotted with groves and beautiful homes, for all the fruits and flowers for which Riverside and Redlands are celebrated can be raised here to perfection. For natural beauty there is not a valley in all Southern California which excels, if it equals the Perris valley. Our climate is truly an anomaly. In all the seasons, including the rainy days of the winter months, sunshine is the rule; and we only know it is the time of winter by seeing his white mantle glistening in the bright sunlight on the distant mountain peaks. We close this report with an invitation to our eastern friends to come and be one of us, 'for the Lord hath spoken good concerning this fair land, and his smile is upon us, for it is in very truth God's country.' "

J. W. NANCE, President,
GEO. P. OAKES,
W. F. PERRY,
ARNOLD E. COLBY;
ISRAEL METZ,
H. A. PLIMPTON, Secretary.

Isn't this glorious prophecy a bit pathetic to those who know the trouble the Bear Valley water transactions brought to this fair land? In this instance, as is always true where the interests of the people are concerned, sides were taken for and against the Bear Valley water proposition. The people were united on the fact that Perris valley must have water, but there were those, shall we not say, who were a little the wiser, who believed a subterranean body of water could be found at an average depth of about forty feet, which would be inexhaustible, since a flow of about twenty miners' inches was being drawn from two seven-inch wells by a steam engine, continuously for twenty-four hours, without lowering the water in the wells.

Such decided positions were taken by either side that the bit-

terest of feeling existed between the two factions. It went to such an extent that incendiary fires occurred. At one time the warehouse of Hook Brothers & Oak was burned to the ground; at another time the store was found in a blaze, but this was quickly extinguished before any real damage was done. Many pages could be written on the period of Perris history, but suffice to say in spite of all these ups and downs the district was bonded and the water came "rippling down their avenues," and when it reached the town a great day of feasting and joy and gladness was observed. A fountain of water played in the streets and the "Water Festival" went down in history. Perris valley took on new life, orchards of all kinds of fruit trees were to be seen growing in any direction; gardens flourished; flowers bloomed, and it seemed indeed it was "God's country."

Following is a clipping from the Riverside Reflex, April 14, 1894: "Perris is a young city of the plains. It is on the Southern California Railway. It is in the midst of the great grain-growing part of the county, but has recently gone extensively into deciduous fruits, alfalfa and general farming. What is called Perris valley embraces about 80,000 acres of land, 13,000 acres of which comprise the Perris Irrigation District, watered from the great Bear Valley dam, in the San Bernardino mountains. The water is distributed in steel pipes under pressure, and the system, when completed, at the cost of \$300,000, will be one of the finest in the world. All kinds of deciduous fruits, cereals and vegetables grow in abundance and perfection, and lemons thrive. The population of town and settlement is about 1,200, and the town is quite a trading center. There are stores of all kinds, a bank, a good newspaper, opera house, schools, churches, etc. In the foothills, a few miles west of Perris, gold mining is profitably prosecuted."

Right here it might be said the hills west of Perris are rich in deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, manganese, nickel, asbestos, plumbago and gypsum. At this time the principal gold mines worked near Perris were the Good Hope Consolidated, Menifee, Plomo, Virginia, Northern Belle, Colorado, and the placers in Gabilan. Specimens of gold quartz assaying over \$60 per ton had been taken out, though the average was from \$20 to \$45 per ton. A five-stamp mill had been in operation at the Good Hope

mine for ten years, but was replaced by improved machinery having greater capacity.

A stamp mill was also in operation at the Menifee mines, eight miles from Perris. The property was owned by the Allen syndicate of St. Louis. Menifee Wilson, who first located the mines, and for whom that portion of the valley was named, took out over \$18,000 worth of gold dust before disposing of the property.

The famous Temecula tin mines, fifteen miles west of Perris, were owned by an English company who employed a force of a hundred men improving the mines, erecting buildings and constructing a large dam.

Perris valley, through the labor of J. H. Banks, had a mineral exhibit which took first premium at the Sixth District Fair, held in Los Angeles in the fall of 1889.

Thus in nearly all lines of activity Perris was prosperous. But this prosperity, so eagerly looked forward to, continued for only a few short years. The Bear Valley Water Company soon was unable to furnish the water agreed upon, as their supply lowered, and other places having prior rights must be supplied, so the Perris valley supply dwindled and finally was shut off entirely, and the services of Lou Howery, as zanjero, were no longer needed. Then dark and troublous days followed. The gardens and flowers no longer flourished; the fruit trees were unable to withstand the long, dry summers, and alfalfa fields became brown and gray.

Naturally censure fell upon those public-spirited citizens who had worked so zealously to bring the water into the valley, which through no fault of theirs had been taken away. Many small fortunes were wrecked, and many good families were lost to Perris. Houses were picked up and moved out of the valley, making the place look the more desolate.

Finally in 1895, Dr. W. B. Payton, now of Riverside, began to make arrangements to bore a well and grade forty acres for alfalfa on his ranch east of town. People generally discouraged him, saying he would be foolish to even try to keep ten acres alive from the little water he would get from a well. But he bored his well, and installed a gasoline engine and successfully irrigated his forty-acre field of alfalfa. About this time William Edgar,

now of Imperial, bored a well and had water for irrigation purposes.

Ranchers throughout the valley began to put down wells, but it was not until 1905 that things really began to pick up.

In December, 1888, the Temescal Water Co. was organized in Corona. One hundred and sixty acres of land were bought in the Perris valley and wells put down and pumping plants erected. A pipe line was built from these wells in Perris valley to the wells in Temescal canyon, and ever since August 11, 1901, water has been pumped from these wells, through the pipe line to Temescal, then on to Corona, to increase the insufficient water supply from the Temescal artesian wells.

Why couldn't Perris valley at this time have had the benefit of this water supply?

The Temescal Water Co. has its station at Ethanac, on the Santa Fe, a few miles southeast of Perris. Ethanac was named in honor of Ethan Allen Chase of Riverside, and is a pretty little town, the inhabitants being chiefly the employes of the Temescal Water Co.

In 1904 William Newport brought action against the Temescal Water Co. to prevent them pumping water from the Perris valley into the Corona valley, for he believed the water level in the Perris valley was being lowered. He was defeated in the courts, however, and the Temescal Water Co. still operates at Ethanac.

Water supply or non-supply makes history in Southern California, so it has been the peg around which all events in Perris and Perris valley rotate. But the supply in this valley that has already been developed has far exceeded the wildest dream of any promoter or real estate dealer. Wells and pumping plants can be found on every ranch, and thousands of acres of alfalfa are watered and harvested, while oranges and lemons grow in abundance along the foothills.

One of the finest ranches in the valley is Poorman Dairy Ranch. Much could be said about the development of this ranch, which has been an interesting agricultural study. The ranch, consisting of 3,600 acres, is the property of Samuel Poorman of Alameda. His son Edward is sole manager, a young man just from college, who came to the ranch some six or seven years ago, and who with the experience of his father has made the ranch what it is, a

splendid Southern California dairy ranch. He manufactures the Mission creamery butter, a well-known product in this part of the state.

One of the prettiest home places in the valley is La Hacienda, the bungalow home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dunlap, on the Dunlap ranch, northeast of town. It is built of gray granite and is the quaintest, most artistic place one could imagine, with its roof in a dull gray tone and the seven gables green. It is a low rambling house, with large porches, surrounded by flowers and a spacious lawn in front. A large number of ornamental and fruit trees are growing round about the place, while broad alfalfa fields are on three sides cooling the heated winds of afternoons in summer. To sit on the veranda here at twilight and see the different ranges of mountains and foothills on the south, the east, and the west, hazily outlined in a soft blue-gray light, with the great valley stretching away in all directions, one can fully appreciate the wondrous beauty of the "hill-encircled Perris valley."

About a half-mile distant to the east is the cozy brown bungalow home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dunlap, Jr., nestling in a pretty garden.

The Dunlap Brothers have 160 acres in alfalfa, while the remainder of the ranch is devoted to dry farming. The Dunlap ranch was originally a part of the Newport North ranch. The foothill portion was sold by A. H. Dunlap, Sr., to Emil Firth, who has had it surveyed into ten-acre tracts for orange culture. He has named the place Orange Vista, and already a beautiful home on Foothill and Citrus avenues has been built by Mrs. Anderson, who came but recently from Davenport, Iowa, with her husband, who suddenly died while the new home was being made ready for them.

A beautiful home among the foothills, about two miles north of town, is that of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Conklin. The house, with its pretty green lawn and multitude of beautiful flowers, surrounded by a grove of orange and lemon trees, is one of the show places of the valley. Go up the tree-lined drive in April, when orange and lemon trees and roses are in bloom, and see this beautiful country home in all its glory, with a view from the house across the orange grove and the valley to snow-crowned San Jacinto mountain in the distance, and you will wonder if any spot in the world could be more beautiful.

As before stated, Perris Valley is unusual in that it has always kept ahead of the town in matters of development, but Perris is again coming into its own, and this time is building on a sure and safe foundation.

In April, 1911, an election for incorporation was held and carried by a vote of more than two to one and Perris became a city of the sixth class. At this same time officers were elected as follows: Clerk, Charles H. Cowles; treasurer, W. W. Stewart; marshal, Harry Truax; trustees, J. W. Lowery, C. W. Woodward, S. V. Gates, George Marshall and Dr. J. W. Reese. Dr. Reese was elected chairman of the board of trustees.

Since incorporation much progress has been made. The first and most important step perhaps was the purchase of a pumping plant and water system, which it is expected soon will be in such state of perfection, with large storage tank, that water may be had in abundance at all times, as well as on pumping days.

The Southern Sierras Power Company has a sub-station here, the only one in the county, and Perris, its homes, and the homes in the valley, are being lighted by electricity; besides many pumping plants are now being run by electric motors rather than gasoline.

A saloon is an enterprise that was launched after incorporation, but at the very first election to be held in the city, "Brave Little Perris" arose to the situation and the saloon was voted out. A clean town was more desirable to them than the large revenue poured into its treasury by a saloon.

Perris has a bank and a banker, and is justly proud of both. W. W. Stewart came to Perris in the fall of 1908 and opened the Bank of Perris. He bought property and began at once to build his home, which is one of the most beautiful and modern houses in the valley. It is in the foothill portion of the city, commanding a view of the whole valley. This was in readiness for the arrival of his wife, two sons and daughter, Genevieve, who came the following spring. The two sons, W. G. and Clifford, are associated with him in his banking business.

T. H. Sharpless is a public-spirited citizen who has recently built two large brick buildings on Main street, in the Sharpless block. The Perris pharmacy, the Ming Shoe store, the postoffice and the Poinsetta furnished rooms are all housed in one, while in

the other will be found the Lanier & Kirkpatrick store, Dr. Woods' jewelry store, and a fine meat market. Many fine business houses, a credit to a city of any size, and many beautiful houses and cozy bungalows are making Perris a substantial little city.

Early in the history of Perris schools and churches were established. The first school was opened about a mile south of town and was taught by a Miss Potts, afterwards Mrs. Eli E. Waters. In 1888, through the efforts of J. W. Nance, a fine \$6,000 brick building was erected in the west part of town. This building is still in very good condition and is the home of the grades in Perris, with Miss Prudence Faddis as principal.

Another school about four miles north of town is the Schneider school, a neat attractive two-story building. Here for a time they employed two teachers, but during the decline of the valley it was closed, as there were not enough children in the north end to permit of a teacher being hired. Now again "school keeps" and it is necessary to employ two teachers.

For some time the Perris Union High School held forth in the brick building with the grades, then for a few months in the fall of 1910 they occupied Evelyn Hall, while waiting for the completion of the beautiful new, commodious building erected on a ten-acre tract at the corner of Perris boulevard and San Jacinto avenue. The structure is wonderfully beautiful; it is in the early Spanish Mission architecture, built around a court, so that it is necessary for pupils in going from the auditorium to their class rooms, to come out into the open corridor surrounding the court. A tennis court, basketball court, baseball diamond and equipment for various athletic stunts are to be found here. In July, 1910, the laying of the corner stone was appropriately celebrated by the Masonic Grand Lodge of California, concluding with an eloquent and fitting address by a fellow townsman and member of the Masonic order, W. H. Ellis, A high school principal, H. W. Hawkins, and two assistants, Miss Lily Thompson and Miss Sadie Paul, are the very efficient instructors. In any mention of the Perris Union High School too much credit cannot be given to Professor Hawkins and Miss Thompson for their untiring work in bringing the school up to such a standard that it is second to none in the state.

In January, 1893, a government school for Indians was located about four miles north of Perris, on Perris boulevard, on an eighty

acre tract of land in what was known as the Riverside tract. The school was a great asset to the valley, and it has always been deplored by the Perris valley people that it was deemed necessary to move it away. But during the years of discouragement brought about by shortage of water supply, so much pressure was brought to bear that the school was moved to Riverside and made the beginning of the famous Sherman Institute of that place.

The eighty acre tract, with its beautiful grounds, and most of its buildings, was sold by the government for \$1500. Today it is owned by J. S. Lowery and C. L. Smith, natives of Texas, and has reached a valuation of \$25,000. There are two wells on the ranch, one two hundred feet deep and the other three hundred and thirty-five feet deep, pumping about ninety-five inches of water, using a forty-horse power gasoline engine, watering fifty-two acres of alfalfa, besides a family orchard of walnuts, apricots, peaches, plums and pears. This orchard is two years old and growing nicely. Potatoes, onions, corn and other vegetables are raised very successfully on this land once supposed to be of little value. Mr. Lowery and Mr. Smith with their families came from Gonzales, Texas, in the fall of 1910, purchasing this land and making all the improvements now to be found on the place. With their coming the Indian school took on a new life, for one of the remaining buildings has been converted into a home by the "Lowery-Smiths," as they are familiarly called, and many a happy and pleasant evening has been enjoyed by them with their many friends about them in the spacious old rooms.

In 1886 a Congregational church was built and Rev. C. H. Davis installed as pastor.

The Town Company offered the Methodist denomination a lot and \$200 in money if they would come in and establish and build a church, but they considered the field hardly worth their efforts.

So it came to pass in the spring of 1886 that Mrs. J. W. Nance, now of Los Angeles, and Mrs. H. N. Doyle, now of San Diego, assisted by Mrs. D. G. Mitchell, now of Riverside, organized a Ladies' Aid Society and began at once to raise money towards a new church building. They arranged for a bazaar, which was held April 9, 1886, in the L. D. Reynolds store. In preparing for this bazaar Mrs. Nance and Mrs. Doyle drove over the valley in every direction and interested every person in their project. The bazaar

was successful beyond their fondest expectations and a fund for the church was started. That same year the First Congregational Church of Perris was built, with the Rev. C. H. Davis, now deceased, as pastor. During the pastorate of Rev. and Mrs. Davis the parsonage was also built in the Carpenter addition.

On September 17, 1888, a very unusual thing happened in Perris. A terrific wind, rain and hail storm occurred, razing the church to the ground, leaving the little organ faithfully holding the fort all unhurt. The old pulpit still carries the marks and scars of the hail. Operations began at once to rebuild the church, and during the time of its reconstruction, services were held in the rear of a furniture and carpenter shop, now remodeled, and is the home of Judge and Mrs. Vermason.

About the year 1905, through the untiring efforts of Mrs. H. S. Wolcott, the church was improved by the addition of a Sunday school room; later during the summer of 1911 it was further improved by an entire new roof and a roomy, comfortable parlor in the rear, changing the appearance of the whole church, making it very attractive and a credit to its fair city.

During the twenty-six years of its existence this Congregational church has had six pastors: Rev. C. H. Davis, the first pastor, followed by Rev. Burr; Rev. Emerson, Rev. Mathes, Rev. Corbin and Rev. J. B. Long, the present incumbent. Rev. Long, with his wife, son, Sheldon, and daughter, Esther, came to Perris some five or six years ago from Nogales, Ariz., and are very important factors in the church, school and social life of the place.

Other churches have been established in Perris, opening and closing with the ebb and flow of the prosperity of the place, but the faithful old Congregational church has never been closed, and perhaps one of the happiest periods in the church history of Perris was when all the denominations were united under the one roof.

The next church to be built was the German Methodist Episcopal, in the year 1888, through the efforts of Rev. W. F. Meyer. Later the Methodists established a church and held their services in this same building. At different times and places the Episcopalians, Baptists and Lutherans have held services in the town. About 1891 the Methodists build a pretty, up-to-date building, but during the years when conditions in the town and valley were on the decline the church was closed as were all others except the

Congregational. In 1909 they reopened their church, which is now in a very flourishing condition, with plans on foot to enlarge the building. Rev. Twombly is the pastor.

The old German Methodist Episcopal Church was bought by the Catholics in 1909, renovated and restored with a wonderfully attractive interior, and in May, 1910, was appropriately dedicated to their services by the Right Rev. Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles, assisted by a retinue of celebrated priests. This was brought about by the labors of Father William Hughes, who has gone on to a greater field of action. Perris is very proud to record his labors among them, for he was loved by Catholic and Protestant, and all alike watch with interest his career, which is bound to be one of triumph.

The Apostolic Faith Mission has an organization here of but a few months, but the members are already in their own church home.

Besides the church and school organizations are the lodges and clubs. The Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, Masonic Lodge, Order of the Eastern Star, Independent Order of Foresters and Fraternal Brotherhood all have organizations here. The Pythian lodges are among the older organizations, while the Masons instituted a lodge in 1910 with George W. Cummins as the first Worshipful Master, and in 1911 an Eastern Star chapter was organized with Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Handley as Worthy Patron and Worthy Matron.

An organization that plays no small part in the social and literary life of Perris is the Perris Woman's Club, of which Mrs. W. W. Stewart is the newly-elected president.

No history of Perris or its valley should be written without mention of the good people, who, though the days were dark or bright, clung to the place, and by their loyalty are helping to make it the fine city it is sure to be. The only firms doing business in the town now, who were there before the "water famine," are Hook Bros. and M. L. Mapes. Many people have come, only to stay a few years and go; but to such people as Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wolcott with their son, Myron S., Hook brothers with their families, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Mapes, Judge and Mrs. Vermason (who have been there since 1888), Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, A. T. Kimball, Mrs. Mary Harrington, Mrs. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Nance, Mr. and Mrs.

Preston, Dr. and Mrs. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cowles, James E. and C. E. Gyger, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tigner, H. M. Harford, Mr. and Mrs. George Brum, Mrs. Bernasconi, S. V. Gates, and others—to these people we must give the credit that a city is to be found here. This little city “of the plains” may not be all its residents would have it be, but

“If you don’t like the kind of town
That this town seems to be,
If buildings here are gray and brown
A way you hate to see,
If something isn’t up-to-date,
As good as things of old,
While other towns are simply great
Or so you have been told;
If you would like to see a place
That’s full of push and snap,
A town that stands for better things
A town that’s on the map;
Yes, if a way you’d like to know
To find it in a jerk,
I’ll tell you where you ought to go—
You ought to go to work.
You needn’t pack a trunk or grip
And leave the folks behind,
You needn’t go and take a trip,
Some other place to find,
You needn’t go and settle down
Where friends of old you’ll miss—
For, if you want that kind of town,
Just make it out of this.”

When the city has improved its water system, and more houses are surrounded by lawns and flowers; when the city has electric lights, paved streets, when there is a little better house-keeping on the part of the city, when the water bonds are paid and the beautiful foot-hill section is dotted with homes; we can well say that the prophecy of the board of directors of the Perris Irrigation District uttered in such good faith so many years ago has really come to pass and that Perris, the foot-hill city, is “a town that’s on the map.”

CHAPTER XIX.

MORENO VALLEY

By Mrs. W. H. Ellis

The unsuspecting traveler who has crossed the Colorado river and entered Southern California, naturally looks around him for the orange groves of which he has so often heard and is astonished not to find himself surrounded by them; but, gradually, the truth is forced upon his mind that, in this section of our country, he must not base his calculations upon eastern distances or eastern areas. For, even after he has passed the wilderness of Arizona and the California frontier, he discovers that the Eldorado of his dreams lies on the other side of the desert, two hundred miles in breadth, beyond whose desolate expanse the siren of the Sunset Sea still beckons him and whispers: "This is the final barrier; cross it and I am yours."

But when this "final barrier" is crossed there is much room for disappointment if one expects to find the country an unbroken paradise of orange trees and roses. Thousands of oranges and lemons, it is true, suspend their miniature globes of gold against the sky; but interspersed between their groves are wastes of sand, reminding one that all the fertile portion of this region has been truly wrested from the wilderness, as Holland from the sea. Accordingly, since San Bernardino county alone is twice as large as Massachusetts, it is not difficult to understand why a continuous expanse of verdure is not seen. The truth is, Southern California, with a few exceptions, is cultivated only where man has brought to it vivifying water. When that appears, life springs up from sterility, as water gushed forth from the rock in the Arabian desert when the great leader of the Israelites smote it in obedience to Divine command. Hence there is always present here the fascination of the unattained, which yet is readily attainable, patiently waiting for the master-hand that shall unlock the sand-roofed treasure-houses of fertility with a crystal key. Of the three things essential to vegetation—soil, sun, and water—man must here contribute the water.

Once let the tourist appreciate the fact that almost all the ver-

dure which delights the eye is the gift of water at the hand of man, and any disappointment he may have at first experience will be changed to admiration. Moreover, with the least encouragement this country bursts forth into verdure, crowns its responsive soil with fertility and smiles with bloom. Even the slightest tract of herbage, however brown it may be in the dry season, will in the springtime clothe itself with green and decorate its emerald robe with spangled flowers. In fact, the wonderful profusion of wild flowers, which, when the winter rains have saturated the ground, transform hillsides into floral terraces, can never be too highly praised.

Is it strange, then, that sudden transformations of sterile plains and mountains into bits of paradise make tourists in Southern California wildly enthusiastic? They actually see fulfilled before their eyes the prophecy of Isaiah, "The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose." The explanation is, however, simple. The land is really rich. The ingredients are already here. Instead of being worthless, as was once supposed, this is a precious soil. The Aladdin's wand that unlocks all its treasures is the irrigating ditch; its "open sesame" is water; and the divinity who, at the call of man, bestows the priceless gift, is the Madre of the Sierras. A Roman conqueror once said that he had but to stamp upon the earth and legions would spring to do his bidding. So capital has stamped upon this sandy wilderness, and in a single generation a civilized community has leaped into astonished life. Yet do we realize the immense amount of labor necessitated by such irrigation? Every few rods a pipe rises from the ground. It can with difficulty then be imagined how many of these pipes have been laid, and how innumerable are the ditches through which the water is made to flow. Should man relax his diligence for a single year, the region would relapse into sterility; but on the other hand, what a land is this for those who have the skill and industry to call forth all its capabilities! What powers of productiveness may still be sleeping underneath its soil, awaiting but the kiss of water and the touch of man to waken them to life! Thus one tourist expressed himself and this is in very truth what might be said on a visit to the broad fields of the Moreno country.

The beautiful Moreno valley not more than twenty-five years ago was "a sterile plain" dotted here and there with Mexican

camps. Among the earliest settlers to venture here were T. K. Lyman, Mr. Leonard and Mr. Freefield.

About 1881-82 E. G. Judson and F. E. Brown secured fifteen hundred acres of land in San Bernardino county, on the sloping hillsides south of the Mill Creek zanja, surveyed and platted the same into five, ten and twenty-acre lots, with wide avenues, crossing the whole plat. This enterprise was regarded as an experiment from the fact that the red soil of the slope had never been tested as to its adaptability to horticultural pursuits. With plenty of water and good cultivation the doubt as to the value of the land was soon removed and the success of the colony enterprise was assured. Thus encouraged the projectors enlarged their possessions by additional purchases, until they had between three and four thousand acres in their colony, which, on account of the soil, they named Redlands. Thus these two men are responsible for the existence of the beautiful city of Redlands. Mr. Judson organized the water companies of that place, while Mr. Brown was the water engineer. It was Mr. Brown who discovered the great Bear valley as a reservoir and built the great Bear valley dam. With the success of the Redlands "experiment" and the vast amount of water stored in the Bear valley reservoir Mr. Brown began to cast about for more worlds to conquer. He came into what is now the Moreno country, a beautiful mountain valley lying to the northeast of the Perris valley. Here he secured a large acreage, surveyed and platted it into ten-acre tracts with wide avenues running one-half mile apart east and west, and one-quarter mile apart running north and south. Settlers began to come, a town was established and business places opened.

People of the valley wanted to name the town in honor of Mr. Brown, but he declined, so the name "Moreno," a Spanish word meaning brown, was agreed upon.

Water scarcity was a great problem to these courageous people. The only well in the valley was one on the Sorbee ranch on Perris boulevard. A spring on the Condee ranch supplied ten barrels a day, and here people would stand in line and wait their turn to carry away a small supply of water. Finally George H. Kelsey, who had come into the valley on November 29, 1890, and settled with his family near the townsite, thought he saw indications of a spring of water on a nearby hill. Upon investigation he found this to be

true, and from these three sources came the water supply of Moreno valley. The early settlers were engaged in dry farming, though Mr. Condee, who was afterwards the first county clerk of Riverside county, had a few oranges.

Through the efforts of Mr. Brown other settlers were brought into the valley and in 1890 operations were begun toward the forming of an irrigation district. The Alessandro Irrigation district, consisting of 25,500 acres of land, was organized, and the district bonded for \$765,000. On April 18, 1891, the water from the great Bear valley reservoir reached Moreno.

With the prospect of having plenty of water, the people went extensively into the raising of citrus fruit. In the spring of 1891 fifty-five hundred acres were set out to trees, but by fall every vestige was gone, having been eaten by grasshoppers. For that one season the grasshoppers were so large in size and so great in numbers that they destroyed everything, even ate the telephone poles. Nothing could be found to extinguish them; they ate the poisons spread for them as readily as the vegetation. People were constantly on guard to protect themselves, for fear of being bitten whenever they had occasion to go outside their houses. However, this pest lasted only one season and the next spring this large acreage of fruit trees was entirely replanted.

An English company with large holdings in the valley put in eight hundred and eighty acres to deciduous fruits and some four hundred and forty acres to olives and other fruits. The streets running through this tract were lined on either side with eucalyptus trees. This enterprise, however, was short lived. A heavy frost in 1891, with the season of grasshoppers and finally the failure of the Bear valley water, forced the company to abandon their project.

For a few short years conditions were most prosperous. The little town of Moreno grew to be possessed of four brick blocks, a fine two-story brick school building and two churches. There were two general merchandise stores, a hardware store, a harness store, drug store, real estate and insurance office, and the Bear Valley Water Company office, besides the offices of Dr. H. A. Atwood, now of Riverside, and Dr. France, now of San Jacinto.

There were five schools in the valley: one at Moreno; one at Armada, about three and a half miles distant; one at Cloverdale,

another at Alessandro and still another at Ramona, employing all together five teachers.

Of the two churches, the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal, the Congregational was the first to be established. Rev. Mr. Wolcott was the first pastor, preaching at Moreno Sunday mornings and at Alessandro Sunday afternoons. The Moreno church was built in the spring of 1891. George H. Kelsey, now of Riverside, was the first church clerk as well as one of the first school trustees of the town. The Methodist Episcopal church has long since abandoned the field.

An enterprise that played no small part in the life of the town and valley was the weekly newspaper known as the "Moreno Indicator." It was published by Franklin and Mary Austin. Mrs. Austin is now a popular contributor to many of our well-known coast magazines.

It ought to be mentioned here that on March 12, 1891, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kelsey. This son, Kenneth, was the first white child born in Moreno valley. The Kelsey family now live in Riverside, moving to that city from Moreno in 1900, and are well known in business and social circles of that city.

When Ramona and Alessandro were journeying from San Pasquale to Soboba, they crossed this Moreno valley. The author tells us—"It was in the early afternoon that they entered the broad valley. They entered it from the west. As they came in, though the sky over their heads was overcast and gray, the eastern and north-eastern part of the valley was flooded with a strange light, at once ruddy and golden. It was a glorious sight. The jagged top and spurs of San Jacinto mountain shone like the turrets and posterns of a citadel built of rubies. The glow seemed preternatural.

" 'Behold San Jacinto,' cried Alessandro. Ramona exclaimed in delight. 'It is an omen,' she said. 'We are going into the sunlight out of the shadow,' and she glanced back at the west, which was of a slaty blackness. 'I like it not,' said Alessandro. 'The shadow follows too fast.' "

And so it might seem to those who enjoyed the short-lived prosperity of this valley. "The shadow followed too fast." At the end of about the fourth year of the Bear valley water supply, came a cycle of dry years. This played havoc with the supply of the Bear Valley Company, and this vast reservoir of water, once thought to

be inexhaustible, lowered to such an extent that all water for the Moreno and Perris valleys had to be cut off entirely.

This disaster coupled with the drought, was destined to depopulate this beautiful valley. Coming up to this time with its five hundred inhabitants, schools, churches and a fine literary society, composed of both men and women, it was an attractive spot for the making of homes.

The history of the Perris valley was repeated in the Moreno valley, and having attracted such wide attention in its palmy days, naturally the decline attracted also a widespread attention. In an English newspaper of this period, when people were obliged to make new homes in other communities more endowed with this one of nature's best gifts—water—occurred an article regarding this valley in Southern California. It was called "The valley on wheels," and the article described how houses could be seen on trucks being moved in to a nearby city called Riverside.

In this valley, as in the Perris valley, the Bear valley water bonds have never been paid. Page after page could be written on the litigation in courts over these bonds.

About 1890 the few remaining ranchers in the valley contributed toward a fund to be used in boring a well. This was to determine whether or not water was to be found underneath the surface. Permission was granted them to bore this well in the center of the intersection of two streets. The well was bored and produces a flow of twenty inches. It has since become the property of Mr. Nelson on Redlands boulevard.

The Moreno Water Company has since this time developed wells that produce a flow of about one hundred and four inches. This with a few private wells furnishes the valley's water supply.

The valley, consisting of about 35,500 acres, now is devoted to dry farming and the raising of citrus fruits, there being five hundred acres planted and producing the finest citrus fruits to be found in Southern California. Grapefruit grown here this year brought the highest price at the San Bernardino Orange Show.

The most fertile soil in Riverside county is found here, and may the Aladdin's wand that can unlock all its treasures—the irrigating ditch—soon wander here and there throughout the length and breadth of this beautiful valley and call forth the powers of productiveness still sleeping.

CHAPTER XX.

THE SAN GORGONIO PASS

By Jessica Bird

The San Gorgonio Pass, gateway from the lowlands of the Colorado desert through the magnificent mountains of the coast range to the valleys of the Pacific slope, is perhaps the only mountain valley of any importance included within the boundaries of Riverside county.

The geographical situation of the pass is peculiar and interesting in several ways. A fertile valley running east and west, it lies at an average elevation of 2,000 feet, is from three to fifteen miles in width and completely separates two ranges of towering mountains. On the north of the pass lies the San Bernardino range, with Mt. San Gorgonio (Old Grayback), 11,485 feet high and the loftiest peak in Southern California, looking down over the numerous lines of foothills which reach the valley below. To the south lie the other foothills reaching upwards into the mountains which form the San Jacinto range and are topped by a peak bearing that name, and having an elevation of 10,805 feet.

Cradled between the sheltering mountains the San Gorgonio Pass is favored in many ways. The chemistry of pure mountain air tempered to a most healthful dryness by the proximity of the desert, the water which comes from the canyons and brings with it the crystal clearness of the snows which lie practically all the year round on the tops of the mountain peaks, and soil, which is fertility itself, have been summed up into a total of prosperity and contentment which marks the valley as a whole and makes for the continued growth of the three towns of Beaumont, Banning and Cabazon, which lie at intervals of six miles along the pass.

EARLY DAYS IN THE PASS.

The history of the pass undoubtedly dates far, far back to the times when the Indians wandered at will over the country, choosing the choicest spots and most favored localities for their camping grounds. This was even before the Spaniards brought their civilization into California and penetrated the valleys and mountains of the southern part of the state. There are evidences that the Span-

ish people had an outpost of some sort in San Gorgonio Pass, which was probably located about the spot where the Highland Home ranch is now. In 1853-4 and somewhat later there were ruins of several adobe buildings at this point, indicating the previous occupation of the land. It is known that a wagon road or trail through the pass was in very early use, and even when the first white settlers arrived, there were Spaniards living at various ranchos between this valley and the San Bernardino valley, some of these people being located in San Timeteo canyon west of Beaumont. These people traveled about the pass in primitive ox-carts, visiting sometimes at the homes of the white people. It is practically impossible to find anything definite regarding the days of the Spanish padres and the earliest ranchos, concerning the history of the San Gorgonio Pass.

The present-day searcher finds that the light of real and concrete facts began to illuminate the darkness of the past of this valley only about the middle of the last century, when as a direct route for the emigrants on their way to the Pacific slope from Arizona and the east and middle west, it became well known. Emigrants at that time knew the trail through this pass as the Santa Fe trail. After the wearisome trip over the desert, the mountain valley must have appeared a veritable paradise to the tired travelers, for in those days, before cultivation of the soil had been thought of in the pass, it was covered with an abundance of fine green grass. It is little wonder that the valley was looked upon as a suitable place for stock-raising, and that later the grassy plain with its streams of water furnished from the nearby canyons should have been chosen as a grazing country where cattle ranchos were established.

Although the white emigrants passed through this valley in the early days the inhabitants were chiefly Spanish and Indian peoples. A few white men may have drifted into the favored region about this time, but few if any definite dates regarding them are to be found. Daniel Sexton was the name of a man who claimed to have lived in this valley in 1842, when, he said, he made his home among the Indians who worked with him at wood cutting up in the Edgar canyon.

EXPLORATION AND SURVEY PARTIES.

In 1853 a party of topographical engineers, under the direction of Lieut. R. S. Williamson, was sent to California by Congress,

upon the recommendation of Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, to explore the coast range mountains, "in order to ascertain the most practicable and economical route from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean." This party, which sailed from New York in May, 1853, arrived in San Francisco a month later, and repaired to Benicia, from which point after preparations, the journey was commenced. The party made extensive trips into the mountains both of the northern and the southern portions of the state, and arrived in San Geronimo Pass in November, 1853. For several reasons the party had separated before reaching this point, so that only the wagon train, under the leadership of Lieutenant Parke, went through the San Geronimo Pass and traveled onward to the desert.

Perhaps the most interesting report concerning this pass and included in the full report of the explorations presented to Congress in 1856, was that of the geologist and mineralogist of the party, William P. Blake, who appears to have been much impressed with several features of San Geronimo Pass, which was subsequently chosen by the party as the most desirable route for a railroad through the mountains in California. One of the chief features appealing forcibly to Geologist Blake was that this pass was not a mere break in the mountains, but "an absolute branch or dislocation of the entire chain." This coupled with Lieutenant Parke's statement in his report that "this pass is so uniform and open that it may be considered the best pass in the Coast range," shows plainly the impression its natural advantages made upon the practical men and experts of those days. It is interesting to note that it was subsequently made a railroad gate through the mountains and is now traversed by the main line of the Southern Pacific Company.

One peculiarity discovered in the reports of these early explorers is that the name of the mountain now called San Jacinto was then San Geronimo, while the peak now bearing the latter name was known simply as Grayback, or sometimes confused with its close neighbor Mt. San Bernardino, and called by that name. In all the early reports and histories Mt. San Jacinto is spoken of as Mt. San Geronimo.

Geologist Blake plainly showed in his report of San Geronimo Pass that he was very favorably impressed with the quality of the

soil, for he said concerning this; "there are no rock formations that crop out along the trail; the whole substratum of the soil is loose drift, or sedimentary materials derived from the wearing down and disintegration of granite. * * * * * The soil formed of the minerals constituting the slope and surface of the pass is fertile and valuable for agriculture." There was very little to prove his assertion at that time, for there were few trees and grape vines planted in the pass then, and even the Indians who had lived hereabouts for years raised only very meager crops of barley, corn, melons and various vegetables. It remained for the later years to bring positive proof of the geologist's wisdom.

A party of government surveyors under the direction of Colonel Washington made a survey of the lands in this portion of the state about the early '50s, completing the work in the San Gorgonio Pass in the year 1855. They ran the San Bernardino base line, which runs through the mountains north of the pass, and surveyed also the meridian which crosses the pass at a point between the present towns of Banning and Beaumont.

Fremont, whose name is so closely connected with the early history of California, is said to have spent some time in the pass, about 1846-7 or perhaps prior to the time of the Mexican war.

SAN GORGONIO RANCHO GRANT.

Pío Pico, the last of the Spanish governors of California, granted a large portion of the valley to three men, Powell Weaver, Colonel Williams and Wallace Woodruff, probably about 1845. This grant was known as the Rancho de San Gorgonio, and contained eleven leagues of land, including territory now occupied by Banning and Beaumont. One corner of the grant approached the place at present known as the Wolfskill ranch which lies in the hills south of Beaumont.

The papers concerning the granting of this land to the pioneers were lost in transit by mail to Washington, D. C., where they were being sent to be recorded about the time the railroad was obtaining right of way through this pass; so that it was impossible ever to substantiate the claims held by the original grantees or their assignees.

COMING OF WHITE SETTLERS.

The Weavers lived at a rancho in the valley after they had been granted a share in the land, with headquarters and an adobe

house near the place now known as the old Edgar vineyard, which is located north of Beaumont.

In 1853 Dr. Isaac W. Smith and family came from Iowa, via Utah to California, arriving through the Cajon Pass and reaching San Bernardino, then a Mormon settlement, that year. The same year they came to the San Gorgonio Pass and lived there for some time at the Weaver ranch, later moving to the Highland home (then called the Smith ranch) northeast of Beaumont, where they made their home. Dr. Smith bought Powell (called "Pauline" by the Indians) Weaver's share of the grant lands. Ollie Smith, who was born there in 1860, was the first white child born in the pass.

In 1853 there were very few white people living in the pass, but at the site now known as the Gilman Home ranch, which lies in the northern part of Banning at the mouth of a small canyon from which it obtains a private water supply, Colonel Williams maintained headquarters for his vaqueros, who took care of his numerous cattle in the pass. In 1854 Joe Pope, or Jose Pope as he was called, an American closely allied with the Spanish on account of his marriage with one of their race, built an adobe house at this point, and lived there for some time taking charge of Colonel Williams' interests.

The early ranchos were all located near the north hills of the pass, this being the natural place for settlers to make their homes, on account of the natural flow of water from the various canyons. Water was then, as it is now, a priceless possession, so precious that the tale of early days in nearly any part of Southern California is made thrilling with the tragedies of men who fought over it.

Although the Indians were friendly, the early settlers had their share of troubles. The bears, both of the grizzly and brown varieties, were very numerous and often attacked and killed the cattle. Wildcats were also numerous, and caused much annoyance. Many a hair-raising tale is related of the settlers and the wild animals which menaced them in the otherwise peaceful days. Even the cattle, although they were the source of income for the ranchers, were very annoying, for they roamed an unfenced country, and it was nearly impossible to keep them out of the small garden plots and orchards which the frontiersmen attempted to raise.

When the Smiths were settled on their ranch they planted

several varieties of fruit trees, including figs, pears, apples, and a few other deciduous fruits, as well as a vineyard. The vines in this small plot, planted in 1854 or 1855, made good growth and were fruitful for years, remaining until this year, when they were grubbed out. The earliest known vines in the pass were planted even before 1850 and are located near Beaumont avenue, on the site of the old Edgar rancho, and are growing to this day.

THE DAYS OF THE STAGE COACH.

In 1860 the San Gorgonio Pass became more than ever important, for the stage line began operations that year, and passengers were conveyed from Los Angeles to Ft. Yuma, through this valley. Yuma was at that time the headquarters of a considerable mining district, but later the Colorado river stage station was changed to Ahrenburg, farther up the river.

The stations in the San Gorgonio Pass were at Smith's ranch and Whitewater, which is about fifteen miles from the present location of Banning. Whitewater was established in 1860 by Frank Smith, one of the sons of Dr. Smith. He built the ditch which is still in use to convey water from the Whitewater river to the ranch, where he planted cottonwood trees, and built a small shack. Later an adobe was built at the ranch. There was a group of mesquite trees at the location chosen by Smith, but otherwise there was no vegetation to amount to anything. From this station the stage road led on through what is now known as Palm Springs, where the Indians maintained a camp, to Torres, thence to Dos Palms and on to the river. There were other stopping places where the horses were watered, but those were the main stations.

Although it would seem that the San Gorgonio Pass was too far isolated from the seat of the Civil war to feel the disturbance, old settlers can remember how, in those days, bands of guerrillas came through the pass. They helped themselves to horses or any other property of the ranchers that seemed useful to their needs, taking advantage of the fact that there was a war in the country to commit plain robbery.

After 1863 Newt. Noble had possession of the ranch house which was built by Jose Pope, and after a few years, probably in 1867 or 1868, the stage station was removed from the Smith ranch to this point. A few years later the stage again made the Smith ranch its stopping point, but in 1871, after the marriage of Miss

Martha B. Smith, daughter of Dr. Smith, and J. M. Gilman, a young man who had come from Oregon and obtained possession of the Newt. Noble rancho in 1869, the stage station returned to the Gilman ranch, where it was maintained until the coming of the railroad put an end to travel by road. A portion of the old adobe, built so long ago by Pope and serving as ranch headquarters, home and stage "hotel" is still standing, back of the present residence at the Gilman ranch, and forms an interesting historical landmark in this valley.

The mode of travel was wearisome to a degree for the travelers in those days, but in spite of this there were a good many people making the journey. It took from eighteen to twenty hours to reach the Smith ranch station from the starting point in Los Angeles, and the length of time it took to reach the Colorado river station varied with the state of weather, the number of passengers, and the condition of the horses. Sometimes the passengers were obliged to get out of the conveyance, which was at times a coach of the regulation old "wild west" style, and again a buckboard, and walk for miles on the sandy desert roads, to enable the weary horses to reach the next station. The stage served also as means of transportation for mail and express.

The first owners of the stage line were Henry Wilkinson and Warren Hall, both of whom were murdered in a bloody tragedy which occurred near the Smith ranch station, when trouble arose over some bullion which had been stolen from the stage. The two men were murdered by a man named Gordon, whom they accused of the theft, the circumstances being most tragic. Their slayer gave himself up to the officers at San Bernardino, was tried and acquitted. He later left the country under the suspicion that he was the thief of the bullion, which was never found.

During the stage coach era there were a few more settlers who claimed lands and made their homes in the valley, and during the year of 1869 the following ranches were scattered about the pass and adjacent canyons and comprised practically all the ranches at that time. The Edgar ranch, the Smith ranch and Gilman's ranch, have already been mentioned, and besides these there were Rans Moore's place, at the mouth of the canyon which is now called Water canyon and furnishes the water supply for Banning, and which was then known as Moore canyon; the Cooper ranch, at the

site now called the Barker ranch, located at the foot of a road leading from Water canyon to the mesa which overlooks it; and George Munnon's ranch, which was very near the site of the lower wells of the Banning Water Company in the canyon. There was but one settler to the south of the pass, and this was Jack Summers, who had a place in the San Jacinto mountains which was later known as the "Hack" Hurley ranch and is now called the Brown ranch. He reached his home from the pass by means of a steep trail up the side of the hills, very near the site of Hall's grade, which is one of the present means of reaching the place.

At this time the chief industry of the pass was the raising of cattle, although a few small patches of barley and other grain were raised, and the settlers attempted to grow a little fruit and a few vegetables. When the cattle were fat they were rounded up and were driven to the markets of San Bernardino and Los Angeles, where they were sold.

The days of the stage coaches were numbered, for in 1875 the Southern Pacific railroad reached the valley and the trains began coming through in that year. Many changes took place at the time of the railroad's coming, and many landmarks received new names, the most notable change being that of the mountain south of the pass, which was called San Jacinto in the place of its old name of San Gorgonio, while this name was transferred to its loftier brother across the valley.

CHANGES WROUGHT BY COMING OF RAILROAD.

The first railroad stations in the pass were located at Cabazon, whose history begins only with the coming of the iron road, and at San Gorgonio, near the present location of Beaumont. At these two depots there were telegraph stations, and San Gorgonio being at the summit of the pass was made an important station and a small round-house was erected there. The company obtained water from a well at this point, and at Cabazon they received a supply of water from one of the canyons to the north of the pass. For some time there was no station at the site of Banning.

When the railroad came it offered chances for the easier transportation of hay and grain to the markets, and the industry of raising these products began at once a flourishing period of importance. For a long time the lands of the valley, more and more of which were now put under cultivation, were productive of fine crops

of oats, barley and wheat. The grain ranching and cattle and horse raising could not go on side by side in an unfenced country, for in those days even the railroad land was unfenced, and the herds began gradually to be done away with. What had been for so many years a very important cattle country (so much so that in the dry season of 1863 cattle were brought in by the thousands from less favored localities to be fed on the natural pasturage of the pass) gradually became known as a grain and hay producing district. For a long time the hay and grain were hauled to the railroad and loaded directly into freight cars to be shipped, until better facilities were finally provided.

About 1876-7 lumber companies were formed, and timber was cut both in the San Jacinto range of mountains and at the head of the canyon now called the Water canyon, north of Banning in the San Bernardino range. In order to bring the cut logs from the sawmill in the San Jacinto mountains to the railroad at Cabazon for shipment, a road was constructed in 1877, called Hall's grade. At the foot of this road, southwest from Cabazon a few miles, a town was started called Hall City, both the settlement and the road taking their names from Colonel Hall, who engineered the mountain road, which was, and is, exceedingly steep and difficult of access.

The Hall City project, and that of the lumber company was backed by the Temple Bank of Los Angeles, but proved disastrous financially, the cost of the road being very great in the first place and later the cost of bringing the logs out of the mountains proving more than the worth of the lumber even before shipment. When the Temple Bank failed the project was abandoned. Hall City itself never amounted to very much, but there were a few people living there for a time, and two saloons, a store and a boarding house were located there. The embankment of a railroad grade for a spur from Cabazon to Hall City is still to be seen across the valley, but the rails have long since been removed. The town ended in gloom and disaster, for about the time the Los Angeles bank broke a murder was committed in the little settlement, and the residents soon left the spot. Hall still claimed the land for many years, although he paid no particular attention to his property. A man named Terwilliger had a homestead at this point, after Hall City days, with orchard and such improvements as a

fish pond, but Hall disputed his right to the land and forced him to vacate the place. It was left to go to ruin. Now and then a rancher located there during the years from that time to the present; and now the water rights have been claimed by several different men, who have planned to pipe the water from the fine stream flowing out of a precipitous canyon nearby to an adjacent acreage.

The other lumber project in 1877 which was in charge of a company headed by Winfield Scott, and of which Dr. Wellwood Murray was the manager, also had a disastrous financial ending. This company proposed cutting timber up the Water (or Moore) canyon, but found that the supply of trees suitable for lumbering purposes would not last very long. A sawmill was established and a large V-flume was built so that the cut timber could be taken down the canyon by water power and deposited at a point near the present railroad station at Banning. When the company abandoned the project, with a loss of many thousands of dollars to the directors of the company, the flume was used for a time to float down cord-wood and was then removed. Hundreds of cords of wood were often stacked up at Banning, but were at that time hardly worth the price of bringing them down the flume. It is said that a large portion of the timber cut in the canyon was used in the construction of this flume which contained about a million feet of lumber. It was built by James M. Forquer, one of the early settlers, a carpenter who later had a hand in the construction of several of the largest buildings in the pass.

At about this time a skidway was also built in Snow creek in the San Jacinto range opposite Whitewater, but this was a "wild cat" scheme and was abandoned almost before it came into use.

With the coming of the railroad it was natural that the number of settlers should be augmented, and with the arrival of additional settlers life in the valley became more complicated. Troubles over land and water holdings were not infrequent, and isolated as the pass was from the county seat at San Bernardino, the courts and justices had little chance to act in criminal cases. Several murders were committed, and very often the murderers escaped punishment or were brought to summary justice at the hands of injured persons.

In 1879 a man named Pete Peterson who lived at a place on the north mesa between Potrero and Hathaway canyons, as they

are now called, murdered one Barrett, who also made his home up the same canyon, living there with his mother and sister. The brutality of the murder and the brazenness of the murderer, who after hiding the body of his victim had the effrontery to assist in the search for the missing man, aroused the residents of the vicinity and when his guilt was discovered they brought him before Justice of the Peace Wellwood Murray, and he was sentenced to be hung. This sentence was carried out in San Bernardino and for many years this brought the murders to an end. The present cemetery at Banning, located on a small mesa near the mouth of Water canyon at the head of San Gorgonio avenue, was established when the body of the unfortunate Barrett was buried there. The body lay hidden for two days, and when found was at once coffined and buried. The cemetery is known as the Sunnyslope cemetery and is the only one now in use at Banning.

INDIANS OF THE SAN GORGONIO PASS.

Reference has previously been made in this article to the fact that there were numerous Indians residing in and about the valley, but a history of the pass would be incomplete without more especial mention of them.

In the days of the earliest settlers the Indians, who were of the Serrano and Coahuilla tribes, made their chief abode at points along the San Timeteo canyon. The Indians were much more numerous at that time, but a smallpox epidemic which took place after the Smith family had arrived in the valley, some time in the early '50s, swept away great numbers of them.

About 1859 the Indians made their headquarters in the San Gorgonio Pass at the site now occupied by their village, near the mouth of the Potrero (formerly called Jost) canyon which lies about four miles northeast of Banning against the foothills of the San Bernardino range. They cultivated some of the lands both in the valley and on the mesas above the canyon, and pastured their horses and other live stock in the canyon. The place was then known as the Ajerio Potrero, from the name of the Indian, Antonio Ajerio, who claimed the land before the other people of his tribe came to live there. Later the village was simply called the Potrero.

In 1878 Col. S. S. Lawson was established as the head of an agency which had charge of the Mission Indians in San Bernardino county, and maintained headquarters at Colton. As these Indians

were then living in the northern part of the pass, and thus in San Bernardino county, they came under his jurisdiction. In 1879 there was much distress among the Indians, when crop failures and the scarcity of employment brought them near starvation. It was necessary for the government to furnish aid to them in that year.

In 1878 President Hayes withdrew from public entry four townships, setting them aside for Indian purposes. This land included the lands in and about Banning and Cabazon, together with the watersheds of these places. The rights of any settlers on the lands previous to the act of the president were not affected, however, at that time.

About 1886 trouble for the white settlers on government land commenced, and about this time several families of them were evicted from their holdings. Gird and North, who claimed rights to a large mesa above the Potrero canyon, brought suit to prove title, and after the suit had been carried on for some time it was proved that their land was on one of the sections previously given by the government to the railroad. It was also discovered that the Indian village was not on government land at all, but was located on a school section, which belonged to the state. In order that the question of titles might be straightened out a commission of three men was formed known as the Smiley Mission Indian Commission, and consisting of Albert K. Smiley, Judge Moore and C. C. Painter. These men made a thorough investigation of the title tangle and reported to Congress, their report being approved by the president and passed by Congress in July, 1892. The tangle was finally settled with the issuing of patents to those settlers who had been forced to give up their lands for Indian purposes, in October, 1892. The patents were issued to lands which the settlers were willing to take in place of their former claims. The Gird and North land was purchased by Hon. C. O. Barker, who earned this title when serving in the legislature in 1893 and who was one of the early settlers of Banning, arriving in 1884. He afterwards took in exchange for this land the mesa above Water canyon known as Barker's bench besides land in the valley. At present the Gird and North ranch is in use by the Indians, who pasture their cattle and horses there, using it as community property.

The report of the Smiley commission considerably cut down the extent of the lands set aside for the Indians but allowed the vil-

lage to remain where it was. It was estimated that there were nearly 80,000 acres of land first set aside, and at the time when the trouble over the white settlers arose there were only about two hundred and nineteen Indians in the village. In 1911 additional land was set aside for Indian purposes, so that at the present time there are about 2,600 acres in the entire tract. There are about two hundred and sixty Indians now living on these lands, and it is proposed to allot the land to them. Some trouble is being experienced by those in charge of the allotment from the fact that the Indians themselves cannot agree as to the method of the procedure. One faction insists that the land be allotted per capita, and the other that only the heads of families shall receive acreage under the allotment. When the question is settled the land will be divided. The land has never been set aside as a legal reservation, so that when the Indians are given their shares they will receive it much as any white settler would.

The village is now called the Malki Indian reservation, this name having been given it in 1908 when Miss Clara D. True was agent. The Indians still make their homes at the mouth of Potrero canyon, from whence they obtain a supply of water. Water is also obtained from the Hathaway canyon. During 1909-10 the water system was greatly improved, and a tunnel was built in the mouth of Potrero canyon which augments the natural flow of the stream. The method of distributing the water to the different Indians was also improved at that time. Residents of that village have thrifty orchards, of apples, apricots, peaches and other fruits, besides vineyards and patches of vegetables. Grain and hay are also grown, though not extensively.

The homes of the Indians, although crude in appearance, are much improved over those which formerly satisfied them. In the early days a rude brush hut, insufficiently roofed against the weather, was satisfactory to most of them, but now most of the houses are of wood or adobe, although some of the older or poorer Indians still build the brush houses. Nearly every Indian owns at least one horse, and the quality of these animals has improved since the early times. The cattle, which as has been mentioned are run in one large herd, are rounded up in the spring, and at this rodeo each Indian brands the calves running with the cows he owns. Besides these possessions which go to make them independ-

ent, the Indians find much employment on the fruit ranches at Banning, especially in the summertime, when whole families are employed in the harvests. The women manufacture beautiful baskets which for years have been a source of income to them, as they bring good prices from collectors or stores. No blankets are woven, and no pottery, except crude ollas, is made at the village.

The government maintains at the village a resident agent and a school teacher, besides two Indian policemen. Affairs of the village of importance to all the residents are decided by them in advisory meetings, this being a relic of the days of councils in the tribes. For many years the Indians chose a man who was called captain, but in 1910 this system was done away with, the last captain being Mauricio Laws, whose wife is Annie Morongo, one of the daughters of Capt. John Morongo, who held that position for many years. Capt. John Morongo was one of the cleverest Indians of the tribe, and was well known both locally and in Washington, D. C., where he went to confer with officials on matters pertaining to the village interests. Another Indian of this village who has become well known is Will Pablo, who is now a special agent in government service.

The present agent at the Malki reservation is William T. Sullivan, who succeeded Miss Clara D. True in 1910. Miss True held the post for three years prior to that date, being sent there primarily to do away with the liquor traffic, which was gaining a deplorable hold among the wards of the government. She succeeded in stopping the pernicious traffic to a great extent, and also improved agricultural conditions for the Indians during her term. It was at her instigation that improvements in the water system were installed, and she sought to better sanitary conditions in the village. A model schoolhouse, providing for special fresh air features was built while she was at the agency. In her zeal, however, she unfortunately stirred up trouble at both the Malki and Palm Springs reservations between the whites and Indians over land and water rights, having a mistaken idea of improving conditions, so that in 1910 she was removed from the position. Other agents who have been in charge of affairs at the village are L. A. Wright and Miss Anna C. Egan.

The young Indians at the village receive their education from three sources, the first being the primary school maintained by the

government at the reservation, the second the industrial school conducted by the Catholics at Banning, and the third the Sherman Institute at Riverside. The teacher of the reservation school for the last term was Miss Jennie Hood, who took charge of the school in September, 1911. For a short time Mrs. Annie Laws was a substitute teacher of the school, she being the only Indian who has ever been in charge of the school since its establishment. The school was commenced in 1888, the first teacher being Miss Sarah Morris (Mrs. M. F. Gilman) who during the several years of her labor among the Indians did much good. The first sessions of the school were held in a small frame building in the heart of the village overlooking the arroyo which runs through the center of the place. Later a new government building at a different location was erected, containing school room as well as quarters for the teacher. This was in use until 1910.

There are two churches, one of them being a Moravian mission church, built in 1890, and since its establishment in charge of Rev. W. H. Weinland who resides with his family near the church. The other is a Catholic church, having been in use since its erection in 1891, and in charge of Rev. Father B. Florian Hahn, who also has charge of the industrial school for Indians. There is one very small grocery store in the village, this having been started in 1910 by Joe Miguel, who maintains it at his home.

TOWNS IN THE SAN GORGONIO PASS.

Prior to 1875, or the year the railroad came through the pass, there were no towns in the fertile valley, ranchers forming the only residents. With the increase in population which naturally followed the easier means of access to this part of the state, towns sprang up along the railroad. At that time the pass lay in two counties, the northern portion being in San Bernardino county, while the southern part of the valley lay on the extreme northernmost boundary of San Diego county. This was later found to be rather embarrassing for property holders, especially in Banning, where the line between the two counties practically bisected the town, passing through the center of the pass near the railroad track. In this town there were two sets of county officials and two school districts. In Beaumont the line passed farther south, nearer the foothills, and did not cause so much inconvenience.

THE TOWN OF BANNING.

Banning, which lies midway between its western neighbor Beaumont, and the town of Cabazon to the east, is situated at the narrowest point in the pass, at an elevation of 2,317 feet. The place was named for Gen. Phineas Banning, who in the early days pastured sheep in the pass.

Although the railroad did not establish a depot at Banning when, in 1875 it marked the sites of San Gorgonio (Beaumont) and Cabazon with small stations and telegraph offices, it was really the first town of any importance in the San Gorgonio Pass. When the industries of the little frontier town warranted it, the railroad built a station and installed an agent and telegraph operator, whose name was Burke. This occurred in 1878. Later, however, it became a flag station and no agent was maintained until about 1885.

In 1878 Banning consisted of a few small buildings clustered in a haphazard fashion near the railroad track, at about the place now occupied by the business section of the town. There were, besides a few tents and other places of habitation, three saloons, a boarding house, the depot, and a store, which was owned by the San Gorgonio Fluming Company and was in charge of C. F. Jost. This company was the one which was carrying on lumber operations in Water canyon, and the lumber flume, after leaving the canyon came across the pass and ended at a point nearby the railroad, about the site now occupied by the lumber yard. To maintain the level of the flume, it was built up on trestles, and in the town was high enough above the ground so that wagons drove under it easily. The people of the town got their supply of water from this flume, although they did not use a very great amount, there being at that time no irrigated lands.

It is related that on one occasion, in an exceptionally cold winter, the water in the flume froze after a heavy snow storm, so that the trestle and flume were solid with ice. For several days, at that time, the people had to cut the ice and melt it for water. The town depended upon this flume for its water supply until 1884, when it was torn down. In 1884 severe rainstorms so washed out the railroad track that the train service was demoralized. No trains came through the town for two weeks, and certain food supplies became so scarce that it was necessary to send a wagon to Colton to obtain them. In 1895, when a big railroad strike effectually iso-

lated the towns of the pass, a similar experience was gone through.

During the few years that the lumber company was in operation it furnished occupation for quite a number of men. In those days there was a saloon conveniently placed in the canyon, nearby the point now called Camp Comfort. As has been seen, the company failed, and when it ceased operations some of the men who had been interested in its management took up land here. George W. Scott, uncle of Winfield Scott, a Baptist minister of Los Angeles, who was in charge of the lumber company, furnished most of the money for the running expenses of the company, and lost many thousands of dollars in the project. Winfield Scott took up land on Section 4, which is in the northern part of Banning, and Wellwood Murray took up land which he afterwards sold to the Catholic Missions, and where the industrial school for Indians is now located.

In 1883 C. W. Filkins of Riverside came to Banning and bought some land, and in 1884 the Banning Land Company and the Banning Water Company were formed. The other men who were interested in the companies with Filkins were George W. Bryant, also of Riverside, and Jacob Kline and T. F. Hofer of Carson City, Nev. Later, Wilson Hays of San Jose was interested in the company. Bryant was elected the first president of the two companies.

When the capitalists invested here a flume was built up the Water canyon (which at that time was still called the Johnny Moore canyon), and water was brought down eight miles and pipes laid in the valley to convey it to users. The first reservoir was the lower reservoir, which was enlarged at a comparatively recent date; the upper reservoir was not built until a few years later. There were no wells put down in the canyon by the company until 1899, when one was sunk in a cienega about five or six miles up the canyon. About a year later another one was dug, at some distance below the first. The increasing acreage and thus the need for more and more water to irrigate the orchards and vineyards was the cause of the wells being sunk, and not the fact that the water supply was decreasing. In old histories the water supply at Banning was mentioned as "probably the best between Colton and Yuma," and this fact seems to have been proven with the succeeding years. During the past three years a tunnel and well in the lower cienega, at the mouth of the Water canyon, has been installed, and a well

and sixty horsepower pump have been put in at Camp Comfort, eight miles up the canyon. The company owns the canyon lands, the watershed and the water, and as the company is composed of the property owners and users of irrigating water, the Banning people are possessors of a precious piece of property. Since the first land was sold by the company in the early years of the town, the purchasers have bought with it water shares. Banning is one of the few places in the state where this condition exists, for in the majority of communities a limited company owns the water, selling it, not outright, but by measurement, to consumers. Stockholders in the Banning Water Company elect five directors annually. Very little trouble has ever arisen over the water rights, although at one time a company called the Mountain Spring Water Company attempted to prove prior rights to the water, but was not successful.

The Consolidated Reservoir and Power Company is at present undertaking a large project in the transporting westward across the mountains by ditch line, a portion of the Whitewater river flow. The water will be brought from high up in the hills across the head of the Water canyon north of Banning, and will be used on the large mesa known as Barker's bench, of which the company now has control. Work was begun three years ago on the ditch, the altitude making labor in the winter time impossible, and it is expected that it will be completed to the bench land by the end of the present summer. The mesa has been surveyed preparatory to subdivision and when the water is brought to it will no doubt be sold as ranching land, thus adding a valuable "back country" section to the San Geronio Pass.

The Banning company did not purchase at once all the land which they subsequently owned, but bought it in several different parcels and at different times. They first obtained from Rans Moore his rights to land and water claimed by him. The land lay near the mouth of the canyon, and reached down to a point just above the lower reservoir. The Moores had one house near the lower reservoir, which in a remodeled form is still in use, and an adobe farther north on the land. In 1884 the company bought from old Johnny Moore (who had a place in the canyon near the spot now called Camp Comfort, where the most recent of the wells of the water company is located) his possessory rights to

both land and water. The same year they obtained like rights from Sam Black, who then claimed the land and cienegas about the place formerly occupied by "French George" Munnion, where the two lower wells of the company are now situated. It was not until 1885 or 1886 that the land now included in that portion of Banning lying west of San Gorgonio avenue and north of the railroad was purchased from Gideon Scott, where the main residence district of the town is now built up.

In 1883 Filkins sold to the San Jose Fruit Packing and Canning Company, which had plants at San Jose and also at Colton, land lying south of the railroad. With the land they acquired right to twenty-four inches continuous flow of water. This company planted many acres of deciduous fruit trees, and built a house where their manager resided. J. H. Barbour was secretary of the company, and Wellwood Murray was for a time the manager. After a few years the company found that their project was not much of a financial success, so the land was subdivided. It is still known as the San Jose tract, and water rights in that portion of the town differ from those in other parts of the community.

When water had been piped to the land bought by the company in charge of the Banning project, a town was platted and acreage was also arranged for. The first three lots sold by the company were purchased by W. S. Hathaway, who came to the pass in 1883. He erected a small residence on his property, which was located facing the railroad track near the present lumber yard.

In 1884 a hotel, called the Bryant house, was built at Banning. At this time there was a store (owned by Dr. John C. King and F. A. Barr, who purchased it in 1883 from George C. Egan, who had it from the first owner, Jack Worsham), a postoffice, a saloon, the depot, with telegraph station, and a schoolhouse. The store did a very extensive business, acting also in the capacity of bank. There were a few more and better residences than had existed a short time before that, and the tearing down of the lumber flume changed the appearance of the frontier town greatly.

When the San Jose company began developing orchard lands there were some other orchards planted, and fine fruit was raised. But although it was the intention of the corporation owning the land to make Banning an agricultural center, its superior climate soon made it more of a health resort than a farming district.

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DRYING PRUNES AT BANNING



IRRIGATING AN APRICOT ORCHARD AT BANNING

The cultivation of the soil grew steadily as an important industry, however, and every year saw the increase in acreage of deciduous fruits. Almonds began to be planted, also, and proved profitable. It has recently been estimated that the total acreage of deciduous fruits, including peaches, apricots, prunes, plums, pears, grapes, olives, etc., planted prior to 1911 totaled about 1400 acres, while the acreage of almonds up to that date had reached nearly five hundred acres, bringing Banning to the head of communities in the southern part of the state engaged in the almond raising industry. In 1911 about seven hundred and twenty acres of fruit and nuts were planted, while during the present year nearly three hundred and fifty acres have been planted. This brings the present total acreage very near to three thousand. In the early days Banning fruit was considered of excellent quality, and still bears that reputation. In 1911 nearly twenty-five hundred and fifty tons of green and dried fruit and nuts were shipped out of Banning. The fruit was dried at small establishments in the early days, or shipped fresh, but with the growth of the output larger establishments sprang up, and at present there are several large driers doing business, and two fresh fruit packing houses. Fruit is also shipped in quantities to canneries, and the almonds, for the most part, are handled in a special hulling establishment. A two-hundred-acre grove of eucalyptus trees, owned by the American Eucalyptus Company, is located in the western part of town. The first trees were set out in 1909, and already have made excellent growth. Vegetables are also successfully grown, and in the early days fine berries were produced, but proved less profitable than orchard fruits.

As more of the company lands were disposed of the population of the town gradually increased. There has never been a "boom" at Banning, and the growth has been steady. In 1888 the population was estimated at about three hundred, while at present it is about one thousand.

The first school in Banning was conducted in a small frame building located in the northern part of the town, the first sessions being held in 1877 or 78. The first teacher was a Mrs. Sanderson. This old building, a small, one-roomed affair, is still in existence, being now located back of C. S. Holcomb's blacksmith shop, where it does humble duty as a paint shop. In 1884 a new schoolhouse was erected on Murray street, and this with several subsequent

additions needed to accommodate the ever-growing community (as well as a kindergarten, which existed from 1892 to 1895), was in use until 1903, when a new frame building was put up, this time on Williams street between First and Second. The new building was only in use a few years and was destroyed by fire early in 1908. The remainder of the term then in progress was finished under great difficulties, the primary grades being taught in the old Forsters' hall on Livingstone avenue, the intermediate grades in the old Baptist church and the high school in the Methodist church. The high school was established in the late '90s, the first class graduating in 1899. Paul G. Ward was the first principal of the high school. Until this year the high school was under the direction of the grammar school trustees, but at present it includes the Cabazon district, is known as the Banning Union High school district, and has a special board of trustees.

When the school house was burned, bonds were at once voted for a new structure, which was immediately erected. This building is still in use, with an additional room which was later found necessary; this is a plaster structure, with tile roof, and is of Mission style. During the term closed last May there were one hundred and eighty-one children enrolled in the school, and six teachers were employed. The number of teachers has been increased to seven for the coming term.

Although there were two school districts in Banning before the establishment of the present county, no school was ever held in the San Diego district of Banning, for oddly enough that part of the town belonged in a district which maintained a school in the San Jacinto valley, the other side of the mountain. So the children living in the southern portion of the town attended the San Bernardino county school, north of the railroad track, it being obviously impossible for them to attend the other school.

No history of the educational institutions of Banning would be complete without mention of the St. Boniface Industrial School for Indians, which was erected in 1890. This school is situated in the northern part of Banning near the foothills at the mouth of Priest canyon. This canyon was formerly known as Murray canyon, when the land there was owned by Wellwood Murray, who sold his water rights and sixty acres of land to the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions of Washington, D. C., in 1889. The first building, a large

two-story brick structure, was erected in that year at a cost of approximately \$40,000, the money being furnished by Miss Drexel of New York. Father Stephan was the director of the work, and the first priest placed in charge was Father Willard, but he was taken ill and died at Beaumont in 1890. Father B. Florian Hahn was at once placed in charge, and under his direction the school began its first active work. Father Hahn is still in charge of the work begun by him so long ago, and under his capable management the school has grown and prospered. The school obtains water from the canyon and also owns five inches of water from the Water canyon. The lands have been cultivated profitably and improved. To the original building have been added two more. A frame two-story building was erected in 1894 for use as a boy's dormitory and school rooms. This was in use until July of this year, when it was unfortunately destroyed by fire. It will be replaced in the near future. A chapel of attractive appearance was built by the boys of the school under the direction of Father Hahn in 1899. Indian children of both sexes from the reservation of Southern California receive industrial training and educational advantages at the school, a number of Sisters of St. Joseph acting as teachers. Over eight hundred young Indians have passed through this institution since its first year. Until 1899 government aid was given the school, but since that year it has been entirely supported by the mission bureau. On the grounds there is a small cemetery, but this has not been in use for a number of years.

For a good many years the chapel at St. Boniface was the only available place of worship for white people of the Catholic religion in the pass, but Banning people of that faith were provided with a church when a small building was erected in 1911. This church is on San Gorgonio avenue, and was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas J. Conaty on Easter morning of that year, and is called the Church of the Most Precious Blood.

The Baptist congregation also built a fine new church the same year, at the site of their old building, which was erected in 1884, on the corner of Murray and Ramsey streets. The corner stone of the new building was laid in 1910 and in December, 1911, the church was dedicated. The old building was used for a time as a union church, and in 1885 Rev. Sibley conducted services for the interdenominational congregation. Prior to the building of the church,

occasional services were held in the schoolhouse. In January, 1889, a formal organization of the union church was attempted, which was called the Church Aid Society. Officers of the society were: Dr. J. C. King, president; Mrs. Lulu Carpenter, vice-president; Prof. E. D. Roberts, secretary; Charles D. Hamilton, treasurer; and Alex. Mackey, W. S. Hathaway, T. E. Fraser, W. H. Ingelow, and C. H. Ingelow. This organization lasted only until November, when the Baptists organized their church and took possession of the building, Rev. Sibley being their first pastor.

About a year later, in October of 1890, the Methodists organized, holding their services in the Fraser-Kelley hall, then a new two-story brick building. The brick for this building was manufactured in Banning, at a kiln in the southwestern part of town, which was owned by T. E. Fraser. At this kiln the brick for the first building at the Catholic school was also made. A few years later operations at the kiln were discontinued and the place is now marked by a small heap of crumbled brick. The first pastor of the new congregation was Rev. A. H. Holden. In 1892 a small church was built on San Gorgonio avenue, near the corner of Ramsey street, and this structure later received an additional wing. This building was moved, in 1907, to a site on the corner of Ramsey and Second streets, where it was remodeled and substantially enlarged, and forms the building in use at the present time. The original church organization was under the direction of the mission, and the local minister frequently exchanged pulpits with one of the Beaumont pastors.

In the earliest days of the town there was no postoffice, but the mail was thrown off passing trains for those living at the small towns in the pass. In 1880 J. S. Moore was appointed postmaster at Banning. The postoffice was for a good many years maintained at different store buildings, and very often the storekeeper acted as postmaster. About 1894 the postoffice attained the dignity of a separate establishment, and at present is located in a small frame building which was built in 1910 in the center of town.

The first hotel, which has already been mentioned, was the Bryant house, and in 1888 was known as The Banning. The name was changed when Capt. and Mrs. T. E. Fraser became owners and managers in December of that year. This hotel is still in use as a rooming house. For a good many years this house was the social

center of the little community. The Spokane hotel, on the corner of San Gorgonio avenue and Ramsey streets, was formerly known as the Coplin house, when it was owned and managed by Mrs. Mary Coplin, one of the pioneer residents of this vicinity. The Alta Vista hotel, which occupies the second story of the Dudley block, was opened in 1905, when the building was erected, and is at present in operation.

With the growth of the number of residents coming to Banning to obtain the benefit of the curative powers of the climate came the need for a local hospital, and at present there are two small sanitoriums in the town. Although in the early '90s it seemed for a time that Banning would become more important as a health resort than as a fruit producing district, this has not proven to be the case, and while a great many sufferers find relief here now, the chief income of the prosperous community is derived from the orchards.

It has been seen that Banning about 1884 was a tiny frontier town, very crude in appearance. A grain field produced a yield about that time on land which is now occupied by some of the main business houses of the place, and rabbits and quail were shot within a block of the center of town. As the years went by and the population increased many changes in the business section took place, and gradually the town took on a somewhat more thrifty appearance. Not only was the business section improved, but the residences by degrees became of a better class. In 1890 there were two grocery stores, a meat market, blacksmith shop, livery stable, postoffice, depot, hotel, church, schoolhouse, a large hay warehouse, and one saloon, besides other buildings and residences. The saloon was maintained until about two years later. Trees both in the orchards and along the streets had attained such a growth that they added materially to the beauty of the place, taking away from the raw, "frontier" look of the town. About this time the railroad commenced running a local train between Los Angeles and Banning, called the "Banning Flyer," and built a small engine shed and turntable at the town, although these were later removed and the local done away with.

In 1888 the people of the town were a good deal stirred up over the action of the government in evicting white settlers from land set apart for the use of the Indians, which has already been

mentioned, and many editions of the first newspaper ever published in Banning were filled with articles concerning it. This paper was *The Herald of Banning*, and the first issue was in August of '88. Louis Munson, a young Chicago lawyer who came to California in search of lost health, was the editor. He was a remarkably clever man, and under his hands the *Herald* took on much more importance than a weekly published in a small town usually assumes and did much to favorably advertise Banning. In 1891 Mr. Munson was unfortunately stricken and died at Arlington, April 23rd, having gone there upon the occasion of a visit from President Benjamin Harrison, who had passed through Banning the day before and had been greeted upon the brief stop of his train by practically the whole population of the town and nearby ranches. For the occasion of the short visit of the distinguished man the little depot at Banning was elaborately decorated with yuccas and poppies (which in those days before the extensive cultivation of the soil were much more plentiful than they are at present) and fruit and flowers were presented to the presidential party. It is related that the fruit was necessarily canned because the fresh fruit season had not yet commenced, but that it was no less graciously received on that account. On the day previous to his death Mr. Munson did his last duty to the place of his adoption when he voiced the sentiments of Banningites in an address of welcome to the president. He was most sincerely mourned not only by the residents of Banning, but by newspapermen all over the state, who recognized him as a fearless and brilliant journalist. An unusual act on the part of several citizens of Banning, which plainly showed their sentiments towards the little weekly which had become one of the liveliest features of the town, as well as toward the departed editor, was the forming of a committee which edited the paper until a legal successor could be secured. The committee was made up of the following people: Mrs. James F. Bird, Dr. J. C. King, M. French Gilman, W. H. Ingelow and W. S. Hathaway. After a short time Harry Patton, a newspaper man from San Francisco, undertook the work, and later the paper passed into several hands. It gradually dwindled, however, and never reached the importance it had enjoyed during the first years of its existence. The last issues were published about 1895, and it was not until 1908 that Banning had another newspaper. In that year Harvey Johnson,

editor and owner of the Record, began printing locally the weekly, which is still published here.

The lodges organized in the town have been few in number. About 1897 a chapter of the Foresters' lodge was established, but was not active for many years, although during its flourishing period it owned a building. A branch of the Knights of Maccabees was established in 1905, but is not now in active existence. In 1907 the Odd Fellows installed a lodge, which is at present the only active lodge for men in Banning. The auxiliary lodge of the Rebekahs was brought into the town in 1908. Among the business men there are now two organizations, and an Almond Growers' Association affiliated with the state organization was formed in 1910. The first women's club in Banning was the Saturday Afternoon Club, which was founded in 1904, affiliated with the C. F. W. C. in 1905, and in 1909, in order to better control property consisting of real estate, was incorporated under the laws of the state.

For a good many years there was no telephone system to connect the town with the outside world, but in 1905 the Southwestern Telephone Company of Redlands extended its lines from that city. Since that date Banning has had the central office for the whole pass. Before the installation of the present system a locally owned telephone was in use for several years, but did not extend its lines beyond Banning. In 1890 a number of people living in the town had a private telegraph line with instruments in their homes, but this was not a money making project. In 1909 a company of local capitalists installed a gas plant, and are still supplying the town with this fuel.

The people of Banning have always taken advantage of the fact that they live within traveling distance of the beauty spots in the mountains, but until the Banning-Idyllwild road was constructed in the San Jacinto mountains and opened up travel in 1910, no very easy means of access into those mountains was available, and the journey by trail or by the almost perpendicular Hall grade was difficult. This road opens up the mountains to the people of the pass, and is now a favorite automobile trip. In the mountains are several ranches, some of them dating back in occupancy to the very early days of the valley, but the sawmills which were in operation as late as the early '90s, are now not in use. In the mountain places cattle, hogs and fruit are raised. Mines have been

located in the foothills to either side of the town, but no valuable ledges were ever found.

It is said that in the early '80s the mountains were more populous than the valley towns, and the lumbermen, together with the cowboys from places near Banning, and the miners going to and from the gold mines on the Colorado desert, made Banning their headquarters for both wet and dry goods. In 1884 the one store and the lone saloon did a rushing business, satisfying the needs of these rough customers. Sunday, far from being the day of peace and quiet, was the chief day for rowdyism and unrest, and hardly a week ended without a shooting scrap. Dr. J. C. King, who did not begin practice regularly in the town until 1885, was nevertheless called upon very frequently in surgical cases, as he was the only physician within a radius of a great many miles for years. He is still practicing in Banning. The gradual discontinuance of the lumber industry lessened the number of mountain residents as the years went by, and the dwindling of the cattle ranges cut down the number of happy-go-lucky followers of the herds. Banning continued as the shopping center for the desert miners, however, until a comparatively recent date, when towns nearer the desert sprang up. To this day, however, the merchants of the town do a considerable business with the miners, who convey the supplies obtained here to their mines by means of wagon freight. These freight teams in the '90s were numerous and very picturesque. A wagon and a trail wagon attached would be loaded with merchandise and start desertward, drawn by twelve or more mules and horses. The driver often rode one of the beasts, and instead of managing his team with reins, used one long "jerk line" which was fastened to the bridle of one of the clever lead animals, and a long whip. Bells were attached to the collars of a few of the animals, so that the team could be heard long before anything but the cloud of dust which usually surrounded it could be seen. The freight wagons today are of a less picturesque type.

The citizens of Banning make up today a peaceful community, but as late as 1895 or thereabouts there were shooting scraps on the main street, and in 1890 the place earned the right to be called a typical "wild West" town when a horse thief was taken from the custody of the law and hanged to a telegraph pole east of town. It must be borne in mind that, as in the case of any other community,

it was not the highest-minded men of the place who disgraced the town by such actions, and that there were always good and law-abiding citizens who deplored such affairs. The jail from which the half-breed horse thief was taken to be hung was simply a makeshift, prisoners at that time being chained in an empty stall of the livery stable. A good many years later a tiny wooden "calaboose" was built, and when this was destroyed by fire about 1908 the town again lacked a place of detention for the offenders against law and order. A small jail, built in 1911, of concrete blocks, now serves as temporary place of incarceration for those falling into the hands of the constable, this being located near the gas plant east of the town.

The history of the San Geronio Pass or of any part of it is not one of startlingly sudden growth, but of the steady and gradual development of the resources with which Nature has endowed it. And very often years passed before residents realized the value of certain resources. One concrete instance of this concerns a point of hills south of Banning, which was called Rocky Point because it was a mass of huge boulders, and was considered valueless. Within the past four years experts in search of granite for paving blocks discovered this point within easy hauling distance of the railroad, and since then a quarry has been established there. When lumber cutting or cattle herding was being exploited, the soil and water which since then have combined to produce such valuable crops, were thought worthless except as they could be utilized in the industries which were then considered profitable. Historical facts concerning people are always more interesting than those relating to mere things, and are correspondingly difficult to obtain. A full account of the multitude of incidents, tragic, humorous or ordinary, which made up the lives of the pioneers would possess a great deal more fascination than can possibly be obtained in the enumeration of the stages of development of the country where they lived, and which their efforts made more and more habitable as the years went by.

Nothing has been said of the work of the pioneer women, but they, although few in number, did their part in the upbuilding of Banning as surely as did the men who developed the soil and water of the place and brought it to its present sound basis. In 1884 there were just four white women in the town and about five more living in the nearby canyons and ranches. The women of Banning

have always been interested in the growth of the place and have aided materially its institutions, especially its schools and churches. Mrs. James F. Bird was the first and only woman on the school board of trustees in the town, serving in all twelve years; and it was a small group of women who last year organized the Parent-Teacher Association with the idea of bringing the school and home closer together. The women of the churches through their aid societies have always been particularly helpful to those institutions. Banning housekeepers who today think they have few advantages would not complain if they had lived here in the early days and kept house under such conditions as those with which the pioneers had to contend. One of the most annoying features to which the first housekeepers in Banning had to become accustomed was the extreme interest with which the Indians, both men and women, viewed their simple housekeeping arrangements. Although the Indians were friendly, it was rather disconcerting for a woman, engaged in cooking or washing, to suddenly find herself the observed of several dusky observers whose faces were pressed against the windows of her little home, and this was by no means an uncommon occurrence. Although the early housekeepers of Banning did not have to contend with bears and wildcats, the coyotes were much more numerous and bolder in the days when the settlement was small, and the thrifty housewife who had a flock of chickens knew the annoyance the beasts could cause. Pioneer women who are still residents of Banning include Mrs. J. M. Gilman, Mrs. C. F. Jost, Mrs. J. M. Forquer, Mrs. J. C. King, Mrs. Charles Ingelow, Mrs. H. M. Rodway, and Mrs. O. Hamilton.

Banning at present is a well laid out community, and a bird's-eye view from the nearby foothills today shows streets bordered with magnificent pepper trees, planted by the water company many years ago, the main business section of the town clustered in a neat and orderly fashion near the railroad track in the center of the residence portions and the orchards, which reach from mountain to mountain and give the town the appearance of a huge checker board, with the orchards as the squares. The homes of the Banning people today, while they are none of them palatial, are for the most part attractive and comfortable with flowers and lawns surrounding them, and are in marked contrast to the shacks with which the first residents of the place had to content themselves. The business sec-

tion now contains three general merchandise stores, a meat market, ice plant, garage, jewelry store, drug store, furniture store, two pool rooms, a bakery, two barber shops, two confectioneries, two hardware stores, a livery stable, a hay and grain establishment, a mill where grain is crushed, a lumber yard, a dry goods store, and various other places of business and amusement. New business buildings of a modern type are even now in the course of construction and in 1911 five business blocks were erected. The same year thirty-one residences were built. The place has a First National bank, which occupies a building in the center of town, and which was first organized in 1904 as a state bank, and was nationalized in 1909. Property both in town lots and acreage has greatly increased in value and the property owners of Banning are prosperous and contented in the assurance that their holdings are of sound value. It might also be noted that the matter of incorporating Banning into a city of the sixth class is to come before the citizens of that place in January, 1913, a special election having been ordered by the county supervisors for that purpose.

THE TOWN OF BEAUMONT

The town of Beaumont is located at the summit of the San Gorgonio Pass at a point where the valley widens considerably so that the distance is five to six miles between the foothills of the San Bernardino range on the north and the San Jacinto mountains to the south. The elevation of the town is estimated at 2,600 feet, Beaumont being the highest point on the Southern Pacific line between Los Angeles and Yuma. A most magnificent view of the mountains is afforded the residents of the place.

It has been seen that the very earliest known settlements of Spanish and later of whites in the pass were located in the northern part of what is now Beaumont, although there was no town at all at that place until about 1884, and then it was known as San Gorgonio. Its present name was received about 1887, when a company of capitalists purchased the lands in the townsite. Notwithstanding the fact that there was no town, a railroad depot and telegraph office were established there in 1875, and for many years this marked the summit of the pass.

In June of 1884 George C. Egan built his first store at San Gorgonio, near what is now the center of the town, on California avenue. Previous to that date Egan, who then had a store at Ban-

ning, had bought land from the railroad company and he sold his Banning property in order to make the last payment on this land, which comprised the odd sections in and about the present town of Beaumont. Egan also procured the other lands there, so that he owned practically the whole townsite. As soon as he had made his last payment and owned the property clear, he borrowed money on it and built the store, thus starting the town.

In 1884 also a man named Parrish built a tiny place south of the railroad track near the present location of the roundhouse, and kept a little store there. Egan had a postoffice in his store and was the first postmaster, although a man called "Old Man" Lamb handled the mail that was thrown off the trains for the residents for a short time, unofficially. Both stores, in common with many of the frontier stores of those days, kept liquor, though at that date there was no regular saloon in the town. The railroad station, a small red building, which housed the telegraph office as well, a turn-table and water tank, which was then supplied from a well sunk by the railroad company, and a very few other buildings made up the town. The Summit house, the first hotel in Beaumont, which in a remodeled and enlarged form is in use today, was erected in 1884, also. There were no trees anywhere about the town, which presented a cheerless appearance. The water supply in early days was all obtained from Noble canyon, from which flowed a small stream, which was piped to the town. A few years later Egan built another store building, moving his business to a corner opposite the Summit house and across from the depot, on Egan avenue, which was named for the pioneer. Grace street in Beaumont was named for his daughter.

People began coming into the town in 1884, and that year R. P. Stewart and Dan Scott commenced raising grain. Both these ranches are still known, and Stewart is still a resident of Beaumont, having his home on a grain and hay ranch. Dr. McCoy came to San Geronio in 1884, and located on a ranch near the northern foothills. Horace Roberts was living in what was later known as Cherry valley that year, and in 1884 J. J. McCoy built a house for his uncle, Judge McCoy, near the other McCoy ranch. The Armstrong, McMillan, and R. T. Jenkins families were pioneers of 1884 in the town. Thomas E. Mellen was at the old Edgar ranch for some time, later moving to his place in the hills overlooking the pass.

Mrs. Barrett, who had formerly lived near Banning and whose son's tragic death has already received mention, moved with her family to San Geronio about that time.

In the fall of 1886 a company called the Southern California Investment Company purchased from Egan all his holdings at San Geronio, and somewhat to the chagrin of the old settlers, changed the name to Beaumont, though there was some talk of naming it Summit. This was necessarily given up when it was found that another postoffice of the same name existed already in California, and Beaumont was adopted as the new name in 1887. The company proceeded to "boom" the town. They planted eucalyptus, pepper and other shade trees along about twenty miles of streets which they laid out. They purchased with the other lands the Cherry Valley tract and the Noble canyon land where a reservoir had previously been built, and the old Edgar ranch and the canyon with the water. They did not develop the water, however, and the town was still supplied from Noble canyon.

At this time the chief industry of the town was the raising of grain and hay, and very little fruit had been planted. Beaumont had grown somewhat, and the place was prospering, while new activities had sprung up. But in 1888, the year when so many rising towns of Southern California fell victims to the too great and too sudden inflation of property values which had taken place, the boom in Beaumont burst, and the ambitious plans of the company went flat. H. C. Sigler, one of the directors of the investment company, who had great faith in the possibilities of the place in which his company had already sunk thousands of dollars, made desperate attempts to procure additional capital with which to continue the work, but was unsuccessful. The German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco had already loaned money to the company and held a mortgage on the townsite. For a good many years after the misfortune of 1888 the investment company clung desperately to their property, the bank pursuing a liberal policy with them, but finally being forced to take over the land and water at Beaumont. When the townsite passed into the hands of the bank the new owners never attempted anything in the way of development work, and the condition of the town was not improved. The bank refused to sell the lands except as a whole, and no ready buyer was at hand.

In 1888 some trouble arose over the Edgar canyon water, where the Little San Gorgonio creek flows down from its origin higher in the hills, and the investment company brought suit against George Wilshire, James W. England et al. to quiet title to the creek and prevent them from diverting the water to the Redlands watershed, as had been done for several years prior to that date. Wilshire was a rancher who owned a place in the hills north of Beaumont, and England was one of a company which made arrangements to obtain water for the valley the other side of the hills. They claimed rights to the water under dispute and fought the case, which dragged for years and years. When the bank took over the property from the first company they also assumed position as plaintiff in the suit, and it was finally carried to the supreme court, where the court gave a decision for the bank, and issued a perpetual injunction which effectually restrains anyone from diverting water to the Redlands watershed. The stream, which is used both on the hills and farther down for irrigating purposes, now empties into the Edgar canyon, where water for the town of Beaumont is at present developed.

In 1890 Beaumont, though crushed under the weight of the failure of two years before, had grown somewhat. The railroad had quite materially enlarged its interests at the summit town, having built a large depot about 1887, and added a small engine stall to the turntable and water tank which it already had in use there. This little roundhouse was later removed to Banning, when the local train which has already been spoken of in connection with that town was added to the schedule, and a second and larger roundhouse built at Beaumont. In the year of which we are speaking the business portion of Beaumont included two stores, one saloon, post-office, livery stable, three hotels, a grain warehouse, built in 1885 and enlarged later, a schoolhouse, and two churches, besides other buildings. The residences were of much better class and a good deal more numerous than they had been six years before. There was not a very sufficient water supply, however, and as the suit over the Edgar canyon water dragged on, and no water other than that in Noble canyon was developed or used, the place was very much at a disadvantage. No orchards or crops requiring irrigation were planted, and for years the dry farming, which resulted in fine crops of grain and hay, and the fact that the railroad company

steadily increased its activities at Beaumont kept the place alive. Ranchers raising the mill staples about Beaumont for the most part leased the lands from the company, and later from the bank, and the fact that year after year the same acreage produced heavy crops of barley, oats or wheat, proved the excellent quality of the soil.

One of the most expensive improvements which the first company installed was a large hotel, which was erected in 1887 at a cost of about \$40,000. This was always a financial failure, especially after the end of the boom, and although several attempts were made to keep it open it was found unprofitable, and the house was finally closed and placed under the care of a watchman. This hotel, first called the Beaumont hotel, was one of a chain of expensive buildings of the sort which were erected about the same time in many Southern California towns which were in the booming process. In some places these buildings were never even occupied, but stood unused until destroyed in one way or another. In 1907 the Beaumont hotel was renovated and reopened, under the name of the Edinburgh hotel, but its history came to an abrupt close in August of 1909, when it was destroyed by fire. The Summit house has already been mentioned as the first hotel in the town, and in 1886 the second hotel, called the Del Paso, and owned by Mrs. M. M. Fisher, one of the old residents of the place, was built. It still occupies its original site south of the railroad track, and is in operation. In 1884 the Smith ranch, mentioned heretofore, was bought by a company of capitalists. They built a large three-story house and improved the grounds about it. One of the owners, a man named Veile, opened it as the Highland Home hotel. It was used for this purpose for several years. In 1887 or 1888 Palmer & Halliday of Santa Ana bought the place and proceeded to set out quite an acreage of fruit trees, including olives, cherries, peaches and grapes, which have since proven very profitable. For a good many years olives from the trees then planted have been pressed at the ranch and made into oil, and the cherries particularly have been known for their excellence. The company nearly completed a huge reservoir on the lower end of their territory, which stands unfinished today. The water for the irrigation of the ranch then, as now, was obtained from a canyon in the hills close by, called at present Black's canyon, from the fact that Sam Black once made his home there.

The Palmer-Halliday Company held the ranch to within a year ago, when it was bought by Riverside capitalists.

After the first postoffice was established in San Gorgonio, and later when the old Spanish name was changed, the various postmasters who succeeded Egan maintained the office in some corner of different store buildings. In 1908 Postmaster James Kelly, who is one of the old residents of the place, moved the office to a separate building on Egan avenue, where it is now conducted. A rural delivery route was established in April of the present year, to accommodate the many residents living on the outskirts of the town. This is an eighteen-mile route, and serves over 100 families.

In 1887 a weekly newspaper called the Sentinel was published by a man named McDill, who edited the paper for a time and then sold it. It subsequently passed into one or two other hands and soon went out of existence. For many years Beaumont, like its neighbor Banning, had no newspaper, but in 1907 The Independent was started there. It had a very brief existence, and it was not until 1908 that the Gateway Gazette, with Arthur J. Burdick as editor, was established. In 1909 another paper, the Beaumont Leader, was first published, and the two latter weeklies are at present being issued, both of them being printed in Beaumont.

In the fall of 1884 the people of San Gorgonio saw the necessity of establishing a school, and when the first church building was erected that year, school was begun there. In 1885 a school building was erected, only one room being completed at that date, and Miss Foy, the first teacher, commenced her work there. This building, somewhat enlarged, is still in use and is now called the Olivewood school, serving as the grammar school for the town. In 1909 a school was constructed in Cherry Valley and is used as a primary school to accommodate the residents of that part of Beaumont. The same year a high school was commenced, the sessions during the terms of 1909 and 1910 being held in store buildings, and later in a big tent. These makeshifts were in use while a fine high school building was in the course of erection, and in 1911 the school began its occupancy of the new structure. A private kindergarten was opened in 1910, and continued for part of a year, but no such institution has ever been run in connection with the public schools. In the days of the first school a mere handful of children made up the attendance, but during the last

term there were nearly 200 in the schools, and eight teachers were employed. It is a little known fact that in 1887 a site was laid out on Cherry Valley for the Presbyterian college, Occidental, but for some reason the plans which had provided for the establishment of the institution at Beaumont were never carried any farther.

The first religious service ever held in the town was in a little house which stood south of the track. This was conducted in 1884 by a Congregational minister, although no church of that denomination was ever established at Beaumont. In October, 1884, a few Presbyterians met together at the home of R. T. Jenkins and organized the first church. Their building, which they erected in 1884, is still in use. Their first pastor was a Rev. Bransby. In 1887 the Methodists formed a church, erecting their building in that year. Rev. Hilbish was the first minister to serve this church. For a good many years the preachers of the Beaumont and Banning Methodist churches exchanged pulpits, although the latter church was not organized as soon as the former. In 1901 the United Presbyterians of the town, who had organized a few years previous, obtained possession of the Methodist church building, and are at present using it. Their first pastor, who still occupies the pulpit of the church, was Rev. H. P. Espy. In 1909 the Catholics of Beaumont built a substantial church on Palm avenue, under the direction of Father Hahn of Banning, and Father Golden was the first priest put in charge of the new organization. A small group of members of the Christian church held meetings for a time in 1911, but never organized a church or had a regular pastor.

There are at present two cemeteries in Beaumont, although for a good many years the old Beaumont Cemetery, which is situated south of the town, near the foothills, was the only one. In 1900 the Mountain View Cemetery was started, this being located in the northern part of the town.

During the '90s the population of Beaumont remained between three and four hundred, the fact that the townsite was not available for subdivision holding back the community. Water was still scarce, and an idea which caused much injury to the place became prevalent about this time that no sufficient supply of water could be obtained, and possible investors, who came to investigate, were frightened from the prospect of buying a town without enough water. The trees which the first company had planted along

the streets had made excellent growth, although they had received practically no attention, and the majority of the streets were not in use.

Into this "sleepy hollow" in 1907, just twenty years after the Southern California Investment Company had commenced operations, came C. B. Eyer, a capitalist who had purchased the townsite from the bank, and who was not dismayed by the bugaboo of "no water," which had prevented other capitalists from investing in Beaumont. The town yawned, stretched, and woke up. The Beaumont Land and Water Company, which was formed in October, 1907, bought from the first purchaser his new property, and at once began the process of rejuvenating the town. The same year the domestic water company, the San Gorgonio Water Company, of which K. R. Smoot is president, was formed. The first directors of the land company were Messrs. Stephens and Gates.

Going at once to the root of the matter the new owners began the work of developing water. At the same time they replatted the townsite and began the sale of the land in subdivisions, both town lots and acreage. The two companies own and control the water rights. The irrigating water is sold under a system which provides that purchasers of company lands can procure also certificates which give them the privilege of buying water for those lands. The first attempt of the new water companies to obtain water was by sinking wells in the valley, but the location chosen proved barren of water and was immediately abandoned. A well was sunk in Edgar canyon and proved much more productive than was hoped, even by the sanguine directors of the company. A fine flow of water was obtained, but work did not stop with the first well, and at present the companies have six wells in the canyon. The theory which had prevailed for years that water could not be developed was done away with, and the town began a new lease of life, working on the more encouraging theory that water would be assured. The Edgar canyon water was at once piped in a new distributing system to the town, the Noble canyon stream also being used. The old reservoir in the latter canyon was used by the new company, and a small reservoir was built in Cherry valley. In 1911 a reservoir up in Edgar canyon was built, and the company also uses power pumps in the canyon. With the new water supply, piped not only to the town, but to the valley where the

subdivisions were laid out, the growth of the place commenced. The new water distributing system added about forty miles of steel and concrete pipe to the meager number which then existed.

In 1910, just three years after the company took charge, the population had reached over 1,100. Although a great many changes have occurred within the town, as it was formerly laid out, the most noticeable growth and development have been in the valley to the north. Here the lands, which were for many years occupied by grain fields, were subdivided, and investors built houses where there had never been a building before. Orchards of apples, cherries, pears and peaches were planted, and are at present making good growth. The fine fruits obtained from the orchards at Highland home, and at the Mellen ranch, where fruit so choice that it was awarded a prize in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, was raised, were examples to newcomers. It is estimated that there are now over a thousand acres of fruit trees planted in Beaumont, exclusive of the old orchards, a great many of the new trees being varieties of apples. The greater part of this new acreage lies in the valley north of Beaumont, toward the foothills, in Cherry and Apple valleys, and in the neighborhood of the old Edgar rancho, where pioneers planted grapes. Although irrigating water is available, the majority of the ranchers do not often take advantage of this fact, preferring to depend upon the rainfall, to a great extent, and to the quality of the soil which holds the moisture. Some of the recent purchasers have sunk wells successfully in the valley. Besides the orchards, a great many vegetables have recently been produced, and fine berries are raised. Hay and grain are still raised in quantities.

The residences in the town increased rapidly in numbers to accommodate the sudden growth of the population after 1907, and at present there are many comfortable homes in Beaumont of neat and attractive appearance. A special subdivision, which the present company exploited, is on the hills overlooking the whole valley north of the town, and is called La Mesa Miravilla. Here there are several residences of unusual beauty and value. It is interesting to note that this choice district was in the early days considered of no value, and thirty years ago a man declaring that it would some day be a site for country homes would have been considered insane. This is simply one instance of the present devel-

opments in the pass which the earliest settlers never imagined in their highest dreams.

In the business section of Beaumont, which at present, as always, has been located for the most part north of the railroad track, very marked changes took place after the arrival of the new company. Before that date the railroad company had again built a roundhouse, this third building being a place of some pretensions. Whereas the company formerly obtained water for the tank which supplies engines, from a well, it is now connected with the water company's system. The business section gradually grew eastward, from the original center, and is much more extended than formerly. There are four groceries, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, a dry goods store, bakery, two clothing stores, a drug store, two confectioneries, a meat market, a fruit and vegetable market, a livery stable, two garages, and a rolling mill for grain, besides other places of business and amusement.

The matter of incorporation of Beaumont was placed before the voters for the third time November 6, 1912, when the vote carried and Beaumont became a city of the sixth class. J. J. McCoy was chosen president of the first board of trustees of the city. Many years ago the last saloon went out of existence in Beaumont, as in the remainder of the San Gorgonio Pass, for when the valley became a part of Riverside county in 1893 it also became a prohibition section. A small "calaboose," built in 1909, is located south of the railroad track.

Among the important enterprises in Beaumont is the state bank, which was founded in 1910. A gas plant was also installed that year. In 1911 the present public library, which occupies a room in the Beaumont bank building, was established. There are few lodges in the place, the most active being the Odd Fellows, organized in 1909, and the Rebekahs, which came into existence early in 1912. A Fraternal Brotherhood chapter also holds a charter in the town. The Odd Fellows own a fine building, in the second story of which they maintain their headquarters.

The business men of the town have a board of trade, and maintain rooms on one of the main streets. The women of Beaumont have among other organizations a club called the San Gorgonio club, and a branch of the W. C. T. U. The latter recently installed a drinking fountain of good design on the corner by the postoffice

for the benefit of Beaumont citizens. The importance of the place as a railroad town is shown from the fact that there is a branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen there.

Beaumont shares with the rest of the pass the advantage of its proximity to the mountains and desert, both from a standpoint of climate, and from the fact that the mountain resorts are easy of access. In the hills to the south is the Wolfskill ranch, which in the early days was a part of a Spanish land grant, besides other ranches which have been maintained for many years. Recently a few homesteads have been taken up in the lower foothills south of Beaumont, where land has been cleared. The road to San Jacinto, now used as an automobile road, has been in existence since the early days of the town, and formerly a stage line between San Jacinto and San Gorgonio was run. A road was built this year to connect the town with the Yucaipe valley, and Beaumont avenue, which runs northward from the center of the town to the foothills, is extended into an automobile road into the hills. This road leads to Redlands, via a mountain resort known as Oak Glen, which although it is in San Bernardino county territory, has Beaumont as its postoffice. The road to Idyllwild, in the San Jacinto mountains, is also easily reached.

Beaumont is not quite old enough to have felt the effects of the lumbermen's desire to enjoy their "high jinks" in the valley, as did Banning in the old days, but, nevertheless, life in old San Gorgonio, and later in Beaumont, was not without its hardships and excitements. One story is told by an old settler, concerning a Mexican who was found one morning apparently "dead drunk." He lay for some time in the road where he had fallen, and then a party of his countrymen took him up, and without very much investigation, assumed that he was really dead, and buried him. The people of Beaumont are today, in common with their neighbors in the pass, a sober, industrious people—good citizens in every respect.

THE TOWN OF CABAZON

The fact that the railroad, when it pushed its first track through the uplands of the San Gorgonio Pass, established at Cabazon a small depot, has already been noted. Cabazon received its name from old Chief Cabazon, who was one of the well-known Indians in the early days.

The town is located about six miles east of Banning, and is 1,776 feet in elevation. The railroad, which between Cabazon and Banning climbs a steep grade, drops from Cabazon to Whitewater, where there is a small depot and section house, to an elevation of about 1,100 feet in less than ten miles.

When Hall City was in existence Cabazon also assumed some importance, but later, until 1884, there was not much of moment in the place. In that year a company headed by Balfour-Guthrie, a Scotch firm, and known as the Cabazon Land and Water Company, bought the land from the railroad and state. They commenced to colonize the place, and sold some of the land, but later bought this in again and managed the property, as a whole, through a resident manager. They built a two-story house for the manager, probably about 1884 or 1885. A moderate acreage of grapes, apricots and almonds was set out, and these proved fruitful. Some of the earliest fruit in the San Gorgonio Pass is raised at Cabazon, and the quality is good. Water for the irrigation of the lands, and for domestic use, was brought in a five-mile stone ditch from the Millard canyon, north of the town. The railroad company then, as now, obtained a supply for the water tank from a tributary canyon, and at present maintains a caretaker in the canyon who has charge of the company water system.

For many years the Scotch company carried on the fruit farming through a manager, but in 1910 the townsite was bought by R. F. Garner of San Bernardino. He soon sold it to the Malone Water and Land Company of Los Angeles, and last year they commenced the subdivision and improvement of their property. About 2,400 acres, lying for the most part south of the railroad, were platted by this company, and in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres were soon sold. One of the largest purchasers was the Angelus Fruit Company, which bought the land with the idea of raising olives, figs, peaches and apricots, with a preponderance of the first.

To date there has never been any town in a business sense at Cabazon. A number of the recent purchasers of land there have built homes for themselves, and the company in charge installed a distributing system for the water, laying about thirteen miles of pipe. The first postoffice was installed there early in the present year, with B. H. Votaw as postmaster, and bonds for a small

schoolhouse have been voted. The residents have always been few in number, and at present the total is not large, in comparison with the other towns of the valley.

WHITEWATER

Whitewater, which is near the center of the valley, where the mountain ranges begin their gradual divergence, one from another, and the San Gorgonio Pass is lost in the Colorado desert, is only about 1,100 feet in elevation. The place takes its name from the river which flows across the valley from the San Bernardino mountains at a point east of the Whitewater ranch, and the river originally received the appellation from the fact that the water carries with it an immense quantity of fine sand, causing it to have almost a milky appearance. Previous to 1860, when the Smiths located a station for the stage line, there was nothing whatever to mark the site of the present ranch. With the discontinuance of the stage traffic, Whitewater was the headquarters for a cattle ranch, and at present is used in that capacity, serving as central point for a winter cattle range. Although the present adobe house at the ranch is not the original one, some of the bricks which form its thick walls were used in the first adobe, built about 1862. The first residents of the place diverted water from the river by means of a ditch to the ranch, and this method is still in use. The huge cottonwood trees, which were planted by the Smiths to furnish shade to the barren spot, are still standing, and these, with the green alfalfa patches near the house make a welcome oasis for desert travelers. About a mile southeast from the ranch the railroad maintains a small depot, water tank (which is supplied from the Snow creek, flowing down the steeps of San Jacinto) and a section house.

PALM SPRINGS

The little settlement of Palm Springs is not located in the San Gorgonio Pass, but is nestled close to the San Jacinto mountains, about five miles distant from the Palm Springs railroad station. Isolated as it is from the rest of the world, the town is in the midst of a region rich in historic lore and possessing unique features. The town obviously takes its name from the warm spring which bubbles from the sand in the center of the village, and is surrounded by palm trees.

The old stage road passed through the place, which was then

used only by the Indians as a village or camping site, and undoubtedly the earlier emigrants pursued a similar route, to take advantage of the water in the canyons and springs thereabout. The wagon train of the party of topographical engineers who came through the San Gorgonio Pass in 1853 rested over night at the springs, and mention is made in the report of the trip of the fact that the Indians made the place "a favorite camping ground," and also of a young palm tree near the springs, the presence of which in the desert spot amazed the travelers. It is a fact not generally known that giant palms exist at many points on the desert, and nowhere do they grow in more stately or picturesque profusion than in Palm canyon, which lies seven miles from the town of Palm Springs. Although in former days many Indians made the place their home, at present there are about sixty-six of the race who live on the reservation which the government maintains for them. The famous springs are on reservation land, and the Indians call the place Agua Caliente.

About the middle of the '80s white people began to take interest in the possibilities of raising early fruits at the oasis, and about 1887 there were two places flourishing as rivals in the vicinity of Palm Springs. The present town was one, and the loser in the race was Palm Dale. This was about three miles east of Palm Springs, a company of Riverside capitalists gaining control of 160 acres and attempting to build there a town. They planted about 100 acres to oranges, obtaining water from the Whitewater river by means of an open stone ditch, but the trees died, and later grapes were planted. The company built a narrow-gauge railroad from the line of the Southern Pacific and erected a fine ranch house. The project gradually dwindled in importance, however, and the company eventually lost about \$100,000 in the failure of their plans. At present there is very little at the spot to show that the place existed, as the trees and vines are dead, the house is gone, and nothing is left of the railroad but a faint line to mark its former course, a few ties, and two desolate old cars.

B. B. Barney of Riverside started a ranching project near Palm Springs about the same time, naming his place the Garden of Eden. The water for this ranch was from the Andreas canyon, but was finally adjudged as the property of the Indians, and was taken from the ranch, which was unsuccessful, and diverted to the

Indian reservation, where it is now used. A few old trees mark the site of this ranch.

Palm Springs was for a time a place of some note because of its ability to produce the earliest grapes in the country for the Chicago markets, and other early fruits were also raised there. The water for the irrigation of the lands was brought to the town, until a few years ago, in an open ditch, which carried it fifteen miles from its intake at the Whitewater river, near a spur of the hills called Indian Point to Palm Springs. The cost of maintenance of this ditch proved more and more burdensome to the land owners, as the sand which was washed into it from the river was a constant source of trouble, and this made the fruit-raising project unprofitable. It gradually lost its importance, and although in the '90s about 350 acres of grapes, figs, apricots and oranges were in existence, most of the orchards and vineyards are now deserted, although a small quantity of fruit is yet raised. The abandonment of the fruit industry did not mean the entire abandonment of the town, for as the years went by the fame of the springs, and of the Palm Springs climate, for persons suffering from throat or lung diseases became wider, and at present the town is known widely as a health resort.

About 1893 the little oasis had, besides the homes of the ranchers, two stores, a postoffice, and a hotel, the Palm Springs Hotel, which had been owned and managed for several years prior to that date by Dr. Wellwood Murray. A few years later a small church was built in the town, but was never supplied with a pastor regularly. About 1895 a school house was built, and is still maintained. Until the present year the hotel has been in operation, and it still forms one of the most picturesque spots in the town. Dr. Murray is the only one of the early-day residents to remain in Palm Springs. The town today has the postoffice, a telephone line to Palm Springs station, one store, two hotels, the Desert Inn and Blanchard's hotel, besides a number of small homes. The water supply no longer comes from the river, but is furnished the white residents of the town from Chino and Tauquitz canyons. Although the hot springs are on government land, access to them is granted the residents of the town. Many large palms, peppers and cottonwoods, planted years ago, now beautify the place and add to the comfort of the inhabitants.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE SAN JACINTO VALLEY

By Mrs. Frank H. Fowler

That portion of Riverside county, extending west from Mount San Jacinto, is replete with historic interest. There is peculiar fascination about the section that holds "old-timers" in a firm grip, while it charms the later arrivals until they, too, are ready to worship at the shrine of the old patron—Saint Hyacinth—San Jacinto. That vast scope of land, stretching away to the south and west from the foot of the old peak, that also bears the name of the saint, is known as the great San Jacinto valley; and of this valley, rich in Indian lore, Spanish legends, stirring deeds of the early pioneers, and the later achievements of a more modern civilization, the following pages will treat. The people of a locality cannot get too much of its history. Its first days; its early steps toward settlement, should be the first lessons taught the youth of succeeding generations. As in the erection of a great building, the most interesting event is the laying of the cornerstone, so in the history of a community the most interesting chapter is that one which deals with the time when the hardy pioneers hewed their way into the newly-discovered region to carve out for themselves and their posterity pleasant homes, where before was wilderness and waste. Mount San Jacinto, that rears its snow-crowned head high on the eastern edge of the valley, is also rich in legendary lore. That rock-ribbed battlement that seems to guard the peaceful valley of the San Jacinto from the blistering heat and withering winds of a great desert, has stirred many a poet's pen to action, and its ever-changing face, leadened by drifting cloud, emblazoned by the sun's declining rays, has challenged, unconquered, the artist's skillful brush. Therefore it is mete and fitting that this great valley and the mighty mountain and peak should have a liberal chapter in a volume that deals with the history of Riverside county.

Before the cession of California to the United States in 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Mexican government was

very liberal in giving away large grants of land. For about fifty-five years—from 1767 to 1822—California was under Spanish rule. In 1822 Mexico gained her independence from Spain, and California passed to Mexican control. As late as 1846 the white population of California represented chiefly descendants of Spanish lineage. Many California families were of pure Castilian blood. Land was held in immense tracts called ranchos, not definitely located, but distinguished by name and bounded by natural landmarks.

The original San Jacinto rancho was a great Spanish grant, extending from a point near the foot of San Jacinto mountain on the east to Corona on the west. This immense Spanish grant was later divided—El Sobrante, the overplus—being granted to the wife of Don Jose Antonio Aguirre in May, 1846. The remainder of the grant is known as the San Jacinto Rancho Nuevo and San Jacinto Rancho Viejo. It is to these two ranches, embracing an Old World principality in extent, that this portion of our county's history is devoted. The great western half of the original grant contains nearly 50,000 acres, and was purchased a quarter of a century ago by an English syndicate for a million dollars. The Englishmen planned to develop the Temescal tin mines, that had been worked in a crude way by Mexicans for many years. The eastern portion of the grant, on which are now situated the towns of San Jacinto, Hemet, Valle Vista and Winchester, was granted Signor Estudillo, grandfather of Senator Miguel Estudillo, just before the territory was gained to Mexico. The original grant or rancho was an immense body of land, consisting of twenty-four leagues. Signor Estudillo was of pure Castilian blood. He was the father of Jose Estudillo, who met a tragic death as a forest ranger twelve years ago in the mountains he had known so long and loved so well; also of Francisco Estudillo, now a resident of Los Angeles. This large tract of land included the whole of the valley, except nooks and corners at the mouths of canyons, as Webster canyon, Indian canyon, near Soboba, and others.

Leading an easy, unprogressive life, giving much time to festivities and to gay and tasteful dress, the Estudillo fortunes declined during the days of the old grandees, and it became quite convenient to replenish the depleted family "strong-box" by selling undivided interests in the great grant to hardy, venturesome pioneers. Thus it came about in the '60s and '70s that Benson, Collins,

Bevington, Tyler, Kennedy, Wakefield, Van Leuven, Worthington, Tripp, Logsdon, Webster, Procco Akimo, Gen. Boughton, Ables, Hewitt and others obtained possession of lands here, and the great Spanish grant began gradually to crumble and give way to the energy, push and enterprise of Americans. The territory that had been given over exclusively to cattle-raising began to take on new life, and new industries, feeble in their beginning, marked the opening of a changed civilization. The plains that had known only the tramp of wild animals, and the half-tamed hoofs of Mexican cattle, were destined to give way to the ploughshare. Where fortunes had been calculated by herds, and hides were the medium of exchange, with the uniform valuation of two pesos, came pioneers, the forerunners of a changed condition that was destined to leave the life of the Spanish grandees a fast receding memory.

Of this life no one thing did as much toward its fruition as did the use of water for irrigation purposes. This is a broad statement—as broad as the Great West—and as true of other portions as it is of the great San Jacinto valley. The first irrigation ditch in the San Jacinto valley was constructed in 1871 by Samuel V. Tripp, who obtained water from the San Jacinto river in the canyon above the Webster ranch, and with an irrigation ditch of crude construction irrigated a small garden patch on lands now occupied by D. G. Webster. This feeble attempt at irrigation might be said to be the beginning of the splendid irrigation systems that today cover thousands of acres of the valley's fertile lands and produce fortunes of wealth annually to owners of irrigated orchards and farms.

As new families came into the valley the sheep industry received considerable attention and became of much importance. Grain raising was first experimented with in the section about Little Lake, where a community field of wheat was planted and cared for by the white families of the valley. To protect this field from the herds of cattle roaming at large it was necessary that men should camp there night and day. One pioneer of an inventive turn of mind constructed a wooden ratchet, or sound-producing instrument, that was used to good effect during the long night watches before harvest. Grain was tramped out with horses and hauled to San Bernardino, to be ground into flour. In those days the barb-wire fence was unknown here, and the rude log fence was the only pro-

tection early settlers had against the half-wild herds of the ranges. But gradually and firmly the settlers asserted their rights and demanded protection for their smaller holdings against the depredations of the stock of the cattle kings. Surveys were made, and those who had bought undivided rights were allotted particular portions, and the barb wire fence, the true friend of the small farmer of the West, came to put an end to stock quarrels and cattle persecutions.

Among the early settlers of the valley, some had crossed the plains with ox teams, and the story of their travels should never be forgotten. J. M. Logsdon, who settled in San Jacinto with his family in 1877, passed through the lower portion of the great San Jacinto grant in 1861, he and his wife and children being members of a party of 300 souls who came by the southern overland route, following the old Butterfield stage line much of the way. Before the war, previous to this date, this old stage route maintained a daily mail and passenger service of an actual schedule time of but fifteen days from Visalia, Cal., to St. Louis, Mo. This service had been abandoned, however, with the opening of the Civil war, and to make it more difficult for travelers the governor of Texas issued military orders that any one attempting to pass out of the state should be arrested and his property confiscated. The party, of which Mr. Logsdon and family were members, was under strict surveillance by both state troops in the rear, and Confederate forces at Fort Bliss, now El Paso. By strategy the party were enabled to make a sudden and successful dash across the Rio Grande and into Mexican territory. There they were safe from Confederate molestation, but they had before them 300 miles of rugged mountains and desolate plains, where roads were unknown, from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Tucson, Arizona, where they again took up the old stage line route. A treacherous French guide led the party astray, and connived with thieving Mexicans to rob the Americans of their mules and oxen. Thus the trials and hardships of an arduous journey were made doubly trying and severe. The wagon-master had befriended a Mexican, who had been with the party for many days, but who was looked upon with suspicion by the majority of the Americans. On one stormy night the Mexican disappeared, and in the morning it was found that several animals were also missing, among them a splendid mule belonging to the wagon-

master. When the loss was discovered the owner of the stolen mule secured a mount and started on the trail of the fugitive Mexican. The thief had depended on the heavy rainfall to obliterate his trail, but unfortunately for him the precipitation ceased soon after his departure and the tell-tale tracks of the stolen animals made an easy trail for the pursuing wagonmaster, who came within sight of the Mexican after a ten-mile ride. There was little parleying, but one word was spoken, and that word came from the long barrel of an old Kentucky flintlock. The wagonmaster secured the stolen animals and regained his party, and no more stock was lost on Mexican soil.

After leaving Tucson the great Colorado Desert proper was reached, and from that point it was necessary that the party should divide into small companies, traveling a half day's time apart. This was made necessary in order that the springs and water holes along the way might be replenished for each succeeding company. Thus the main party of 300 people, with horses, mules and oxen, was scattered along the desert route from the Colorado River valley in Arizona to Vallecitos, Cal., a distance of 300 miles. When a day's journey into the desert, on the California side of the Colorado, a number of animals belonging to Mr. Logsdon's small company broke loose and started back. It was late in the afternoon; the company had halted at a dry camp for only a few moments before beginning the all-night trip to the next desert water hole. Thinking to overtake the animals in a few minutes, Mr. Logsdon took the backward trail, without coat or hat. The only other man in the party also joined in the search. Through the soft desert sand tracks of the missing animals were easily followed. A long rope hanging from the neck of a broncho mule made a mark which particularly distinguished the trail. On the back trail, a distance of several miles, a deserted camp of a number of Mexicans, whom they had passed earlier in the day, was found, and here the prints of many trampling hoofs, and the ending of the mark made by the dragging rope, were proof positive that the Mexicans had captured the animals and were making way with them. Here Mr. Logsdon met the other searcher returning from the hunt discouraged.

With the remark that "he would get his animals if he had to follow the greasers to the City of Mexico," Logsdon resumed the trail with increased haste. But first he instructed his fellow trav-

eler to resume the journey as soon as he had reached the dry camp, and not to wait for him until the company was beyond the desert, at some point where water and grass were plentiful. With a burning fever Logsdon struggled on, hatless and coatless, sinking many times into the soft sand, but rising with a grim determination such as only the rugged pioneers seemed to possess. Late in the night Logsdon passed the Cummings' camp, members of the original Texas party. Here he was told the Mexicans had been heard to pass, riding rapidly towards the Colorado. He was given a horse, and saddle, bridle and stirrups were improvised from baling rope and sacks. Thus equipped the nearly exhausted man took up the trail with renewed determination, and at another camp a few miles farther on learned with satisfaction that the Mexicans had passed a quarter of an hour before. Here Logsdon was given a hat and coat, and a double-barreled shotgun was pressed upon him. Two young Texans, thirsting for adventure and bloodshed, insisted on joining in the chase. Before the young man-eaters had their well-equipped arsenals ready for action much time was lost, but after hours of hard riding the familiar bray of Logsdon's broncho mule was carried to him across the desert waste, and, leaving the well-beaten path, the Mexicans were found fast asleep in a grassy nook near the banks of the Colorado. Thoroughly exhausted from their fifty miles of hard riding across the desert, and thinking themselves well out of danger, they had tied their saddle horses to their belts with their long riattas and had given themselves up to sleep.

The white men easily became masters of the situation, but the bravado that was so apparent in the Texans at their camp a few hours before, suddenly disappeared, and one of the poor fellows' hands trembled so that he could not untie the buckskin saddle strings with which Logsdon had instructed him to bind the Mexicans, while Logsdon kept them covered with his double-barreled shotgun. The other young fellow was finally told to secure the thongs, and the Mexicans were fast bound with their hands behind their backs. With the Mexicans in this condition self-possession quickly returned to the trembling young Texan, and the scoundrel did his utmost in his endeavors to shoot the helpless prisoners, and it was only by turning his shotgun upon the coward and threatening his life that Logsdon saved the lives of his prisoners. The

stolen animals were recovered and the Mexicans taken before an Indian judge. At this preliminary hearing they were remanded to the governor of Baja California, for sentence. It was reported both were shot.

After a delay of two days, caused by the trial, Logsdon resumed his westward journey alone across the desert—a journey where death from thirst and hunger stalked close by his side. There were many days of suffering and exhaustion before he overtook his wife and small children, who were waiting for him in the green, well-watered Vallecitos, and during all those anxious days and nights neither husband nor family knew the welfare of the other.

At Vallecitos two brothers-in-law, brave young men of the emigrant party who had shared the trials, hardships and dangers of the months of travel across mountain ridges and desert plains, killed each other in a drunken quarrel, and left the sisters to build their dreamed-of California homes in widowhood. Of the party of 300 that left Texas, three are at this writing living in this portion of Riverside county, viz., J. M. Logsdon of San Jacinto, James Humphreys of Winchester, and George Cummings of Perris.

Of a number of the early pioneers of the valley a few words should be of interest. Mrs. William Webster was a distant relative of the noted English navigator, Sir Francis Drake, whose ship visited the shores of California in 1580. Procco Akimo, who for years kept a store here, was a Russian exile. He came to California from the Aleutian Islands, whence he had fled from Siberia. Many years ago he was janitor in Louie Jacobs' bank in San Bernardino, at a time when it was feared that the town would be raided by a gang of outlaws. So great was the banker's confidence in Akimo's honesty that he was given possession of the entire deposits of the bank. Akimo buried the funds, and for days he was the only person who knew their whereabouts. After the danger of raid was past, and quiet was again restored in the little Mormon city, the trusted janitor returned the money to the bank's tills. This is Louie Jacobs' own story. Mrs. Procco Akimo was a step-mother of two nephews of the celebrated South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun.

Frank Roberts, who owned the "Frenchman's Garden," now a portion of the Nat Goodwin ranch, was another interesting character. A sailor in early life, he was a world-wide traveler. His

knowledge of different countries and peoples was inexhaustible. He was also a great reader and knew the works of Victor Hugo almost by rote. A great lover of flowers, he never tired of telling of the beauties of the famous gardens and parks of Paris. Courtesy and honesty were his religion, and it was impossible for anyone to leave his little mountain home without receiving some flower, fruit or vegetable at the hands of the kind-hearted hermit. Roberts died at the Sisters' Hospital in Los Angeles about fourteen years ago. H. T. Hewitt was with Walker's filibustering expedition to Mexico. A small company, of which Hewitt was a member, was captured by the Mexican authorities. All were tried, condemned and shot except Hewitt, who was pardoned because of his youth, being a lad still in his teens. Mrs. J. C. Jordan, whose death occurred at her San Jacinto home two years ago, was the "Aunt Ri" of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," the book that has made the San Jacinto valley known to the reading public throughout the world. During Mrs. Jackson's visit to the valley she was a guest of Mrs. W. P. Fowler, then Miss Mary Sheriff, at the Webster ranch. The Hawthornes, who settled in the mountainous Aguanga country in the early '70s, came of New England stock. The husband was a first cousin of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Husband and wife were possessed with the wanderlust throughout their lives; married before they were twenty, they went from Maine to New York, then the western frontier; then into the Ohio Reserve, and from there to the new lands of Illinois. Fast-growing settlements drove them onward and westward, and a desire for the frontier led them into the Dakotas, then Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and at last into their mountain retreat at Aguanga, where the old lady remarked with a smile that another westward move would take them into the Pacific Ocean. The couple had twelve children, all of whom were born in prairie schooners. But hardships endured by the parents were too great for the little ones, and the children all died in babyhood.

As late as 1880 big game abounded in the mountains on all sides. Above Strawberry valley deer ran in herds, and men now living here tell of deer coming to their camps in Round valley, above Tauquitz, so tame that six were shot before the herd took fright. Bears were also plentiful and made great ravages on the sheep and hogs of early settlers. The old bear, Clubfoot, who

traveled up and down the state, and was known to the sorrow of ranchers, from Siskiyou to Mexico, met his fate on the Charles Thomas ranch, in Hemet valley, late in the '70s. For years this wise old Bruin had baffled all attempts of settlers to end his career. Traps were set, pitfalls were constructed, poisoned meats were temptingly placed in his path, hunters lay for him in mountain fastnesses—but all in vain. When he caught his foot in the trap that mis-shaped it, and gave him his name, he learned his lesson well. It was a passing prospector who earned the reward offered by the ranchers of the state for his death. The old miner would not tell the secret of the concoction that proved Old Clubfoot's undoing. The poisonous preparation was put on pieces of meat and the meat placed on sharpened sticks, which were stuck into the ground along the brute's runway. The following day Old Clubfoot was found in the dark recesses of a nearby canyon, his days of depredation ended forever. The story of his life and death was published in all the San Francisco dailies and other papers throughout the state. Mountain lions played havoc with young calves and frequently raided hog pens. When wounded or when cornered in the hunt they were fierce and dangerous, but if let alone there was never much danger to human life from them. Antelope roamed at will over the valley, and in passing through what is now the Moreno section, on their way to San Bernardino for supplies, old settlers saw many herds of this now practically extinct wild game.

As has before been stated, cattle, horse and sheep raising were the principal industries of the valley up to 1880. Before that date one could not walk about in safety because of the great herds of wild Mexican cattle that roamed in thousands over the level plains. All this old life was soon to change, for in 1882 a corporation known as the San Jacinto Land Association bought a large body of land, consisting of more than 10,000 acres in the north-central part of the valley. This tract was purchased partly from Francisco Estudillo direct and partly from parties who had previously bought of the Estudillos. The uniform price paid was \$2.50 an acre. The tract was subdivided and a townsite platted. A brick building quickly followed, and thus the town of New San Jacinto was born in the summer and fall of 1883, and the original San Jacinto became known as South San Jacinto, Old Town, Hewitt

Town, and, finally, Bowers. Following the operations of the San Jacinto Land Association other large tracts were subdivided and placed on the market in rapid succession, including the Fairview tract at Valle Vista, Winchester and the Hemet tract. It was in the spring of 1884, however, that the greatest boom was experienced in the settlement of the valley. Let us go back, if we may, to that date, and view the valley in the late spring, after the bountiful rains of that memorable season. There was no railroad, so the homeseekers must stage in, either from San Geronimo, on the Southern Pacific, or from Pinacarte, a small station on the Southern California Railway near the present town of Perris. Let us choose the San Geronimo route over the Beaumont grade. As the stage rounds the last spur of the mountain on the down grade into the valley, a scene of enchantment bursts upon the view. Spread out before us, broad, level and beautifully grand, is the great San Jacinto valley. On its expansive bosom thousands of head of fatted cattle graze, belly-deep in waving fields of alfalfa, bunch grass and clover. Almost at one's feet, and running close to the skirts of the mountain, a silver ribbon of placid water shimmers in the morning sunshine, stretching westward for miles, and finally broadening into a lake, at the western extremity of which a narrow outlet through the hills allows the overflow to pass on twenty miles farther to Lake Elsinore. As the stage crosses the river the water is bed-deep. Leaving the river behind our party passes through a timbered belt, thick with cottonwoods, dense with luxuriant undergrowth of green, and noisy with the notes of myriads of sweet-throated birds. Emerging from this wonderland of music, the stage rolls along over miles of rich, virgin, valley land, carpeted with flowers that rival the rainbow's hues. Water is but a few feet below the surface, and artesian water, pure, clear and cold is obtainable at a depth of fifty feet. Everywhere vegetation and animal life abound! The magic touch of God's bounteous rains has transformed the sterile cattle ranges into a veritable Paradise! Where on earth could man wish for better environments in which to build a home and fortune? Where a more desirable place to rear a family? A virgin soil of unsurpassed fertility; a climate without equal for healthfulness—perfect in winter, unexcelled in summer; a scenery unknown except in favored California; a valley made famous by rare old, fair old Indian

legends; a valley whose sands had been crimsoned cycles ago by the blood of its own children fighting for their rights; a valley in which faithful Ramona and brave Alessandro sought refuge from their persecutors; a valley whose grand old mountain wins the hearts of all who gaze upon its majestic grandeur—

“Our Mount is the monarch of mountains;
They’ve crowned him long ago,
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow.”

Such was the environment, such the scene that charmed the homeseekers and caused them here to cast their lot. Years of prosperity and gradual growth followed, but the time of most rapid advancement was the boom period that swept over the whole of California from 1884 to 1888.

HEMET

It was in the year 1886 that a party of California capitalists, consisting of E. L. Mayberry, W. F. Whittier, Hancock Johnson, Mr. Judson and others became interested here and purchased 3,000 acres of land from Francisco Estudillo, about the same amount from H. T. Hewitt, also 1,000 acres in the Hemet valley, in the San Jacinto mountains, from Charles Thomas, paying Mr. Thomas \$15,000 for the property, which later became the site of the great Hemet Dam and Lake Hemet. In 1890 operations were begun which brought about the building of that dam, one of the largest pieces of stone masonry in the world, and placed 7,000 acres of valuable land under an excellent water system. But to gain this consummation, years of unrelenting energy have been devoted; thousands upon thousands of dollars have poured a steady, golden stream into the valley; the best brains of past masters in constructive work have been called into use—all, that the people of this portion of the San Jacinto valley might enjoy life more abundantly. The original Hemet water system has gradually spread east and west, until practically the entire Fairview tract at the head of the valley and hundreds of acres west of Hemet are irrigated from that source.

HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS AND STIRRING EVENTS

During the very early settlement of the valley by Americans many startling and tragic events occurred to lend excitement to the otherwise calm and monotonous life of sheep and cattle-raising.

Numerous raids were made upon the large bands of fine horses on the Estudillo ranch by the notorious Joaquin Murietta and his followers, but never were the settlers able to get within rifle shot of the thieves. Probably it is as well for the growth of population that they were not, for it is said those Mexican dare-devils seldom missed their mark. In those days justice was of the proverbial Wild West type, and once the transgressor fell into the hands of the rough-natured pioneers, whose motto was, "Justice before law," he was quite likely to be summarily dealt with. In the year 1878 there lived an old soldier named Adam Neese, with his wife, near Tres Sierretes. One evening at dusk a Mexican appeared at the cabin and asked for food, and to remain for the night. The old soldier was in the yard, and as the wife was preparing food, she heard a sound as of a falling body. Alarmed, she stepped to the door, to be met by the bloodthirsty Mexican, who forced her back into the room, where she battled with him desperately, finally succeeding in breaking away and reaching the corral in safety. An alarm was raised, and grim-visaged men gathered and returned with the brave woman, to find evidence too true of a most dastardly murder. News of the atrocious crime spread throughout the valley, and a systematic man-hunt was organized. After days of search the fugitive was found in a deserted sheep camp at San Ignacio. He was brought to San Jacinto, which then consisted of Kennedy's store and mail station, and chained to the floor of an adobe building to await trial. Soon after sundown of the day the prisoner was brought in, someone, on pretense of wanting to shoot a wildcat, borrowed Constable Ortega's pistol. In a few minutes a party of armed men entered the little adobe room, where Ortega was guarding his prisoner, and informing him that his services were no longer necessary proceeded forthwith with the captive to the nearest cottonwood tree. Here, as the pioneer would jestingly remark, a small "necktie" party was indulged in. Such was the swift work of crude justice in the early days of the great San Jacinto valley.

About two years after this lynching, a hold-up and fatal shooting occurred on the San Gorgonio grade. Among early purchasers of unsurveyed interests in the great San Jacinto Viejo grant were General Boughton and Mrs. Wakefield. Soon after locating here with her young son of about sixteen years of age, Mrs. Wakefield

sold \$3,000 worth of land to General Boughton. A dispute arose over the settlement, in which the Wakefields claimed that they had been grossly defrauded. Prompted by the thought of securing the sum of money in dispute, young Wakefield persuaded two other boys of about his age to join him in what proved to be a fatal undertaking. Knowing that General Boughton would leave the valley in the middle of the night, in order to take a 3 o'clock train at San Geronio, young Wakefield planned with his companions to hold up the general at some lonely spot on the mountain grade and there force him to deliver the sum of money in dispute. The boys waited at the place selected, and when Boughton's rig approached they proceeded to hold it up in the regulation bandit style. At the pistol point Boughton and Collins, his driver, were compelled to alight. The team was unhitched and turned loose, and Collins was tied to a wheel of the wagon. General Boughton's hands were tied behind his back, and he was led away across the rough foothills. They boys had taken Boughton's word that he was unarmed, and the general afterward declared that he believed he was so, and that it was only when in endeavoring to loosen his hands he accidentally touched the butt of his revolver, that he remembered that his wife had insisted on putting the weapon in his pocket before he left Los Angeles. As the captors and the prisoner passed along in the inky darkness the general succeeded in twisting his hands out of the bands that bound them. Quickly grasping his pistol he fired rapidly about him in the darkness. He heard one person fall and others running. Boughton returned to the wagon loosed Collins, and together they secured the team and returned to San Jacinto, where the general gave himself up, admitting that he had killed one man and perhaps wounded others. He had no idea as to the identity of the hold-ups. A number of men gathered and return was quickly made to the scene of the midnight hold-up. A short distance from the grade, where the team was stopped, the searchers were horror-struck to see by the first beams of day-break the prostrate form of 16-year-old Clarence Wakefield. His fair, wavy, brown locks were wet with morning dew, and on his face Death's pallor had long since chilled Life's ruddy current. Slowly and sadly the body was carried to the wagon and taken to the home of the widowed mother. The other boys who participated in this daring, reckless outlawry remained hidden in the hills

for weeks, and one of them made his way into Arizona. But as General Boughton gave out that he would not appear against them, they finally returned to their homes. This is one of the saddest chapters of the valley's history. The boys really had no intention of harming anyone. They wished only to compel Boughton to restore to the widow the money they thought was rightfully hers. Unfortunately, their course of procedure was most unwise and disastrous.

The early settlers lived in peace with the Indians, and it was only when "firewater" had kindled to life the latent savagery in the breasts of the peaceful Sobobas that white people had cause for apprehension. A night of terror, spent by Mrs. J. M. Logsdon and children in the late '70s, forms a thrilling story. Mr. Logsdon and the eldest son, Ed, had gone to San Bernardino for household supplies, leaving Mrs. Logsdon and the smaller children on the ranch. The road from San Bernardino to Soboba ran near the house, and Indians passing to and from were a common sight. On this eventful evening wild whoops from the west, and clattering pony hoofs told of a party of Indians returning from San Bernardino much the worse for whiskey. Warning the children to pay no heed to the Indians, the mother went about her household duties, and the younger boys, Joe and Jim, were told to continue with the milking in the cow corral near by, hoping by this display of apparent indifference that the Indians would pass by, as they had many times before, without giving any trouble. However, this time they were looking for trouble, and after parleying with the boys for a time at the corral, they rode up to the garden gate, muttering and angry. Falling off their ponies in confusion they began battering at the gate lock with their heavy six-shooters. Finally an entrance was effected, and the drunken Indians, seven of them, crowded into the yard, demanding whiskey and flour. The boys had come from the corral, and Joe secured the shotgun, but his mother had him put it away, determined that only in the gravest necessity would they resort to such measures for protection. One of the Indians gave Mrs. Logsdon to understand that he was a friend who had worked for her husband, and that he would, if possible, save them from harm. This Indian, Frank Silvas, finally did succeed, by coaxing and crowding, to get them out of the house, through the gate, and onto their ponies, and by riding behind, actually herded

the desperate characters away from the house, but only for a short distance, when they dismounted, built a fire and declared that they would wait there until the white family slept, when they would return to murder and plunder. Mrs. Logsdon fully realized the desperate straits she and her children were in and prepared for the worst. Directing one of the children to write a note giving the details of the attack, and placing the friendly Indian, Frank Silvas, free from blame, the mother pinned the note to her bonnet and threw the bonnet over the fence at the rear of the yard, among the bushes on the hillside. Hours of terror followed. Late in the night the mother, listening at a partly-raised window, heard nothing of the mutterings, punctuated with blood-curdling yells, and realized that their enemies had fallen into the heavy stupor of drunkenness. But the mother allowed herself no sleep that night. As the day was dawning gray above Mount San Jacinto she saw through the darkness shadowy forms silently mount horses and ride away to the eastward—she and her children were saved! The brave pioneer mother acknowledged that a kind Heavenly Father had once more kept her and hers from the perils that lurked in the new born West. Upon Mr. Logsdon's return the matter was reported to the captain of Soboba. Arrests followed, and at the trial Frank Silvas' testimony, corroborated by that of the Logsdons, resulted in the conviction of Silvas' companions. A few weeks later Frank Silvas' body was found lying in the water motes with a bullet hole through the head, presumably the result of the hatred of the convicted tribesmen. Thus brave Frank Silvas paid the cost of befriending a white mother and her children, and saving them from the passions of his whiskey-inflamed companions.

FIRST INHABITANTS—INDIANS

The very first inhabitants of the valley lived in caves in the mountain sides during the cold months and in summer moved out into shacks built of tule, willow and water mote. The warm, adobe house was unknown until after the advent of the Franciscan Fathers. A few of the old winter homes are still to be found about the foothills. One in a good state of preservation is north of Valle Vista, on a high cliff near the north bank of the San Jacinto river. Their dress was of the skins of wild animals—wildcats, deer, antelope, goats, mountain lions, etc. The fibre of different plants was used for thread. The weapons of war and for providing food were

the bow and arrow, the tomahawk and the machete, a smooth, straight stick about one and one-half feet in length and two inches in diameter. This latter is still used by the Sobobans with great skill. Living so far from the ocean, and there being no fish in the mountain streams, the Indians of this valley never acquired a taste for fish. Deer, antelope and rabbits furnished the principal meat diet. Acorns and chia were ground into meal, taking the place of flour. This chia grows wild today on nearly all parts of the mesa land, and it is a common sight to see an old Indian woman gathering the grain in her fibre-woven basket. Many years ago the only battle ever fought in this section was waged because of a dispute over this self-same chia—the destruction of Ivah, or the battle of Massacre canyon.

It was a fight to the death—a fight in which the victor gave no mercy, the vanquished sought none. The old people of Soboba all know the story well. Their dull blood rushes through their veins with all the warmth and vigor of youth as they tell of their sister village's massacre. Old Victoriana, who died in 1890 at the age of one hundred and thirty-six years, used to tell the story of the battle, giving its date as "maybe three hundred and fifty years ago." There had been a series of years of drought in all parts of the land. In the Temecula valley chia was a complete failure, and the Temeculas, who were of another tribe distinctly separate from the seven villages of this valley, came here in search of grain. On the broad, sandy plain at the lower end of the valley they found quantities of chia, which they proceeded to gather, ignoring the fact that it belonged to the village of Ivah, situated near the present Relief Hot Springs. The chief of Ivah and a few advisors went out to remonstrate with the intruders, but the fierce Temeculas were sulky, determined and desperate. While the chiefs of the two tribes were parleying, a treacherous Temecula shot an arrow at the Chieftian Ivah, grazing so close to him as to cut away a feather in his head dress. To talk of peaceful measures was no longer possible. The gauntlet was now down, the die was cast; blood was the only thing that could wash away the insult! Hurriedly returning to Ivah, a council of war was held and preparations were at once begun to go against these stranger foes the following day. Long before the first beams of daylight shone above old San Jacinto, the whole of the fighting population was in battle array and moving toward the

enemy. The old men say that the sun rose that morning a ball of blood, and all that day it traveled through the heavens a disc of brightest red, looking down upon the surging mass, struggling below. All day long the battle raged; all day long the whistle of the arrow and the sickening thud of the deadly tomahawk were heard. The wild war whoop that startled the hillsides in early morning was not hushed till the last red gleam of the bleeding sun faded into darkness. Across the level stretches of the mesa, then down to the tableland and on to the timbered lowlands, the brave but outnumbered Ivahs were forced steadily, stubbornly northward. Finally, a large re-enforcement coming to aid the foes, the Ivahs turned and fled into a narrow canyon with precipitous walls. Some distance from the mouth of this canyon is a perpendicular wall directly across its bed and completely shutting off further advance. With their backs against this wall of rock the small handful of braves left to defend the honor of Ivah there sold their lives as dearly as they could, only "stopping the fight to die," as Victoriana put it. Thus Massacre canyon received its name, given it many years after by early white settlers, who heard from the old Indians how the best of fair Ivah went down to their death.

Early in the nineteenth century smallpox was introduced among the Mission Indians of Southern California by a sailor who landed at San Diego. The disease was unknown to California Indians and they used the same remedy as in other fevers, that is, the sweat and cold plunge. It proved to be the most fatal treatment they could have hit upon. Their people died like sheep—whole villages being depopulated. In their terror the stricken ones fled from the village, spreading certain death as they went. Thus the dread disease swept and spread for weeks and months, and when it had run its course village upon village was wiped out of existence, and in this great valley, where before there were seven happy villages, the smallpox scourge left but one remaining—Soboba. It is said on authority that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the Indian population of the San Jacinto and Santa Ana valleys was 6,000. At the present time the Indians of this entire part of the state, extending to Fresno, is about 3,000. The terrible smallpox plague is directly responsible for this fearful loss.

The government maintained by the villages or colonies was patriarchal. An ambitious brave would gather up his family and

property and choose some fertile spot near a natural spring or running stream. Though other families in time gathered about, he still remained the chief of the village, the power passing from father to eldest son. This right of leadership was never disputed, and apparently the only way for one to get into politics in those days was to go and found a village of his own! Old Victoriana was the last of the hereditary chiefs of Soboba. When he became too old to act in that capacity (about 1875) the people of the village elected their captain, for the term of one year, the election to be approved by the Indian department at Washington. This form of local government is the one now in use.

According to Indian legendary lore this valley was at one time a great inland lake. The devil, in the shape of a sea serpent, used to inhabit this lake. Algot was the Indian hero that battled with this monster. Algot took great masses of rock from Mount San Jacinto, which he hurled at the devil. The serpent thrashed about and with his tail knocked a passage through the western hills through which the waters rushed and drained the valley dry. The small hills that lie about the south and west side of the valley were thrown there by Algot in his fight with this monster.

There is also an Indian legend to the effect that Hemet valley in the San Jacinto mountains was at one time a lake with an outlet on the eastern side into the desert. A great earthquake opened a passage on the west through which the water now passes, and at the head of which the Hemet dam is built.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SAN JACINTO INDIANS.

[For this brief sketch of local Indian history the writer is indebted to Mrs. W. P. Fowler, who taught the Soboba school for twelve years and was the first teacher employed by the government among the Mission Indians of California.]

Many years ago, about the time of Montezuma, a band of southern Indians, footsore and weary with the tiresome journey across the hot desert sands came into San Jacinto valley. They passed the night in rest around the hot springs, which the Spanish, long years after named Agua Caliente, and that are now known as the Soboba Lithia Springs. In the morning they ascended the hill above the springs, and their priest, who was also their patriarch, smoked the sunrise pipe, blowing the smoke north, south, east and west; thus taking possession of this great valley in the name of the only god

they knew—the glorious sun. As the sun rose in his matin beauty they worshiped him in song and dance and prayer.

The tradition has it that they found in the valley a few inferior people, who knew nothing of any industries, except the chase for food and what grew out of the necessity of securing clothing for the cold weather. It seems that these early inhabitants were also sun worshipers, but less intelligent than those who came from the south. It may safely be said that sun-worship was the earliest religion in the San Jacinto valley, and that the believers in the sun god had lived and died in that faith for at least 1,000 years.

They called their first village Ivah, and it was built at the Relief Hot Springs. As the years passed the families had multiplied until there were six villages, all wisely placed near springs of water. Soboba, extending along the bench at the foot of San Jacinto mountain, owned not only the never-failing artesian spring that is still the property of the village, but also the sulphur springs on the north, now the health resort, Soboba Lithia Springs. Near the center of the valley, where the town of San Jacinto is now, was Ju-sis-pah, sometimes called Hua-chip-pah. In Webster's canyon, on the road to Idyllwild, was built A-ra-rah. Big Springs ranch, where there were three large springs, had the village of Pah-sit-nah, one of the largest villages of the valley. Corova, the most northern village, was in Castillo canyon. Three of these names contain the syllable "pah," which in the Indian language means water. So-bo-ba means a warm place and Co-ro-va a cool place.

Their houses in an early day were made for summer of tule and the branches of trees, much like the ramadas of the present day—just a shelter from the heat. Their winter homes were built of the branches of water mote fastened to poles that were tied to four posts, with rawhide thongs. The roof was of tule and the interstices were filled with adobe mud. These were warm enough for the southern climate, but not very sanitary.

No great variety was found in their food, for it was mostly meat—bear, deer, wild goat and wild sheep, which were abundant in the mountains, also the gray and black squirrels. Antelope and rabbits in the canyons and valley gave them opportunity for one of the delights of their life, the chase. Wild birds were plentiful, too; ducks, geese, swans and eagles or condors for the large birds, and mountain and valley quail in great quantities for the smaller varie-

ties. Nothing that we could call bread was found in the daily menu of these Indians before the time of the Missions. They ate mush, called biote, made of acorn meal; pinole, which was made of wild grains, parched and broken in a mortar, such as chia, a gray seed about the size and shape of our flax seed, that grows on one of the button plants of this valley; wild buckwheat, and others. Vegetables were used. Comote, one variety of yucca, was cooked and eaten like cabbage. As only the petals of the flower were used, it was a very delicate dish. They also baked the flower stem of the comote, which is very much like the tender stock of sugar cane. Many roots were eaten, which were baked in ashes; some water plants, such as water cress and pepper grass, they were very fond of, too.

Naturally, as the Indians lived mostly on the results of the chase, it was one of their most enjoyable experiences. The hunt and the feasts that followed were their main recreations. The weapons for the hunt were very primitive, bows and arrows and clubs, and for the larger game, rough traps. At their feasts, many of them religious, they danced, men and women separately, and played games of chance, as they still do. Their government was patriarchal, the head of the family deciding all important questions, and each village was really one great family. As to religion they were like the Mexican Indians, sun worshippers. A great rock was used as a sacrificial altar, very much as in the temples in Mexico. They had their matins, or sunrise prayers and songs, and believed that the sun was the great god who controlled all things. They also believed in spirits that manifested themselves to the people, that were evil and good influences in Nature and also in human beings. Their music was the sonaja or rattle, whistles made of bone, and a few other primitive instruments. They told their folklore stories, of which the women have always been the custodians, and sang to the sun in low, chanting voices at their feasts. This is one of their interesting stories:

In the beginning the great god Cocomot made images of mud, in each locality where the different tribes were to be located, and then he breathed into them life; so the Indians are part of the great god Cocomot. After long, long years, Comustomho, the son of Cocomot, came to the earth from the sky, and many of the old Indians

saw him. So they know the story is true, but the white people do not know this story, for there were no white men then.

Comustomho appeared at first on the coast of Lower California, then he came up the Gulf of California, and up the Colorado river to where the Cocopahs lived, for his father, Cocomot, had sent him to see all the different tribes. While with the Cocopahs he died. Then the Cocopahs put the body in their best and swiftest canoe and came quickly up the Colorado river to the Yumas. All the Yumas and the tribes of the desert and the mountains gathered to see this wonderful body, that was so white and not like an Indian. As they watched and wondered, fire came from the sky and burned the body of this son of their god.

On this story is based the old Indians' only strong belief in a resurrection. They believed, and the Cocopahs and the Yumas still believe, they must burn the body of their dead, so that the spirit may be released to go to live with Cocomot and his son, Comustomho. This is only one of their many stories of the creation of man.

Capt. Roques Jauro, to whom I am indebted for nearly all of this historia de Soboba, as he called it, and who was a remarkably intelligent man, always insisted that before the time of the padres, his people had traditions of the coming of a god that in his essence and mission was the counterpart of the Christ.

The Indians of the San Jacinto valley have never been very warlike; not so much so as the Cahuillas. During the Mission days, it is said, the Piutes, who were great horse and cattle thieves, swept into the San Jacinto valley to drive off stock, but the local Indians routed them, after a lively skirmish, near the west mountain. I have been told, too, that Victoriana, the last chief of Soboba, was wounded in the battle, and that he was a captain of the valley Indians. He was at that time only about nineteen years old.

The coming of the Franciscans and the establishment of the Missions brought a change to the people of this valley, religiously and materially. Soon after the establishment of missionary stations, and before the building of San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions, priests, soldiers and a retinue of Indians came into the beautiful valley of San Jacinto, one hot day in August, and gave the valley and the highest mountain peak the "Saint" name whose day it was. August 16th was San Jacinto, or Saint Hyacinth Day, and the priests set up an altar where the town of San Jacinto now stands, called by

the Indians Hua-chip-pah, and celebrated mass, in this way giving the Indians their first knowledge of the true God; telling them of a living Father who wants the love of our hearts rather than the sacrifice of human lives—that was the central doctrine of their old priests' teaching.

The loving way of their first teachers of Christianity, as well as the pageantry and pomp of the celebration of the first altar service, appealed to the Indians, and resulted in some of the young men joining the expedition and going to San Luis Rey and San Gabriel for training in this new religion. They made very good proselytes, many of them, although some of the old people, nominal Christians, never gave up the worship of the sun.

Besides the religious training the padres gave them, they taught the men different trades, so that they could do all the necessary work of their villages, and the brighter ones were taught instrumental music, singing, and to read and write Spanish. Some even learned the church ritual in Latin. The women learned the domestic arts, and are still fine needle workers and basket makers. It seems strange that women who had used only a clumsy bone needle and the rough, coarse thread, made from the fibre of plants, should so quickly gain the power of expressing their love of beauty by the most exquisite needle work.

LEGEND OF TAUQUITZ (TAU-QUISH).

Every village in Southern California has its own version of this, the most weird and oftenest-told legend of all their folklore. A young boy of Soboba told it to me early in the '80s, and I shall give it very nearly in his own words, as follows:

A great many years ago, maybe a thousand, there was a young Indian named Tauquitz, who was anxious to carry off a beautiful girl who lived in the San Jacinto valley; her name was Amutat, and she was so beautiful that all the young men were quarrelling about her. One bright night the Indian people made a feast around a great fire, where the town of San Jacinto is now built. When the women were singing and dancing, Tauquitz slipped in where there were many trees, and in the shadows caught the girl and ran with her. He was a large, strong man and could run very fast, and he started to take her up to what the Americans call Strawberry valley, for that was his home.

As soon as the young men of the village found that she was

gone they started after him to take her from him. He had to carry the girl, and so could not travel as fast as the other men, and they found him in the canyon leading up to his valley. When he was sure he could not get away with Amutat he killed her, and then tried to get away himself, but the men of Soboba surrounded him and killed him with their clubs. As he lay upon the ground they danced around him, singing their songs of gladness that he was dead. Then, suddenly, a strange thing happened; his body began to glow like fire, his hair was all separate little flames, his eyes were balls of fire, and fire was dripping from his fingers. Then he slowly rose up in the air, going higher and higher, until he was as high as the great rock that is now called Tauquitz rock. On that rock he sat for a little time, and as they watched him he disappeared with a loud noise that shook the mountain. Ever since he has lived beneath that rock and has been the Bad Spirit of the San Jacinto mountains.

When the Indian people, even now, hear that noise they listen for a cry, and when it comes they know that Tauquitz has torn the heart from some poor girl that he has caught, and that her spirit has made the cry. The spirit, you know, leaves the body just the moment the heart is out, but in other death it takes a long time. That is the reason the Indian people of long ago burned their dead. Tauquitz always takes girls on a bright night, so the spirit can find its own place in the happy hunting grounds. Sometimes he looks like a great fiery man; sometimes like a bird, and sometimes he comes down like a ball of fire or like the wind. He has a large condor and a rattlesnake to keep his house. The condor is too keen of sight for anyone to get very near. When any person does get near a great wind blows and shakes the whole land, and we call it a temblor, but the Americans call it an earthquake. Once in awhile he sits back of Soboba, and then he looks like a man of fire. If you tell the girls of Soboba that Tauquitz is around, they will all run and hide, for each one thinks she is the most beautiful girl in the village, and Tauquitz wants the heart of the most beautiful girl.

A happier closing for the legend of Tauquitz is sometimes given, that runs as follows: After Tauquitz disappeared, the young men that had followed him went to their homes without the girl, for he had hidden her. Then in the night, when he came to find Amutat,

she was dying in great suffering. As he loved her he felt so sorry in his heart that he killed a mountain goat and put its warm, live heart in the place of her heart, and she lived many years with Tauquitz in the mountain.

The Soboba Indians, like the Indians of the other villages, believe that Tauquitz manifests himself sometimes in a ball of fire. On Christmas eve, 1899, a vivid meteor passed directly over the village. This made some of the old people anxious, but not enough so to keep them from attending the Bueno Noche, or Christmas night dance. They danced all night, and about 4 o'clock Christmas morning all the young people started home, leaving the very old and the children asleep near the southern wall of the adobe house. Suddenly a tremendous roar came from the southeast, and the earth rocked so that several who were in the village street were thrown to the ground. There was the crash of falling walls, and as the heavy adobe wall fell inward the life was crushed out of six of the Indians, one a little child. Five others were maimed for life in the little house where all had been so happy and light-hearted just a few minutes before. That day Philipa, the old captain's widow, came over to warn me. She said Tauquitz had destroyed their village and killed many of their people, and now he had passed over our town and was going to destroy some, it might be many, of the Americanos.

These Indians, under the training of the padres, became successful raisers of stock, and until the Americans came into the valley, they had bands of sheep, goats, horses and cattle that gave them a good income. They were the best sheep shearers in Southern California, and some years the shearing bands earned \$2,000 in the spring and autumn shearing. They raised great fields of beans and peas, and every family had a garden. Some had vineyards and orchards, and many of them raised wheat and barley.

The settling of the valley by a horticultural community wrought great hardship to the Indians, for their cattle were driven back on the mountains, and little by little their source of income slipped away from them. The sheep could not be tolerated in the valley and were taken to Lower California and Arizona, so they lost the sheep shearing. Altogether, the transition time was a hard one for them, as it is for all people. But if it had not been for the danger of

eviction, which came about that time, they would have borne it bravely.

THREATENED EVICTION.

Early in the spring of 1882 I found that the Indians were in danger of losing their land. Mrs. Jackson, who afterwards wrote "**Ramona**," was visiting me, and the Indians of Soboba. As we went from house to house I told her of the impending misfortune and we discussed various ways of trying to help them keep their homes. At last I asked her what the result would be if I had one of the boys in my school write a letter of appeal for his people to Mr. Teller, Secretary of the Department of the Interior. "Nothing would be gained," she said, "for an under secretary would open it first, find it a letter from an Indian boy, and throw it in the waste basket; Mr. Teller would never see it." I was greatly depressed, for I could see no way to help the Indians. It seemed that they had nothing to look forward to but eviction and a vagrant life.

Soon, however, there was a rift in the cloud of discouragement, for I received a letter from Mrs. Jackson, in which she wrote: "I think your suggestion to have Jesus write a letter to Secretary Teller a capital one. Gather all the facts in the case yourself, and write him, and I will forward both letters to him, with a personal one of my own. In this way they will reach him." As quickly as possible the letters were written and sent on their mission. Very promptly Mr. Teller responded, promising that he would do all he could to secure the lands for the Soboba people. Then we both thanked God and took courage.

As neither agent nor lawyers appeared in the lower court for the Indians when the Soboba case was called, the land went by default to the white claimant. But when the Indian Rights Association took the matter up at the request of Mrs. Jackson, on her deathbed, their agent, Prof. C. C. Painter, got the case re-opened. It was given a careful hearing by Judge Patterson of the supreme court, whose decision was in the Indians' favor. The judge then called for a hearing before a full bench, all the supreme judges of the state being present, and after going carefully over the points of law, by which the rights of the Indians to the Soboba lands had been completely established, the five other judges concurred in Judge Patterson's decision, thus making it impossible to reopen the case.

These judges were McFarland, Searls, Sharpstein, McKin and Temple.

THE EVICTION PLOT.

In 1882, Theodore Van Dyke, John McCoy and Surveyor Willy, who was afterwards surveyor general of California, were made commissioners by the San Diego court of survey to divide the Rancho de San Jacinto Viejo. This was a grant that had been given by the Mexican government to Senor Estudillo, a native of Spain, and the father of Francisco, Antonio and Salvador Estudillo, who were born and lived much of their lives in the San Jacinto valley. As the years passed many unlocated claims in the great grant were sold to different parties, and in order to locate the different tracts of land the appeal was made to the San Diego court for a new survey and a division of the grant.

So far as I know, these gentlemen did their work conscientiously and satisfactorily to the people concerned, except to the Indians of Soboba. Seven hundred acres belonging to them were assigned to a white man living in San Bernardino. The Indians claimed that this land, on which were their homes, gardens, fields and never-failing spring, from which irrigating water was obtained for their gardens, orchards and vineyards, had been fraudulently taken into the grant by an earlier survey. They said that the original eastern boundary of the grant only came to the middle of the river. The man to whom the land was given told the commissioners that he only wanted a water right for his sheep and would not disturb the Indians; so they thought this the best they could do under the circumstances.

If the gentleman made such a promise he forgot it very quickly, for some time in 1883 he applied to the San Diego court for an order to evict the Soboba people. I think the order was granted in December, 1883, but the eviction papers were not served until sheep-shearing time, when the most of the men were away, in the spring of 1884. One beautiful Sunday in April, after this winter of anxiety in Soboba, three men crossed the swollen river and visited every home in the village. They were not welcome visitors, for they brought to each family the order of the court that they must gather up their goods and chattels and leave their pleasant village that they loved more than any other spot on earth, and find rest and new homes somewhere else; back on the mountains, out on the desert—anywhere that grasping American greed had not put down its stakes, chiefly because

there seemed to be nothing of value to grasp. There was mourning in Soboba that day; the beauty of the sky; the glowing sunset; the soft evening lights on the green fields and vineyards; the musical sound of the fast-flowing river, as it lapped its daisy-strewn banks, even the strength of the magnificent mountain, gave no comfort to the hearts of the stricken Indians, for the edict of banishment had come to them with paralyzing effect. And they must leave it all!

But the captain, as he and I went from house to house, gathering the papers to take to the lawyers, tried to reassure them in his kindly, brave voice. He said, "Don't grieve so, my people, we have friends among the Americans that are going to help us. Have you forgotten the 'good woman' who is doing so much to save our homes? You must not be sad, but have courage. Do not give up, but trust the good God still, for I am sure He will see that our village and gardens are not taken from us. Do you know that our friends are going to try to get justice for us in the courts? I will take these papers to the lawyers in Los Angeles, and they will know what to do with them. We must all be brave and go on with our work, as if these papers meant nothing, and, by and by, the man who wants this land will find that the law says it is not his."

THE SOBOBA INDIAN OF TODAY.

A visit to Soboba in this year 1912 would convince any unbiased man or woman that the work of the government and the churches among these people is worth while. Their beautiful Mission chapel, built by the men of the village, assisted by the Reverend Father Hughes, who did work among them for two years, is in the center of the village, with the little cemetery near. The neat, wooden houses cluster about it, and on the long stretch of heights along the one street. The agency and school buildings, tasteful, neat and attractive, surrounded by good fences, lawns, flowers, gardens and orchards, all are a wonderful object lesson. These people are quick to see and imitate the beautiful in such a home, and, as fast as they are able, their own homes and gardens show it. The women have, with infinite patience, carried water up the steep bench, upon which the most of their houses are built, to make the flowers and trees grow that cluster around their doors. The men, with the help of their wives, have fine gardens, fields of corn, beans, squashes and melons, as well as orchards, on the lower lands, while on the table land back of the village they raise much grain.

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HIGH SCHOOL, SAN JACINTO

In the summer of 1880 the Indians, through their captain, Roques Jauro, asked the government to give them a school for their children. The agent urged the organization of one at Soboba as a test, not quite sure it would be a success. In November of that year an old adobe house, 11x18 feet, was prepared by putting desks around the walls. A few benches, and a blackboard at one end of the room, completed the meager equipment. Not much like the Sherman Institute of today was this mother of schools for the Mission Indians! But it was the beginning of great things for the twentieth century Indians of this coast.

The school has had five teachers in the thirty years since it was opened—Miss Mary E. Sheriff, afterwards Mrs. W. P. Fowler of San Jacinto; Dr. Mary Noble, now a physician in Los Angeles; Superintendent Burton of New Mexico; Edwin Minor, now superintendent of Indian schools in Colorado; and Superintendent and Mrs. W. H. Stanley—the present efficient incumbents. If time and space were mine I could give the evolution of this school and village, but it is enough to say that the Soboba school has been active in training pupils for Sherman Institute, the Industrial School at Phoenix, Arizona, and Father Hahn's school at Banning, as well as other parochial schools in Southern California. And every year, under Mr. Stanley's leadership, the homes are becoming more comfortable and the labor of the Indians more efficient, and the desire of the parents for the best things in life for their children, stronger.

Much of the gain in sobriety, industry and morality, which the Soboba Indians are now exhibiting, is due to the competent and energetic work of Mr. Stanley, who was for years an efficient teacher in the day school, and has been their most capable superintendent or agent for the past three years. He has secured the agency building for the little town, persuaded the government to develop more water for irrigation and better water for domestic use, and to put in pumping plants. He has also been the most active force of all the agents in crushing out the illicit sale of liquor to the Indians in the villages under his care.

The children of Soboba are all in school. The day school for the smaller ones is at the agency. Many of the older boys and girls are being trained in the Sherman Institute, Phoenix Industrial School, Haskel Institute, and other institutions. In all of these schools both boys and girls learn not only the subjects taught in our public

schools, but some trade or occupation that will enable them to be independent, useful citizens. And they are taught the duties of good citizenship and the helpful truths of Christianity.

Do not all these things answer in the affirmative the question asked so many times, "Is the Indian worth while?"

PRESENT DAY ACHIEVEMENTS.

Present day achievements are all-important in the development of this great principality, and while the work of the early pioneers has its peculiar fascination that holds the reader with an interest most keen, still it is the accomplishments of today that spell present worth and future possibilities in this rich and fertile portion of Riverside county. For this reason a brief resume of conditions in the different communities, as we find them in 1912, should have space in this article.

At San Jacinto, the oldest town in the valley, the past few years have witnessed remarkable progress along all lines. Land values have increased rapidly and steadily, but, as the actual value is in the soil, the investor finds that here prices are such as to make real estate investments most attractive. The development of an increased water supply; the installation of gasoline pumping plants, and the influx of new settlers have caused to be cultivated many tracts of land, that until the present time were used as natural pasturage. In this work of later development the achievements of the San Jacinto Land Company and the Citizens' Water Company take first place. These two corporations have expended close to a million dollars in and about San Jacinto during the past three years, in land purchases, water development, distributing systems, surveys, etc., and their pay rolls continue to be of great importance to the business interests of the town. During the past six months the Southern Sierras Power Company has built a high-power line to San Jacinto and has secured a franchise from the city to furnish electricity for light and power purposes within the corporate limits. The advent of this power system into San Jacinto and the San Jacinto valley should mark an epoch in the history of progress. Not only will the different towns be supplied with electricity for light and power, but hundreds of private pumping plants on the surrounding ranches will be put in operation by this power, and thousands of inches of additional water will be furnished for increased acreages of orchards and alfalfa. The Ramona Power and Irrigation Company, that has

been operating in the San Jacinto mountains for the past three years, seems destined to play an important part in the further development of all this part of Riverside county. It is announced that capitalists identified with this company have recently sold bonds in England to the amount of \$10,000,000, and that this vast sum of money will be used in the purchase of different land and water corporations in this valley, the purchase of a large body of land, and the development of the different properties. The Cawston Ostrich Farm, located two miles west of town, ranks among the important enterprises of the valley. The farm was established in San Jacinto three years ago. Several hundred acres of land are devoted to the use of the farm, and employment is furnished for a large force of men in the care of the herd of 750 ostriches. The birds are plucked four times a year, and the plumes are shipped to the company's factory at South Pasadena, where they are prepared for market. The San Jacinto Commercial Company, which began business in July, 1910, has become the most important business concern in this part of the county. The stock of the company is owned by local land owners and business men, and the firm enjoys a patronage of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a month from a territory within a radius of from ten to twenty-five miles. Within the past year Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, has purchased a 1,000-acre ranch, on which he is expending large sums of money in water development, grading, terracing, and the erection of a costly home.

In and about Hemet substantial growth and prosperity are evident on every hand. The growth of the town during the past ten years has been such as to cause wide comment, even in Southern California, where cities are born in a night. Located in the center of the valley, the town is the natural trading and business point for a wide scope of rich country. But recently incorporated, Hemet has sprung full-fledged into the rank of progressive and wideawake municipalities. Street and sidewalk improvement on a large scale and a sewer system are among the important undertakings now in progress. The business blocks of the town are substantial and modern, while in the residence section the houses are such as would grace the streets of any city of wealth and refinement. Within the past year a \$40,000 union high school building has been completed, where pupils from Hemet and six surrounding school districts are prepared to enter the great universities of the state. The Hemet

stock farm is a recent enterprise that is doing much to bring Hemet before the eyes of the outside world. Here have been trained some of the fastest horses on the continent, while on the local track a number of excellent records have been made. It is the intention to make the Hemet track second to none. The splendid water system of the town, the Hemet tract, the Fairview tract, and much adjoining property, is largely responsible for the growth and prosperity of the community. From that source comes the marked success attained in the hundreds of acres of deciduous and citrus orchards that contribute their wealth to the business worth of Hemet. With the water problem so effectively cared for it would seem that Hemet and the Hemet tract have before them only years of unbroken prosperity in assured annual crop yields from lands whose fertility and productiveness are seldom equaled.

At Winchester there is every reason to believe that an era of greater prosperity is dawning, caused by the development of an underground water supply that apparently is inexhaustible. In the boom that swept over Southern California years ago, Winchester took its place upon the map, and with the formation of the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District it appeared that the town's future was assured, with the irrigation of the thousands of fertile acres of contiguous territory. But with the collapse of the irrigation district desolation threatened the town. Business dwindled until it was represented by a single crossroads store. That concern finally snuffed out, and for years a whistling post and postoffice were only left to remind the passing public of the town's past glories. Now things have changed, because some one had the temerity to dig for the one element which the place lacked—water. Within a few feet of the surface an underground reservoir of inexhaustible capacity has been discovered, from which great quantities of water are now being pumped to supply a surface no longer thirsty, but which is heavy with luxuriant crops of alfalfa, corn, grain and fruit.

Lakeview also has a chapter of gloom, prefaced by a brief page of mirage-like joy. There, also, the lack of water was the town's undoing. Although its recovery is apparently being effected more slowly, it is none the less certain. Here, too, private individuals are sinking wells and obtaining abundant water supplies. Of most importance to the place, however, is the newly inaugurated sugar beet industry in the low lands of the San Jacinto lake. Arte-

sian water has been obtained in abundance, and the several hundred acres of sugar beets, planted this year as an experiment, have demonstrated the peculiar adaptability of that section for the successful cultivation of the sugar beet. In this new industry Lakeview's prosperity will be shared by the entire lower portion of the San Jacinto valley, and land values should be increased from 200 to 400 per cent.

Valle Vista, situated at the head of the San Jacinto valley, is one of the prettiest villages in all California. The tree-bordered streets of the place form many delightfully shady drives that give Valle Vista a distinctiveness peculiar to itself. The place is the center of the valley's orange belt, and miles of groves stretch away from the town to the east and southwest. Among the landowners who have lived there since the early settlement of the colony are D. G. Webster, H. O. Morris, W. G. Phillips, J. C. Huntoon, M. G. Stone and G. H. Johnson.

The Indian village of Soboba, lying two miles east of San Jacinto, is always an attractive point to tourists and sightseers. In Soboba, Helen Hunt Jackson obtained much of the material for her famous novel, *Ramona*, and the village is rich in Indian legends and romance. The Indians are expert basket makers and do exquisite needlework. Plans now under way by the government contemplate electricity for lighting the village and for power purposes. Eventually the frostless plateau back of the village will probably be set to orange and lemon groves.

In the mountains surrounding the San Jacinto valley on the east and south are the settlements of Idyllwild, Keen Camp, Kenworthy, Cahuilla, Aguanga and Sage. It is a peculiar fact that in the settlement of a new country the most remote and inaccessible mountain nooks are the first to be located. Such mountainous spots are usually occupied long before the broad, level, fertile lands of the plain are taken. The reason for the mountain choice with the first pioneers is the abundance of water and pasture the year around, and the supply of timber for building purposes and firewood. Thus it was that the mountainous sections referred to were settled by white people long before the great valley became populated. Among the hardy mountaineers were the Bergmans, Hamiltons, Tripps, Parks, Reeds, Clogstons, Ticknors, Rawsons, Thomases and Thompsons. The cattle business is the leading industry of this mountainous territory and plays no small part in the wealth of the county.

The honey industry is also important, the numerous apiaries producing many trainloads of the world's sweetness. White sage, wild buckwheat, chemise, wild alfalfa and the smaller mountain flowers constitute the principal pasturage for bees.

The mountains surrounding the San Jacinto valley, aside from being natural storage reservoirs for impounding the winter's rain for use of the irrigationists during the dry summer season, furnish great quantities of native lumber. Forests of pine and cedar supply two large mills that saw millions of feet of lumber during the summer months. This mountain range is a most valuable asset to the great valley plains stretching away from its western base. Not only does it furnish the valley's water supply, support thousands of head of cattle; form a sportsman's paradise, abounding in all kinds of game; produce millions of feet of lumber and hundreds of cords of firewood; but it is also becoming known as an important apple-growing section. For years apples have been successfully grown at Caluilla and in other parts of the mountains. Of late years the industry is receiving more attention, and dozens of settlers on lands recently opened in the forest reserve are turning their attention to apple growing. The mountain grown fruit compares most favorably with that produced in the famed apple sections of the east.

In the breaking up, crumbling and subdividing of the great bodies of land that came down from the Spanish and Mexican governments, the work of the small land owner and subdivider has been most thorough. Only in a few instances are the large tracts of land left intact. In this valley the one rancho that remains with boundaries practically unchanged since the days of the early missionaries is that now owned and occupied by Mrs. Dolores A. de Pico. This ranch, known as the Casa Loma rancho, belonged to the San Luis Rey Mission, more than a hundred years ago. Here was where the mission kept its herds of horses and cattle, the income from the ranch being no small part of the support of the mission of San Luis Rey. Mrs. Pico's grandfather was the overseer of the ranch and other lands, amounting in all to eight leagues. Part of the Casa Loma, now occupied by Mrs. Pico and family, was built by the missionaries a century ago, but the thick adobe walls are as firm as they were a hundred years ago. In making some changes in the house a few years ago, Mr. Pico found in one of the adobe blocks a head of wheat containing several kernels. Mr. Pico planted

the wheat, and to his surprise and delight it grew, after lying for a century in the dry dirt of the adobe wall. This ranch, as owned today by Mrs. Pico, consists of 4,500 acres, most of which is rich, moist valley land of splendid value. Mrs. Pico's father, Jose A. Aguirre, was one of the first incorporators of San Diego and built the first wharf at that seaport. He was an extensive shipowner, trading between California and China and Japan, exchanging tallow and hides for silks, ivory, laces, etc. Governor Pico was an uncle of her husband, the late Francisco Pico.

Angelo Domenigoni is another early settler in this section who still owns large bodies of land, both in the valley and mountains. Mr. Domenigoni's ranch home is four miles southeast of Winchester, where he has several thousand acres of grain and pasture land. Coming to this section about thirty years ago, Mr. Domenigoni has been adding to his holdings steadily until he is now rated as one of the biggest landowners in Riverside county. His cattle and lumbering interests are also large. In the march of development the large Domenigoni holdings must eventually give way to the subdivider and the small landowner, but until that day comes Mr. Domenigoni is governor of a principality of no mean dimensions, all his own, every rod of which he earned by personal effort and splendid business acumen.

Another great body of land that has remained intact, despite the present-day land hunger, is the Rawson ranch in Crown valley. This beautiful foothill, valley and mountain property lies some twelve miles southwest of Hemet. It is largely devoted to cattle and bees, the place supporting some 500 head of cattle the year around, besides many horses, mules and hogs. On the great ranch the different apiaries contain 3,000 stands of bees that produce honey by the trainload. The Rawson holdings represent a total of some 15,000 acres. This vast acreage represents the estate of the late James Rawson, after thirty years of endeavor in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson located near the present home in 1872, coming by team from Los Angeles, and passing through Riverside when a single sheep camp was the only habitation where the proud city of Riverside now stands. They witnessed the eviction of the Indians at Temecula by the whites, and suffered with others from the depredations of the lawless followers of Vasquez and other thieving desper-

adoes. The estate is now owned by the widow, Mrs. Mary Rawson, and the children, Mary, James, Will, John, Tommy and Louis.

In the San Jacinto mountains the famous Charlie Thomas ranch is known to old Californians throughout the state. On that mountain ranch Charlie Thomas raised a number of the fastest horses known to the racing world of a quarter of a century ago. Imported thoroughbred cattle from England were also raised, and these prize cattle made the Thomas ranch known far beyond the limits of this state. Although a portion of the ranch was bought for the site of the Hemet Dam and Lake Hemet, the greater part of the ranch remains as it was thirty years ago. It is now owned by R. F. Garner of San Bernardino.

CHAPTER XXII.

CORONA

By William Corkhill.

But a few years ago, comparatively speaking, California was a mysterious stretch of country in the far, far west—the population Mexicans and adventurous white men—the Mexicans living their usual life of ease, the white men seeking gold—hardy, determined men, who faced all kinds of danger in search of the yellow metal. They could not see any possibilities in the arid wastes in which they dug, only that it might yield the valuable metal. This was mostly in the northern part of the state, and those who had to travel in the southern part could only see dry and drear wastes of mesa, with here and there an oasis. Charles A. Dana, in his “Two Years Before the Mast,” remarking on this part of the state, said: “Many times I took rides horseback into the interior, where there were great reaches of level country, that no doubt would be valuable for grazing.” Little did Mr. Dana think, when he rode over those reaches of mesas, that the time would soon come when they would blossom like the rose—be the wonder of the world in products. Little did he think that in a few years the ports in which he helped to cure and pack hides would teem with mighty commerce; that the mesas would be redolent with the perfume of orange blossoms, and that its golden fruit would fill the markets of the country; that great cities would spring up as if by magic, and that it would be considered the favored corner of the world in all that goes to make life worth living.

South Riverside was born in the time of the great boom; the time when it was supposed that every piece of land would grow oranges successfully; the time when men lost their heads, when fortunes were lost in wild speculation; when two real estate offices and a hotel and the promise of water would set men wild to buy. Many towns were born at this time, and many died in the borning, as it was soon discovered that not all lands were capable of raising the golden fruit. The orange was all that was thought of, the thousand and one things that since have made fortunes were not then thought of. And so the towns born at that time, and that survived, were the favored spots on which citrus fruits could be raised successfully.

This was the reason that South Riverside survived. And though the transforming of a desert into a garden had many serious drawbacks, yet success came, and the Queen Colony of 1887 is today a large factor in Southern California.

In February, 1886, R. B. Taylor of Sioux City, Iowa, conceived the idea of planting a colony in Southern California. He succeeded in organizing a company composed of the following gentlemen: R. B. Taylor, Adolph Rimpau, George L. Joy, S. Merrill, ex-governor of Iowa, and A. S. Garretson. They succeeded in buying from the heirs of B. Yorba nearly 12,000 acres of land, and at once began the transformation. The name chosen for the new townsite was South Riverside, and they christened it the Queen Colony. Why the name South Riverside was chosen is not known; but Riverside, even at that time, had a wide reputation, and no doubt the promoters of the new town thought the name chosen would give it prestige. The lands were situated in the southwest corner of the great county of San Bernardino, on an inclined plain, or mesa, sloping to the north from the Temescal mountains. To the east the Temescal canyon, to the west the Santa Ana canyon. It was said later by Prof. Hilgard of the State University that the upper mesa would no doubt always be comparatively frostless by reason of air currents caused by the peculiar situation of the two canyons, and time has demonstrated that the professor was correct. It would be hard to find a more glorious prospect than the one from the upper mesa. Looking over miles of valley, to the west the towns of Pomona and Chino; to the north the towns of Ontario and Uplands; to the northeast beautiful Riverside, and in the far distance old San Bernardino, while stretching almost east and west are the great Sierras. Directly north stands Old Baldy, grim old sentinel, keeping guard, as it were, of the beautiful towns at his feet. As a background to Old San Bernardino stands grand Mount San Bernardino, his hoary head seeming to touch the sky. To the east, beyond the Gavilan hills, can be seen the crest of stately Mount San Jacinto. 'Tis truly a sight once seen never forgotten.

Here then was where the townsite of South Riverside was located. A perfect desert in summer; a perfect garden in winter, when the rains brought forth the alfalaree and flowers in the greatest profusion. Great patches of cactus were here and there, and the coyote and rabbit were lords of it all. There were a few trails or roads,

and over one of these, it is said, General Fremont led his troops to Monterey in the long ago. We must understand that the lands were sixteen miles away from the nearest railroad, it reaching only to Riverside, but plans had been laid to continue the railroad through to Los Angeles in the near future. Everything needed in starting the new town had to be hauled by teams this sixteen miles, as Riverside was the nearest point.

R. B. Taylor may well be called the father of South Riverside, for he not only saw the possibilities of the venture, but he threw into it his great executive ability, and as the first superintendent forced the work along with tireless energy. To transform a desert into a habitable place was the task. The land was there; the marvelous climate was there, and that was all. Water, the king of the far west, must be developed, for without water the whole scheme would come to naught. The town must be platted, streets and roads marked out and graded, and a great pipe line laid to deliver the water to the lands. Immediately after the lands were acquired development was started. Lands in the Temescal canyon, some twelve miles east of the townsite, had been acquired, where water was to be developed, and operations were commenced at once. H. C. Kellogg of Anaheim, a civil engineer of excellent ability, was engaged to survey and plat the town and outside acre property. On June 6, 1886, he drove the first stake in what is now the intersection of Main and Sixth streets. From thence he ran a line to what is now the intersection of the Boulevard and Main street, south. He then ran a line in a grand circle, one mile in diameter. This was the Grand Boulevard surrounding the town, a feature possessed, perhaps, by no other town. Inside the circle the streets were laid out at right angles, outside the roads were laid out radiating from the circle, like spokes from a hub. Magnolia avenue, the pride of Riverside at that time, was only laid out to the arroyo, or wash northeast of town, but this avenue was continued through the colony lands clear to the foothills, and in time it will be the marvel of this part of the south.

The development of water went merrily on, and sufficient having been developed to warrant a pipe line, the construction of a thirty-six-inch line was commenced. This pipe line was commenced about August, 1886, and was completed in the spring of 1887 at a cost of \$45,000.

The first building erected was an office for the use of R. B.

Taylor, in the rear of the present First National Bank. Its size was 16x24. In the rear of this building a well had been sunk which supplied the wants in that line until water could be delivered from the main pipe line. The first house built was on Sixth street, between Ramona and Victoria streets, on the south side of the street. This was for the use of H. C. Kellogg, engineer, as a residence. In October, 1887, the house was bought by J. L. Taber and used by the Taber family until it was moved in 1910 to make room for the concrete garage built by A. L. Taber.

The real settlement of South Riverside began in 1887, and this year was a very busy one for the new colony. Early in the year settlers began to arrive. Most of the newcomers were from the state of Iowa, though several other states were represented, as also was Canada. Among them were William Dyer and family, F. H. Robinson and family, Andrew Wheaton, B. C. Turner, Harry Woodhall, John, Allan and Ted Fraser, I. A. Newton and family and William Wall and family. Charles Wall and R. B. Taylor have the honor of being the first to sleep in the new town, having the whole townsite as their bedstead and the sky as the coverlet. Charles Wall also had the privilege of being the first zanjero. These were among some of the first comers to South Riverside, and the desert began to resound with the hum of hammer and saw. The mere fact that all material had to be hauled sixteen miles was no deterrent, for the ones who came from their homes in the east meant business—they had come here to make homes, and no little thing could stop them.

The first building of magnitude was the Hotel Temescal. This was built by A. S. Garretson, and he tried to make it the equal of any hostelry in the southern country. The grounds comprised a whole block of ground in the center of town, bounded by Main, Sixth, Washburn and Seventh streets. The building was a five-story structure and was up to date in every appointment. O. A. Smith was made manager, and it must be said that no hotel ever had a more genial host. Mr. Smith took delight in making the grounds beautiful, and it was not long until they were the most beautiful of any hotel grounds in the south, and for many years were the beauty spot of the town.

The hotel was commenced in the spring of 1887, and here, in the midst of the lumber in front of the unfinished building, was held the first church service in the new colony—the pulpit a pile of boards

—the pews whatever there might be to sit upon. The Rev. Mr. Houlding of the Congregational Society was the preacher, he having since become a missionary to China. This same year the Congregational Society built a church on the corner of Ramona and Eighth streets. The Rev. Houlding was installed as pastor, but held the position but a few months. Here worshipped all denominations for many months, or until they severally organized. In May the Citizens Bank was organized and commenced business August 1, with R. B. Taylor as president and H. Woodhall, cashier. The bank had its home in the small office of Mr. Taylor, before mentioned, for several months, or until the present bank building was finished. This building was commenced in June of this year on the northeast corner of Sixth and Main streets. The corner room was for the home of the Citizens Bank, besides which there were two large storerooms, and in the upper story were offices.

At this time the building operations in Southern California were so great that much difficulty was experienced in getting materials, and with South Riverside so far from supplies, made it so much worse, so the Taylor or Bank Block was not finished until the following April.

The first orange grove in the new colony was set by Patrick Harrington, an old resident of Temescal. They were old trees taken up in the Temescal and transplanted in the southwest of town, on the grove now owned by Leo Kroonan. Mr. Harrington also started a brick yard north of town and supplied bricks for the town in its building operations.

On Thursday, June 2nd, the first newspaper was issued under the name of the South Riverside Bee, by F. T. Sheppard. The office was located on the west side of Main street, below Fifth. Shortly after the first issue Frank Dyer bought one-half interest, and still later H. C. Foster bought the interest of Mr. Sheppard. R. B. Taylor had built a fine residence on the corner of Eighth and Victoria streets, which furnished the first fire in the new colony, as it burned before it was quite finished.

The great need was the railroad; the roadbed was made; the rails were laid, and longing eyes were looking for the cars. All mail was directed to Riverside, from whence it was carried by stage, and although P. M. Coburn carried it gratis, yet the people wanted the railroad and a postoffice. At last, on June 30, the first train

pulled into South Riverside, whereat there was much rejoicing. On the 12th of July an excursion was run to South Riverside from the surrounding towns. An auction sale of lots and acre property had been advertised, and on the day appointed the crowds were there and much property was sold and many decided to locate.

No postoffice had yet been located by the government, but very shortly after the railroad was an established fact, O. A. Smith was appointed postmaster. He appointed J. H. Taylor of the Taylor & Lawrence hardware firm, his deputy, and the postoffice was opened in the hardware store, on the site of the present Corona Lumber Company.

It is a commendable fact that every new American community must have schools, and South Riverside was no exception to the rule. Settlers were coming in, and the necessity of schools very soon began to be felt. The matter was agitated, and the first school meeting was held in the drug store of B. C. Turner, on the 12th of October. B. W. Sloan was chairman and John Priest, secretary. There being no provision as yet for schools by the county, it was ordered that every male resident should pay the sum of \$2 per month and pay three months in advance, and that the school should commence November 5th. Miss Gertie McEwen was appointed teacher. A schoolhouse was built on the corner of Eighth and Howard streets, largely by the Land and Water Company. The building was bought later by the Christian Church organization, and later still by the Christian Scientists. Here school was kept for over one year, or until the schoolhouse was built in the next block. Shortly after the school was started the Yorba School District was formed and funds were provided in the usual manner.

Some time after the advent of the railroad a new enterprise was started. This was to build a railroad from Pomona to Elsinore. A company was formed, consisting of Ex-Governor Merrill, George L. Joy, R. Gird of Chino, F. H. Heald of Elsinore, H. A. Palmer of Berkeley, A. F. Naftzger and G. H. Fullerton of Riverside. At once work was commenced; following the surveyors the road was graded to or near the Hoags canyon, when work ceased. Had the road been carried through it would no doubt have opened up a large area of country, but whatever the reason was the work ceased, and the Pomona and Elsinore passed into history as a joke.

The first child born in the new colony was the daughter of Mr.

and Mrs. F. H. Robinson, in September of '87; and the first death was the infant daughter of H. E. Taylor, who at that time held the position of station agent.

The South Riverside Land and Water Company was putting forth every effort to make the settlement a success. They had donated one-quarter block each to the Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational and Catholic denominations. As I have noted, the Congregationalists were the first to use their land, but the Methodists in the fall of this year laid plans for meetings and organization. The Rev. Mr. Sowden was stationed here, and a small parsonage was built on their lot on Ramona and Tenth streets. The company also offered prizes for those who beautified their lots, and a prize to the one who would build the first brick dwelling. This prize went to Col. Allan Fraser, who built the two-story brick house now standing on the corner of Howard and Seventh streets. Settlers were coming in fast and dwellings going up in all parts of the colony. George L. Joy was laying plans for a fine residence. W. H. Jameson, son-in-law of Mr. Joy, had plans for a modern dwelling, which was erected the following spring. N. C. Hudson also planned to build a fine residence. These gentlemen, all interested in the company, were men of energy, and evidenced their faith in the new colony by making it their home. It is hard to think of Mr. Joy and Mr. Hudson without feeling that it was something to have known them. Mr. Joy was a man of magnificent physique, always kindly and courteous, willing to lend a helping hand to the one in distress; Mr. Hudson, than whom a more lovable character never lived, was always ready to give a gentle and kind word, and when these gentlemen died the town suffered a great loss.

Everyone had faith in the new colony. Those who had bought acre property were preparing to set out trees. It must be understood that though oranges had been grown successfully for some years, yet the raising of oranges was but in its infancy. Much had to be learned; to the man from the east everything was different from the old home, yet men came across the continent and invested their money in an enterprise wholly new to them, with the usual American courage, willing to take whatever might come, but always hoping for success. And so the year 1887 closed with everyone hopeful and every prospect pointing to a great future for South Riverside. The winter of 1887 and '88 was blessed with abundant

rains, so necessary to this country, and the mesas were a sea of white and gold; the flowers were perhaps more abundant than at any time since. Soon the young orange trees began to come in, and the different acre pieces were soon dotted with the young buds. O. A. Smith had the honor of raising the first orange in the new colony. It has been stated that Mr. Smith very early planted different kinds of trees, and this orange grew on a young bud in the rear of the hotel. It is useless to say that Mr. Smith was proud of his early success, or that the orange was of much interest to the colonists. This was what so many had located here for, to raise oranges, and to see the first successful result only spurred them on.

Early in April the Taylor, or Bank block, was finished and the Citizens Bank took possession of its new home, where it has been for many years. The Land and Water Company had their quarters in the rear of the Citizens Bank, or in the room now used as the Citizens Bank.

The year '88 was a busy year in every way. Dr. R. D. Barber of Worthington, Minn., erected the building bearing his name, on the west side of Main street, below the Bank Building, and later located here and built a fine residence on Victoria street near the Boulevard. Messrs. Nowlin and Burton built the brick building on the east side of Main, below Fifth, both of these gentlemen locating here and purchasing acre property. The building of dwelling houses continued, and the new town began to assume a most prosperous appearance.

It must be understood that no revenue was being derived from the new lands, this was all in the future. Young trees were costly, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per tree for good stock. The country was new to nearly all who located here. Little or nothing was known as to what would or would not grow to advantage and find a market. Experience has taught that certain localities are right for certain products, and the same would be a failure in other localities. But this had to be learned, and to some it proved somewhat costly. Again, the caring for citrus orchards had to be learned, for even in the older communities, where citrus fruits had been raised for some years, the growers had not arrived at near the perfection since acquired. Many mistakes were made, but on the whole South Riverside measured up with other communities in this respect, and

time has demonstrated that advantage has been taken of the early mistakes.

It was early discovered that there was a great deposit of porphyry rock to the east of the colony, and this year a company was formed, crushers installed, and the quarry opened. The railroad company ran a spur to the quarry and crushed rock was shipped to different towns to be used in road and street work, thus opening the first industry of the new town and giving work to many. It was also known that the hills to the south abounded in clays of different kinds for use in making pottery. This year C. B. Hewit, later superintendent of the Southern California Sewer Pipe Company, investigated and found that the deposit of clay was of the best. The above company secured a tract of land about one and a half miles from town, a building 80x160 feet was erected, kilns were built, and soon an excellent quality of clay goods was being turned out, thus giving to the new town another industry that gave employment to many men. This, now known as the Pacific Clay Company, has established a reputation for clay goods second to none on the Pacific coast and is still turning out great quantities of its products.

In 1857 there was discovered what was supposed to be the richest tin mine in the world. The location of the mine was in the San Jacinto hills, commonly known as the Gavilan hills. For a great many years these mines had been in litigation, but in 1888 the litigation was brought to a close. With the settlement of a doubtful title, an English syndicate obtained control of not only the mines, but a vast territory surrounding them, styling themselves The San Jacinto Co., Limited, of England. Many Californians are familiar with the history of the legal proceedings involving the title of the property, but few know the story of their discovery. Near the close of 1857 an old Indian chief of the Cahuilla tribe, residing with Mr. Sexton, of San Gabriel, Los Angeles county, became sick and felt himself dying. There was a secret on his mind which he wished to reveal to the man who had shown him so much kindness. He feared to do so, however, as it had been trusted to his faithful guardianship, and yet he felt that it would eventually become known through the prying curiosity of the white man who was penetrating every portion of the country, and from whom no secret could be much longer kept. Arguing thus within

himself, and being anxious to benefit his friend by imparting to him the secret, he consulted his medicine man, who was in attendance upon him, but whose simples were now unavailing. Meeting at first with opposition from his counsellor, he had to overcome his scruples and finally obtained his consent to obey his orders when he should pass away to the land of spirits. Having thus conciliated his counsellor, he called to his side his generous friend Sexton and informed him that he was about to die and before dying he wished to impart to him a secret which would be the means of making him a rich man. He then informed him that he had given orders to his medicine man to conduct Sexton to the place where they obtained their medicine. He knew that the rock contained precious metal, and that he wished him to have the benefit of the knowledge of its existence, satisfied that the Americans would soon find out what it was and its value. He was the last of his name and his family, and there were none to whom his obligations bound him to transmit his cherished secret. Accordingly, after the death of the old chief, Mr. Sexton, taking with him F. M. Slaughter, set out with his Indian guide to find the place where the medicine was obtained. The Indian made his way to Temescal, then bore off to the mountains and finally came to the base of the Cajalco hill. On reaching this place the Indian seemed to be terribly exercised. Standing apart from his companions he commenced uttering strange sounds; shortly he broke into a sort of a chant or lamentation; his cries became louder and louder, his body became distorted, and swaying to and fro, he fell to the earth. This he repeated; then he spread out his hands to the east, then to the west, and in a moment started off on a run up the hill in a straight line to a hole which was in the ground. Arriving at this he went through much the same gyrations and contortions. He then beckoned to his white companions to come up, pointing to the hole as the medicine hole. On being opened it was found to be a mineral vein and on being tested it was found to be tin. That lead is called the medicine lead on Cajalco hill and that is the manner in which its existence became known. The medicine was oxide of copper. Whether this story be true or not, the fact remains that the English company obtained control of the mines and a vast territory surrounding them. This year the English company sent an expert, a Mr. Crase, to examine the mines and report on what he found. The report he took back to England was most flattering,

and the people of South Riverside had reason to believe that a vast industry would be opened right at their door. South Riverside was the nearest point to the mines. All supplies, and in fact everything that must go to the mines, would go from or through the new town. Therefore it was only reasonable that the people should expect great things from the tin mines and patiently awaited results.

The school facilities were of the most meager sort, with no margin for the growth of the district, and soon the matter began to be agitated. All was of the belief that a schoolhouse should be built, the only question was, how much of a schoolhouse should be built. The result of the agitation was a bond election and the voters, by a fair majority, voted to bond the district for \$20,000. Twenty thousand dollars seemed something immense to those who voted against the measure, but the bonds were voted and sold at a small premium. A whole block of land was secured, after much debate, bounded by Ninth, Tenth, Victoria and Howard streets. The contract was let to A. W. Boggs, of Riverside, and work was commenced late in the winter.

It must be stated that the trustees, R. B. Taylor, F. H. Robinson and P. M. Coburn, set aside from the \$20,000, \$1,500 for the purpose of building a schoolhouse in the new town of Auburndale, then in the Yorba school district. The trustees experienced much trouble with the contractor and finally took the work from him and finished it themselves.

On Sunday, July 8th, occurred the first church dedication in the new town. The Congregational church, though built in 1887, was not finished; the walls were unfinished, the seats were boards laid on boxes and the early worshippers felt that they really were at the ragged edge of civilization when they entered the edifice. But now the building was finished and well seated, and the walls tastefully decorated. The Rev. C. B. Sumer, of Pomona, preached the dedicatory sermon and the event marked an epoch in the history of the new town, this being the only place of worship. The building at that time faced the west and later was moved to the position it now occupies.

Late in the fall George L. Joy began the erection of a magnificent residence on the corner of Garretson avenue and the Boulevard, the present residence of the Platt sisters. Mr. Joy intended this for his residence, but before it was finished a Mr. McCarty, who had fallen

in love with South Riverside, persuaded Mr. Joy to sell him the house. Mr. Joy did so and at once began plans for a still larger residence.

And so the colony grew. Every prospect was bright and 1889 opened auspiciously. The groves that had been set out were thriving wonderfully, and many new ones were being set. The growers were looking forward to golden profits. But now the colonists were to be tested by adversity, for as the weather began to grow warm came that scourge of new California towns, the grasshopper. In millions they came and soon the bright prospects were turned to gloom. The fight with the hopper was on in earnest. It was a condition that must be met and conquered or lose the valuable trees. One grower had a drove of turkeys which he drove up and down the rows of trees devouring hoppers as they walked. Another had ducks for the same purpose. Many pounds of strychnine were placed at the base of young trees and thousands of hoppers were thus killed, but all to no purpose. The scheme of enclosing the trees in cheesecloth sacks was tried, but the hoppers ate their way into the sacks and made the matter worse, and as a last resort gunny bags were tried and they were a success, keeping the hoppers out, or away from the trees. But this was not resorted to until the trees had suffered considerable damage, and it was long before many of the trees overcame the damage done, and perhaps some were injured permanently. The hoppers were present for two seasons, but the second season little damage was done. Although the hopper created so much trouble and damage, yet new settlers came and new groves were set out, and though building was not as brisk as the year previous, still new houses continued to be erected.

About this time considerable dissatisfaction began to be manifest in regard to the name of the town. It was said that people in the east carried the idea that South Riverside was a suburb of Riverside and that through this misconception South Riverside lost many who would otherwise have settled here, and it was said that many Riversiders encouraged this misconception. However that may have been, the dissatisfaction existed and intensified as time passed, culminating in the final changing of the name.

The pipe line that was first laid irrigated land only below Ontario avenue; above this point was perhaps the best land in the colony and this year the Land and Water Company laid plans to add another

pipe line, the same to be about on a line with Lemon street. This would give water to about two thousand acres of fine mesa land, on which are raised the finest lemons in the world. The year 1889 was somewhat of a blue year for the orchardist and the year 1890 was a year of anxiety, but though the hopper was very much in evidence, yet constant watchfulness prevented the damage that might otherwise have been done. It is said by old Californians that every new community must have the fight with hoppers until the land, or the most of it, has been cultivated. In the early part of 1891 a company was formed in St. Louis, Mo., styled the Boston and South Riverside Fruit Company. This company bought many acres of land which was set with trees under the able management of T. P. Drinkwater, who held the position for many years.

In the early part of 1891 the tin mines opened in earnest. A Colonel Robinson was placed in charge by the company and he proceeded to make the mountains ring with the hum of labor. A large number of skilled and unskilled workmen were employed, vast quantities of material of all kinds were ordered, all of which was brought from or through South Riverside; many teams were needed, as the road to the mines was but a trail after leaving the county road, and before Cajaleo hill was reached much hard hill and treacherous grade had to be passed, thus making it necessary to load as light as possible. Soon great pigs of pure tin began to come over the trail and down to the South Riverside railroad depot for shipment and it was published to the world that the only tin mine in the United States, near South Riverside, was proving an immense success, and the settlers of the colony felt sure that this great industry had come to stay. Everyone had a small piece of tin which he showed with pride to those who visited the town. Through the tin mines the town was the recipient of an honor not usually accorded to small towns. President Harrison and the governor of the state, Markham, honored the town by stopping here a short time. Near the railroad depot was erected a great pyramid of tin. Surmounting it was an inscription telling that this was the first tin produced in the United States. The president stood near the pyramid and was photographed, as also was the governor, after which the president spoke briefly and congratulated South Riverside and California on having such a magnificent industry. Thus the fact that an actual tin mine was in operation and

turning out tons of tin was spread broadcast over the country. Everything pertaining to the tin mines was done on a magnificent scale, the buildings were of the best, the machinery of the finest; the superintendent and his staff lived like princes; money was poured out lavishly, and the amount of tin produced began to grow less. But great plans were made; in the Hoags canyon they began the construction of a dam, and lower down the canyon vast masonry work was done with the intention of tunneling the hill to the base of the shaft and reducing the ore in the canyon instead of doing so at the hill top. This was no doubt good, had the amount of tin that was being produced warranted such procedure. But Mr. Robinson was called to London by the directors and roundly censured for the reckless manner in which he had spent the money meant to operate the mines, and he was dismissed. In his place was sent a Mr. Harris to look over the situation and report to the directors. But the shipment of tin gradually fell off, work gradually ceased, until, about July of 1892, work ceased entirely and the following winter all of the buildings, machinery, and whatever could be moved was sold at auction to satisfy claims. Thus died the great tin mines; many claims were not satisfied and the loss to some was great. Although the mines were a seeming failure, and though many were financial losers thereby, yet the mines were a boon to South Riverside. Much of the money spent so lavishly found its way to the town, and many settled here on account of the mines. The money so spent came at a time when there was no income from the lands planted and perhaps the gain to the people, indirectly, was greater than the loss. It is not now known how great or how small the deposit of tin is in the lands worked thus far. It may be that in the future the belief of the dying Indian may prove true and vast deposits of tin be found. Today the masonry in the Hoags canyon is overgrown with weeds and trees. The site of the dam may be found by the evidences of past labor and Cajalco hill and the trail leading thereto has gone back to the primitive; where once was the hurry and bustle of labor is given over to the jack rabbit and coyote. While the tin was being smelted on Cajalco South Riverside was growing; acre after acre was being planted, a solid foundation being laid which would yield future wealth. In January, 1892, the Land and Water Co. let the contract to construct the upper pipe line. As before noted this would irrigate about two thousand acres of the

finest land. Work was pushed along rapidly and in May of the same year the opening of the pipe line was celebrated. The whole population took part and made it a time of great jollification. Many acres were sold on that day and very soon the tract began to fill up with oranges and lemons.

The St. Louis Fruit Co. bought largely of the orange heights tract. This company was formed in 1892 and has been a factor in town ever since. At present the company owns one hundred and eighty acres of lemons, employs seventy-five men and this year shipped two hundred and twenty carloads of lemons. It was organized under the name of the St. Louis Fruit Co., but several years ago the name was changed to the Corona Lemon Co. and since the change has been under the very able management of S. B. Hampton.

The social side of the young community also began to take form. In June of this year the Independent Order of Foresters organized with a large membership, the first organization of the kind in the new town. Later the Odd Fellows and Masons organized, and so the town began to take on an air of a really settled community and the little fruit thus far grown was an encouraging sample of what the future would bring.

In the beginning the Land and Water Co. set aside, for cemetery purposes, land beyond the wash, north of town. This was used for burial purposes until 1892. The winter of 1891-2 brought copious rains, so much that the low ground north of the depot was full of water and it was impossible to get to the cemetery. This was an unfortunate condition, as there was no place to bury the dead and those who died during the flood period had to be buried in the most convenient place. This caused an agitation for a different place for a cemetery. A few citizens met and proposed to secure a cemetery site and form an association. The first trustees elected were R. D. Barber, William Corkhill, N. C. Hudson, P. M. Coburn, T. P. Drinkwater and O. A. Smith. After looking at several proposed sites the spot now used as a cemetery was chosen and bought from the Land and Water Co. The land is beautifully located on the bluff near Commercial street on the northeast and on Rimpau street on the southeast. The bodies that were in the older cemetery were removed to the new site and the change was very acceptable to everyone. It was incorporated under the name of the South

Riverside Cemetery Association, and though the corporate name has not been changed, the name it is known by is Sunny Slope Cemetery, a name selected by Mrs. E. L. S. Joy.

The building operations this year were considerable. Many new houses were built, and Main street was improved by the building of the one-story brick building next to the Bank Building on west side of Main, also J. C. Stege, a pioneer merchant, built the two-story brick building on the east side of Main street below Sixth street. This was a very fine building and added much to the appearance of the town.

The first gratifying results to the orange growers came in January, 1893, when the first carload of oranges was shipped; the fruit was grown by George L. Joy, A. S. Fraser and N. C. Hudson. There being no packing house built as yet the fruit was packed in the groves. The fruit proved to be of the finest quality and an excellent advertisement for the new colony.

In April of this year the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was reorganized; in the first year of the colony this organization started, but soon died out. A number of ladies felt that there was much need of a reading room in the town for the use of many men who had no means of obtaining good literature, and that the organization could take this matter up along with the other work of their society. In fact this work was a part of their duty. Hence they reorganized and at once started a movement for the establishment of a reading room. The churches co-operated with them and the latter part of this year a reading room was opened in the store room now occupied by George Allensworth as a grocery. It was very successful and was kept open for a number of years.

The movement that interested the citizens of the town and county this year was the division of the county or the formation of the new county of Riverside. The county bill was passed by the legislature in February and signed by the governor on March 11. An election was held on the 2nd of May to ratify and elect county officers. South Riverside voted almost solid for the new county. There was much disappointment that one or more of the offices did not come to South Riverside. Perhaps Riverside thought that we asked for too much at the convention. Be that as it may, South Riverside felt sorely disappointed not to have one representative in the county government. The change meant but little for the

town of South Riverside, yet everyone felt satisfied. This year the Episcopalians organized with ten members. The Rev. Alfred Fletcher was pastor; for several years, or until they built the present church building, the members met in the schoolhouse. In June of this year a Grand Army Post was organized by the veterans of the town, naming it Carleton Post. At the time there were but few veterans in the town, but as time passed their numbers were increased by new arrivals. The Post is still flourishing.

George L. Joy perfected plans for a new residence and the beautiful residence on the Grand Boulevard was the result. Mr. Porter of Riverside was the contractor and it was finished in the year 1893. This is perhaps one of the finest residences, if not the finest, in the town and is located in the finest resident portion of the town.

There was no cessation of tree planting, new groves springing up all through the colony. The experiment had proven that there was no better land or location for citrus fruits and it soon got abroad that South Riverside was a very favored corner of the world. But one thing marred the prospect, and that was the fear of shortage of water. The lands purchased by the Land and Water Co. in the Temescal canyon were no doubt expected to furnish enough water for the colony for many years. The years from the beginning had been favored in winter with a good supply of rain, but in 1893 began a series of dry years, and while new wells were sunk in the water bearing lands, yet it did not materially increase the total water supply. The fast increase of acreage set to fruit soon made it apparent that the water supply was not sufficient. This was a most serious condition, as water being king, a possible shortage was not comforting to think of, in fact not enough water meant ruin to many who had put their all in citrus fruit. The matter began to be agitated and meetings were held to devise ways and means of increasing the supply. At this time the water was under the supervision of the Land and Water Co., each buyer of land with water on it being a stockholder. The company made every effort to increase the supply, but in vain, and it was evident that some other location than the Temescal must be found for the development of water.

The cry, not enough water, has been the cry of very many California towns, and when all is considered it is not strange that such

should be the case. The people of the east knew little or nothing of irrigation, and thousands who came here knew as much of the value of water as the natives of the Peruvian mountains. Hence it is not strange that the promoters of the colony believed that they had plenty of water. However this may have been, the shortage existed and after much discussion it was decided to buy the Lake Elsinore. This lake, about twenty miles from the town, contained a large volume of water and had it been pure would have been a veritable Godsend to the people of South Riverside. The lake was tapped in 1895 and the water conducted to the lands and used in the orchards. The difficulty seemed to be overcome and the land owners were satisfied that the water question was permanently settled. But their hopes were soon shattered, as the water began to have a damaging effect on the trees and it was found by analysis that continued use of the water would eventually destroy the trees. This was sad for the orchardists and it began to look as though fate was certainly against them. First the grasshopper, then shortage of water and then water that was killing the trees. Irrigation with it was discontinued and the growers had to be put on short allowance of water until something could be done. One ray of light to the grower was the quick recovery of the trees as soon as the water from the lake was stopped. There may have been some groves that took years to recover, but the majority were soon restored.

In this same year of 1893 Oscar Theime, a native of Holland, bought the piece of land on the corner of Lester and Lemon streets and began to improve it. It was Mr. Theime's intention to make it very beautiful and he succeeded in so doing. A part of the land was set to citrus fruit and the balance of it was laid out in an artistic manner. Costly and rare trees of many species were set out, many rare and beautiful shrubs and plants, and today Lemonia Grove is the show place of the town. Mr. Theime made this his home for a number of years, and finally, on leaving the town, the place was purchased by W. H. Jameson, who takes pride in keeping it beautiful.

At this time R. B. Taylor purchased the property which he named Cerrito Rancho, on the edge of the colony lands southeast of town. This property Mr. Taylor improved by setting it out to citrus fruits, mostly lemons. Near the center of the property is

an elevation or hill, rising in a gradual slope to a height of about one hundred feet and from which a grand view of the country around may be had. Later Mr. Taylor sold the property to the Baroness Hickey, daughter of the oil magnate, Henry M. Flagler. Later it passed into the hands of Mr. Flagler, who still owns it.

The Temescal Water Co. was formed this year, in April, 1893. Up to this time the Land and Water Co. had charge of all the water, each buyer of land becoming a stockholder, and now the Land and Water Co. turned the system over to the stockholders and the present company was formed. The Temescal Water Co. have succeeded in building up a water plant second to none in the state.

This year Daniel Lord built a magnificent residence on Magnolia avenue, the building, two-story and of splendid proportions, has a fine location, on the southwest side of the avenue, and a clear view from Riverside to the town of Pomona is afforded. Frank Scoville also started the erection of a fine residence on the corner of Ontario avenue and Main street which was completed early the following year.

In May, 1894, the Baptist Association, which had been holding services in the schoolhouse for some time, decided to erect a church building on their property, corner of Main and Eighth streets, at a cost of \$5000 and on October 11 of the same year the cornerstone was laid with fitting ceremonies. The pastor, assisted by the pastors of other local churches, conducted the service, which was very impressive and attended by a large and appreciative audience. The building was completed early the following year. It was much appreciated by the people of the town, as its ornate exterior vastly improved Main street and its beautiful interior was a pleasure to the worshippers. This building in a few years proved to be inadequate and a handsome Sunday school room was added and within the last year a magnificent banquet hall in the basement. This makes the Baptist Church one of the finest in the southland.

The Episcopal Society also commenced the construction of their church building in December of 1893, on the corner of Washburn and Eighth streets, which was also finished early in 1894 under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher. Within the last year they have also added to the building a handsome guild room through the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Scott.

The town had now reached considerable proportions and it was

felt that improvements were in order so that we might keep up with the outside world. To this end there was formed a Board of Trade in April, 1894. E. E. Hamilton was elected the first president and S. W. Lockett secretary. Improvements were undertaken by the board and carried through, such as planting trees along both sides of Main street from Sixth to the depot and caring for them. They also urged that a volunteer fire department be formed. This met with instant response and a fire department was formed with E. M. Sheffield as chief, C. S. McMillen as first foreman, O. A. Arborn as second foreman, and D. F. Connell as secretary. Other members were J. F. Edwards, J. R. Riddell, A. N. Schoneman, John Schleishmann, J. H. Brumbaugh, C. C. Wall and Charles Schmeiser, Jr. Hose and cart were secured and thus the first fire company formed.

In 1894 the St. John the Baptist Church, Catholic, was erected on their property on West Sixth street. It was not dedicated until October, 1898. The services were conducted by the Rev. Montgomery. In 1909 there was added to the property a fine parsonage. The Rev. Father Corcoran is now the pastor in charge.

In another part of this history it was mentioned that the name of the town was a matter of discontent with almost every citizen and the matter was taken up by the Board of Trade. It was decided that the town must be incorporated with change of name, but the question was, what should the name be? Everyone had a different name. A trial election was had and the following were some of the names voted: Rochelle, Magnolia, Regina, Bernice, Grevilla, City of the Hesperides, Southside, Southland, Superior, Montello, and Circle City. Obviously all these names could not be used, but the battle raged, meetings were held, elections were had, but no conclusion could be reached. For months the agitation went on, but finally quieted down and the matter dropped for the time.

Hundreds of acres were being set to the orange and lemon; the product of the groves growing larger, packing was done in the depot or in the groves and it was obvious that proper places must be prepared to handle the fast increasing crop. It was also evident that some method should be adopted to not only protect the grower, but to properly market the fruit. The matter was taken up and a temporary fruit exchange formed with Dr. R. D. Barber as manager. The name adopted was The Queen Colony Fruit Ex-

change, which name it has held until today, and the exchange is well and favorably known throughout the country. The need of a packing house was great and in December of 1894 the following named gentlemen commenced the construction of the Sunset packing house: Frank Scoville, George Brown, and T. P. Drinkwater. The building was of concrete and was supplied with the then modern equipment for the packing of fruit. The first year, 1895, there was packed in this house 13,062 boxes of fruit or forty-four cars; the output increased to 430 cars in 1898, when other houses were erected. The area soon proved too small and great improvements were made, giving them vast area and the house is still doing a great business. From the beginning Frank Scoville has been manager of the Sunset packing house and is well known in the fruit world and held in the highest estimation by the people of his home town. About this time occurred a serious drouth which lasted for three or more years. At the time it was felt as a misfortune, but in the end it proved a blessing. At that time there were few or no wells from which water was used for the irrigating of crops. Almost all the farming done was dry farming, so called, the sole dependence being on the winter rains, but the dry years made the farmers think of something more dependable than rain and they began to dig for water. The result was surprising; many hundreds of acres of alfalfa were started, and the chug of the gasoline engine was heard on every hand, thus bringing to the town, as it has brought to other towns, a magnificent addition to the wealth of the people, and instead of barren ground there is a carpet of living green. Land that at one time was thought almost worthless is now worth large sums.

In February of 1895 a meeting was held in the Congregational Church by a number of men for the purpose of forming a Y. M. C. A. A board of directors was chosen, and from this number the writer was selected as corresponding member. It was found that the town was much too small for a regular Y. M. C. A., so the organization was called a provisional Y. M. C. A. This spasm was not of long duration, but it was the means of bringing into being an institution of which we are proud. It has been stated that the W. C. T. U. inaugurated the reading room and maintained it. The so-called Y. M. C. A. was desirous of doing something and concluded that they would take over the reading room and care for it in the future. With the consent of the ladies this was done,

the room was enlarged and Sabbath meetings were held in the room. A committee was selected consisting of the writer, W. C. Barth, C. H. Cornell and J. N. Anderson to see to raising funds and to keeping the room supplied with literature, etc. The writer had direct charge of the reading room and while caring for it conceived the idea of creating a public library. Some two years previous to this time a number of citizens had bought a Parmelee Library, consisting of perhaps one hundred and fifty volumes, using it as a circulating library among the members. But at this time it was little used and the writer solicited the members to turn over the books to him as the nucleus of a permanent library to be free to the people of the town and with the promise that as many other books should be added. From this source the writer secured about one hundred volumes. He then started on a crusade to secure books and by the early summer of 1896 had about two hundred and fifty volumes. Charles McMillan donated his services in building space in the reading room for the library and on the 1st of June, 1896, the library was thrown open to the public. At once it was appreciated and the first year there were loaned twelve hundred books, showing that it was really appreciated. The writer was librarian and general manager, having the library open three nights each week; Wilbur Purrier assisted the writer. The men having taken over the reading room the ladies ceased supplying the literature, the committee soliciting contributions for that purpose. The library was not a charge on the reading room other than occupying the shelving. Thus it will be seen that the library was dependent on the perpetuation of the reading room for quarters and the closing of the reading room meant the closing of the library. Subscriptions fell off and soon it was a hard matter to keep the room open. Mr. Barth, an earnest worker for all that is good for the town, worked earnestly to keep the work going and took from his private funds from time to time, but towards the summer of 1897 the outlook was very gloomy. C. B. Webster, A. L. Taber and W. A. Wheeler were added to the committee and a great effort was made and for a time it was thought that the future of the reading room was secure. But soon it fell off; the room occupied was demanded for other purposes and the quarters were removed to the building now occupied by Mr. Gilmore near the Baptist Church. Here it was kept open for a time, but finally closed with the hope

of soon reopening. George Cook, assisted by others, reopened the reading room in the store now occupied by Newton and Warner. It was open but a short time, however.

In February, 1899, was formed the Woman's Improvement Club with twenty-five charter members. This club from its beginning has been a power in the town, taking the initiative or co-operating with others along the line of progress. In April of 1899 they reopened the reading room and library in the building formerly used, the Gilmore Building, and again the good work was carried on. More books were added by the ladies and the best literature supplied the tables. Mrs. Stanley Peach and Mrs. S. E. French had charge and most faithfully did they discharge their duty. In the early part of 1900 a petition was presented to the city trustees asking them to place upon the ballot at the April election the question of instituting a public library. This they acceded to and the question carried. S. S. Willard, T. C. Jameson, G. R. Freeman, F. M. Baldwin and F. F. Thompson were elected as library trustees. On April 23, 1900, the trustees met and organized, naming S. S. Willard president and F. M. Baldwin secretary. At last the library was an established fact with no fear of closing. The trustees at once rented the two upper rooms over the Geith grocery store, in the bank building and fitted them up for reading and library purposes. The books which the Improvement Club had taken charge of, together with what they had added, were turned over to the city, a number of new books were added and an excellent selection of magazines and other literature was placed in the reading room and opened to the public. Miss Grace Taber was selected as librarian, which position she has held until the present.

Some time after the institution of the library it was removed to the rooms directly over the First National Bank. Subsequently it became evident that more commodious quarters must be had, as the library was growing, as also was the attendance of the reading room. Application was made by the trustees to Andrew Carnegie, soliciting funds for a library building. Such application had been made by the Improvement Club previously, but no answer had been received. W. H. Jameson having business relations with Henry Flagler, and knowing Mr. Flagler to be an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Carnegie, urged Mr. Flagler to present the matter to Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Flagler presented the matter to the steel magnate

and shortly after the library trustees received a letter from Mr. Carnegie's agent stating that a donation of \$10,000 would be made if the usual terms were agreed to by the city board. The terms were acceded to and in July of 1895 the library trustees were notified that the money was available. At once the trustees proceeded to secure plans for the new building. The plans drawn by F. Burnham, of Los Angeles, were accepted; the contract was let to S. L. Bloom, the amount of the bid being \$9,897. This sum would eat up nearly all of the donation, and to cut the plans would be to spoil the building. A subscription was started and the business men and others subscribed about \$600. On the strength of this the building was started and ground was broken on the 10th of August, 1905. But still the sum available was insufficient to properly finish and furnish the building and in November the trustees made application for a further donation of \$1,500. The further donation was promptly granted and the trustees were enabled to properly complete the work. The result was a most beautiful building, well equipped and of which all are justly proud. While changes have been made in some of the trustees S. S. Willard and T. C. Jameson have held their positions since the beginning of their work; they may be justly proud, as their management has been of the highest and our library ranks with the best in the state. The number of volumes at present is 6,400. The circulation of books the first year of the little library in the room 10x10 was 1,200; the present circulation is 2,300 per month. Thus from the smallest beginning has grown an institution that has been a pleasure and profit to many and that will be a permanent source of education to coming generations.

The sad event of 1896 was the death of George L. Joy on April 18th. His sudden demise shocked the entire community. Mr. Joy was one of the founders of South Riverside and was president of the Land and Water Co. for several years. A gentleman in every sense of the term, always helpful and kind, he possessed to an unusual degree a high sense of manly honor and gentleness. He was a man of magnificent physique that would compel attention and admiration anywhere. All old residents look back and feel that it was a privilege to have known George L. Joy.

In the early spring of 1896 the question of changing the name and incorporating again began to be agitated and on the 23rd of April a meeting was held and steps taken to incorporate as a city

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CORONA PUBLIC LIBRARY

of the sixth class. The following were nominated for city trustees: R. B. Taylor, T. P. Drinkwater, Ellwood Lilly, William Corkhill, F. Scoville, H. F. Sykes, G. R. Freeman, W. C. Barth, J. T. Burton and P. M. Coburn, clerk D. F. Connell, H. A. Wood, J. L. Merriam; treasurer N. C. Hudson, O. A. Smith, V. O. Harter; marshal F. H. Robinson, William Baker and W. B. Roberds. A petition was presented to the supervisors, who passed on it favorably and June 26th was named as election day, and the name to be voted for was Corona. It may be readily understood that the 26th of June was an exciting day for the town, and when the votes were counted there were, for incorporation 157, against 97. The following were elected as the first officers: Trustees, W. C. Barth, P. M. Coburn, Ellwood Lilly, H. F. Sykes and J. T. Burton; clerk, J. L. Merriam; marshal, F. H. Robinson; treasurer, V. O. Harter. Thus South Riverside died and Corona was born. The men elected were well qualified to fill the several positions, each having an earnest desire for the welfare of the city.

While the name Corona had been endorsed as the name of the new city, few knew, and few still know, how the name came to be presented. Some few months prior to the election the writer happened into the office of the South Riverside Bee. At that time all that could be talked of was a name for the town; the writer and H. C. Foster began to talk of how to get a name that would settle the matter and later R. B. Taylor coming into the office also joined in the conversation. He stated that he had received a letter from Baron Hickey, then in Tucson, Arizona, and in the letter the Baron suggested the name Corona. Mr. Taylor thought the name would perhaps be a compromise and stop the struggle. His view was concurred in by both the writer and Mr. Foster. The writer suggested that if Mr. Foster got out a petition that he, the writer, would see that it was circulated. This was done, the writer passed the petition to Justice Phillips, who circulated it and the name was adopted. Some time after election the Baron Hickey died. R. B. Taylor removed to South America. Justice Phillips removed to Kentucky and there died. H. C. Foster removed to Los Angeles and the writer is left to shoulder the blame for the name.

It was agreed, by the ones who favored incorporating the town that the city tax should not be more than ten cents per \$100 for the first year, this because it was said that taxes would be a burden

in the event of city government. Thus it may be understood that the trustees had no enviable job to steer the municipal craft with so little income, and much credit is due the first trustees for the excellent manner in which they managed the finances of the city the first year.

On Monday, July 20th, the newly elected officers took the oath of office and organized. J. T. Burton had the honor to be selected as the first chairman of the board of trustees of the new city. The writer was appointed the city recorder and Marshal Robinson the street superintendent. Perhaps the first important measure of the city board was the granting of a franchise to the Sunset Telephone Co., after which the company installed their system in the city and Corona was really in touch with the outside world by telephone. It may be said that there had been a long distance office in the Hotel Temescal for some years, but now every business house and many private dwellings were connected.

On May 9, 1897, occurred the death of N. C. Hudson and again the town was bereaved, for it would be hard to find a more gentle and kind friend, a more consistent Christian and a more zealous worker for the town than was Mr. Hudson. Esteemed by all who knew him and lamented by all when he departed this life, Mr. Hudson had been identified with South Riverside since its inception and had been secretary of the Land and Water Co. for many years.

On August 5, 1897, was celebrated the tenth anniversary of the town. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Taylor gave a banquet in the Hotel Temescal to a large number of the old settlers. Memories of times gone by were recalled and it was unanimously felt that the town was a decided success. With the renaming of the town the name of the South Riverside Bee was changed to the Corona Courier, which name it carries today. Subsequently the Corona Courier was purchased by C. B. Webster and W. N. Bowen. H. C. Foster had been identified with the publication almost since its inception.

It has been pointed out that the Temescal Water Co. had been organized and the domestic water was sold directly to the user by that company, but in October of 1897 there was formed the Corona City Water Co., incorporated under that name, Frank Scoville president, S. W. Lockett secretary, and the Citizens' Bank treasurer. Though it was still a part of the Temescal Water Co., yet this course was taken to simplify the handling of the town system.

Through all these changes the town was expanding, new orchards were being set, and from different parts of the country came people to swell the population, and best of all the products of the Queen Colony carried through the country the assurance that the desert had been conquered and Corona was on a solid foundation. One of the changes which was much regretted by the whole community was the death of O. A. Smith, of the Hotel Temescal on October 23, 1897. This was the means of the utter despoiling of the fine hotel grounds, which had long been the pride of Corona. Mr. Smith was, perhaps, the best known hotel man in the south country; he was justly proud of what he had done, and was at all times on the alert for the betterment of the town. Shortly after the death of Mr. Smith the property was purchased by J. T. Burton, who moved the hotel to the west side of the block with the idea of making room for building lots on Main street.

In April, 1898, came the declaration of war with Spain, and, with every other town from Maine to California Corona was intensely stirred. Enthusiastic meetings were held, Charles Corkhill called for recruits to form a company of volunteers, but before the company could be formed the following named joined Company K of San Bernardino: Charles Corkhill, Leroy Coburn, J. McDonald, R. Nicholson, C. Gully, R. Nelson and Fred Hazard. These enlisted and were sent to San Francisco where they were kept for months, every day expecting to go to the Philippines, but suffered disappointment and were mustered out in the fall. Their homecoming was made a festival, as the people were as proud of them as though they had been at the front. Nearly a year after the opening of the war Vern Gleason and Arthur Austin enlisted and were sent to the Islands, where they saw much service and at the end of their term were honorably discharged, both as sergeants.

Up to this time there had been only one packing house, the Sunset. In August, 1898, W. H. Jameson erected a large packing house near the Sunset house and installed modern machinery. At the same time Oscar Theime began the erection of what is now known as the Orange Heights house on Main street near the depot. This Mr. Theime intended to be the finest house for the purpose in the southern country and succeeded in making it such. Both of these houses have been much enlarged since they were first built. Somewhat later Henry Flagler erected a large house east of the Theime

house, so that the following season Corona had four great packing houses to pack the golden fruit raised within the limits of the town.

In December, 1898, M. M. Randall and A. M. Phillips purchased seventy-five feet of the old hotel grounds fronting on Main street and commenced the building of a three-story structure with an opera house in the basement. Later Mr. Randall retired, leaving Mr. Phillips to complete the building, which was completed in the spring of 1900.

The year 1899 saw many buildings erected, notably the residence of Mason Terpening, now owned by C. B. McConnell, the two buildings on Main street, one occupied by the Corona Hardware and Implement Co. and the other building afterward occupied by the Corona National Bank, also the residence of G. F. Dean, on upper Howard street. On November 23 opened the last chapter of the Hotel Temescal, for on that day it was totally destroyed by fire with much of the contents; thus was finished the destruction of Corona's beauty spot. Nothing that has happened since the foundation of the town has been more regretted by those who were living in the town at the time. In 1898 a Mr. Remsburg started a publication called the Corona Review; in the early part of 1899 Charles Corkhill and Leroy Coburn purchased the plant. The Review was published by these gentlemen for some months, when it consolidated with the Corona Courier, which was later owned by H. C. Foster.

At the time of incorporation of the city the territory embraced reached from the Cerreto Rancho on the east to the Colony line on the west, and from the hills south to the Santa Ana river north. The territory on the north, from the Santa Fe tracks, was almost a barren plain. In the early day it had been platted and was known as Auburndale. Some time after election the few people residing in the above mentioned district and many in town proper wished to disincorporate the Auburndale tract. Petitions were presented to the city trustees to that effect with the result that at the regular election in April, 1900, a large vote was in favor of disincorporating the said territory, which was done, thus narrowing the territory embraced in the city, which seemed satisfactory to all.

It has been noted in this history that the water from the Elsinore lake had a killing effect on the trees. After discontinuing the

use of the water the growers were supplied with water from Temescal, but there not being sufficient for the regular runs they were pro rated and received just enough water to keep their trees alive. Early in 1901 A. F. Call, a noted lawyer of Iowa, advised the purchasing of one hundred and sixty acres of water-bearing land in the town of Ethanac, in the Perris valley. The water must be carried in cement ditches for a distance of eighteen miles to connect with the pipe lines, which was a great undertaking. In order to put through the deal the Corona Power and Water Co. was formed with a capital stock of \$250,000, the directors being W. C. Barth, M. Terpening, L. R. Curtis, E. N. Currier and T. P. Drinkwater. The deal was consummated and sixteen wells put down, from which water was pumped into the open ditch and so to the lands of Corona. Thus the danger from the shortage of water was permanently overcome and today the town of Corona possesses perhaps the best water system in the south.

In 1893 the Chase Bros., of Riverside, exchanged nearly four thousand acres of water-bearing and grain land in the Perris valley for fifteen hundred shares of the stock of the Temescal Water Co. They at once purchased twelve hundred acres of land above the upper pipe line from the Pacific Mutual Insurance Co. and began to improve the same by setting to oranges. Today the people of Corona are proud of the beautiful Chase tract with its handsome drives and well cared for groves; every effort is being made to make it a beauty spot second to none in the Southland.

On April 13, 1901, there was formed a pioneer society by a number of the old settlers. The writer was elected president and Dr. J. C. Gleason secretary. For several years the society held annual reunions, but latterly it seems to have been forgotten. In May, 1901, E. A. McGillivray and G. F. Dean, together with the Masonic Lodge, commenced the erection of the Masonic Building on the west side of Main near Seventh. The above named gentlemen built the lower story and the Masons the upper story, which was to be used for lodge purposes. This was another fine addition to Main street, as the building was on modern lines and presented a beautiful appearance.

About this time another Board of Trade was formed, the old organization having died. The officers were W. C. Barth, president; A. L. Walton, secretary; executive board, W. Corkhill, O. Theime

and W. H. Hiveley. This organization commenced work in earnest and accomplished considerable, but soon went the way of the other board of trade. This year the Iowa and California Land Co. built a large packing house on the south side of the railroad, now the Call packing house. The Corona Fruit Co. bought the brick warehouse west of the Santa Fe depot which they enlarged and used as a packing house.

In the beginning the land of South Riverside was tolerably level, with a good grade from the hills south. As the different parcels of land were set to fruit and the streets were graded the waste water, together with the storm water, began to have a bad effect in washing out the roads and streets. These cuts grew deeper with each succeeding year until, in some places, they became veritable chasms, which threatened not only the roads, but in many places the groves. In the winter of 1900 the citizens petitioned the city trustees to look into the matter, find out the cost of storm water ditches and call an election to bond the city for the sum needed to do the work. The trustees being anxious to see said work done, carefully considered the matter, engaged engineers, who gave estimates of the cost as \$125,000. This sum was larger than the city could bond for under the state law, but it was thought that the work could be done by leaving out certain parts for the sum of \$95,000. Hence an election was called to be held on December 23, 1901, to vote on the last-named sum. The bonds were badly defeated at the polls; many who were anxious for the election voted against the bonds, so the cutting of the roads continued.

Early in 1902 was formed the Odd Fellows Hall Association for the purpose of building a home for the lodge. Ground was secured on the east side of Main street, near Seventh; work was commenced in April, 1902, and the building was dedicated January 30, 1903. One incident in the building of this structure was the tragic death of Vern Gleason, son of Dr. J. C. Gleason, who fell from the roof line to the lower floor. Mr. Gleason had not been long home from the Philippine Islands, where he had served for two years, enlisting in September, 1899, and seeing much active service.

The town was now assuming considerable importance, the shipments of fruits, clay goods, clay and rock, showing the world that Corona was a place of busy people and people of progress. In October, 1902, the matter of municipal electric lighting was urged

upon the city trustees. This resulted in a bond election; April 3, 1903, bonds in the sum of \$60,000 were voted upon and defeated by one vote. But Corona was not destined to be long without such light, for in July, 1903, a company was formed organizing the Corona Gas and Electric Co., with the following officers: M. W. Findley, president; F. C. Cooper, vice-president; A. F. Legay, secretary; M. Terpening, treasurer; directors: George Brown, E. A. McGillivray, M. B. Huff, M. W. Findley and F. C. Cooper. Said company bought the franchise on July 28, and Corona was assured of gas and electric light. Work was commenced at once, the plant being located on Railroad street west of the depot; pipes were laid, poles erected and wires strung and on Christmas, 1903, Corona had electric light; sometime later gas was turned on. Thus Corona had made another stride in the path of progress. In the same month in which the electric company was formed the Corona Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co. was organized, directors C. E. Kennedy and A. A. Caldwell of Riverside and M. W. Findley, E. A. McGillivray and A. F. Legay of Corona. A large plat of ground was secured west of the electric plant, great sheds were built, kilns and modern machinery installed and soon the best quality of clay goods were being turned out, giving employment to many men.

The schoolhouse, which many thought would be sufficient for many years, was now too small to accommodate the scholars, hence on January 19, 1904, the school directors were authorized to get option on the land now occupied by the high school. An election was called to vote on the formation of a high school district, which carried. A district had been formed some years before but it had not been legally complete, hence the election. An election was called for April 6, 1904, to determine whether the district should be bonded in the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of buying land and erecting a high school building. The bonds were defeated by one vote. On Friday, June 4th, the school board was again instructed to call another election to bond the district for the sum of \$25,000 for a high school. On July 5th the election was held and again the bonds were lost. This was a disappointment to many, as the building was sorely needed.

The most notable building operations this year were the residences of W. J. Pentelow, J. M. Gaylord, Frank Geith, all on the Boulevard south, also the Del Rey Hotel, built by Henry Frazier,

erected on the corner of Sixth and Victoria street. The hotel was a welcome addition, as there had not been a hotel since the destruction of the Hotel Temescal. The first of the year 1905 saw the transfer of the Corona Courier from Foster and Corkhill to the Hildreth Bros., who at once began to prepare for a new building for their publication. The formation of boards of trade has been mentioned at different times, all of which died a natural death, but on February 25 a brand new board of trade was organized with W. J. Pentelow as president. This time the board of trade lived and has been productive of the greatest good; the great part of the improvements since the formation of the organization has no doubt been due to their efforts. Much of the success attending the efforts of the board was no doubt due to the president, Mr. Pentelow, who was so well fitted for the position in every respect that he has held it until the present time.

With steady progress the town forged ahead. Heretofore the streets and roads had received but nominal care; this year, 1905, Main street, from the depot to the Boulevard, was improved with sidewalks, curb and gutter, and the roadway oiled. Tenth street and the south Boulevard were also improved in like fashion. The membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church had now grown so large that the old building was much too small and this year an addition was made to the old building at a cost of \$2,500. This was but temporary, as it was patent that at an early date more room would be needed. In July was organized the Home Telephone Co. This was organized by local men and to co-operate with the Los Angeles Home Co. in the long distance business. The directors were A. C. Wood, F. H. Roberts, H. A. Prizer, F. A. Perkins and J. Triola.

The First National Bank of Corona was organized August 11, 1905, with the following named officers and directors: Ernest H. May, president; W. Edward Hubbard, vice-president; John P. Key, cashier; W. C. Patterson and A. J. Ware. The bank was opened for business in the Phillips Block, and in the spring of 1906 was moved to its present location and the Citizens' Bank was converted into a savings bank.

In the early part of 1906 the matter of a high school began to be again agitated, which resulted in the call for another election, held on March 26. This time the sum called for was \$35,000, and

the bonds carried with a fair majority. The land was bought and the building erected, which for a time overcame the difficulty of room for the scholars. While all these improvements were going forward the banking business was not forgotten, for in October, 1906, the Corona National Bank was organized, with its place of business on the southwest corner of Main street. W. J. Pentelow was president, Jacob Stoner, vice-president; M. Terpening, cashier; directors: M. W. Findley, A. W. Veach, W. N. Tilson, F. F. Thompson, J. T. Hamner, C. D. McNeil and W. A. Bounge.

In the winter of 1906 and 7 the Hildreth Bros. erected the handsome building on the corner of Sixth and Ramona streets and installed therein the finest publishing plant in the Southland outside of Los Angeles.

For some years the Christian Church had used the first schoolhouse of the town, but in the spring of 1908 they built a new home, where they at present worship. Since then the building has been improved with a handsome Sunday school room. In March, 1909, the Home Telephone Co. bought the interest of the Sunset Co., thus giving the town but one telephone company, which was much appreciated. The year of 1909 saw great strides in building, the Glass building, Todd building, Huff building, Newton and Warner building, Lillibridge and Lyon building, Dean building and the Taber garage, all fine business buildings. The Methodist Episcopal Church, in July, let the contract for a Sunday school building to cost \$14,000, and the building was dedicated the following spring.

The storm water cuttings had now reached such proportion that steps were deemed necessary to remedy the trouble, hence an election was called for May 17 to vote on the question of bonding the city for the sum of \$135,000 for sewer, drainage and street improvement. The bonds carried and the work successfully carried out, thus putting the town in an excellent condition in the way of sewer privileges and forever doing away with the unsightly cuts in the roads and streets.

The time had again arrived when school facilities were insufficient and in order to meet the condition another schoolhouse was needed. The people of the west side naturally felt that they should have the building on their side. Several meetings were held and some confusion as to the site, but it was finally decided to purchase, if the bonds carried, the land on which the west side school now

stands. In February, 1910, an election was held and bonds to the amount of \$30,000 voted. The ground was secured and a handsome one-story building erected which, for a time, will suffice.

The Congregational Society had for some time been contemplating the erection of a new church building. In the fall of 1910 contracts were let for a fine brick and stone building, which was commenced in November of the same year, the cornerstone laid on January 25, 1911, and the building dedicated October 15 of the same year. This gave them one of the finest church buildings in Riverside county.

In March, 1911, was formed the Country Club. This was formerly the Corona Tennis Club, but after purchasing the fine property on West Olive street the name was changed. The property consists of several acres of land with a fine club house well appointed. In June, 1911, the Knights of Pythias organized a large lodge and later organized a uniform rank. This order many years ago organized a lodge in the town which lasted but a short time, when the charter was surrendered.

The town was growing rapidly and progress seemed to animate every citizen. A new city hall, park, street work, and the extension of Sixth street east, were the improvements that were urged. The city trustees took the matter up and an election was ordered for October 3, 1911, at which the sum of \$137,000 was voted, fire apparatus \$6,000, streets \$86,000, park site \$13,500, and extension of Sixth street \$6,500. The bonds were sold and at once the work of improvement commenced and is still in progress. The question of park site was referred to a committee appointed by the board for the purpose. Several sites were considered and the majority of the committee advised the purchasing of the tract of nineteen acres known as the San Jacinto tract. Many were not in favor of the said tract. The trustees were asked to place the question of park site on the ticket at the city election in April, 1912. This was done and resulted in a large majority in favor of the San Jacinto tract. The ground was purchased for the sum of \$9,000. A park commission was appointed by the city trustees, namely: W. J. Pentelow, Mrs. C. Case, Miss Stella Platt, William Corkhill, Dr. E. H. Smith and L. R. Nichols. This committee at once took steps to clear the land, which is now in progress.

In 1911 the Corona National Bank purchased the building they

occupied, on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, and in the fall of the same year the building was remodeled and made two story, the upper story in fine office rooms and the lower floor for banking purposes. This is the handsomest building the town possesses at the present time.

In the spring of the present year the St. John's Church, Episcopal, added to their property a handsome parish house which is much appreciated by the membership. At the present writing Mrs. W. H. Jameson is remodeling the beautiful family residence, on the south Boulevard, which when completed will compare favorably with the finest residences in the county. W. H. Jameson is contemplating the erection of a magnificent tourist hotel on West Sixth street in the near future. It is also anticipated that the Pacific Electric Co. will in the near future connect with Riverside and Los Angeles.

The shipments of fruits, clay goods, clay, rock, alfalfa and other products are growing rapidly. Today Corona ships more freight than any town in Southern California outside of Los Angeles. The future is bright, all that there is to Corona has been created in twenty-five years, then a desert, today a city of beautiful homes.

CHAPTER XXIII

ELSINORE

By L. B. Peck

Elsinore was evidently designed by nature as a health and pleasure resort. Here we have a natural sanitarium for the sick, a romantic resort for the pleasure seeker and tourist, and a paradise for the sportsman. The city is situated on the northern shore of Lake Elsinore; it contains five hundred or more inhabitants, which number is increased by the residents of the surrounding valley to fifteen or eighteen hundred. During the summer season Elsinore is daily favored by ocean breezes, and owing somewhat, perhaps, to the elevation and the intervening mountain ranges, the humidity of the ocean air is greatly modified, being rendered much dryer than it is in places on a lower altitude although equidistant from the ocean. For the health-seeker this locality combines the many virtues of its hot mineral waters, to the rare medicinal properties of which hundreds can testify; many who came here on cots, or hobbling along on crutches, after having drunk and bathed in them a few days or weeks, were enabled to return to their homes in the enjoyment of health and consequent happiness. With the advantages of an elevation above miasmatic influences, is a climate that is unsurpassed on this mundane sphere, a dry, pure and invigorating atmosphere, with comparatively few fogs, and where malaria is unknown. All these climatic properties are united to form one of nature's greatest tonics, which can always be relied on to assist in restoring lost vitality. Owing to a knowledge of these facts it has been stated by residents, and reiterated by visiting physicians, that Elsinore possesses the essential conditions to constitute it one of the most healthful localities in the world. But the charms of its climate, the beauty and grandeur of its environs, and the invaluable boon of its healing waters, are not the only advantages of this part of our wonderfully favored county of Riverside, whose natural resources are not excelled by any county in the state.

Elsinore valley, including the lake, was formerly a part of San Diego county and was purchased by William Collier, D. M. Graham

and F. H. Heald in November, 1883. This tract was transferred to Riverside county at the time of the organization of said county, May 11, 1893. The town of Elsinore was incorporated as a city of the sixth class in April, 1888. It has three churches: the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic. It has two schools, one high school, the building of which has just been completed at a cost of \$15,000, and one grammar school, with the prospect of a primary school building being erected in the near future, at a cost of \$2,500. There are two bath-houses in Elsinore where hot water baths are given, and one where mud baths are given. All water is heated by a natural process.

A point of the greatest interest to the late arrival, or would-be settler in a locality with which he is not familiar is, what are its natural, most valuable and productive resources? What will render the greatest reward for the time, labor and money expended in producing a fair income from the soil and otherwise? The valley lands surrounding the city extend for several miles in some directions, the soil is rich and is capable of producing abundantly as is shown and fully demonstrated. This soil grows almost all kinds of grain as well as nearly every kind of fruit, both citrus and deciduous, and nuts of many kinds, including the English walnut. Grapes of all kinds are raised here, also peaches, apples, pears, prunes, plums, apricots, quinces, cherries, olives and figs. Berries are also successfully raised here, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and in fact the Elsinore valley land will come as near starting sprouts on a broomstick as any soil beneath the sun, "if you give it water."

The first bank in Elsinore was organized in 1887, and was known as the Exchange Bank. Later the Bank of Elsinore was organized and on June 5, 1890, the Exchange Bank and the Bank of Elsinore consolidated, assuming the name of the Consolidated Bank of Elsinore, of which J. A. Crane has been the cashier for six years and R. H. Kirkpatrick is his present efficient assistant.

The Lakeland Olive Grove, which is on the south side of the lake, contains one hundred and thirty-five acres in olives and is owned by C. H. Albers of St. Louis, Mo., together with the machinery, which is used in manufacturing the oil, this being under the successful management of J. C. Ranisdale. (This grove produces an annual average crop of two hundred and fifty tons of

olives, which are all manufactured into oil or canned on the premises, besides many more tons that are raised in the Elsinore valley.) At the present time there is an addition being made to the factory which will enlarge its capacity fully one-half, making it equal to any factory in the state, if not the largest.

There are three hotels in Elsinore: the Bundy, owned by Mrs. Fannie A. Amsbury and her son Homer Wassner; the Lakeview, owned by Mrs. Gardner; and the Elsinore, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, besides a number of restaurants and rooming houses.

A company has been recently organized to be known as the Laguna Gas and Oil company, with Mrs. Mary A. Gardner as its president, for the purpose of prospecting for and the development of these products in Warmspring valley, just north of the city, where the indications seem favorable and encouraging.

About eighteen miles from the eastern shore of the father of waters nestles the beautiful lake of Elsinore; it is the largest and most durable lake in Southern California, two miles wide and five miles long, with an average depth of twenty feet. It is surrounded by picturesque hills and lofty mountains, whose rock-ribbed sides and tree-capped domes are frequently photographed on the surface of its pellucid waters. Here, too, the vale of Elsinore which surrounds this lake has been by nature carved out of this mountainous region as an oasis possessing great fertility, susceptible of the highest cultivation. Three hundred and twenty days in the year the golden sun with undimmed and genial rays, tempers the ocean breeze and northern blast, robs old winter of its dread tempests, and substitutes for sleighbell chimes the melody of birds.

The city owns and fully controls its own domestic water system. The hot sulphur water is pumped into a reservoir and thence distributed over the city.

The eucalyptus tree seems peculiarly adapted to this soil and climate and has been tested by many. The Eucalyptus syndicate, of which E. J. McCully is president, is thoroughly testing it, having already planted some five hundred acres, and purposes planting three hundred acres more next season. Mr. Stiles has set out forty-five acres in the same locality known as Warmspring valley, just north of the city of Elsinore, and all of the trees are in splendid condition. There is in the entire valley at present not less than seven hundred acres of this kind of valuable timber, and more to

follow as fast as water can be developed with which to give the trees a start. Walnut trees grow here to perfection, abundantly large, being healthy and produce good crops each year. The acreage in walnuts is not very large, but will doubtless be largely increased in the very near future, according to the demand now being made.

One of the greatest sources of revenue in this locality is clay, owned by the Alberhill Coal & Clay Company, of which J. H. Hill is president. There are six distinct qualities or varieties and the average daily shipment is two hundred and seventy tons. There is also a strata of coal thirteen feet in thickness in close proximity to the clay. Neither the coal nor clay is a new find, both having been under successful mining operation for a number of years. As a test, the clay and coal were compared to the Akron (Ohio) and Newbrighton (Pa.) products some twenty-five years ago and pronounced equal to either. It is generally believed that near this extensive clay bed an abundance of crude oil awaits development, which will no doubt be undertaken in the near future.

A weekly paper is published here by W. H. Green, the title of which is the Lake Elsinore Valley Press. The local news is well and extensively handled.

A scene of beauty is a joy or pleasure unsurpassed, and what can be more beautiful or enchanting than the grand and diversified scenes of nature! Running through the city of Elsinore, near its center on a line north and south, is a range of hills commencing near the bed of the lake and thence running north until it reaches an altitude three hundred feet or more at a point known as Hamptons Height, at which altitude it is the design of Mr. Hampton to construct an observatory to be known as the scenic observatory. A road has been constructed from the base of the hill to the observatory which is so constructed or graded that carriages and automobiles can ascend to the full height. From this standpoint looking to the northwest we see the snow-crested summit of Old Baldy; northeast of the observatory the snow-capped heights of the San Bernardino mountains shows very distinctly and to the east are seen the San Jacinto snow covered mountains.

ELSINORE

In this semi-tropic, pleasant clime,
Where breezes from the ocean's shore,

Though they do not waft the sleigh-bells chime,
Temper Sol's rays, at Elsinore.

Romantic scenes, and lofty mountains!
Rich mines of precious golden ore,
Life giving springs and healing fountains,
All bless the vale of Elsinore.

Here sunny springtime lingers ever,
Around the lakelet's sylvan shore;
And blossoms lose their fragrance never,
On hill and dale, at Elsinore.

Mystic mirror! Thy limpid waters,
With fairy scenes are penciled o'er;
Thou fairest of Pacific's daughters,
We hail thee, Queen of Elsinore!

In winter, fields are robed with flowers,
And song-birds tune their grand encore,
In orange grove and olive bowers,
Throughout the vale of Elsinore.

Plenty of the finest fruits "and to spare"
Are raised where sage-brush grew before;
The apricot, prune, peach, plum and pear,
Adorn the vale of Elsinore.

Here, too, lemons, figs and walnuts grow
And all vegetables galore;
As choice grain as the earth can bestow,
Is harvested at Elsinore.

A more healthful place cannot be found,
Though we may earth's domains explore,
Or search the whole world through and around,
Than Elsinore! Fair Elsinore!

Including the lake there are thirteen thousand acres in what is known as the Elsinore Colony; from its northern boundary it

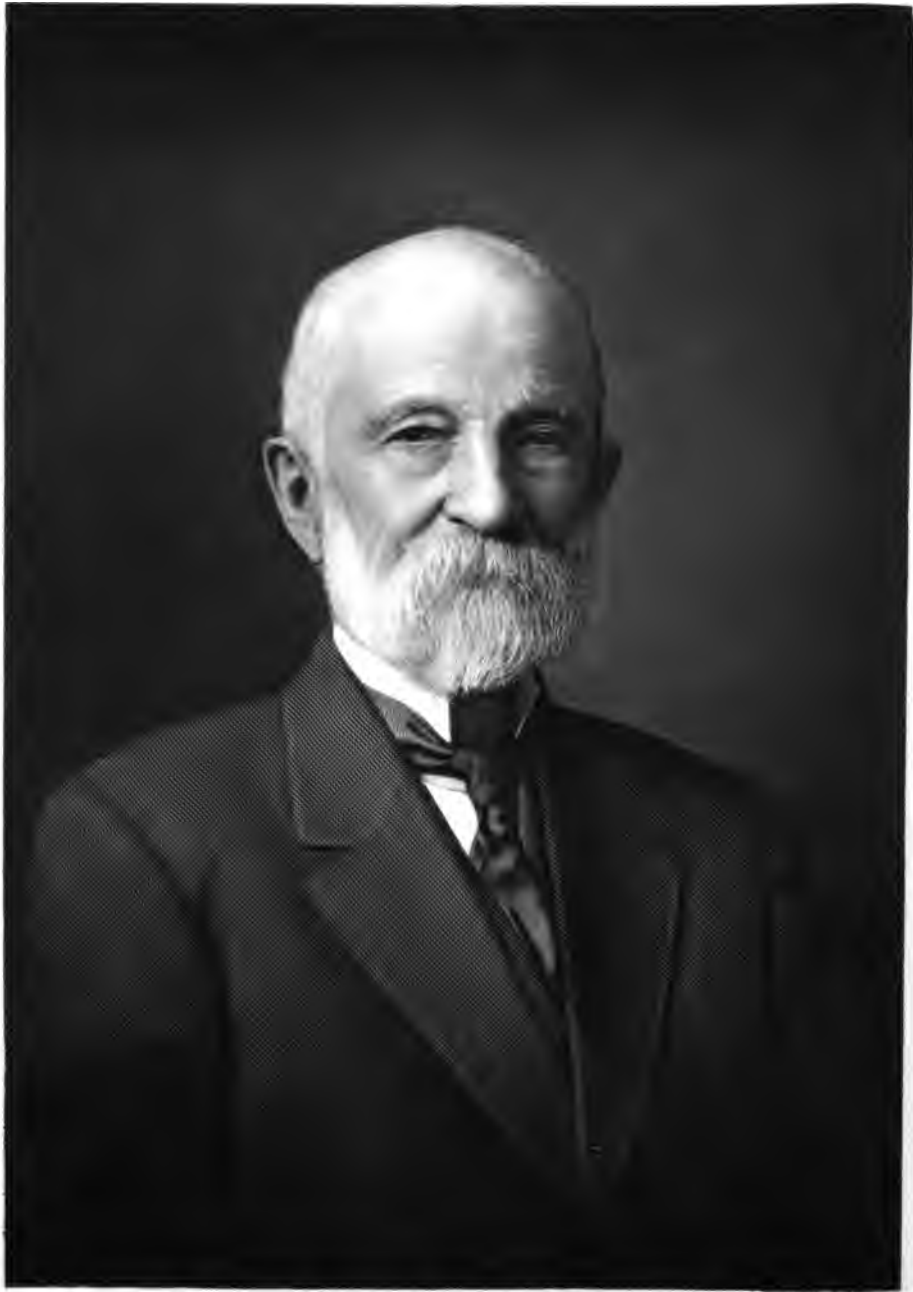
extends southward about nine miles to where the southern boundary line crosses the Elsinore valley. Following this valley southward from the city of Elsinore the first town we arrive at is Wildomar, seven miles distant, situated on the Santa Fe Railroad. It contains one hundred inhabitants, has one church, the Methodist Episcopal, and one school. The character of the soil surrounding it is a sandy loam and is especially adapted to raising grain, alfalfa and deciduous fruits. It will be interesting to some to know why so peculiar a name as Wildomar was adopted and what gave rise to it. In explanation I will state that William Collier and Donald Graham were two of the original purchasers of the Laguna grant. Mrs. Margaret Graham, the wife of Mr. Graham, also being interested in the enterprise, was given the honor of manufacturing a name for the new town, which she did by using the first syllable or part of each of the three given names mentioned, thus *Wil-Do-Mar*.

Proceeding southward the next town arrived at is Murrietta, about ten miles from Elsinore. It contains one hundred and fifty inhabitants, has three churches (Methodist Episcopal, Holiness and Episcopal) one hotel and one school. The surrounding soil is good and well adapted to raising grain, alfalfa and deciduous fruits. The indications are favorable for the development of a sufficient amount of water for all practical purposes. The hot springs are about three and one-half miles east of the town and are quite extensively patronized, especially for remedial purposes. The tilable soil in that vicinity yields good grain and would doubtless grow fine eucalyptus timber.

Six miles from Murrietta southward, at the terminus of the valley, the town of Temecula is reached; it is four miles north of the San Diego county boundary line. It contains two hundred and ninety inhabitants, has one school and one hotel. The soil in this part of the valley is quite productive and yields grain and alfalfa in abundance. Water seems plentiful and is flowing on the surface in a number of places. Lake Elsinore is the basin for the surface flow from a water-shed extending east one hundred miles or more; sooner or later, however, it sinks below the surface but continues to flow underground. About one and a half miles south of the lake on the east side of the valley a syndicate recently purchased a tract of two thousand acres. This company, known as the Superior Land and Water Company, made a test to learn what the prospect was

for obtaining water in that locality and were highly pleased with the result; at a depth of from one hundred and thirty-five to four hundred and fifty feet they tapped a vein which yields six hundred inches of pure water from five wells. This certainly looks favorable for there being an undercurrent flowing throughout the entire valley which will doubtless be tested at no distant time, and if found in sufficient quantity will be utilized throughout this picturesque and fertile valley.

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Mr. J. F. Wood

PERSONAL HISTORY

ALVAN TWOGOOD (1831-1900)

Alvan Twogood was born on the 17th day of August, 1831, at the residence of his parents, George and Elizabeth Twogood, in the town of Hartsville, Onondaga county, New York. His father, George Twogood, was a farmer and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His mother, Elizabeth Twogood, was a member of the same church. Alvan was the first child of his parents. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and in the Hartsville Academy. He attended the academy for three years, during which time he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After completing his studies at the academy, he followed that profession in the winter months, while the intervening summers were devoted to work on the home farm. In the year 1855, Mr. Twogood took up an undeveloped tract of land in Benton county and began the difficult pioneer task of transforming the area into a productive



St. J. Woodford

BIOGRAPHICAL

ADONIRAM JUDSON TWOGOOD

An association with the development of Riverside covering a period of more than forty years entitles Mr. Twogood to a rank among our early settlers. In the early era of his residence here he accomplished much pioneer work and labored with such incessant activity and such intelligent application that financial independence rewarded his exertions. The comforts that are his, the friends that surround the afternoon of his existence and the high standing he has attained in social and commercial circles, cause him to experience a profound satisfaction in the impulse that led him to the west and especially that brought him to Riverside as a permanent citizen. Upon the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of his birth, February 17, 1911, he was treated to a surprise party by a number of other pioneers and a delightful time was experienced by the entire group in relating anecdotes concerning early days and in renewing associations that always had been congenial and uplifting.

The Twogood family traces its genealogy to the colonial history of the new world, its first settlers having become identified with the north. Simeon Twogood, a native of New York state, was born near the city of Albany December 17, 1792, and throughout his entire active life he engaged in farm pursuits. In young manhood he took up a raw tract of land in Onondaga county, N. Y., and the development of the same into a productive farm occupied his industrious attention for many years. Agriculture continued to be his sole occupation until he died in the year 1870. Among the children born to his union with Harriet Hoag there was a son, Adoniram J., whose birth occurred in Onondaga county, N. Y., February 17, 1831. From childhood he displayed mental alertness, which led to advantages being given to him superior to those enjoyed by most farmer boys of the period. After he had completed the studies of the common schools in 1849 he was sent to an academy and there diligently prosecuted the regular course of study for three years. His excellent education enabled him to teach school with considerable success and for a few years he followed that profession in the winter months, while the intervening summers were devoted to work on the home farm.

Coming as far west as Iowa, in the year 1855, Mr. Twogood took up an undeveloped tract of land in Benton county and began the difficult pioneer task of transforming the area into a productive

farm capable of profitable cultivation. The months passed rapidly as he followed his chosen work and nothing was allowed to interrupt his agricultural activities until the Civil war brought its storm of anxiety and concern to the people of the entire country. Offering his services to the Union cause in 1862, he was accepted and became a private soldier in Company I, Sixth Iowa Calvary. During the three years he was in the service he acted as commissary sergeant and at different times commanded his company. With his regiment he went to the front and took part in various engagements decisive in character and perilous to the participants. It was during his enlistment that he went home on a furlough and while there he sold his farm and engaged in the grain business with his brothers and after he had received his discharge he returned to Benton county, Iowa, and took up the business with his brothers and continued there until he came to California.

It was as a tourist that he first came to California in 1870 with Judge North and Dr. Greves. They were looking for a location for homes and townsite and their choice fell on Riverside. Returning to his home Mr. Twogood disposed of his holdings and in the spring of the next year, 1871, we find him a pioneer in the new colony and engaged in farming. With others he raised the first crop of wheat in this district; he then engaged in horticulture, although the first steps were purely of an experimental character. In 1873 he set out almonds, walnuts, limes and oranges, but the latter were the only fruitful trees and the others were dug up as unprofitable. They would grow to be fine trees, but were not producers. He met with success in the orange business and owned one of the finest groves in this section. He was interested in the first packing house that was operated for the public and connected with the pioneer orange growers' associations. With others who had the good of the locality at heart he experimented with various kinds of oranges to see what would be the most profitable to raise and those best suited to the local conditions. With his brother-in-law, D. C. Twogood, he made a specialty of packing oranges for market in San Francisco and their fruit always brought the best prices in that market, from \$1 to \$1.50 more than many others.

During the year 1886 with former Governor Merrill of Iowa and S. H. Herrick, Mr. Twogood founded the East Riverside Land Company and became one of its directors and he is still connected with the enterprise as vice-president and general manager. This is one of the leading concerns of its kind in the vicinity. Mr. Twogood has always been ready to foster any movement that has had for its ultimate object the development of the interests that advance Riverside with its sister cities of the state. Realizing the development of water has ever meant prosperity he has aided those who

have devoted time and labor to that end and feels well repaid for his efforts thus expended.

While a resident of Benton county, Iowa, in October of 1866, Mr. Twogood was united in marriage with Miss Alice Coddington. They are the parents of an only son, Fred, now engaged in the kodak and curio business in Riverside. Their only daughter, Louie M., died in 1908, aged thirty-nine years. The Baptist Church receives the generous support of the family and its doctrines have their warm allegiance. By no means a politician and never displaying partisanship in his opinions, Mr. Twogood yet has positive convictions concerning public questions and is an earnest supporter of the Republican party. The Grand Army of the Republic has in him an interested worker in the local post and its philanthropies receive his liberal contributions, his interest never waning in those veterans who, like himself, served faithfully in the great war, but who, unlike himself, have been defeated in the stern battle of life.

ALBERT S. WHITE

A native of New England, Albert S. White was born in Belfast, Me., in 1840, was reared and educated there, after which he located in New York and there engaged in mercantile pursuits. Some years later he was associated with Capt. George W. Gilchrist in the ship chandlery business and his keen business tact and energetic management rendered him valuable, and under the firm name of Gilchrist, White & Co. it became one of the best known establishments of their line in the city. In the spring of 1875 Mr. White had a severe attack of pneumonia, and, failing to rally from its effects, was advised to seek a milder climate and a trip to Europe was recommended by his physician, but Mr. White preferred California. In January, 1886, he crossed the continent and visited many well-known resorts of the Pacific coast in a vain search for health. Finding no relief on the coast he decided to try the interior with higher altitudes and dry climate. With this view he visited Riverside and found the long-looked-for relief, passing the winter here and rapidly regaining his health. In the spring of 1886, before going back east, he bought forty acres four miles south of the city, then nothing but a bare plain covered with sage brush and cactus.

Closing out his business in New York that summer Mr. White returned to Riverside in the fall, bringing with him some of the choicest varieties of trees and vines, and with his customary zeal began the improvement of his ranch. He soon became an expert

in horticulture and built up a productive industry in the colony, having his tract set out to oranges. He entered into every enterprise that tended to advance and build up the interests of Riverside, his new home. He was one of those who organized the first citrus fair ever held in the United States, the Citrus Fair Association, and the erection of a pavilion was the result of their labors.

Mr. White was connected with the erection of the Presbyterian Church and the Arlington school house; with the founding of the Library Association; the Citizens Water Company and its successor, the Riverside Water Company, serving as a director; and was vice-president of the Riverside Land Company. Upon the organization of the state board of horticulture he was appointed by Governor Perkins to represent Southern California on the board. He was one of the original incorporators and a director of the Riverside and Arlington Railroad Company, also of the Riverside Railroad Company. In 1887 he was one of the promoters of the Riverside Improvement Company and also was president and principal owner of the Arlington Heights Water Company, and a director in the Loring Opera House Company. He was a member of the Library Association and of the Board of Trade and served as a member of the board of trustees. Politically he was an earnest Republican and always allied himself with the best element of his party. He was a member of the board of supervisors four years, from 1884 to 1888; was a member of the county central committee for some years, and was a member and trustee of the Universalist Church. Among other things which Mr. White accomplished was the laying out and piping of White's addition to Riverside, and for some time he was also engaged in the real estate business with Frank Miller. He was counted one of Riverside's most public spirited citizens and his name is perpetuated in White's Park, which he donated to the city.

Mr. White passed away June 21, 1909, at the age of sixty-nine years, the victim of chronic bronchitis.

FRED J. MUELLER

The value of a good education as a means of forwarding the ambitions and raising above mediocrity the man with exceptional abilities can scarcely be over-appraised even in this progressive age, when the systematic training of both the moral and the intellectual faculties is receiving wider attention than ever before. By means of exceptional educational opportunities, united with innate perseverance and ambition, Mr. Mueller has thus far made the

most of his life, ranking today among Riverside county's most able and successful young business men.

A son of Jacob and Frances (Warner) Mueller, whose births occurred in Germany, Fred Mueller was born December 28, 1882, in New Ulm, Minn., where his parents located in the early '60s. Upon his graduation from public school in 1896 he entered the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minn., completing his studies in 1901. He thereupon matriculated in Cornell University, graduating in the civil engineering class of 1905, and shortly thereafter located in Indianapolis, Ind., where he engaged in the practice of his profession in the engineering department of the Big Four Railway Company. Two years later he resigned his position with the intention of seeking a location in the west, and to that end visited various sections of California and neighboring states, subsequently settling in Corona, Riverside county, his choice of the many beautiful valleys he had surveyed and where he is engaged in fruit raising. Later he became cashier of the First National Bank and a director of the Citizens' Bank of Corona, the able discharge of his duties having amply proven his efficiency for the work.

Mr. Mueller married, in Indianapolis, Ind., December 9, 1908, Miss Flora Keely, a native of that state, the young people residing in a charming home at No. 124 Kendall street, Corona.

Fraternally Mr. Mueller is affiliated with Temescal Lodge No. 314, F. & A. M., and also holds membership in the Phi Gamma Delta Society. He is a staunch Republican, maintaining a keen interest in political issues, as well as in national developments in general.

THOMAS J. REYNOLDS

Adversity furnishes the final test of character. With discouragements on every hand to retard progress, only the man of determination rises supreme over every obstacle and achieves success in the face of seeming defeat. It was the fate of Mr. Reynolds to meet discouragement in youth and whatever of success he has achieved, whatever of prominence he has gained, may be attributed to his own indomitable perseverance. Destiny gave him to an old southern home, impoverished by the Civil war, sunken in fortune, but retaining in the midst of poverty the refined tastes of the aristocratic class. In a brave struggle to attain independence he had many obstacles and more than once lost his little all, which forced him to start anew in the world. It was as a day laborer that he earned his first money after he came to California and even after

he had risen to a more responsible position he still found the pathway of progress strewn with difficulties. Eventually he became one of the leading business men of Arlington and here he still remains, honored and esteemed for the persevering industry with which he has labored.

Born in Dooly county, Ga., June 8, 1861, Thomas J. Reynolds is a son of Fielding and Mary P. Reynolds, members of old southern families. On account of the impoverishment of the community by the Civil war he had meager educational advantages and he left school in order to help his father on the home farm. In 1884 he started out to make his own way in the world, his first location being Eustis, Lake county, Fla., where he bought an orange grove. Untimely frosts, however, made the venture an unprofitable one and in 1889 he disposed of the property, after which he came to California to start again in the world. For two years he was employed as a laborer with Frost & Burgess and for three succeeding years he had charge of a large ranch at Palm Springs, Cal., from which place he returned to Riverside and assumed the management of the Home Nursery Company's property at Highgrove, a suburb of Riverside. After resigning that position in 1893 he secured employment with other parties and for a time was employed by the late Hon. J. J. Hewitt. Going next to Redlands, he had charge of a ranch owned by George Frost of Riverside and for two years continued in that capacity.

Upon his arrival in Arlington, Riverside county, Mr. Reynolds secured employment as a clerk in the Ormsby retail grocery and continued in that position until 1900, when he bought out his employer. From that time he was prospered until, through no fault of his own, he suffered a heavy loss. On the 12th of July, 1910, the explosion of a lamp in a neighboring shoe-shop burned down that building and his own as well, leaving him a heavy loser by the catastrophe. Since then he has engaged in the hardware business at Arlington. A large circle of friends bears testimony as to his honorable dealings in business, his courtesy as a neighbor, his accommodating spirit as a friend and his enterprise as a citizen, while in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he belongs, he is regarded as a conscientious Christian and a generous helper in all religious measures. The cause of prohibition has appealed to him with especial force and has induced him to give support to the party pledged to its enforcement, for he believes the indiscriminate sale of liquors to be one of the greatest detriments to national advancement. His family consists of wife and daughter, the latter, Blanche, now a student in the Riverside high school. His wife, Ella (Tisdale) Reynolds, a lady of genial manner and unflinching tact, is a native of Ware, Mass. She came to Riverside prior to her marriage, which occurred on June 1, 1892.

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Geo North



W. H. North

JUDGE J. W. NORTH

The real founder of Riverside, the man who conceived the idea of building a city out of the desert lands and who became known as the leader in all public affairs of this locality, was Judge North. He was born in Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, N. Y., January 4, 1815, a son of Jonathan North, a man of clear mind, equable temper and great firmness and a local Methodist preacher. His mother was of French descent and an emotional warm-hearted woman, and both were affectionate, upright and conscientious.

The Norths originated in England, where several of the name were distinguished statesmen and lawyers. In America they were usually found in the middle class, although there were several who became very prominent in educational circles and the law. The progenitor of the family in the United States settled in Hartford, Conn. After the Revolution the grandfather of J. W. North removed from Litchfield county, Conn., and settled in Rensselaer county, N. Y.

At the age of two years J. W. North was taken by his parents to a farm near Sand Lake and here he was sent to the common school and later, upon the removal of the family back to the village, attended the school there and still later was privileged to attend a select school in that town. He was of a very studious nature and anxious to improve every opportunity offered him for an education and when but sixteen years of age he was selected to teach the school in the district where he had first attended. He received the princely sum of \$10 per month and "boarded round." Later he taught near Albany for a time. He entered Cazenovia Seminary for a course of study and in 1841 he was graduated from the Middletown College, where he had paid his way through a three years course by working and teaching. Thus equipped he was enabled to enter upon the duties of manhood and make his own way through life and that he succeeded later events show for themselves.

Judge North was a strong abolitionist and the last two years in college developed that belief so strongly in him that he attracted the attention of the leaders of the party and was engaged for the two years following his graduation in lecturing throughout the state of Connecticut. In 1843 he located in New York City, having determined to study law, and entered the offices of John Jay and later those of Benedict and Boardman. Ill health compelled him to relinquish his studies and he joined his father on the farm in Preble, Cortland county, where he remained until he had regained

to some degree his normal condition, after which he went to Syracuse and entered upon the study of his chosen profession in the offices of Forbes and Sheldon. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the state of New York and at once opened an office for practice, forming a partnership with Hon. Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, and they continued successfully until 1849, when Mr. North withdrew and disposing of his holdings went to Minnesota.

Locating in the village of St. Anthony Falls (now Minneapolis) Judge North established an office and from the start took a leading and prominent part in affairs political and legislative in the territory. In 1850 he was elected to the legislature and during the session introduced and managed the bill founding the University of Minnesota. Six years later he located in Faribault, purchased an interest in the town site and conducted the business of the projectors with eminent satisfaction. Selling his interests he established the town of Northfield, Minn., and erected many of the first buildings there. In 1857 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention that framed the state constitution. He became an acknowledged leader of the Republican party and took a very prominent part in the convention. The following year he was elected president of the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railway, of which he was one of the incorporators. In 1860 he was chosen chairman of the Minnesota delegation in the Republican national convention that was held in Chicago and that nominated A. Lincoln for president, was chosen one of the committee that conveyed the news to Lincoln and was present at the inauguration in 1861. In May of that year he received the appointment of United States surveyor general of Nevada and held the office until it was discontinued. While in Nevada he became a leader in politics and advancement and formed a partnership with J. F. Lewis in the practice of law, which continued until President Lincoln appointed him one of the judges of the Supreme Court, holding this important position until the state was organized. While on the bench he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Nevada and was made president of the body. In 1865 he closed out his interests in Nevada and spent one year in the east, after which he went to Knoxville, Tenn., and engaged in the foundry and machine business. Being a pronounced Republican he was not received in that section with cordiality and he soon sold out.

After selling out his business Judge North conceived the idea of forming a colony in Southern California and entered upon the fulfillment of his plans with energy. In March, 1870, he sent out his first circulars from Knoxville and soon had many interested in the project and within a very short time he, with others, made a trip of inspection for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable site

for the new colony. Riverside was finally decided upon as best suited for the proposed town and the deal was negotiated at once and soon the settlers began coming in and he began to see the fruition of his plans. Later he interested C. N. Felton of San Francisco in the matter and for several years he was the financial backer of the colony, although Judge North was the life and brains that put the plan on a sound basis. In 1875 he established an office in Riverside, San Bernardino and San Francisco for the practice of law. In the meantime he had purchased property in Fresno county and finally became a resident of that city and there he passed away, February 22, 1890. In his passing the state lost a valued citizen, the legal profession a profound exponent of the law, and those that knew him best, a stanch friend. He was a man of large ideas and one who was always able to carry those ideas to a successful culmination.

Judge North was twice married, first in 1845 to Emma Bacon, who died without issue in 1847. The second marriage took place in 1848 and united him with Ann H. Loomis, a native of New York state, and of this union there were born six children who grew to maturity, viz: Emma B., George L., John G., Charles L., Edward and Mary.

WILLIAM C. MOORE

Long identification with the commercial activities of Riverside has brought to Mr. Moore a position of considerable prominence in the city and the confidence of business associates as well as the esteem of people with whom the regular routine of daily affairs has brought him into contact. While, like all residents of this famous citrus-growing district, he is intelligently posted concerning horticulture, he has not made the occupation his life work, but has directed his efforts toward supplying the food necessities of the people and has specialized in the meat business, owning and conducting a market that at all times is well stocked with meats of all varieties. As he has made it his principle to buy only the very choicest of stock, he caters to a trade exclusive and select and numbers among his customers some of the most prominent citizens of the community.

Whatever measure of success has come to Mr. Moore may be attributed to his industry and perseverance, for from boyhood he has worked constantly and untiringly. He belonged to a family

of modest means and remembers vividly the privations of youth and the discouragements of adversity. Born in Battle Creek, Mich., June 27, 1868, he was sent to the common schools of that city at the age of six years and remained a pupil there until his father, J. H. Moore, in 1880 took the family to South Dakota, hoping to gain independence in a new country. Land was pre-empted near Aberdeen and the boy was put to work in improving the place, where he remained until 1888. Being then twenty years of age, he decided to start out to earn his own way in the world. His first location was at Tuscarora, Elko county, Nev., where he engaged in mining and also worked on a cattle ranch. At the expiration of three years he came to Southern California and bought a tract of unimproved land near San Bernardino. After having put the land under cultivation to lemon trees and remained there for a year he sold out and came to Riverside in 1893, since which time he has engaged in the meat business, first as an employe in the Boston meat market for two years, then as a clerk in the Pioneer market for a year and since that time as the proprietor of an up-to-date market of his own.

In the midst of the urgent responsibilities connected with the maintenance of a progressive business and the earning of a livelihood for his family, Mr. Moore has found leisure for participation in fraternal organizations and has been a leading local worker in the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Nor has he been negligent of his duties in religion. As a member of the Christian Church he has been a contributor to world-wide missionary efforts and has maintained a warm interest in the local organization. Politics has not interested him in any special degree and aside from voting the Republican ticket in national elections he has taken no part in public affairs, yet he may be depended upon to contribute his quota to movements for the upbuilding of his town and from the outset of his residence in Riverside he has been interested in civic activities. He assisted in organizing the Business Men's Association and with the exception of one year has been a member of the board of directors, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Cresmer Manufacturing Company, and one of the charter members of the National Bank of Riverside and of the City Hospital Association. Some years after coming to this city he established domestic ties, being united in marriage October 28, 1896, with Miss Mary Gerard, a native of Goderich, Canada. They are the parents of two daughters, Ethel Norene and Gladys Naomi, both of whom are students in local schools.

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John G. North



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JOHN G. NORTH

In the death of John G. North in London,, England, January 9, 1910, Riverside lost a worthy pioneer. He was born in St. Anthony (now Minneapolis), Minn., September 16, 1855, a son of Judge J. W. North, founder of Riverside (a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this volume). The first six years of John G. North's life were spent in his birthplace and the next year in central New York. Then, in 1861, he joined his father in Nevada, where he received his preliminary education and later attended the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara, Cal. In 1865 the family returned east and the following year Judge North located in Knoxville, Tenn. There the son continued his studies until 1870, when he joined his father, who had just organized the Southern California Colony Association and concluded the purchase of the tract of land upon which Riverside is now situated, and the following four years he served as assistant secretary of the association of which his father was president.

In the meantime, in 1872, Mr. North became telegraph operator for the Western Union in Riverside, being the first to send and receive messages in the new colony. Resigning his position in 1874 with the association, he went to San Francisco, where he had secured a position in the sub-treasury and mint and for the following two years was in the employ of the United States government, after which he became cashier and manager of a leading business house in that city. In 1881 he returned to Riverside and located on twenty acres of land on Cypress avenue and North street and for a time devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. He was called upon to aid in many enterprises for the development of Riverside and gave freely of his time and means in those interests. He was one of the incorporators, in 1883, of the Citizens' Water Company and for years was a director. He was also a director and one of the organizers, in 1884, of the Riverside Water Company and from August 11, 1885, to June, 1887, was superintendent. In the latter year he resigned his position to become land agent for Richard Gird's Chino ranch and spent several months in Pomona. Returning to Riverside in September, 1887, he again became identified with this city and in March of the following year was elected president of the Riverside Water Company. He also served as president of the Riverside Improvement Company, both of which offices he resigned in 1890 to become the general manager of the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, making his home in Redlands for a short time. Soon afterward business reverses overwhelmed him in serious financial losses and the climax was the

destruction of about fifty thousand dollars worth of nursery stock by frost and the panic of 1893 left him without a dollar. He was a great student of Napoleonic history and through the inspiration of Napoleon's career decided to take up the study of law in his fortieth year. He was admitted to the bar April 10, 1894, and began practice in Riverside. He soon built up a large clientele and overcame the handicap of his late start in life and scored success in his profession. In 1900 he was a candidate for superior judge against J. S. Noyes and his defeat was a bitter disappointment but proved a most fortunate happening, as during the latter years of his life he had one of the best paying practices in the state and built up a comfortable fortune.

Mr. North carried the struggle of the Home Telephone Company for a franchise in Riverside to a successful ending and was then called into counsel in a similar fight for the company in San Francisco and Oakland and carried it through. He was attorney for the Riverside Trust Company and its allied corporations and for the Bank of California in their suit against Matthew Gage and it was on a trip in the interests of this case that he died, in London. He was a stockholder and director in the Citizens' National Bank and the Security Savings Bank of Riverside, and was a member of the National Geographical Society; the National Forestry Association; the California Water and Forest Association, which he served as president two years; the Los Angeles Bar Association; the Southern Archæological Institute; the Sequoia League; Sierra Club; the Commonwealth and Olympic Clubs of San Francisco, and the Auto Club of Southern California. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1876 Mr. North was united in marriage with Miss Augusta C. Nourse, who died in 1891, leaving four sons, who now survive their father: John C., Maurice E., Alfred C., and Richard L.

Mr. North was a courageous man, who, when once he had made up his mind he was right, never deviated from his course an iota to appease any opposition that was brought against him. From tributes of friends at the time of his death we quote as follows:

"If John North had a fault it was extreme loyalty to his friends and a determination to do what he believed to be right, regardless of consequences. He cared little for idle gossip or opposition, or, if he cared, never allowed it to ruffle his composure for an instant. His recreation was hard work. . . . Mr. North was a man of wonderful versatility. His knowledge of literature was amazing, when it is considered how busy was the man. He could quote pages from the masterpieces of the great writers. . . . His memory was extraordinary, it was a treasurehouse of valuable information and this was always available to its possessor. He had a wide acquaintance through the entire state and was known and

respected by all classes of people. His loss will be felt keenly by many people outside of Riverside who are not known in the city where he made his home.”—Francis Cuttle.

“John North is dead. I am shocked beyond all measure. . . . I had the pleasure of being one of his close friends. . . . I learned to respect his ability as a lawyer and his worth as a man. . . . He was an indefatigable worker, with a clear insight and grasp of the law. He had a forceful and assertive temperament and was never without an opinion and, while this made some enemies, it drew to him hosts of friends. . . . It is late but it is eminently proper to eulogize and while so doing let the mantle of charity fall over whatever of fault he may have committed. He was my friend and I lay this tribute on his grave. He was an honest and upright man, a loyal friend and an exponent of the law whose death is a distinct loss to the bar of California.”—Judge Densmore.

“He was a man who impressed everybody with his energy and business sagacity in employing that energy. Through all his work, his endeavor in this section, he became endeared to everyone who came in contact with him by his warm-hearted manner of meeting and treating all his friends. He was a man who felt a great sense of obligation to his friends, so much so that he sacrificed his own business often for the sake of going to the assistance of a friend. He raised himself out of obscurity by his own sheer ability and made a place for himself which was an enviable one. A sympathetic man of warm impulses, a man who made hosts of friends and deserved everyone he had. We shall miss him sadly in Riverside, and the whole state has lost a valued business man, a talented attorney and an unswerving friend.”—E. W. Holmes.

FRED D. PETTES

There are few positions demanding a greater degree of tact and none calling for more steadfast qualities of mind and heart than the important post of superintendent of county hospitals, and this institution at Arlington has had the benefit of the experienced and capable labors of Mr. Pettes at its head. Only those who have officiated in similar capacities can realize the mental and nervous strain incident to the efficient discharge of its duties, but universal testimony as to Mr. Pettes bears tribute to his resourcefulness and energy as superintendent. Since he entered upon the duties inci-

dent to the office he has pushed forward noteworthy reforms and has aided all projects calculated to increase the helpfulness of the hospital, thereby emphasizing the need of its continued and increased activities in the field of humanitarian service.

Descended from honored eastern ancestors, Fred D. Pettes was born at Windsor, Vt., August 17, 1867, being a member of the family of F. D. and Catherine (Conley) Pettes. It was his privilege to receive excellent advantages in the schools of Windsor, attending both the grammar and high schools. Upon leaving school he began to assist his father in the dairy business and specialized in that occupation until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he turned his attention to other lines of work. Entering the A. E. Mann shoe factory, he worked first as a packer and later as an inspector, continuing for four years with the company, but eventually leaving in the hope of improving his circumstances. For six months he acted as agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Claremont, N. H., and meanwhile built up a local reputation for skill and success in the insurance business.

A practical experience of five years as superintendent in charge of the Claremont Cottage Hospital qualified Mr. Pettes for the position he now holds. When he resigned the position he received many tributes of praise regarding his efficiency in the office and the care with which he discharged all duties devolving upon him. After he gave up the work he came to California and in 1905 settled in Riverside county. Later he bought twenty-four acres at Perris and turned his attention to the cultivation of the land, but in about two years a favorable opportunity came to sell at an advance on the purchase price and he then gave up his holdings. During March of 1907 the county supervisors appointed him superintendent of the Riverside county hospital and he still fills that position with recognized efficiency and devoted, painstaking care. At no time has he participated in politics from the standpoint of partisanship, but he is loyal to Republican principles and faithful in his support of the men and measures of that party. When a boy he united with the Congregational Church and ever since he has been staunch in his allegiance to the doctrines of that denomination. Fraternally he holds membership with the Improved Order of Red Men. By his first marriage he has a daughter, Elna, born in 1896 and now a student in the Riverside high school. His present wife, formerly Miss Addie A. Ingalls, was united with him June 27, 1906, in Riverside. She is a native of Canada and was engaged in hospital work in Claremont, N. H., prior to coming to Riverside. The family has a high standing in Arlington and numbers many well-wishers among those with whom they have business or social relations.

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CAPT. LYMAN C. WAITE

Associated with the history of Riverside from its beginning is the life history of Capt. L. C. Waite, who has always been counted one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of the county and city of that name. He was born in Walworth county, Wis., September 12, 1842. His parents, Sidney and Parmelia (Barker) Waite, were both natives of western New York, where his father followed farming and assisted very materially in opening up that section of the country. It was in 1836 that the scene of activity was transferred to Wisconsin and there the pioneering continued under more trying conditions. In the vicinity of Sheboygan Falls, Fond du Lac and Appleton this son grew to boyhood and young manhood amid the environments of frontier life. His early education was obtained in the schools of the neighborhood and being of a studious nature he was given the best advantages that conditions and surroundings would permit. He worked with his father on the farm during his school days and thus laid the foundation for a sturdy constitution. After he had completed the common school courses he was permitted to enter Lawrence University at Appleton in 1860.

Soon after this eventful period in his career the Civil war with its call of patriotism absorbed his attention and he could not resist the desire to rally to the support of the flag and give what assistance he could to preserve the Union. His course of study was brought to an abrupt ending by his enlisting as a volunteer in 1862 and he was assigned to Company D, Twenty-first Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Col. B. J. Sweet commanding. He entered upon his new life with a zeal and energy characteristic of him and though but twenty years of age, his soldierly bearing and bravery on the field of battle so attracted his superiors that he rose rapidly through the ranks of the non-commissioned officers to a lieutenancy and was later made captain of Company C and served with distinction and bravery throughout the conflict. After its reorganization at Chattanooga his regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and with it he took part in some of the hardest fought battles and campaigns of the war, serving under some of the most noted men in our history, Sherman, Grant, Rosecrans and Buell, and during his term of service participated in forty-two battles and skirmishes and was with Sherman in his March to the Sea, also participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. The history of his regiment forms one of the bloody chapters in the annals of the war. One year and eight days after its organization there were but forty-two

men able to report for duty and it was commanded by a captain; his own company could muster only five enlisted men and two officers; the latter were on detached duty or it is doubtful if they would have been numbered among the living.

The war over, Captain Waite received an honorable discharge and returned to civil life at his old home in Wisconsin. He re-entered the university and completed his course of study and was graduated three years later and at once began teaching school. In 1869 he located in Belle Plaine, Iowa, and became principal of the graded schools. In 1870 he entered the law offices of Clark & Tewksberry and in October of that same year was admitted to practice at Toledo, Iowa. It was but a few weeks later that he decided to come to California and on December 8 we find him in Riverside. His capital amounted to \$100, but he had experience, a personality and unbounded energy and perseverance and he entered upon a career here that soon won praise and confidence in his ever widening circle of friends.

In January, 1871, he was admitted to the bar in San Bernardino county and at once opened an office in Riverside. He was the first justice of the peace elected in the new colony and was the first notary appointed here, holding these offices four years. In 1872 and '73 he taught school in Riverside and during these years was also engaged in horticultural pursuits, although at that time the work was purely experimental. In this way he laid the foundation for his later success. He first purchased ten acres of land and to this he added fifteen more and after he had developed it and carried on a nursery business for some time he sold both tracts and again made other purchases until he had quite a large acreage. In 1873 he started a nursery in Riverside and in 1886 took as a partner J. A. Simms, the firm being known as Waite & Simms. In the nursery business he became well known and the business grew from a small beginning to one of large proportions. He also started two nurseries in Redlands and two in Highland. As an orange grower he met with good success and by years of constant research and application he produced some of the finest trees in the world and also owned a model grove, which had been one of his aims in life. Selling his original purchases he again bought property in the growing city and set out a grove of oranges and erected a comfortable home for his family.

The first marriage ever celebrated in the new colony was that of Captain Waite and Miss Lillian M. Shugart, the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Shugart, pioneers of this section. The ceremony was performed by Rev. I. W. Atherton on April 5, 1872. There have been six children born to this worthy couple, the eldest of whom, a son, was accidentally drowned when two years and eight months old. The others are: Marion P., a graduate of Stanford University

and now a broker in Los Angeles; Charles E., also graduated from Stanford and now connected with the Riverside Savings and Trust Co.; Lillian Martha, a graduate of Marlborough Institute; and Leilia M. and Mildred M., both attending the Immaculate Heart College in Hollywood.

Mr. Waite is connected with twenty-two corporations, among which we name the following: President of the La Mesa Packing Co. since 1894; oldest living director and one of the organizers, in 1885, of the First National Bank of Riverside, of which he was vice-president from 1885 to 1900 and then president until 1905; president of the East Riverside Water Co. for sixteen years; is director of the Artesia Water Co.; of the Pacific Lumber Co.; of the Loring Opera House Co.; president and largest stockholder in the Highland Domestic Water Co. of San Bernardino; director and stockholder in the coast line of the Santa Fe Railroad; assisted in organizing and for five years was president and is still a director, of the Riverside Savings and Trust Co. He has been identified with the orange growers' associations and other enterprises that have had for their object the advancement of the city's welfare and growth and never has been called upon in vain to aid all such movements. He has always been mindful of his duties as a citizen while advancing his own interests and has given of his time and means to beautify the city to make it the attractive place it is today for tourist and settler. In the early days of the colony's struggles he exerted an influence for good and was the means of bringing many settlers to Southern California. He has served in the city council five years, being elected from the first ward in 1906 and retired in January, 1912. During these years he was instrumental in building streets and otherwise beautifying the city.

Captain Waite is a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R.; is a member of the Loyal Legion and vice-president of the San Bernardino Valley Division; he is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce of Riverside and a loyal supporter and advocate of all of the progressive movements of that body. In their home on Mulberry street they are surrounded by comforts and luxuries that have been made possible by Mr. Waite's success in business affairs. As a man and citizen the captain is always the genial, refined gentleman, and now in the evening of his days he can look back upon a life well spent and with no regrets.

MARGARET HAZARD

An interesting talker and one of the pioneer ladies of the town of Elsinore is Mrs. Hazard, a native of England, born in Sussex county on February 3, 1829. She came to the United States with her parents in 1840, remaining in New York state four years, then

removing to Rock county, Wis., and settling near Janesville. It was in that locality that Margaret Daws was united in marriage with Ezra Hazard in 1844. He was a farmer in that county and remained there engaged in his chosen occupation until his death, at which time his widow assumed the care of the place and carried it on until she decided to come to California in 1885. In company with Samuel Stewart she got together a car load of colonists from that vicinity and came to the Elsinore district, then a part of San Diego county. Here they found homes suitable and a climate very agreeable. So successful was her first venture along this line that Mrs. Hazard returned to Wisconsin the following year and made arrangements with another car load of people. She was enthusiastic over the conditions found in this section and, having sold out her belongings in Wisconsin, invested her money in property in this section and in Oceanside. In Elsinore she bought seven blocks of land and laid out town lots and was for a time engaged in the real estate business. She sold from time to time and now retains one block of her land upon which it is hoped some one will erect a sanitarium, which is badly needed in the little city.

Mrs. Hazard entered into the life of the place and was foremost in the organization of the ladies' auxiliary of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, known as the Annex, and this body of women in conjunction with the board of trustees of Elsinore, laid out the plaza and planted trees and shrubbery to beautify the park. With her own hands she cared for the trees planted there and took a pride in aiding every movement for the upbuilding of the town. In 1891 she was appointed by the board of supervisors of San Diego county a member of the World's Fair Executive Committee to solicit exhibits for the county exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, her district comprising the northern part of the county. She also attended the fair and settled some of her own personal affairs in Wisconsin on the same trip.

Mrs. Hazard was a charter member and served as president of the Women's Relief Corps in Elsinore. She became the mother of two children by her marriage in Milton Junction, Wis., with Ezra Hazard. The only one living is a son, Stewart B. Hazard, engaged in the stock business in Luverne, Minn. Since coming to Elsinore and taking up her residence here Mrs. Hazard has been an interested spectator of the development of this section, has seen the rise and fall of property prices, and like many others, suffered financially when the "boom" burst; however she has not allowed that disaster to dismay her, but retains that optimism peculiar to the pioneer and hopes to see the place again become one of the leaders in this section of the county. In the evening of her days she can look back upon a life well spent and forward without fear, for her life has been guided by the tenets of the "Golden Rule."

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Photomicrograph by J. Van der Linde

A. M. Sheeter

HISTORY OF RIVERSIDE

HENRY M. STROUD

Not far west of the city of Riverside, California, stands the home of Mr. H. M. Stroud, a man of high standing in the community who has occupied the position of mayor of Riverside, California, for several years. He is a native of the state of New York, where he was born in the town of Adams, August 10, 1828. His father was a farmer and he spent his early years on the farm. He attended the common schools and the academy in Adams. He moved to New York City in 1845 and worked for a number of years in the city. He then moved to the city of Buffalo, New York, where he worked for a number of years. He then moved to the city of Chicago, Illinois, where he worked for a number of years. He then moved to the city of San Francisco, California, where he worked for a number of years. He then moved to the city of Riverside, California, where he has lived for many years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a very active worker in the church. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows and is a very active worker in the lodge. He is a very kind and generous man and is very popular in the community. He is a very successful business man and has made a fortune for himself. He is a very patriotic man and is very active in the interests of his country. He is a very good citizen and is very respected in the community. He is a very good father and is very loved by his children. He is a very good husband and is very loved by his wife. He is a very good neighbor and is very respected in the community. He is a very good friend and is very loved by his friends. He is a very good citizen and is very respected in the community. He is a very good father and is very loved by his children. He is a very good husband and is very loved by his wife. He is a very good neighbor and is very respected in the community. He is a very good friend and is very loved by his friends.

In 1868, on March 11, 1868, occurred the death of his wife, Miss Anna S. Noble, a native of the state of New York. She was born in the town of Adams, New York, and was a very kind and generous woman. She was a very good mother and was very loved by her children. She was a very good friend and was very loved by her friends. She was a very good citizen and was very respected in the community. She was a very good neighbor and was very loved by her neighbors. She was a very good friend and was very loved by her friends. She was a very good citizen and was very respected in the community. She was a very good mother and was very loved by her children. She was a very good wife and was very loved by her husband. She was a very good friend and was very loved by her friends. She was a very good citizen and was very respected in the community. She was a very good neighbor and was very loved by her neighbors. She was a very good friend and was very loved by her friends. She was a very good citizen and was very respected in the community. She was a very good mother and was very loved by her children. She was a very good wife and was very loved by her husband. She was a very good friend and was very loved by her friends. She was a very good citizen and was very respected in the community. She was a very good neighbor and was very loved by her neighbors. She was a very good friend and was very loved by her friends.



H. M. Shreeter

HENRY M. STREETER

No more worthy citizen has ever made his home in Riverside than the Hon. H. M. Streeter, who came to the colony in November, 1875, and who has been very closely identified with its numerous interests ever since. He was born in Heath, Mass., March 18, 1829, into the family of Charles and Rhoda (Rice) Streeter, both natives of that state, where they spent their entire lives, dying at North Adams. When their son was an infant of one year the family removed to North Adams and here the lad grew to maturity and received his schooling in the common schools until the age of eighteen years. Leaving school he learned the trade of tailor and worked at it for about ten years, when he decided to make a change. Securing a position as express messenger and mail clerk with the Boston and Albany Railroad he gave his entire time and attention to the duties of that position for the next ten years of his life. With money which he had saved during this time he concluded to embark in business on his own account and accordingly he returned to North Adams and purchased a hotel business which he conducted with moderate success until he came to California. His decision to locate in Riverside was made to avoid the rigorous climate of New England, influenced by reading the glowing accounts given by Nordhoff in his description of the country, also by the fact that Mrs. Streeter had an invalid brother who had settled here the previous year, having come from Chicago on the advice of physicians and being very well satisfied with local conditions. Upon locating here Mr. Streeter bought forty acres of land, part of which he put in alfalfa and the rest in oranges. With all of the early settlers the fruit business was purely experimental and likewise problematical and he met with the usual successes and failures that the others had to contend with. However, he developed a valuable property, upon which he has since made his home. To perpetuate his identity a street was named in his honor.

In Cairo, Ill., March 11, 1868, occurred the marriage of H. M. Streeter and Miss Amelia S. Noble, a native of Springfield, Vt. No children have been born to them. In politics Mr. Streeter has always been a Republican and soon after he settled in the new colony, in 1879, he was persuaded to become a candidate for the state assembly, and although the county was then strongly Democratic he was elected by a close vote. He served in the session of 1879 and again he was a candidate for re-election for the full term in 1880; was elected and was very active in the session of 1880-81. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate from this district and served until January, 1895. He did valiant service in the interests

of his constituents in the creation of Riverside county. In 1886 he was elected a member of the board of city trustees and was made chairman of that body, serving with E. W. Holmes, M. Hoover, W. H. Haight and W. P. Russell. He was elected one of the presidential electors from this congressional district in 1888. In August, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Riverside under the McKinley administration and served until April 1, 1903. In all his public life he has ever been considerate of the interests intrusted to his care and his actions have always been open to investigation.

Mr. Streeter and his wife have been members of the Congregational Church for many years. He has seen the city and county of Riverside develop to its present prosperous condition, and in all uplifting measures he has been a participant. Now in the evening of his days Mr. Streeter can look back upon a life well spent, and forward to the future without fear, for he has lived his life according to the teachings of the "Golden Rule."

HON. ASA W. WOODFORD

None of the prominent pioneer families of Virginia displayed to a greater degree the qualities of thrift, courtesy, honor and stability of character than that represented by Colonel Woodford. The attributes noticeable in his own career came to him as a heritage from a long line of patriotic ancestors. With just pride he claims kinship with two of the most illustrious generals, Howe and Woodford, of the Revolutionary war. The history of these men is in part a record of the conflict in which they bore so illustrious a part. For a considerable portion of the struggle General Woodford commanded one of the ten brigades of the army south of the Hudson and his keen ability as commander won the highest praise of the commander-in-chief of the army. Several generations later another prominent representative of the family, Gen. Stuart S. Woodford, held the post of ambassador to Spain.

Notwithstanding the prominence of the family its members were not seekers of wealth nor financiers, and the earliest recollections of Asa Wesley Woodford are associated with scenes of poverty and self-denial. In a humble home two miles west of Philippi, Barbour county, Va. (now W. Va.) he was born May 20, 1833, being a son of John Howe and Nancy (Minear) Woodford,

the latter a native of the Old Dominion. The Minear family came from France to America during the colonial era and some of its members served gallantly in the struggle for independence. The only school which Colonel Woodford ever attended was held in a log cabin on Pleasant creek. Through habits of close observation and thorough self-culture in later years he has acquired a fund of information not always possessed by graduates of leading educational institutions. When seventeen years of age he was employed by a cattle drover and felt very appreciative of his wages, which (to revert to an idiom of that period) consisted of "thirty-five cents a day and no dinner."

When the young cattle-herder had proved his trustworthiness he was selected for the important task of assisting to take a drove of stock to Philadelphia, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles. The trip was made during the winter of 1849 and he walked both ways, the return journey being made in eleven days notwithstanding the handicap of snow and mud. Twelve years later he traveled over the same road to Philadelphia and drove six hundred head of his own cattle, which he had sold to the government for the commissariat department of the Union army. Not only was he the first man to attempt to drive stock from his part of West Virginia to the eastern markets during the Civil war, but he also continued to be one of the large dealers in stock and frequently supplied the government with beef cattle. In his dealings with the north he was successful, but a different condition of affairs met him in 1863, when the Confederate generals, Jones and Imboden, swept across West Virginia in their disastrous raids. General Jones took from the James Pickens farm in Barbour county a herd of two hundred and fifty fat cattle belonging to Colonel Woodford and these were slaughtered for the sustenance of the Confederate soldiers during the march to Gettysburg, but the owner of the cattle received no pay except the Confederate money that proved absolutely worthless.

At the opening of the war Colonel Woodford favored the Union cause with all the ardor of his nature and he voted against the ordinance of secession. With customary enthusiasm he quickly raised a regiment of soldiers in Ritchie county, W. Va., all pledged to fight for the government. It was the understanding that he was to act as colonel of the regiment, but he was superseded by Col. Moses S. Hall, whereupon he gave up all thought of active service and resumed the cattle business. After the war he voted the Democratic ticket. During 1868 he was elected to represent Lewis county in the West Virginia legislature and in the session of 1869 he assisted in formulating the first code of the new state. Twice he was elected sheriff of Lewis county, W. Va., and in 1882 he received the Democratic nomination for senator in the tenth district, but at

the polls he was defeated by Captain Coburn of Barbour county. In 1892 he was a candidate before the Democratic convention for governor of West Virginia. During April of that year he made a speech at Grafton before the Democratic mass convention and received the highest praise of William J. Bryan, then a member of congress, who commended the address as that of a statesman in advance of his party on financial questions. The views he then held became the leading plank in the national Democratic platform adopted four years later.

Although a resident of Elsinore since 1904 and owning one of the most beautiful places in the locality, Colonel Woodford retains extensive interests in West Virginia and still has a part of the old Barbour county homestead where he was reared. His principal holdings are in Lewis county, where he owns a valuable estate of more than one thousand acres on the Westfork river near Weston. One peculiarity of the farm is the presence of a natural gas fire in the fields and it is a common sight to see his splendid herd of Hereford cattle gathered around the fire to enjoy its warmth. Now, as always, the cattle represent the finest specimens of their breed. The farm has been a center for the upbuilding of Herefords and its influence has been felt for good throughout the country. On several occasions shipments were made from the farm to the markets of London and Liverpool, but the Colonel found the business unprofitable owing to the sharp competition abroad and of recent years he has limited his sales to the United States. In addition to other enterprises he erected a large flour mill at Weston several years ago and thus founded an industry of great value to the subsequent progress of the community.

The marriage of Colonel Woodford took place in 1854 near Flemington, Taylor county, W. Va., and united him with Miss Rebecca Cather, daughter of Rev. Jasper Cather, a pioneer minister of the Baptist denomination. Three children were born of the union who still survive and there are also three deceased, Flora S., Clarkson J. and Bruce S. Iris Columbia, who was born in 1855, resides in the city of Baltimore. Phoebe Jane, born in 1856, is living in Warsaw, Ind. John Howe Woodford, born in 1864, is now located near Elsinore, where he owns a fine ranch of sixty acres under cultivation to fruit and grain. The wife and mother passed away in 1885, firm in the faith of the Baptist Church, of which she and the Colonel had been communicants from early life. Since 1864 the Colonel has been actively identified with the Masonic Order. During later years he has traveled extensively and has visited the principal cities of the United States as well as the old world, but he finds no climate more agreeable and no environment more beautiful than that of Elsinore, the chosen home of the twilight of his successful career.

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N. D. Shugart M. D.

HISTORY OF RIVERSIDE

DR. KELLEY DAVIS

Among those men to whom Riverside owes its name, who are considered one of the founders of the word, it is well known to his friends that he was the first to have been known as a land developer. In the year 1847, he was in the city of New York, and it was there that he was first introduced to the idea of settling in Riverside.

At that time he was engaged in the purchase of lands of his locality, and it was through the agency of his agents to California, that he was first introduced to the idea of settling in Riverside. He was then in the city of New York, and it was there that he was first introduced to the idea of settling in Riverside. He was then in the city of New York, and it was there that he was first introduced to the idea of settling in Riverside.

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E. D. Hargart, M. D.

DR. KELITA DAVIS SHUGART

Among those men to whom Riverside owes a debt of gratitude, and one who was considered one of her most public spirited citizens was Dr. Shugart, who was a California enthusiast in every sense of the word. He was true to his friends and of these he had many and they were numbered among all classes. He was born in Randolph county, Ind., April 13, 1829, and died in Riverside, Cal., May 10, 1897. Between these dates was spent a life that was devoted to the uplifting and healing of his fellow men.

As a boy he was reared in Randolph county and attended the public schools of his locality until he was twelve years of age. Accompanying his parents to Cass county, Mich., he continued his schooling in the select schools of that place. It was his desire to become a physician and he became a student with Dr. Bonine of Niles, Mich., who afterwards became a noted army surgeon. He finished his medical studies in the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College in 1858, continuing practice in Iowa, in Tama county, in the vicinity of Belle Plaine, from 1853 until 1860. He then moved to that city and opened a drug store, which he conducted until he came to California in 1870. In the meantime he made two trips to the mines at Gold Hill, Colo., on account of his wife's health, who was greatly benefited thereby. While in the mining region he carried on his practice with the success that his wide experience justified. On account of Mrs. Shugart's delicate health he decided to seek a milder climate and accordingly joined the North party, who were looking for a site to found a colony in Southern California, arriving in August and immediately took stock in the original association. Having accomplished the desired end he returned to Iowa and disposed of his interests and started with his family for their new home, arriving at San Bernardino on December 7, 1870. He was the first treasurer of the Southern California Colony Association and later was vice-president. He was a man of considerable means for that day and his financial support to all measures for the upbuilding of the new country was considered a bulwark to the company. He entered into the spirit of the times and the life of the community and it was but a short time ere he had built up a large practice in this locality. Although he had made up his mind he would give up his calling upon settling in a new location, nevertheless persistent calls upon him again drew him into service and he met with financial success. He bought the second lot sold in the colony and his was the fifth family to locate here. His original place was bounded by Ninth and Tenth and Mulberry and Lime streets and here it was that the first orange trees of this section

were planted March 1, 1871. In 1875 he traded this place to H. M. Beers for the forty acres where the Sherman Institute now stands and \$4,000 cash and the water right. He partially improved this place, but finally sold it and purchased ten acres from L. C. Waite at the head of Mulberry street and here he erected a comfortable home, which remained his residence until his death. He was always interested in educational matters and was a member of the second board of school trustees in the colony. In politics he never was an aspirant for official honors, but he served as a delegate to many Republican conventions and was chairman of the county convention of 1876. He was the first to urge the organization of the Universalist society here, that being his religious belief.

Dr. Shugart was united in marriage in Michigan on July 25, 1852, to Miss Martha T. Reams, who was a native of that state and was the youngest of a family of fourteen children born to her parents. Her father was of French, and her mother of English extraction. She took an active interest in her new found home and was greatly benefited by the change from her former place of residence in Iowa. She survived her husband until November, 1903, when she passed away, mourned by her large circle of friends and relatives. To this worthy couple two daughters were born, Lillian, Mrs. L. C. Waite and Leilia R., who died in 1872.

Dr. Shugart was a prominent Mason, holding membership in Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M.; Riverside Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery, No. 28, K. T. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the California State Medical and the Southern California Medical societies and of the San Bernardino Medical Society, of which he was one of the principal organizers. The doctor was a conspicuous figure in Riverside, was always well groomed, wore a silk hat, and was always the genteel and refined gentleman wherever he was seen. His death was a severe loss to the city he had seen grow from barren wastes to a world-renowned city. He could truly say "All of which I saw and part of which I was."

DANIEL C. TWOGOOD

As a pioneer of Riverside, Mr. Twogood has lent invaluable aid towards its development, his well directed enterprises and unwavering faith in the future of the community having encouraged his fellow citizens to confine their efforts to the opportunities presented in that field. He was born December 14, 1835, in New Orleans, La., where his father, Donald H., a native of New York state, was engaged in contracting. His mother, Eliza (Edwards)

Twogood, also a native of New York state, died in Upper Alton, Ill., in 1839, while the family were en route to the north. Daniel was then but four years of age. The father continued to New York state, where he placed his children in the care of a relative and he then returned to New Orleans to continue his business and while there met his death a few years later. This son was reared to young manhood and obtained a common school education at Lansingburg, near Troy, N. Y. In 1856 he went to Marion, Iowa, where he secured employment as a clerk in the mercantile store of Parkhurst & Marion, resigning one year later to engage in farming near Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he had previously bought a quarter section of land. He continued on this place until 1864, when he sold the farm and moved into Belle Plaine, and with his brother established a grain elevator business which was successfully carried on until 1870, when it was sold and he started for California.

After arrangements had been made Mr. Twogood started by rail for the coast, traveling to San Francisco, then a five days' trip. From there he went to San Pedro by boat, thence to Los Angeles by rail and finally by stage to San Bernardino, where he was obliged to wait three days ere an opportunity, in the form of a loaded lumber wagon, enabled him to proceed to Riverside, his destination. While he stopped in San Bernardino the people there tried to discourage him in coming to the new colony, saying there would never be any water in that part of the country, as it was never known to run up hill, for this section of the county was higher than the then countyseat. However, he had determined to locate in Riverside and their pleadings were of no avail. Arriving here he was informed that he had only to pay the government price for a parcel of land that had been reserved for him by the founders of the colony. This consisted of eighty acres of land located in the southeast part of the colony.

As a shelter for his family he found a crude shack on the present site of the "Anchorage" that was occupied by the surveyors who were laying out the site of the colony. This answered the purpose until he could build. Lumber had to be hauled from San Bernardino, as it was a number of years before a railroad was projected here. Subsequently, in partnership with A. J. Twogood, he acquired an additional twenty acres which they sold in residence lots, retiring from active business in 1888, though retaining an interest in the previously established nursery in Riverside. Together they built a crude packinghouse for oranges. All of the sorting and packing was done by hand and they originated a style of packing that commanded attention by the dealers in San Francisco. One hundred cars were sent out, all of the fruit having to be hauled to Colton for shipment. This was the first shipment of oranges sent to the bay city. With the other pioneer settlers he

bought up a water right and assisted in organizing the Riverside Water Company to get water for irrigation. Two shares of stock for each acre of land was sold to the owners of the various tracts.

In all progressive movements for the development of Riverside Mr. Twogood has taken an active interest. He has never cared for office of any kind, but has devoted his time to farming and nursery interests. In the early days horticultural work was experimental and with others of public spirit, he devoted much time and research in selecting the best kinds of stock for this locality. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Twogood went to Florida and bought forty thousand trees of wild stock and shipped them to Riverside. Being inexperienced in packing for transportation, about one third of these were lost. This was the first shipment of Florida trees into this locality.

January 1, 1859, in Marion, Iowa, D. C. Twogood was united in marriage with a cousin, Miss Lydia Adeline Twogood, who was a daughter of Simeon Twogood. She passed away in Riverside January 28, 1910. Two children were born of this union: Mrs. Carrie Belle Edwards, who was born near Belle Plaine, Iowa, and died in Riverside in 1880; and Jessie Nettie, who was born in Belle Plaine, and died in Riverside in 1885.

A charter member of the Riverside Baptist Church, Mr. Twogood's life, though bereft of those whom he loved best, is that of a consistent Christian, whose faith in the wisdom of the Divine Plan enables him to bravely continue his earthly activities until the end.

CAPT. C. C. MILLER

The late C. C. Miller was one of the pioneers of Riverside, whither he brought his family in 1873, and from that time until his death he was closely identified with its growth and development. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1824, into the family home of Chauncey and Alice (Reney) Miller, both natives of that same county, where his grandfather, Grant Miller, settled in the early days of the colonies and built the first house in that vicinity. He died when his son, C. C., was but four years of age; the widow afterwards became the wife of Judge Aaron Burley.

C. C. Miller received a good education in the public schools of New York state until about twenty-one, when he joined the family in Ohio, where he entered Oberlin College. Two years later he entered Cleveland University and was graduated therefrom in

1852 in civil engineering, which profession he made his specialty. Subsequently he was employed in the construction department of the Illinois Central and Atlantic and Ohio Railroads for two years. He then moved to Tomah, Wis., and for the next ten years was engaged in building many railroads in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and also in land surveying, and was prominently identified with the building up of Monroe county. He enlisted for service in the Civil war and was commissioned captain of Company M, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to duty in Missouri under General Dodge. His engineering skill soon became known and he was called into service as chief engineer of that district. He served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged in 1865, after which he returned to civil pursuits. He was employed as assistant chief engineer in the building of the West Wisconsin and St. Paul Railway, and later as chief engineer of the Wabasha & Lake Superior Railroad.

The ill health of his wife made it necessary to seek a milder climate and in 1873 he located in Los Angeles. In June of that year he came to Riverside as chief engineer and superintendent of El Sobrante de San Jacinto rancho, later engaged in the construction of the canals of the Riverside Water Company's system. In October he brought his family here and the next year bought the block of land lying between Sixth and Seventh and Main and Orange streets and established their home, entering enthusiastically in the upbuilding of the town. The desirable location of his home and the lack of accommodation for the traveling public induced him to open his house for their comfort and convenience, naming in the "Glenwood Cottage," which soon became well and favorably known and the patronage grew until it became necessary to enlarge the quarters and year after year he added to his cottage home, from which has developed the Glenwood Mission Inn of Riverside, famed throughout the world for its model appointments and entertainment. During all these years Captain Miller continued his duties as civil engineer, engaged in enterprises in California and Arizona. He was chief engineer in the construction of the Gage canal system that has meant so much to the welfare of this city. In 1881 he retired, selling out the Glenwood Hotel to his son, Frank A., the present owner.

In 1852 Captain Miller was united in marriage with Miss Mary Clark, a daughter of Dr. Clark, a physician of Lorain county, Ohio. Mrs. Miller, who came from good old Quaker stock, was a lady of culture and refinement and the marriage proved most fortunate, as she was above all else a real home maker—than which there can be no task nobler, higher or worthier for any woman. As her children look back into those vanished years they remember her as one in whose gentle nature were found mingled the elements of

sweetness and light in union with a deep, quiet firmness, that could not be moved—for it was based upon an unflinching trust in the eternal goodness of God. The Mission Inn of today, conducted by her son and daughter, has been in part the result of the inspiration flowing from her life in the pioneer days of Riverside.

To Captain and Mrs. Miller four children were born: Emma who became the wife of G. O. Newman; Frank A., who married Miss Isabella Demorest Hardenberg; Alice, who married F. W. Richardson; and Edward E., who married Miss Emma C. Tompkins.

ELI ESLEY BARNETT

Abundant evidence of the opportunities afforded by California to young men of energy and ambition is demonstrated by the successful but unostentatious career of E. E. Barnett, who for years has ranked among the leading ranchers and stockmen of Riverside county. When he came west he had no capital except the rugged constitution and willing industry of youth. The family had been in humble circumstances and the unremitting toil of the farm was void of a mother's presence, she having died when this son was a small child. She was a woman of self-sacrificing devotion and a native of Pennsylvania, while the father, Adrian D. Barnett, was born in Kentucky, and the paternal grandparent was a native of Virginia. For a considerable period the father remained in Illinois and developed a farm in Hancock county, where his son, E. E., was born on June 14, 1852, and where he received a common school education. In the hope of improving their financial condition father and son came west during 1869 and settled in California, where the former died in 1884.

E. E. Barnett early located in Sutter county, near Yuba City, where he worked out for \$1 per day and by frugal hoarding of his small wages he accumulated a working capital for future use. His next location was in Ventura county, where he remained for fourteen years, meeting with some discouragements but still forged his way ahead in a gratifying degree. In 1884 he removed to Los Angeles county, bought property and made that the family home for about seven years. He had become interested in investments in Riverside county, which impressed him by reason of the climate and soil advantages, and having purchased forty acres near Temecula he removed hither in November, 1894, and since then has increased his holdings until at this writing his estate aggregates thirteen hundred acres of grain land, and now he is also developing water

by sinking wells for irrigation purposes preparatory to going into the alfalfa industry. The raising of cattle and horses has been one of his specialties and during 1910 and '11 he sold over \$10,000 worth, netting him a fair profit. To this stock industry he has added the raising of hogs and is meeting with good success. When Mr. Barnett located upon his property it was devoid of any improvements whatever and now several substantial outbuildings and a thirteen room house with fences, trees and water developed make it one of the best in this part of Riverside county from a productive standpoint.

The marriage of Mr. Barnett, solemnized May 13, 1875, united him with Miss Alica A. Stevens, a native of Iowa. Her parents, Anson and Ann Rebecca (Betz) Stevens, natives of New York and Ohio respectively, came to California during 1869 and settled in Ventura county, removing to Los Angeles county in 1875, where the mother died in 1885. The father, who is a veteran of the Civil war, is still living at his home in Garden Grove at the age of eighty-four. At the outbreak of the war the father left home to enlist in his country's cause, leaving his wife and four small children, and during his absence she endeavored to make a living for them. Hearing that her husband was very ill at a hospital in Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Stevens left her children with her mother and departed for the front to nurse her husband back to health if possible, spending three months there and returning with him to Iowa. Two years later, upon the advice of physicians, who said he could not stand another winter in that climate, Mr. Stevens disposed of all his belongings and with his family came to California. Arriving in San Francisco, from there they took a boat to Santa Barbara, landing in lighters and were rowed to shore, and from there went to Ventura county, arriving with no money and Mr. Stevens in ill health. Almost immediately upon starting for the west his health gradually came back to him and he is now hale and hearty. His good wife, who had nursed him back to health and who had been untiring in her devotion to him and her children, gradually failed in health and passed away in Tustin, aged but fifty-one years. Unremitting toil and hardships endured through many trying years shortened her life. She was a woman of sterling qualities and these were imbued in her children, of whom four daughters and two sons are still living, three having passed away in this state. Wherever Mrs. Stevens made her home she endeared herself to a wide circle of friends, who respected her for her many good qualities and kindnesses shown others less fortunate than herself.

In fraternal relations Mr. Barnett has been connected with the blue lodge of Masonry and at one time held membership in the Odd Fellows. Mrs. Barnett, who has been a decided factor in her husband's success, has been a leading local worker in the Rebekahs

and the Eastern Star, while the latter organization also has had the benefit of the membership of one of her daughters, Mrs. Lena Crouch. The three eldest sons are all members of the blue lodge of Masons.

Of the children comprising the family we mention the following: Marcus E., who married Julia Ganahl, has one son; Cephes L. married Jennie Thompson and with their three sons they reside at Uplands; Adrian B. was united in marriage with Ysabel Gonzalez, a native of California, and with their son are residents of this county; Sarah A. is the wife of C. H. Clogston of Murrietta and they have three sons and three daughters; Myrtle married R. S. Roribaugh, and is the mother of one son and two daughters; Pearl is the wife of J. E. Roribaugh and the mother of two sons; Lena married R. S. Crouch, and with her daughter makes her home with her parents, as do the two youngest children, Anson A. and Ruth F. The sons and daughters inherit much of the energy and perseverance which have brought success to their parents and the entire family has a high social standing in the county as well as a deserved agricultural prominence throughout this section of the state.

ARLINGTON SUPPLY COMPANY

The Arlington Supply Company Department Store of Arlington was established in 1901 by John T. Crimmins, the present head of the business, commencing with a small capital as successor to the oldest business establishment in Arlington. In 1904 the business was moved to the present location. The commodious brick building owned by the company has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time the floor space used has increased to 15,840 square feet.

The officers of the company are John T. Crimmins, president, and F. E. Unholz, vice-president. Mr. Crimmins, the founder of the business, came to Arlington from Iowa in 1901. Since twenty-one years of age he has been engaged in the retail business, except about six years which were occupied in the wholesale business as a traveling salesman. He is at this writing on the sunny side of forty and expects by close application to his business and liberal treatment of the patrons of his store to achieve greater success in the future than has been attained in the past.

F. E. Unholz joined the business early in 1912. He is also a young man, who has thoroughly learned the retail business through having operated stores in eastern states before coming to California. With the addition of the energy and capital of Mr. Unholz to the business, this popular store will be better equipped than ever before to give to their patrons the most satisfactory service.

T. H. CLARK
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Leicester Augustus Crosby

CROSBY, GEORGE SUTHER

George Sutherland Crosby, a native of California, was born at San Francisco, California, on the 12th of August, 1847. He was the son of David and Elizabeth Crosby, who were long residents of that city. He was educated in business at No. 400 Broadway, New York City, for years. He died at Riverside, California, on the 12th of August, 1900.

C. A. Crosby was born in 1847, in New York, and was taken into the home of a well-to-do family in the young manhood. Upon completing his education at the age of sixteen, he entered Claverack College, where he took a two year course, later taking a year at the University of the State of New York at Albany. He then engaged in the mercantile business in New York City, and in 1867, Crosby, in Ottawa, Canada, under the firm name of Crosby & Co. Crosby. This concern was run until 1870, when it was sold to the kind in that city. In 1870, on account of the illness of his father, Mr. Crosby decided to seek a milder climate, and to take an interest in the business carried to California, and to the west side. At that time there was but little to attract the business center to show that there was a rich country. The streets improved as seen today; the fruit industry was in its infancy and experimental stages; but water was being developed, and there was a class of people already located here who had come to look up the way for better things. They had come from the various parts of the country, from trades, professions, and other occupations, all with one end in view - that of making a home in the wonderful health-giving climate of the Southland, and a long and arduous privations and hardships to attain the object of their migration hither. All this was brought to the eye of Mr. Crosby, and he decided to cast in his lot with these pioneers, and assist in building up a city and county, and that he has done this since, all with whom he has been brought in contact with the county.

Mr. Crosby made a purchase of thirty acres of land on the corner of ten avenue, in a location that seemed to be the most fertile, rich and productive, and he improved the land, building buildings and cultivating the land, putting in vines and oranges--and for a time it prospered. In 1880, the city of Riverside. About the year 1880, the city of Riverside was founded by William Thaw, the consideration being the increased valuation. In 1899 the city of Riverside was found that the entire property was all destroyed by sewage water, damaging him to the extent of \$100,000. This was all hope of an independent municipality, and he at



Chester Augustus Crosby

CHESTER AUGUSTUS CROSBY

A pioneer citizen of Riverside, and a man who is highly esteemed for his good qualities and public spirit, is Chester A. Crosby, who was born July 11, 1845, in Putnam county, N. Y., a son of David and Elira (Marvin) Crosby, both natives and life-long residents of that county. David Crosby engaged in the shoe business at No. 40 East Broadway, New York City, for several years. He died at the age of about thirty.

C. A. Crosby was left fatherless at a tender age and was taken into the home of a relative who reared him to young manhood. Upon completing his public school studies at the age of sixteen, he entered Claverack College on the Hudson and took a two-year course, later taking a commercial course to better fit himself for life's duties in the commercial world. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the shoe business, in partnership with an uncle, F. G. Crosby, in Ottawa, Canada, under the firm name of F. G. & C. A. Crosby. This concern grew gradually until it was the largest of its kind in that city. In 1879, on account of the ill health of his wife, Mr. Crosby decided to seek a milder climate, and, selling out his interest in the business, came to California and located in Riverside. At that time there was but little to attract the settler; no business center to show that there was a rich country surrounding; no streets improved as seen today; the fruit industry was in its infancy and experimental stages; but water was being developed and there was a class of people already located here who had come to open up the way for better things. They had come from the various parts of the country, from trades, professions, and other occupations, all with one end in view—that of making a home in the wonderful health-giving climate of the Southland—all willing to endure privations and hardships to attain the object of their migration hither. All this was brought to the eye of Mr. Crosby, and like them, he decided to cast in his lot with these pioneers and assist in building up a city and county, and that he has done his share, all with whom he has been brought in contact willingly concede.

Mr. Crosby made a purchase of thirty acres of land on Arlington avenue, in a location that seemed to be favored. The soil was rich and productive, and he improved his property by erecting buildings and cultivating the land, putting out a vineyard, apricots and oranges—and for a time it prospered and was one of the show places of Riverside. About the year 1891 he sold twelve acres to Mrs. William Thaw, the consideration being \$16,000, which shows the increased valuation. In 1899 the crops began to decrease, and it was found that the entire property was almost a total loss, caused by seepage water, damaging him to the extent of over \$30,000. Thus was all hope of an independent income destroyed, but he at

once sought another location. In 1900 he accepted a position with the late C. E. Rumsey, becoming the manager of a ranch purchased by him at that date. This consisted of eighteen acres of oranges in bearing and was the nucleus of the now famous Alta Cresta groves owned by the estate of C. E. Rumsey, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five acres. Since 1900 he has occupied the position of general manager of this property, and the one hundred and fifty-seven acres that have been added to the first purchase have all developed under his careful personal supervision. The land was originally covered with greasewood and sage brush— this giving way to oranges and beautiful drives, where tourist and citizen may enjoy all that nature and taste can offer in the making of a city beautiful. The drive through these grounds has been one of the show places of Riverside for years.

Mr. Crosby is a Republican in political belief and a most progressive citizen. He was united in marriage at Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y., May 18, 1868, with Miss Emma E. Fowler, a native of that county, and a woman of culture and refinement. Three children have been born to them, viz: Chester E., a resident of San Diego; Harold D., of Pasadena; and Ruth, at home with her parents. The daughter received her schooling in Mills College, at Oakland, Cal. Mr. Crosby and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Riverside, in which church he is a charter member, and for the past twenty years has efficiently served as elder. He assisted in the organization of the Magnolia school district and for about fifteen years served as clerk of the board. The warm, practical interest Mr. Crosby has ever shown in the welfare of his fellow-men is worthy of emulation.

WILLIAM TREAT DINSMORE

Important as were the labors of the pioneers of Riverside and comprehensive as were their utilitarian projects, in many instances these have been equaled or surpassed by the achievements of their descendants. The city maintains a just pride in the talents of the young men who, reared within her borders and content to devote their abilities to her material development, are adding honor to family names and prestige to civic ideals. None perhaps is accomplishing more in the short span of a business career than William Treat Dinsmore, who is well versed in the law, in finance and in realty, and in any department of commercial progress or professional im-

portance proves himself the possessor of extended information and sagacious judgment.

The genealogy of the Dinsmore family shows their early identification with the development of Maine, where William T. Dinsmore was born March 17, 1876. His father, P. S. Dinsmore, was born and reared in Maine and there married Miss Anna M. Treat, likewise a native of that state. Descended from a pioneer family, she numbered among her family relations Hon. Charles H. Treat, one of the most influential men of his day and a statesman whose worth was so universally recognized that he was called to Washington, D. C., to aid the national administration in an official and executive capacity, and served for many years as treasurer of the United States. In the service of the nation, as in his own private business and professional affairs, he proved himself conspicuously able. The heritage of his fame has descended to his posterity.

For some years P. S. Dinsmore conducted business affairs in the state of Maine with more or less success. During 1880 he came to California and settled at Riverside. From the outset he was pleased with the country. As a permanent location he believed no place could offer superior advantages. The real estate business and orange growing have kept him busily occupied throughout the thirty-two years he has made this his home, and he still takes an active interest in his business affairs. William T. Dinsmore entered the public schools at the age of about six years and continued with successive promotions until he had finished the school course. Later he received business training in commercial and business colleges in this city and a course with the American School of Law of Chicago. One of the first enterprises in which he engaged was the promotion and organization of the People's Abstract & Trust Company, of which he acted as secretary and manager for over ten years. During his leisure hours, while in charge of the abstract office, he devoted his time to the study of the law and prepared for an examination that would give him admission to the bar. This knowledge of the law has been most helpful to him in his varied activities, although he has never entered upon active professional practice.

The name of William Treat Dinsmore is connected especially with the Security Savings Bank of Riverside, which was organized by the stockholders of the Citizens National Bank and commenced business on July 1, 1907. Ever since the bank was opened for business he has served as secretary and assistant cashier and his efforts have been helpful in the increasing of the bank's business. A steady growth has been enjoyed from the first. The institution has proved conservative and cautious in investments and loans, but accommodating to customers and helpful to the general interests

of the city. A reputation has been established for safe and courteous dealings and depositors repose the utmost confidence in the resources of this banking institution.

In addition to his business interests Mr. Dinsmore has participated in horticultural enterprises, having owned three different groves of oranges, and now owns a thrifty bearing grove of navel oranges, comprising nine acres on Lincoln Heights, known as "Vista Hermosa Grove." Some years ago he purchased a lot in Riverside on Rubidoux Drive, now known as "Bankers' Row," and there he erected a commodious residence, now occupied by his family, the home place being known as "Sierra Vista," meaning Mountain View. June 8, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Nelson, daughter of Austin Nelson, and a native of Nebraska, where she was reared and educated. Three children bless the union, Julia, Helen and William Treat, Jr. The family are prominently identified with the First Baptist Church of Riverside and greatly interested in its work and maintenance, Mr. Dinsmore being the treasurer of the church. Fraternally Mr. Dinsmore holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Riverside. A progressive Republican in political views, he served as vice-president of the Governor Johnson and Wallace Club, has acted as treasurer of the Riverside County Republican Central Committee and maintains a warm interest in campaign work, local elections and civic matters.

RICHARD L. NORTH

Representing the third generation of the North family in Riverside, Richard L. North was born in this city January 30, 1886, a son of John G. and grandson of J. W. North, the latter the founder of Riverside. He attended the public school of his native city, graduating from the high school at an early age. In 1904 he entered the University of California at Berkeley. During the summer months he was employed at civil engineering in connection with irrigation projects in Arizona, Oregon and California. He discontinued his college course in 1905, but still followed civil engineering until 1907, when he matriculated as a student in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1911. Returning to his native city he at once opened offices for the practice of his profession and through the inheritance of characteristics of his father and his own personality, ability and natural qualifications is building up a practice that affords a solid foundation for success.



Miguel Estudillo

HISTORY OF RIVERSIDE

HON. MIGUEL ESTABEDO

A native son of California and whose interests at heart is M. Estabedo, a jurist, a legislator and now serving the people as state senator. He was born in San Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 2, 1857, of J. A. and Adelaide Estudillo, both of prominent families in the early history of the state. Estabedo attended the public schools of San Bernardino and graduated in 1888. He then came to San Diego, Santa Clara and graduated there in 1892. He then came to San Diego, then the family home, to study law, and was county clerk and held the position until his advent into Riverside, where he became clerk of the board of supervisors and judge. During this time he was preparing his law. In the above named year he was admitted to practice before the Court in the state of California. He then came to Los Angeles and for the following two years had a successful practice. Coming again to Riverside he here and maintained it until 1899, when he went to Mexico to fight a case in the courts and returned three years, when he again came to Riverside to resume his professional labors.

On November 8, 1904, Mr. Estabedo was elected to the assembly of the state from the Seventy-first district. He was elected two years later and during his second term of office he rendered valiant service to his country to the whole state. In 1905 he secured approval of the bill for the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station at the foot of Mt. Rubidoux. It was also at this session of the legislature that the bill transferring Yosemite park to the federal government was passed. It was fostered by Mr. Estabedo and a stormy series of arguments was passed. It was one of the talked of bills of that session. By his active part he took in its passage he attracted the attention by his far-sighted policies and took the name from John Muir, the poet, who wrote the poem "The Sentimental Journey" and "Our National Park." He was a member of the Ways and Means committee on Agriculture and made chairman of the California delegation to the National Irrigation Congress, held in Sacramento in 1907. He was also delegate for the state of California to the National Agricultural



Miguel Estradillo

HON. MIGUEL ESTUDILLO

A native son of California and one who has ever had her best interests at heart is M. Estudillo, a prominent attorney of Riverside and now serving the people as state senator from his district. He was born in San Bernardino, Cal., September 20, 1870, a son of J. A. and Adelaide Estudillo, both of whom represented prominent families in the early history of the state. As a youth M. Estudillo attended the public schools of San Diego county, from which he graduated in 1888. He then entered Santa Clara College in Santa Clara and graduated therefrom in 1890. Returning then to San Diego, then the family home, he was appointed court clerk by the county clerk and held the position until 1893, which year marked his advent into Riverside, where he received the appointment as clerk of the board of supervisors and held the position until 1895. During this time he was preparing himself for the law and in the above-named year he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in the state of California. He immediately opened an office in Los Angeles and for the following two years carried on a successful practice. Coming again to Riverside he opened an office here and maintained it until 1899, when he went to the City of Mexico to fight a case in the courts and remained there nearly three years, when he again came to this city and resumed his professional labors.

On November 8, 1904, Mr. Estudillo was elected to the assembly of the state from the Seventy-eighth district and was re-elected two years later and during his incumbency of that responsible office he rendered valiant service to his constituents as well as to the whole state. In 1905 he secured an appropriation of \$35,000 for the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment station at the foot of Mt. Rubidoux. It was also at this session of the legislature that the bill transferring Yosemite park to the United States government was passed. It was fostered by Mr. Estudillo and after a stormy series of arguments was passed. It was one of the most talked of bills of that session. By his advocacy of the bill and the active part he took in its passage he attracted considerable attention by his far-sighted policies and received personal recognition from John Muir, the poet, who wrote him several letters and presented him two of his choice works, autographed, "Mountains of California" and "Our National Park." In 1907 he was chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the Assembly and also made chairman of the California delegation at the Fifteenth National Irrigation Congress, held in Sacramento in 1907. He was sent as delegate for the state of California to the National Irrigation Con-

gress at Boise, Idaho, and was an advocate of the Pinchot-Roosevelt conservation policies and won out in a fight with Hon. W. R. King of Oregon, in presenting the resolution endorsing these policies. November 3, 1908, he was elected state senator, and in 1909 he made a fight for the local option bill but was defeated. In 1911 he made the fight in the senate for the Wyllie local option measure and carried it through successfully. Here it is but proper to quote from the "Searchlight," the official organ of the Anti-Saloon league: "It would be impossible in any newspaper article to pay fitting and full tribute of praise to the members of the California legislature, by whose action the people were given the Wyllie local option law. We may, however, without making invidious distinction, mention the name of Senator Miguel Estudillo of Riverside county, who had charge of the measure in the upper house, and of Assemblyman G. W. Wyllie, who introduced and championed in the lower house the measure, which for all time will bear his honored name. Senator Estudillo introduced the local option measure in the senate two years ago and did yoeman's work in behalf of the measure, which, however, failed to secure approval of the majority of his senatorial associates. At this session of the legislature it was not only fitting but fortunate that the Wyllie bill, after its approval by the assembly, was in charge of the Riverside Senator. . . . Without giving offense to those who opposed the measure, Senator Estudillo met and answered every argument against it, and with unyielding tenacity refused to accept amendments which were intended to impair its efficiency. When at the first hearing in the senate the bill was loaded with objectionable amendments there was pallor in the face of the Riverside senator and a tearful glitter in his eye which indicated how profound and sincere was his interest in the matter. . . . It was well that he did not falter, for the fate of the measure at that time seemed so uncertain that any show of despondency by its champion might have led to its defeat. The subsequent career of the bill was thick-set with peril and it required skillful management, unfaltering fidelity, courage and determination to carry the measure safely through and win for it success." In 1909 Mr. Estudillo was chairman of the committee on election laws of the senate which recommended by minority report, the passage of the direct primary law, creating a revolution in state politics and forever destroying machine rule. This amendment passed the legislature in 1911. He was appointed a member of the hold-over committee which investigated the school book trust of the state and through their findings justice was meted to the guilty ones. It was during this same session that Senator Estudillo secured an appropriation for a laboratory and improvements for the Rubidoux experiment station at Riverside.

Senator Estudillo is a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias; the Victoria and Country clubs of Riverside, and of the Jonathan and Union League clubs of Los Angeles. On February 22, 1903, in Los Angeles occurred the marriage of M. Estudillo and Miss Minerva Cook, and of this union there was born one son, Reginald, who is attending the Riverside public schools. Mrs. Estudillo is a direct descendant of James Cook, who came in the Mayflower and whose offspring settled in Winchester, N. H., where Mrs. Estudillo was born. Since becoming a resident of this beautiful city there has been no movement advanced for the general well being of either city or county but what has received his stanch support and he has been foremost in social matters of his adopted city. As a public man he has a host of warm admirers and as a speaker he has a manner of at once commanding the respect and hearing of all within reach of his voice. He has taken a stand for all progressive movements in political circles and is a stanch Republican.

Senator Estudillo received a letter which contains some bits of history, from Charles Hardy, an Englishman now a resident of Mt. Albert, Auckland, New Zealand, which says:

“I lived with your grandfather (Don Louis Rubidoux) at Jurupa Rancho, but time plays havoc with rich and poor alike. I am eighty years old on the 21st of March, proximo. I have a daguerreotype of myself taken in San Francisco in 1855, but I, of course, do not care to part with it. I lived off and on with Louis Robidoux from 1856 to 1862, was always welcomed by him to his house and treated with great respect. . . . I forget exactly how long I taught there, but think it must have been for about two or three years altogether. I received \$50 per month from the state and \$15 per month from Don Louis, together with board and lodging.

“The letter to myself from Don Louis, which my daughter told you of, was written in 1862, when I was in San Francisco. It was to thank me for some business which I had transacted for him in regard to the Rancho San Jacinto.”

The letter further states that Mr. Hardy asked Don Louis for the hand in marriage of one of his daughters. Don Louis was willing, but the young lady's mother refused because Mr. Hardy intended to take her away to England. The lady married a rancher. Hardy came to California in 1855, from Victoria, Melbourne, Australia; he owned thirty-seven acres of land close to the city of San Bernardino; later lost money in gold mining in Bear Lake valley. He further states that Don Louis never went abroad, either on horseback or in his buggy without taking Hardy with him. “I was his constant companion and slept in the same room that he did, the large room in the middle of the house. The room in which the boys slept was on one end of it, and the room in which the senora and

her daughters slept, on the other end. A young Indian, I think from Sonora, was the family cook.”

Of the ancestry of Hon. Miguel Estudillo we mention his grandfather, Don Jose A. Estudillo, who was revenue collector and treasurer of San Diego from 1828 to 1830. In 1835 he was a member of the territorial deputation—the law-making body of California. While a member of the territorial legislature he was offered the governorship of California, but refused the honor. From 1840 to '42 he was justice of the supreme tribunal, and in the last-named year he received the grant of the San Jacinto rancho from the Mexican government. In 1843 he was administrator of the Mission San Luis Rey, and in 1845, judge. In September, 1849, Brigadier General Riley of the U. S. army, appointed him judge of the first instance for the district of San Diego. January 5, 1852, he was elected city treasurer of San Diego, and later elected assessor of that county, being the first to hold that office under the American regime. His ancestors were military men, his father having been captain in the Spanish army. He died in 1853. His son, the father of our present senator, also named Jose A. Estudillo, was a land owner. His wife was a daughter of Don Louis Robidoux, of whom extended mention is made in this history by Hon. E. W. Holmes.

Jose G. Estudillo, an uncle, still living, was state treasurer of California, 1876 to '80, prior to which he was treasurer of San Diego for twelve years.

MRS. JULIA CAMP

A capable business woman as well as a consistent and practical Christian, Mrs. Camp enjoys the highest regard of her many friends in Wildomar, where she has made her home for the past nine years, her beautiful ranch of nine acres ranking among the most valuable in that section. A native of Indiana, her birth having occurred in Decatur county, at the age of four years she moved to Richland county, Ill., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lytle, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively.

An active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Camp maintains a deep interest in both religious and educational enterprises, her work in behalf of the Christian Orphans' Home being worthy of special mention.

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Cornelius C. Ramsey.

HISTORICAL

OBITUARY

There have been many men of high character in this city, but few who have helped more than C. E. Rumsey. His residence in Riverside did not extend over many years, the visible monuments of his love for the city long remain, because not only the esthetic and the utility blended. It is too true that we find in this world men who will be following rapidly after since he is gone we can only say of him what those who were alive, deny us the pleasure of saying. It is to do this in all the days of life. It is sometimes erred in judgment where would, with an in-ist, and demur street in our eulogy; many of his family and many of his associates, but a number who were not employed during the business life, will endeavor to find words in praise of them that they may be doing the best of their ability. The lie-spirited city has been a great city, and it is our own, justice to the city and to the city.

Mr. Rumsey

Mr. Rumsey was born in Erie, Pa., on June 21, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of Erie, Pa., and in the University of Pennsylvania, where he received a degree in law. He was employed in a New York office, where he acquired a knowledge of the methods which were used in the city. When about twenty-four years of age he came to this city, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He was a resident of this city for thirty years, and during that time he has done so many of the best of his kind and civic work, that it is ample evidence that his character was so strongly marked. His residence in Riverside was characterized by his industry, not often that a citizen so busy in building up a business enterprise is disposed to give so much of his time to his family and religious duties. It appears that when he was long the chairman of the executive boards of the Board for the Insane and of the Western Pennsylvania Association, also a member of the Municipal League and of the Board, besides taking an active interest in many other public affairs, which the people of this city were carrying forward.



Homelius

CORNELIUS EARLE RUMSEY

There have been many citizens of Riverside whose vital interest in its material growth and adornment has won for them the regard of all, and many who have sought to aid in maintaining the high character of its citizenship, but few indeed have there been who have helped more than has C. E. Rumsey. Although the period of his residence in Riverside did not extend over a long series of years, the visible monuments of his love for the beautiful will long remain, because in them the esthetic and practical are so happily blended. It is too rarely that we find in the successful business world men who win by following implicitly the golden rule, and since he is gone we may say of him what his modesty would, if he were alive, deny us the pleasure of saying, that he sincerely strove to do this in all the affairs of life. That he made mistakes and sometimes erred in judgment he would, with characteristic candor, insist, and demur strongly at our eulogy; but not only the members of his family and nearest associates, but every one of the vast number who were in his employ during the long years of his business life, will endorse our words in praise of a citizen whose loss they mutually mourn. Among the best of the many loyal and public-spirited citizens which our city has been proud to claim as her own, justice as well as affection demands that we should rank Mr. Rumsey.

Mr. Rumsey was born at Eastchester, Westchester county, N. Y., June 22, 1844. His parents were Thomas O. and Matilda (Earle) Rumsey, both being natives of that state. He spent his childhood in his native town, going in his youth to the city of New York, where his education and first business experience were obtained. His first training in business was gained as an employe in a New York packing house, where he was given a knowledge of methods which were of value to him in his later life. When about twenty-four years of age he went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he engaged in the manufacture of biscuits. He was a resident of that city for thirty years, and the record of his connection there with so many of the benevolent, church and civic organizations furnish ample evidence that the qualities so strongly manifested during his residence in Riverside have characterized him through life. It is not often that a citizen so busy in building up a great business enterprise is disposed to give so much of his time and energy to civic and religious duties, but it appears that while in Pittsburg he was long the chairman of the executive boards of the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane and of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and was also a member of the Municipal League and of the Duquesne Club, besides taking an active interest in many other public enterprises which the people of the city were carrying forward, in some cases

himself taking the initiative in such work. He also served as an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg. In 1898 he resided in Chicago, where he remained until his removal to Riverside in 1900.

The many years of his strenuous business life had at last made it necessary for him to surrender active participation in the affairs of the National Biscuit Company he had done so much to establish, and finally to seek recreation and rest in the genial climate of Southern California. But with improved health, and the opportunity for undertaking a new line of work exceedingly attractive to one of his temperament, it was natural that he should shortly decide to purchase property here and proceed to improve it on lines of beauty and profit. The writer was struck with the explanation he once gave for selecting Riverside rather than some other attractive spot for the scene of his new home-making, saying that it combined not only the common advantages of beautiful surroundings and climate possessed by its neighbors, but it was not yet the resort of the merely idle rich, and possessed a class of every-day American citizens, intelligent and moral, who were engaged in providing themselves with conditions to make it an ideal home city. To desire to help in such a work was natural to him. He purchased first a ten-acre orange grove on Victoria avenue, and proceeded to study the best means by which it could be made one of the most attractive as well as one of the most profitable in the entire city. That he succeeded is indicated by the fact that it has long been one of the show places in the valley, and that his honest business methods have given the fruit he shipped under the "Alta Cresta" brand a standing inferior to none in the great markets of the country.

Regaining his health in the stimulating out-of-door life he came to love, he could not rest content with the limited task which he had at first set himself and appreciating the opportunity which the undeveloped slopes of the hills presented, acquired many tracts which he soon transformed from brush and boulder-strewn spots into rose-bordered orange groves. Amid these, on the elevated portions, building sites were set apart, with graded approaches, and along the roadways were tastefully planted rare shrubs and flowers to make delightful the home that ultimately should find an occupant. Altogether almost two hundred acres were reclaimed by him from their wild condition, and this self-assumed task was always a most congenial one to him, and gave him a reward in the beauty developed far greater than the pleasure of the material success won. To feel that he had transformed the desert and helped to make California more beautiful was to him a continual source of pleasure. This work indicates the union of the artistic and the practical in his nature, and suggests the means by which the

“Alta Cresta” groves, and the brands which bear that name in the markets, have won the reputation they hold. Honesty, thoroughness and good taste ever marked his efforts.

To a man of Mr. Rumsey's temperament and training it was impossible, when he felt the renewing of health and strength due to his enjoyable out-of-door life, to abstain from participation in the public work in which his neighbors desired him to share. He associated himself with the Riverside Chamber of Commerce and ultimately became a director and president, in which position he aided in many efforts to make the city more beautiful and attractive. He was early a member of the Y. M. C. A. and aided with his advice and means in enlarging its usefulness, filling for a considerable period the position of president. He associated early with the Calvary Presbyterian Church and served it faithfully as an elder. Proud of the services of his ancestors in the Revolutionary war, he held a membership in the American Sons of the Revolution. Naturally he was a Republican in his political affiliations and loyal to the principles of that party, but showed a liberal disposition upon local issues.

While in Riverside Mr. Rumsey took a deep interest in the indigenous race whose remnants still occupy the reservations in this section, and finally came to join with his wife in the study of their handiwork, the result of which has been the amassing of one of the finest selections of basket work to be found in Southern California. His interest in this department, and indeed in all lines connected with the history and beautifying of the section, made the last years of his life here enjoyable and helpful to all who were associated with him.

Mr. Rumsey was married on April 15, 1874, at No. 4 East Forty-first street, New York City, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Kellogg and Martha Louisa Marvin, all life-long residents of that city. The union proved a most happy one; the wife ever interested and helpful in his work, and sympathizing fully in those generous actions which helped to make their home the center of a happy circle of friends and neighbors. Mrs. Rumsey survives her husband, who passed away February 25, 1911, and is carrying forward the splendid work he inaugurated here.

JAMES W. RYAN

One of the best known and most successful business men of San Jacinto was the late J. W. Ryan, who served for over twelve years as city treasurer and who also served as a notary public and carried

on a thriving business in furniture, his executive ability enabling him to manage with ease the many duties that constituted his daily labors. He was born in Ireland, October 31, 1843, and was brought to the United States by his parents (both natives of that country) in 1851, settling in Warren, Ohio, where they died and where he attended the common schools and grew to manhood.

In July, 1861, Mr. Ryan enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps. He participated in many engagements and skirmishes, among them the siege of Vicksburg, when the fort surrendered; the battles of the Atlanta campaign, Jonesboro, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea, through Richmond, Va., and, May 24, 1865, participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio.

Upon returning to his home, Mr. Ryan took a business course and later opened a grocery store at Cardington, Ohio, successfully conducting the business for twenty years, and was united in marriage with Electa White, who died in California; they reared two adopted children. Upon disposing of his business in 1887, Mr. Ryan removed to San Jacinto, Cal., and, purchasing a furniture business from his brother, was engaged in that line and built up a very successful trade, until his sudden death from heart failure, April 17, 1912, since which time the business has been carried on by his widow and his son. As he prospered he erected a brick business block and later a frame building adjoining, now occupied as a telephone exchange, as well as two substantial residences, and materially aided in the general development of the community.

In 1892 occurred the marriage of J. W. Ryan and Miss Libbie Ackerman, a native of Pike, Wyoming county, N. Y., and who shared with him the esteem and good will of the community. Their only son, Walter J., is a graduate of the San Jacinto high school, class of 1912, and is early adapting himself to a business career.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Ryan was a delegate to several county conventions, and for four years held the office of justice of the peace. He served continuously as city treasurer after the incorporation of San Jacinto, with the exception of the first six months. He was a member of the G. A. R. until the post disbanded, after which it devolved upon him to take charge of Memorial Day exercises. He was a member and past grand of San Jacinto Lodge No. 383, I. O. O. F., of which he was treasurer from its organization until his death, and was a member of the Rebekahs, of which lodge Mrs. Ryan is a member and has filled several offices in the order and is past noble grand. As a man and citizen Mr. Ryan was pub-

lic spirited, eager and willing to aid all movements for the building up of the town and county and by his sterling qualities endeared himself to all with whom he had social or business relations, and at his passing San Jacinto lost one of her most energetic supporters and business men and his family a loving husband and father.

HERBERT D. KNIGHT

A short distance from the shores of Lake Ontario and in close proximity also to the islands whose picturesque scenery have given fame to the St. Lawrence river, the Knight family lived and labored for several generations and earned their livelihoods mainly through the tilling of the soil near Kingston in Frontenac county on the Canadian side of the water. A soil none too fertile and a climate none too genial developed within them powers of courage, perseverance and endurance, but proved obstacles of such power that attainment of worldly wealth was impossible and a continuous struggle was necessary in order to provide the necessities of existence. Into such surroundings Stephen Knight was born in 1853 and such also were the early associations of his wife, Margaret; nor did their circumstances change with their marriage. The most indefatigable exertion was necessary in order to provide for their family. It was finally decided to remove to Southern California and in 1888 the family settled in Riverside. Besides the subject of this sketch the children in the parental family were James S., rancher; Bessie, Annie and John F., all residents of Riverside, and the youngest a native of this city. The mother of these children died at the family home in Riverside in November, 1905.

The first business in which Stephen Knight became interested was the management of a livery barn, which he bought and conducted at Riverside. After conducting the business with fair success he disposed of it and from that time until 1901 he carried on a hardware store in this city. Upon selling out his stock of goods he turned his attention to the feed and fuel business and remained so engaged until November, 1907, the date of his death. During the years of his residence in this city he won many warm friends and recognition as a business man of high character and upright principles. Movements for local advancement met his ardent support

and he proved himself to be progressive and public-spirited in civic affairs.

Herbert D. Knight was born in Kingston, Canada, in August, 1882, and therefore was just ready to enter public school when the family settled in Riverside. After his school days were over he began to serve an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade, at the age of eighteen years, and continued at the same until he had acquired a thorough mastery of all details, when he began to work for wages. Continued experience increased his skill in the occupation and now he ranks as one of the most capable plumbers in the county. During August of 1907 he became a member of the firm of Potter & Knight and has since built up a large business in apparatus for plumbing, heating and ventilating, besides taking contracts for such work. Various substantial and elegant residences have been piped under his supervision and in every instance the owners have expressed satisfaction with the character of the work, whether in the line of plumbing or in the equipment for heating. Ever since he started out to learn the trade he has been so deeply engrossed with his chosen occupation that he has had no leisure for participation in public affairs nor has he taken part in any fraternal activities, aside from those connected with the local lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In the circle of young people he enjoys enviable popularity and among all ages and every class he has a large number of well-wishers who have witnessed with interest his energetic and capable application to business.

GEORGE A. FRENCH

It is scarcely possible to overestimate the value of thorough preparation for life's activities and particularly is this true when the ambitions turn toward one of the professions. In these specialties, whose representatives almost invariably are men of profound thought and trained reasoning faculties, the untrained and unprepared find no opportunity for advancement in a struggle that calls for the greatest skill of the educated. It was the good fortune of Mr. French to secure thorough preparatory training in his youth. His own diligence in study and the interest in his progress manifested by his father were the principal factors in his intellectual growth. The years of study qualified him for the responsibilities of the world and since he embarked in law practice he has enjoyed a gratifying degree of success in the profession.

The French family is of eastern colonial extraction. Charles O.,

father of George A., was born at Williston, Chittenden county, Vt., February 24, 1839, and in early years became a resident of Burlington, Vt., where he enjoyed excellent advantages. After his graduation from the University of Vermont he embarked in business for himself and for some time he was proprietor of a book and stationery store, but this he sold in 1876 in order to enter upon larger activities. With his removal to New York City began his entrance into a general publishing business, and for some years he met with a slow but steady growth in commercial success and built up a plant of considerable importance in the metropolis. Meanwhile from 1882 until 1887 he served as president of the Dolores Valley Mining Company. Upon his retirement in 1910 from the publishing business he came to California and since then has resided with his son in Riverside.

Among the children of Charles O. and Mary H. French there was a son, George A., whose birth occurred at Burlington, Chittenden county, Vt., July 5, 1868, and whose primary education was obtained in the city schools. During the year 1880 he was sent to the St. Paul's private school in Concord, N. H., and there he remained until his graduation in 1886. Next he entered Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Entering the law department of Columbia University in New York City during the fall of 1890, he remained in that institution during the winter term and took the preparatory course of lectures. In 1891 he matriculated in the New York Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1892. The superior court granted him the right to practice before the bar of that state and with this groundwork of preparation he entered upon professional activities.

The need existing for a more healthful climatic environment brought Mr. French to California in 1896 and led him to relinquish his professional work temporarily for outdoor life, his first home in the west being upon a farm of about two hundred acres in Riverside county. The entire tract was under cultivation to grain with the exception of twenty acres in olives. After three years on the ranch in 1899 he moved into Riverside and resumed the practice of law, which he still continues. In addition he serves as judge of the police court, having been first appointed to the office in 1907 under the administration of Mayor S. C. Evans. In January, 1910, he was again chosen to fill the position and on January 1, 1912, received the re-appointment by Mayor W. L. Peters. At the time of coming west he was unmarried. July 25, 1899, he married Miss Alice Lindenberger of Winchester, daughter of Hon. F. T. Lindenberger, who represented this district in the state legislature during the season

of 1897. The family of Mr. and Mrs. French comprises three children: Dorothy E., Mary H., and Charles Oliver, pupils in the public school. The family are Episcopalians in religious faith. In politics Mr. French supports Republican principles. Numerous organizations, social and fraternal, number him among their prominent members, this list including the New England College Club, the College Men's Association of Southern California, the National Geographic Society, Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Royal Arcanum and Independent Order of Foresters.

E. P. CLARKE

The managing editor of the Riverside Daily Press since 1894 has been E. P. Clarke, who was born in Maine and educated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me., and at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating from college in 1885. For several months following his graduation Mr. Clarke was on the United States Geological Survey in Maine and New Hampshire. Coming to California just before the end of the year, he joined his brother, A. F. Clarke, in starting the Ontario Record, now the Ontario Daily Report, continuing to edit this paper until his removal to Riverside.

Outside of his heavy editorial duties Mr. Clarke has found time to contribute occasionally to the *Sunset Magazine*, *Pacific Monthly* and the *Overland*. He has also done considerable work as a lecturer to teachers' institutes and before women's clubs. Since 1900 he has been a member of the board of managers of the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane at Patton and for the most part of that time served as chairman of the board. Mr. Clarke has been prominent in the progressive political movement in California, and is a member of the Republican state committee. He was prominently discussed as a candidate for congress in 1912, but declined to allow his name to be used. Some years ago he spent one session of congress in Washington as private secretary to Congressman S. C. Smith, in order to familiarize himself with the work of that congress and the departments in Washington.

Mr. Clarke is one of the directors of the Riverside Y. M. C. A. and served for ten years as president of the organization. He is an active member of the Methodist Church and was a delegate to the General Conference at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1912.

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John J. Hewitt

From the first John J. Hewitt was prominent in the community. He was on the west side up to the year 1854, when he was identified with the settlement of Forreston, and it would be difficult to find a family of representatives of the name in the family in the west was in the county, Pa. For many years he was of that county. He had a regular course of study. During his employment as clerk in the county, Ill., in the summer he plowed a yoke of oxen and began to work. The first season he had purchased a team, and had bought another team. He went to Kentucky where he bought a team, and to Pittsburgh, where he sold the team. Six months spent in the business, and from there went to Washington in teaching school, and remaining in teaching for mercantile affairs.

Joining a brother and his father in 1854, John J. Hewitt became identified with the settlement of Ogle county. He was the first to settle in Forreston, beginning in the winter of 1854, and banked in a commercial enterprise with his brother. In 1855 his brother, Theodore, began to build a hotel, but died before he had completed the structure. John J. Hewitt finished the work and used it for hotel purposes. In 1856 he built a hotel, which is still in operation. In the fall of 1857 he went to Montgomery, Ala., and in Montgomery, Ala., invested about \$50,000 in real estate, hiring negroes to do the work and paying them wages. The business was not very successful, and he retained his interest there until 1872, when he sold it. In the early part of 1868 he opened the Bank of Forreston, which he operated until 1872, when he disposed of his stock in it. In 1880 he established the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, and was chosen president of the same. Owing to ill health he came to California in the fall of 1881 and traveled through the state until early in 1882, when he arrived at Riverside. He found the town suited him and at once he purchased property, and the homestead owned by him until his demise.

From the first John J. Hewitt was prominent in the community.



John F. Hewitt Digitized by Google

JOHN J. HEWITT

From an early period in the commercial development of Riverside up to the present time the name of Hewitt has been intimately identified with horticultural, business and financial undertakings, and it would be a difficult task to find any family more worthy than they of representation in the annals of the county. The founder of the family in the west was the late John J. Hewitt, born in Franklin county, Pa., February 15, 1828, and educated in the public schools of that county. Ill health prevented him from completing the regular course of study. During 1848 he went to Chicago and secured employment as clerk in the National hotel. Removing to Ogle county, Ill., in the summer of 1849, he bought one-half interest in a yoke of oxen and began to break prairie. Before the close of the first season he had purchased the claim of his partner and also had bought another team. In the fall he sold both teams and went to Kentucky, where he bought tobacco, shipping it by river to Pittsburg, where he sold the entire shipment at a fair profit. After six months spent in the business he returned to Franklin county and from there went to Washington county, Md., where he engaged in teaching school, and remained there until he relinquished teaching for mercantile affairs.

Joining a brother and his father at Forreston, Ill., in the fall of 1854, John J. Hewitt became identified with the business growth of Ogle county. He was the first buyer and shipper of grain in Forreston, beginning in the winter of 1854-'55, after which he embarked in a commercial enterprise which was sold the next year. In 1855 his brother, Theodore, began to build the Central hotel, but died before he had completed the structure. John J. finished the work and used it for hotel purposes. In 1858 he built another hotel, which is still in operation. In the fall of 1865 he went south and in Montgomery, Ala., invested about \$50,000 in cotton plantations, hiring negroes to do the work and paying them regular day's wages. The business was not very successful but Mr. Hewitt retained his interest there until 1872, when he sold out. During February of 1868 he opened the Bank of Forreston, and this he operated until 1872, when he disposed of his stock in the concern. In June of 1880 he established the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Forreston and was chosen president of the same. Owing to impaired health he came to California in the fall of 1881 and traveled through the state until early in 1882, when he arrived at Riverside. The location and the town suited him and at once he purchased property, establishing the homestead owned by him until his demise.

From the first John J. Hewitt was prominent in affairs tending

to promote civic progress. When the First National Bank was organized he became a director and continued in that position for years. In 1890 he was chosen to succeed Mr. Naftzger as president of the bank and that position he filled with marked success, until his death. With other progressive citizens he founded the Southern California Fruit Exchange and his helpfulness to the city was further enhanced by his association with the syndicate that built the first railroad into Riverside. As a financier he possessed remarkable capabilities. On the organization of the Riverside Savings Bank he aided in placing the concern upon a solid basis and in establishing it in the confidence of the people. Besides all of his other enterprises he was president of the Keeley Institute, and was the founder of the branches in Southern California and managed all of the branches on the coast. After a period of activity with the Arlington Presbyterian Church he and his wife became connected with the Calvary congregation, and in his death, which occurred September 11, 1900, that religious organization lost one of its most generous members and sagacious leaders. For years he also contributed generously to the Young Men's Christian Association of Riverside. He was a hard worker for the temperance cause and before the county was organized lent valuable aid to the leader to have Riverside created as a temperance county. While he did not take any part in politics he was staunch in his allegiance to the Republican party. In Illinois he became the first clerk of Forreston township upon its organization.

The first marriage of John J. Hewitt took place in Ogle county, Ill., January 15, 1857, and united him with Miss Susan Emerick, by whom he had four children: Emerick B., who died aged twenty-one years; Grace, Mrs. O. E. Rosenstiel, of Freeport, Ill.; Theodore D., of Riverside, and Philo, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hewitt died while yet in the prime of life. The second marriage of Mr. Hewitt took place in Freeport, Ill., December 3, 1872, and united him with Miss Martha E. Hutchison. The eldest of the two children of this marriage is Buelah Woods, wife of Dr. William Wallace Roblee of Riverside; they are the parents of three sons and two daughters, Milo Hewitt, William Wallace, Jr., Abigail, Ralph Woods and Frances. Ethel Milroy married G. C. Dennis, and they with their four sons, Guy Hewitt, Charles Milroy, George Theodore and Robert Eugene, are residents of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Hewitt, who is a descendant of ancestors of Revolutionary fame, is a native of Center county, Pa. She was educated at Olome Institute at Canonsburg, that state. Her father, George W. Hutchison, died when she was a small child and her mother, Nancy M., became the wife of W. W. Smythe and the family removed to Illinois in 1864 and settled in Freeport, in which city she was married to Mr. Hewitt. For two years thereafter they lived in For-

reston, after which they returned to Freeport and made their home until coming to California. Mrs. Hewitt has been very active in the civic development of Riverside and was the founder and is still a member of the Woman's club. For years she was active in W. C. T. U. circles and it was mainly through her energies that when the county was created it came in as a prohibition county. For twelve years she has been president and an energetic worker in the woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. Ever since becoming a resident of Riverside she has been a prominent worker in the Presbyterian church and its societies. No woman has been a more interested observer or more zealous worker in the general development and moral uplift of the citizens of the county than has Mrs. Hewitt.

JAMES D. CLAPP

Years have come and gone since the death of James D. Clapp, but so well had he lived and so thoroughly had he impressed his personality upon various lines of activity that his accomplishments have not been forgotten. He became identified with Riverside at an early day, when its present prosperity was undreamed of and when settlers were few and improvements lacking. Under these conditions he identified himself with fruit-growing interests, and at no time did he become discouraged with his undertaking, continuing to develop and improve his property from that time until Death stilled his hand.

The ancestry of the Clapp family can be traced to early New England history. Nathan Clapp, the father of James D., was a native of Connecticut, where he grew to manhood and later established a home of his own. When his son J. D. was a child of two years the family home was transferred to York, Livingston county, N. Y., where his boyhood was passed. The time and place were conducive to obtaining only the most meager opportunities for an education, but notwithstanding this, by diligence and determination he acquired an excellent education. Several institutions contributed to this end, but none more than the Wyoming (N. Y.) Academy, an institution well known in that day. For a time after leaving the academy he taught penmanship in Temple Hill Academy, at Genesee, N. Y., but after giving up this position he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. The breaking out of the Civil war about this time made him ambitious to join the ranks and assist in maintaining his country's honor, but ill-health prevented this. During the period of the war he was making his home in Hazel Green, Delaware county, Iowa, but subsequently he returned

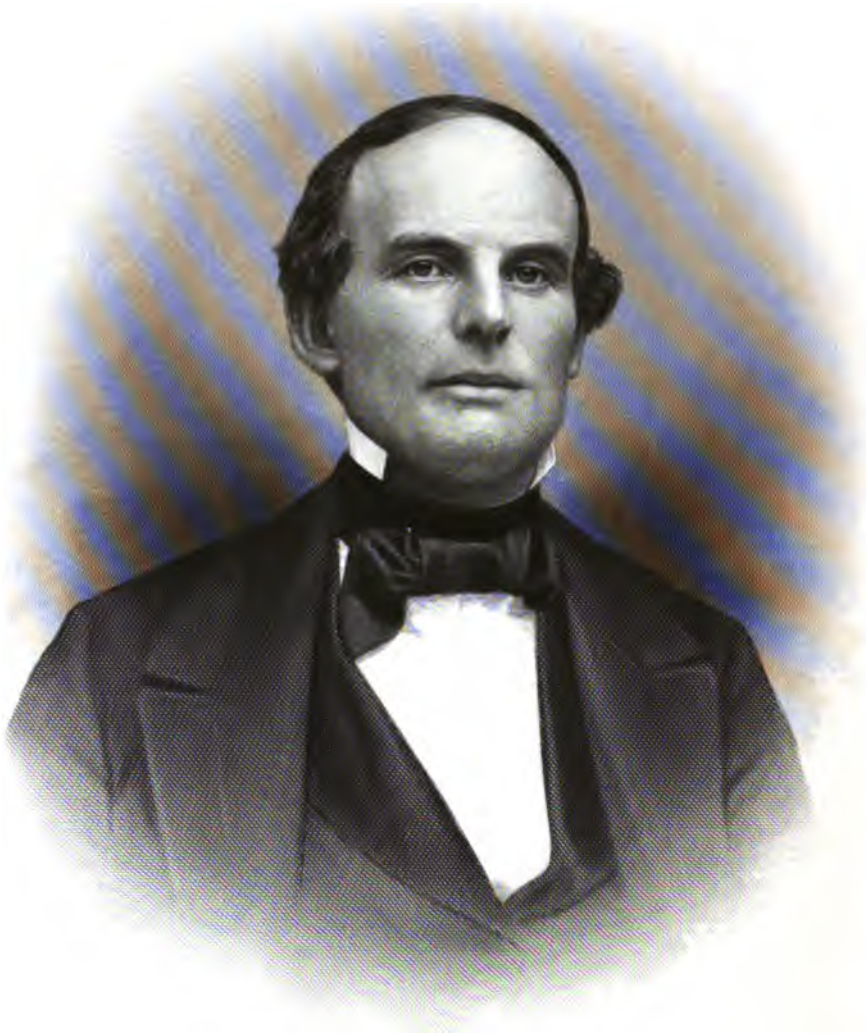
to New York, settling on a farm in Livingston county. Deriving no benefit from the change of location, he determined to come to California in the hope that the balmy air and sunshine would restore his health. Coming to Riverside in the year 1871, he soon began to see a change for the better, a circumstance that naturally attracted him to the place, and he determined to make it his permanent home. His foresight as to the future of the locality proved well founded, for he lived to see it grow from an undeveloped country to be one of the best-known fruit sections of America, and he also had the personal satisfaction of knowing that he had taken an active part in bringing about these conditions. Upon coming to Riverside he bought twenty acres of land on Brockton avenue, which he set out to oranges and other fruits. Later, in 1880, he purchased two and a half acres on Ninth street that was sold by his daughter to the city a year ago. Here his last days were spent and here he passed away March 23, 1896, when in his seventy-ninth year. Conservatism and good judgment may be given as the keynotes to the success that came to him in his various enterprises. During his entire business career he never showed the recklessness of investment so common in this day and generation. On the other hand he was very conservative, and so accurate was his judgment that he rarely had cause to deviate from his decision. Public life had no attractions for him, but he was a staunch Republican and always supported party men and measures. The Congregational Church of Riverside benefited by his membership and support, and many charities and private individuals were recipients of his benefactions.

Mr. Clapp's marriage, in Livingston county, N. Y., united him with Miss Mary Jane Dodge, who was born in that county the daughter of John Dodge, a volunteer in the war of 1812 who had moved there from New England and settled on a farm. Mr. Dodge was one of three county school visitors (a position corresponding to that of county school superintendent of the present day) and filled the office without remuneration, considering it a privilege to thus help this community. He was born in Wardsborough, Windham county, Vt., October 24, 1784, and died in York, N. Y., April 30, 1853, when sixty-eight years old. Mrs. Clapp was educated in the public schools of her home county and in Rochester Female Seminary, after which for a time she taught school in New York. After the death of her husband she continued to reside in the old homestead, until her death, which occurred November 9, 1902. This was also the home of her only daughter, Helen E., until her marriage to S. G. Ames, of San Diego. A niece of Mrs. Clapp, Miss Nancy M. Burt, has been a member of the household ever since she accompanied the family to California. She is at present residing at No. 992 Mulberry street, Riverside.

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HISTORY OF RIVERSIDE

SHIFFRIN

In the death of S. A. Hill, Riverside lost a man who was not only identified with the town, but loyal to her and a real benefactor. He began spending his winters at Riverside, engaging in the business state, Maine, where he died on August 31, 1870. His father, a lawyer and business man, was the Portland Advertiser, and was Lobbell in maidenhood, and Governor Bradford of the State.

After his earlier education at the old Portland (Maine) Academy, he went to Andover College, where he pursued the requirements of his chosen profession, office of his father and was later segregated as Attorney General. He was the first register of probate in the same county, and resided there. From 1857 to 1860 Mr. Hill was president Buchanan, and after that he legal affairs. He was an extensive and interested in many ventures, methods and the capable proprietor of opponents that have to do with the industry of his community. He served his constituency in the future and was a steady supporter of Lincoln's Union.

In Providence, R. I., February 8, 1845, Mr. Hill was married in marriage with Miss Addie Myrick, little more than fifty years of wedded to them, Marcia Eva, who died in Riverside, Cal., in 1870. Riverside he and his wife made many in Maine, crossing the continent eight of the Knights Templar degree and a Church, and in politics a Democrat.



W. H. BROWN, Esq.

STETSON LOBDELL HILL

In the death of S. L. Hill, who passed away December 18, 1909, Riverside lost a man of worth and ability, who, although never actively identified with business affairs in his adopted city, was ever loyal to her and aided all movements for her advancement. He began spending his winters here in 1888, returning to Maine for the rest of the season until 1900, and thereafter lived retired in Riverside, enjoying the fruits of his former labors in his native state, Maine, where, in Minot, Androscoggin county, he was born August 31, 1820. His father was Jacob Hill, one of the active attorneys and business men of Portland, Me., where he was editor of the Portland Advertiser for some time. His mother was Marcia Lobdell in maidenhood. The family were lineal descendants from Governor Bradford of the Pilgrim forefathers.

After his earlier boyhood Mr. Hill took the preparatory course of the old Portland (Me.) Academy and then, in 1840, entered Bowdoin College, where he pursued his studies sufficiently for the requirements of his chosen profession. He then read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar in Lincoln county, later segregated as Androscoggin county, of which he was appointed the first register of probate in 1854 and where he was a man of prominence for many years. In 1841 he removed to Webster, the same county, and resided there until his removal to California. From 1857 to 1860 Mr. Hill was postmaster of Webster under President Buchanan, and after that devoted his time to his business and legal affairs. He was an extensive owner of real estate in Webster and interested in many ventures. He was a man of exact business methods and the capable proprietor of water power and mill developments that have to do with the industries of a New England village. He was public spirited, planning and laboring for the good of his community. He served his constituency in the Maine legislature and was a steady supporter of Lincoln's Union policies.

In Providence, R. I., February 8, 1859, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Addie Myrick, with whom he passed just a little more than fifty years of wedded life. Two children were born to them, Marcia Eva, who died in early life, and Mary A. M., who passed away in Riverside, Cal., in 1891. After first coming to Riverside he and his wife made many trips back to their old home in Maine, crossing the continent eighteen times. He was a Mason of the Knights Templar degree and a member of the Congregational Church, and in politics a Democrat.

PETER MILLIKEN

Few citizens of Riverside county have taken a more active part in the development of the San Jacinto and Perris valleys than has Mr. Milliken, a man of exceptional attainments and conservative business judgment, well known throughout the county as the former efficient editor and proprietor of the Hemet News, and now a resident of Perris, where he is editor and proprietor of the Perris Progress.

Mr. Milliken's birth occurred February 8, 1849, in New York City. His parents, who were natives of Scotland, moved to New York state about sixty-five years ago. Upon completion of his public school studies and his graduation from the grammar school in New York, the son took a course in Nugent's College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and later he entered the College of the City of New York in 1863, graduating five years later in the class of 1868 with the degree of A. B., and receiving also the second prize in mathematics, as well as being chosen to deliver the third honorary oration. The graduating exercises were held in the Academy of Music, New York City. In October, 1868, Mr. Milliken came to San Francisco and shortly thereafter was appointed tutor in mathematics in Union College, an Episcopal school. He gave private instruction also and for several years served as principal teacher in the Presbyterian Mission school. After continuing his professional duties for several years he became an accountant in the employ of the L. P. Fisher advertising agency. In 1878 he accepted a position in the business department of the San Francisco Bulletin, a service which he continued for many years. Subsequently he became business manager of the San Francisco Evening Post, later returning to the employ of the San Francisco Bulletin and continuing with that paper until his removal to Winchester, Cal., in 1889. Previous to his removal he had purchased land there, and for the following ten years he devoted it to grain raising. In 1893 he assisted in the organization of Riverside county and contributed in many ways to the progress of this section, serving also from 1894 to 1898 as deputy county assessor. In 1893 he was chosen director of the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation district and for a term held the position of secretary and superintendent of that corporation, besides serving as secretary and director of the Florida Water Company, with offices at Valle Vista. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace of Diamond township, Riverside county, and resigned in 1899 to enter newspaper work. In March of that year he leased the Hemet News, which he subsequently purchased, acquiring the

site also, and later he erected an additional building in which he installed new machinery.

Mr. Milliken is a member of several fraternal lodges, belonging to the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Riverside Commandery, K. T., and is a Shriner, belonging to Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and besides taking an active part in local affairs in his party, has also served as delegate to various county conventions, as well as to state, congressional and senatorial conventions. To the Episcopal Church of Hemet, in which he holds membership, he lends material aid, maintaining at all times a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow men, and through the medium of his paper contributes prompt assistance to all worthy civic movements, his courage and progressive spirit having won the commendation of the entire community.

HENRY T. PARKER

That energy of character and force of will usually bring to their fortunate possessor a fair degree of financial success finds illustration in the life and activities of Henry T. Parker, president of the Newberry-Parker Company and one of the leading business men of Riverside. It is not too much to say that the present commercial standing of the city and its popularity as a trading center are due in no small degree to his wise efforts to enlarge the local business interests. Side by side with the progress of the company has been the development of the civic commercial possibilities until now there is a common sentiment of pride concerning the local advancement. The leaders of thought and men of sagacity to whose united efforts may be attributed the present gratifying condition are reaping the reward of their concentrated labors, while in addition the entire population enjoys the results of their progressive spirit.

The well-known business man whose name introduces this article came to Southern California from Illinois, where he was born at Pecatonica, Winnebago county, October 17, 1858, a son of George S. Parker. During boyhood he was a pupil in the public schools of Rockford, Ill., but at the age of eighteen years he relinquished his studies in order to move to the west and enter upon

the task of earning his own way in the world. First settling in the vicinity of Los Angeles, he assisted an uncle on a ranch. Two years later he gave up farm pursuits and entered upon railroading, after which for seven years he worked as an engineer with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Desiring an occupation less hazardous, he resigned as engineer and settled in Los Angeles, where he engaged in general merchandising for nine years. On selling out the business he became connected with the Newberry Company, wholesale and retail grocers, for whom he acted as manager with such sagacity, energy and versatility that he won substantial recognition. During 1900 he was admitted into partnership with Mr. Newberry and four years later he came to Riverside to take charge of the branch store at this place.

Upon the incorporation of the company Mr. Parker was chosen to occupy the president's office, which responsible position he has filled with conspicuous efficiency. At the time of inaugurating the business in Riverside the company occupied one store and employed only three men, transacting in the first month business aggregating about \$1800. At this writing they have three stores and furnish steady employment to forty-four persons, carrying on successfully a business approximating ten times the amount of its original volume and including a general line of wholesale and retail trade. With justice it may be stated that the fine financial standing of the company and the large volume of its trade are due in large part to its president, who has displayed unusual ability in the handling of large enterprises. To him business stagnation is not permissible. Progressive policies are pursued in every department and his keen vision neglects no detail that will contribute to growth.

With his mind and energies concentrated upon business affairs, Mr. Parker has yet found leisure for participation in the activities of various prominent societies, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World and the Bankers' Association. Although not aggressive in political views, he is staunchly Republican in principle and at all national elections casts his ballot for the party policies and candidates. While making his home in Los Angeles he met and married Miss Emma Robinson of that city, their union being solemnized in 1888. They are the parents of three sons. The eldest, Ernest, a capable young man of twenty-one years, acts as manager of the Newberry-Parker Company. The second son, Irving La Rue, is a student in the high school, while the youngest boy, Gail DeWitt, now twelve years of age, is a pupil in the grammar schools of Riverside.

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James H. Roe

HISTORY OF RIVERSIDE

JAMES H. ROE

One of the earlier settlers in Riverside, Cal., was James H. Roe, who was born in Birmingham, England, November 18, 1815. His father was the Rev. Charles Hill, a native of the north of England (his mother was Steadman) Roe, a native of England. When he was only a few years of age his father came to this country, located in the county, Ill., where he had charge of a school during the breaking out of the Civil war. The father was also known as a chaplain of one of the Illinois regiments, and after the war was put in charge of the Southwest Department of the Freedman's Aid Commission.

J. H. Roe was reared and spent his early years in the county until 1859, when he entered the University of Chicago, where he was diligently pursuing his studies in that institution, but the breaking out of the war induced him to abandon his college course and to enter his services as a soldier. In 1862 he accompanied General Banks' division of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry to the front, and participated in the campaign against the Confederates under General Banks, and later was at the battle of Fort Fisher, and the battle of Perry. In 1864 he was commissioned captain of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and with his command in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was discharged at the end of his term of service. He attended the University of Chicago, graduating in 1866.

For a time Mr. Roe served as a private in the army, and in 1866 established a drug store in Riverside, Cal., where he remained until 1868, when he moved to San Francisco, where he engaged in the drug business under the name of J. H. Roe & Co. Several of his neighbors were among the settlers who had come to Riverside, forming the colony at Riverside, Cal., and he had a part in the formation of the firm, coming to the state in 1873. He purchased twenty acres of land at the corner of Riverside and Central avenues. In 1874 he began his career in teaching in the public schools, and the year following he was appointed principal of the Spanishtown school, north of Riverside. In 1875 he returned to Riverside and a drug store and successfully conducted the business for several years. Mr. Roe had a love for literature, and he published many of his poetical efforts in the local journals and the scrap books of the day. His work was well received, and this led him, in 1878, to send a copy of his work to the paper in Riverside—the Weekly Press. The paper was then owned by L. M. Holt. In 1886 he was appointed principal of the school at Herdman, and forming a partnership with J. H. Roe & Co., he became a local printer, purchased the Valley Press, and published it for several years.



James H. Roe

JAMES H. ROE

One of the earlier settlers in Riverside, James H. Roe was born in Birmingham, England, November 18, 1843, his parents being Rev. Charles Hill, a native of the north of Ireland, and Mary (Steadman) Roe, a native of England. When he was only eight years of age his father came to this country, locating in Boone county, Ill.; where he had charge of a church until the breaking out of the Civil war. The father was commissioned as a chaplain of one of the Illinois regiments, and at the close of the war was put in charge of the Southwest Department of the Freedman's Aid Commission.

J. H. Roe was reared and schooled in Boone county until 1859, when he entered the University of Chicago, and was diligently pursuing his studies in that institution when the breaking out of the war induced him to abandon his college studies and tender his services as a soldier. In 1862 he accompanied his father, who was chaplain of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, to the front, and participated in the campaign in the Shenandoah valley under General Banks, and later was at the siege and surrender of Harper's Ferry. In 1864 he was commissioned a lieutenant in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and served with his command in Kentucky and Missouri, being honorably discharged at the end of his term of service. He then re-entered the University of Chicago, graduating in 1865.

For a time Mr. Roe served as a clerk in a drug store, and in 1866 established a drug store in Marshalltown, Iowa, which he conducted until 1868, when he moved to Belle Plaine, Iowa, and engaged in the drug business under the firm name of Roe & Co. Several of his neighbors were among those who were interested in forming the colony at Riverside, Cal., and he finally decided to join them, coming to the state in 1873. He purchased twenty acres at the corner of Riverside and Central avenues. In 1874 he engaged in teaching in the public schools, and the year following had charge of the Spanishtown school, north of Riverside. In 1876 he established a drug store and successfully conducted the business for about ten years. Mr. Roe had a love for literature and was a writer of ability, as many of his poetical efforts to be found in the files of the local journals and the scrap books of his surviving friends bear witness, and this led him, in 1878, to start the first successful newspaper in Riverside—the Weekly Press. Two years later he sold the Press to L. M. Holt. In 1886 he sold his drug business to J. C. Hardman, and forming a partnership with R. J. Pierson, a practical printer, purchased the Valley Echo, which he conducted until

1888, when a consolidation of all the daily and weekly papers was effected, under the firm name of Holmes, Roe & Pierson, and the Daily Press and a weekly edition known as the Press and Horticulturist were published, Mr. Roe acting for a time as city editor. He finally sold his interest in the newspapers to his partners and engaged in the paint and wallpaper business until his death.

Mr. Roe was conspicuous in school and church work. He was a school official and deacon and treasurer of the Baptist church. A lover of music, he gave his services in the choirs of the Congregational and Baptist churches, and was a valued member of the pioneer orchestra and choral society. Many of the records of the early days were preserved by him, with a view to using them in writing a history of the valley, which his death prevented, but many of these are being used by E. W. Holmes in his historical narrative of Riverside, in this county history.

Mr. Roe was married in 1870 at Marshalltown, Iowa, to Miss Lovina Price, daughter of Owen Price, a well-known Iowa pioneer. J. H. Roe died at Riverside August 16, 1900, leaving a wife and two children. His daughter, Mary Edna, became the wife of Frederick Johnson, and ended her earthly pilgrimage March 21, 1907. His son, Robert P., is now manager for a transfer company in Los Angeles.

EBENEZER GRIFFIN BROWN

A member of the original Southern California Colony Association the late E. G. Brown, more familiarly known among his friends as "Judge Brown," was born in Franklin county, Me., in 1821. He was reared on a farm and educated in the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, Me., from which he was graduated in 1842, after which he went to New York state and was employed as a clerk in the mercantile business at Elmira and Rochester. Later he established a general merchandise business in Elmira, which he conducted successfully for several years. Selling out, he removed to Iowa and in Cedar Rapids he engaged in the warehouse and grain business under the firm name of S. C. Bearer & Co. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Brown sold out and went to Belle Plaine, Iowa, and started up in the general merchandise business and remained there until coming to California in 1870.

As one of the original promoters of the Riverside Colony Association, with the late Dr. Greves, he visited the site where now stands the beautiful city of Riverside. This was in June, 1870, and they were the first members of the association on the grounds.

From the first Mr. Brown was insistent in demanding the purchase of the land by the association. His persistency was of little avail at first, but he was in earnest, and when Judge North, president of the company, refused to act in accordance with his wishes in the matter, Judge Brown returned to his home in Iowa and set about forming another company with the express purpose of purchasing the Riverside land. This move hastened the actions of the old company and in September of that year the deal was consummated and the colony established. That being the result desired Mr. Brown abandoned all further proceedings, never intending or desiring a rival to Riverside. He settled his affairs in Iowa and in May, 1871, established himself and family in the new colony. He located upon government land in sections 13 and 24, securing one hundred and four acres lying half a mile north and east of the town site of Colton avenue. His means were limited, but he had that indomitable courage and energy of the hardy pioneer so characteristic of him that the fifty years of his former struggles could not abate and he set about improving his new property and making a home for his family. His first move was to build a small cabin, 12x16 feet, then he began clearing the ground and planting trees, vines and seeds and entered upon horticultural pursuits early in 1872. In those days the work was purely experimental, as no one knew what kinds of fruits would produce the best results and many were the discouragements of the men in their efforts to make a living. He started a small nursery for citrus tree planting. In his efforts he was successful and his enterprise gradually increased as did his share of this "world's goods." His orange grove soon covered the acreage intended for it and his cabin gave way to a more modern structure and that to the home known as the "Anchor-age," where he spent many happy years of his life. His twenty acres of oranges was a model grove and there were other varieties of fruits on the place besides, the balance being used for general farming purposes.

Judge Brown was always a staunch supporter of all enterprises for the building up of Riverside. His time and means were used unsparingly to advance interests that made the city what it is today and he was permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors for many years. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. For many years he was connected with the Episcopal church and was senior warden. He was a Republican and in 1874 was appointed justice of the peace and twice re-elected, holding the office until 1880.

In 1850 occurred the marriage of E. G. Brown and Miss Sarah Van Wickle, a native of New York state and descended from Holland-Dutch ancestors. Though highly connected socially and drawing about her the choicest people, yet she shared bravely in the trials of pioneer life and was a true helpmate in every sense of the word.

They had three children: Settie C., Lyman V. W., and Catherine L., who married S. S. Sweet and died in Belle Plaine, Iowa, in 1872. During the long years of his residence in Riverside Judge Brown endeared himself to his friends by his genial manner and lovable disposition. Since his passing yet another of the pioneer spirits of the county and state has been missed, for it was to the hardy pioneers that California and her present inhabitants are indebted for the congenial home we all are permitted to enjoy, made so by the courage of the "men who dared."

GEORGE RICHARDS THAYER

Possessing the qualities of perseverance and manliness characteristic of the New Englander, Mr. Thayer has made an unqualified success of the battle of life. A veteran of the Civil war, he is one of the oldest members of Riverside Post No. 118, G. A. R. His birth occurred March 14, 1840, in Weymouth, Mass., his father, Nicholas Thayer, who was a native of Braintree, Mass., being a descendant of John Alden, famed in the Courtship of Miles Standish, and who, as we all know, honored the Mayflower with his presence. Mrs. Nicholas Thayer was prior to her marriage Thais Shaw and was born in Abington, Mass.

George R. Thayer received a common school education in Weymouth and upon the declaration of war between the north and south attempted to enlist in the first company to leave his native town. Failing in this, owing to the large number of applications on file, he became a member of Company H, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, August 8, 1862. His regiment went first to Readville, Mass., where the recruits were drilled, going thence to Washington, where they joined General Reno's brigade of the Ninth Army Corps, later commanded by General Burnside. After taking part in various engagements, including the battle at South Mountain, where General Reno lost his life on the 14th of September, 1862, and the conflict at Antietam on September 17, in which Mr. Thayer was wounded, his company journeyed to Washington, having been in service from Arlington Heights to Manassas. In the senate chamber, which had been converted into a temporary hospital, they slept three nights, Mr. Thayer later being conveyed to David's Island, New York Harbor, on the steamer Spaulding. Ill with fever, he remained on the island until his discharge in December,

1862, when he returned to his home, where, during a long, weary year, he slowly regained his health.

In 1865, in partnership with his brother, N. B. Thayer, Mr. Thayer engaged in the wholesale manufacture of boots and shoes in his home town. Disposing of his interest in that industry in 1875 he became part owner of the Gaff-Fleischmann Compressed Yeast Company, selling out four years later to his nephew. In November, 1879, he came to California, boarding at San Francisco the steamer Orozoba en route for San Pedro, whence the passengers, discouraged with the prospect set forth at that point, took a tug for Wilmington. Mr. Thayer traveled from that point to Los Angeles by freight, and a week later a stage coach landed him at the old St. George Hotel in Riverside. Having two years previous to this period purchased through a friend, Alvin B. Derby, ten acres on Magnolia avenue, Mr. Thayer proceeded at once to set the property to oranges boarding in the interim with the Derby's. In March, 1880, he bought twenty acres, half of which he planted to orange trees which he had secured in San Gabriel. He then returned east with the intention of remaining two years, but on the approach of winter he relinquished his plans and in November again came west, his wife joining him a year later. Erecting a residence on his ranch, he purchased a team and cared for his trees until 1887, when he sold for \$13,500 his original ten-acre tract, for which he had paid \$400, a like amount having been expended for trees. In 1889 he sold his twenty-acre section for \$11,500, after which, having disposed of his interests in that vicinity, he purchased near Cucamonga, San Bernardino county, twenty acres which he planted to oranges and lemons.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Thayer purchased the carriage business of Clarence Stewart, Riverside, and one month later sold a half interest to William L. Peters, the two continuing together until 1891, when Mr. Peters became sole owner. Since that period Mr. Thayer has devoted his energies to his other interests, having also bought and sold several residence properties in Riverside. His own home, which he purchased in 1887, is situated at No. 234 East Eighth street, besides which he owns a cottage at No. 224 East Eighth.

In March, 1863, Mr. Thayer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Spear, who died in April, 1898. Two years later, November 29, 1900, he wedded Miss Grace MacNab, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who has been a resident of Riverside since 1888. Mr. Thayer is one of the oldest members of Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F., having served in every local official position offered by that organization. He is also a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., Riverside.

JOHN A. ALLEN

Notwithstanding a long absence from Maine and a prolonged association with the genial environment of Southern California, memories of the busy and eventful years spent in the rigorous climate of the northeast linger pleasantly in the mind of Mr. Allen, without, however, arousing any desire to return to that region for permanent residence. Intimate as were the friendships there, useful as were the years and fruitful as was the work, the stern winds of winter sweeping through the dense pine forests and dashing along the rock-bound coast; the storms that endangered human lives and imperiled the stock; the isolation of the winter months when deep snows rendered travel unsafe; all these formed influences that attracted him to the land of sunshine and have made of him a devoted admirer of the western country. Prosperity has been the reward of his intelligent efforts and he is now living retired from business cares, enjoying in the afternoon of existence the comforts that so greatly enhance the joys of life.

The first representative of the family in the west was Benjamin F. Allen, brother of John A., and a native of Maine. The father, John Allen, was born in Franklin county, Me., December 10, 1800. During the early prime of manhood he engaged in the mercantile business in his native county, but in 1841 he removed to Aroostook county, Me., where he became interested in farming and lumbering. When eighty years of age he sold out his interests in Maine and came to Southern California, settling at Riverside, where he bought forty acres on Colton avenue. Later he retired and his death occurred in 1886. The large tract which he purchased was originally an orange grove, but more recently part of it has been subdivided into town lots, representing an enormous increase in value over the amount paid for it by the early owner.

In Franklin county, Me., near the Canadian boundary, John A. Allen was born November 19, 1836. From there at the age of four years he was taken to Aroostook county in the upper end of Maine. Schools were few in that isolated, sparsely-settled region, but he was ambitious and made the most of every opportunity. Whenever possible he attended the schools of the county. At the age of eighteen years he went to Foxcroft and became a student in the academy, later attending the Bloomfield academy, from which he was graduated in 1857. Entering upon the work of a teacher, he had charge of a school at East Corinth, Penobscot county. Next he was elected to take charge of the school at Norridgewock, Somerset county, thence returning to teach in Aroostook county. On discontinuing the work of a teacher in 1862 he turned his attention

to agriculture and devoted himself with such energy and application to the calling that a fair measure of success came to him, notwithstanding the obstacles caused by unfruitful soil and rigorous climate. While living on the farm he served for fifteen years as a member of the school board in Aroostook county. On disposing of his interests in Maine he came to Riverside in 1883 and took up the management of his father's property, at the same time studying orange culture. Eventually he became one of the most extensive growers and shippers of oranges in the district, but in 1910 he sold his business interests and retired to an enjoyment of a leisure abundantly merited by years of laborious application.

During the period of his residence in Somerset county, Me., Mr. Allen met Miss Eliza A. Heald, a native of that part of the state. They were united in marriage November 17, 1860, and for years lived on their farm in Aroostook county, but now own and occupy a beautiful residence in Riverside. They are the parents of four children, namely: Mrs. W. A. Purington, wife of one of the leading attorneys of Riverside; Mrs. Vida A. Bixby, of Pasadena; Mrs. J. E. White, of San Francisco; and John W., who is engaged in the growing of oranges at Loma Linda, this state. The family holds membership with the Congregational Church. At no time in his life has Mr. Allen been a leader in politics, his only part in public affairs being the casting of a Republican ticket at all elections. For years he has been a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank, of Riverside, of which he was one of the organizers, and of the Security Bank, also of Riverside, and in both of these well-known financial institutions he now serves as a director. Throughout all of his life he has been interested in education. Its importance, in his opinion, cannot be overestimated. In addition to his service in promoting the free schools of Maine, he served as a member of the Riverside school board from 1885 to 1888 and still retains a warm interest in every movement for the advancement of the schools.

JOHN YATES

A resident of San Jacinto valley since January, 1891, Mr. Yates has aided materially in the development of San Jacinto and vicinity, where he has held many positions of trust and honor, his good judgment and progressive methods having been of incalculable benefit to the community.

A native of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, near Stratford-on-Avon, England, Mr. Yates was born September 11, 1857, and until the age of thirteen years remained with his parents, Robert

and Lucy (Smith) Yates, who were born in England. Courageously determined to make his way in the world, the son took passage for Quebec, Canada, going thence to Flint, Mich., where for a time he worked on the Flint and Pierre Marquette Railroad. Later he journeyed to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged in railroad bridge work, going thence to Poplar Bluff, Mo., in the service of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company as a switch and sidetrack builder. In 1873 he located in Chicago where for four years he followed teaming, going thence to York county, Neb., where he bought eighty acres of railroad land which he improved and later sold. He then moved to Holt county, that state, where he had a timber culture of one hundred and sixty and a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He resided upon this for seven years or until selling the property, when he came to California, subsequently settling in San Jacinto valley. In addition to fifteen acres of alfalfa land he owns ten acres which he devotes to fruit and eucalyptus trees, and upon which tract is located his comfortable home, surrounded by many ornamental trees, shrubs and plants.

Mr. Yates was united in marriage in San Jacinto October 3, 1894, with Miss Ophelia Kaley, a native of Lucas county, Ohio, where for some years she taught in the public schools prior to joining friends in San Jacinto in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Yates were blessed with two children, Lucy Elizabeth, who passed away in infancy, and Margaret Lenore, who is a student in the Hemet high school.

A lifelong Republican, Mr. Yates has ever maintained a deep interest in both civic and national political issues and as a staunch friend of education, served four years on the school board, and was also president of the high school board one year. Since 1904 he has acted as treasurer of the San Jacinto Cemetery Association, of which he has been a trustee for about fifteen years, and has been connected with the San Jacinto Valley Water Company since becoming a resident of this place. This was the first institution of this character to be formed in the locality, and he served in some capacity in the organization through subsequent changes of ownership, its various appellations having been the San Jacinto & Pleasant Valley Irrigation District, the San Jacinto Valley Water Company and, finally, the Citizens' Water Company of San Jacinto.

An active member of Hemet Lodge No. 190, I. O. O. F., having passed through the chairs of the San Jacinto Lodge, Mr. Yates likewise holds membership in San Jacinto Camp, W. O. W., the local chairs of which he has filled at various times. Mrs. Yates is also identified with Pine Cone Circle No. 486, W. O. W., and Comfort Lodge, Daughters of Rebekahs, in both of which societies Mr. Yates holds membership.

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Elmer M. Holmes.

ELMER WALLACE HOLMES

Riverside has reason for pride in the many citizens who have given long years of gratuitous public service in her behalf. To the faith and enthusiastic devotion of her pioneers is due the transformation of an unattractive colony into one of the most beautiful and progressive of California cities. There are few among these whose record is more creditable than is that of E. W. Holmes. He was born at Brockton, Mass., December 8, 1841, of Pilgrim ancestry. His father, who attained a creditable standing as a professional musician and band master, died suddenly in 1851, leaving his mother with small means and five children dependent upon her, Elmer being the oldest. The mother's struggles to maintain the family finally resulted in her loss of health and compelled her oldest son to leave school at thirteen and apprentice himself to a printer. While yet a boy the entire support of the family came upon him. Graduating as a journeyman printer at eighteen, he was given a foreman's position. The outbreak of the Civil war at this time tempted him to join the first volunteers who went forward, but the increased wages he was earning enabled him to save enough to purchase the time of his younger brother, who had been "bound out" to the shoemakers' trade, and when he had turned over the support of his mother to this younger brother he promptly enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry. He shared the hardships and dangers of its campaigns with Reno's brigade of the Ninth Corps until after Fredericksburg. The organization was ordered west, when he was sent to the hospital near Fortress Monroe and in the fall of 1863 given his discharge. A year at home so restored his health that he again entered the army as a recruit for the Second Massachusetts Battery, from which, after a few weeks he was transferred to the Sixth Battery, located at New Orleans. Upon its reorganization he was appointed first sergeant, and just before the close of the war received a lieutenant's commission.

Returning to civil life he obtained a foreman's position on the *Randolph Register*, which paper he subsequently purchased, and successfully managed. Being offered a partnership in the larger establishment where he had learned his trade—the *Brockton Gazette*—he returned in 1869 to his native city, where the business proved both profitable and agreeable. But the death of all the rest of his mother's family from consumption during these few years and the declaration of the physicians that only an out-of-door life could save him from the dread disease, compelled him to sell out in 1874 and move to Southern California.

For a few months he held a foreman's position in the Los Ang-

les Herald office, but a severe illness compelled him to surrender this and seek a less humid climate. Coming to Riverside in April, 1875, he purchased a considerable tract of land on Brockton avenue, near which so many of his fellow townsmen settled that the street was later given its name out of compliment to them.

Everything was experimental in those days, and, like others, Mr. Holmes planted many varieties of trees and vines for himself and non-resident owners. Many of these proved unprofitable, and were in after years dug up to give place to those which promised better. Raisins were among the first to prove successful, and were for years the main source of income. But when the young orange trees began to fruit, it was Mr. Holmes' privilege to be one of the little committee of horticultural students who gathered to pass upon the qualities of the first Riverside oranges in comparison with specimens from Europe and Florida. The result of these tests proved to all that the Riverside grown navel orange was the best in the world, and that the soil and climate were unequalled anywhere for producing citrus fruits. Out of this grew the citrus fair associations which did so much to aid in the horticultural development of the state.

In 1886 he was selected with Messrs. Garcelon and Waite to represent Riverside at the great citrus fair held in Chicago, which more than any other influence started the great immigration movement into Southern California. Two years later he was sent to take charge of a similar exhibit held in New York as a means of introducing our fruit into that great distributing market.

Elected a school official when the city had but a single school building, he was successively chosen by an almost unanimous vote, and held the position of executive officer of the school board for some fifteen years. He organized the Riverside high school, and was the author of the Union District High School law by which a single district or a combination of small country districts may provide preparatory schools, and thus enable the children to be educated at home.

He was chosen to fill a vacancy on the board of city trustees in 1884, and unanimously re-elected in 1886, serving altogether over six years, during the last two of which he was chairman. Subsequently he was chairman of the city's "street ornamentation committee" for seven years. He was the principal organizer of the Riverside Library Association in 1879, and it was through his efforts while acting mayor that the library was presented to the city and made a free public library. He was later one of the library board which selected the plans for and located our beautiful Carnegie library building.

In 1887 Mr. Holmes became managing editor of the San Bernardino Index, a morning daily owned by a syndicate of county

Republicans, but after a year's experience he found the work upon a morning daily too severe and resigned. The following year he associated himself with R. J. Pierson and James H. Roe and purchased the two daily and two weekly papers of the city. These were consolidated and published as the Daily Press and Horticulturist, Mr. Holmes being in editorial charge. Seven years later he sold out to the Press Publishing Company, of which E. P. Clark is president.

In 1888 San Bernardino county elected Mr. Holmes as assemblyman, and his services in that position won him high commendation. The present horticultural law and the Union District High School law, both of his writing, have proved of great practical value to the state. In 1893 a vacancy occurred on the board of county supervisors, and Governor Pardee appointed him to the position. His fellow citizens of the Second district have three times re-elected him to that office, which he still holds.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Ruth C. Nickerson of Harwich, Mass. She died in giving birth to a son, Elmer Elwood, who grew up in Riverside, and was for years head mailing clerk in the Los Angeles postoffice, and died in 1903 leaving four children. In 1871 occurred the marriage of E. W. Holmes and Miss Alice E. Odell of Randolph, Mass., who came with him to share the pioneer work in Riverside. Two daughters were the result of this union, both of whom graduated from the Riverside high school and the State University. Anne Lucia married Loye Holmes Miller of Riverside and is the mother of two sons; and Alice Bertha became the wife of Otis D. Baldwin of Riverside and has given her parents a grand-daughter.

E. F. WOLEVER

Among Riverside county's successful business men is E. F. Wolever, manager of the Sugar Loaf Orange Growers Association with offices at Highgrove. Since 1882 Mr. Wolever has been a resident of this section, his judicious and honorable business methods having secured him his present position of trust and responsibility. He was born August 26, 1863, near Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Ind., where his parents, Elias and Esther (Brown-miller) Wolever, natives of Pennsylvania, located in 1855. In company with other brave pioneers of that period they worked with a will to bring into a more habitable state the wild country

in which they had chosen to build their home. To that end they cleared away the heavy timber which was an original characteristic of that section of Indiana, and erected a modest little house in which they passed the remainder of their lives, the father passing away in 1902 and the mother in 1905. The following children, all of whom attained maturity, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wolever: E. F., Aaron P., a physician of St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph T., a business man of Monticello, Ind.; Rev. John E., who now has charge of the Medicine Lodge (Kans.) Presbyterian Church; and five daughters, all of whom are married.

After receiving an elementary course in the district school E. F. Wolever entered the high school of his native state, from which he graduated with class honors. He remained in the parental home until 1882, when he joined friends in Riverside, Cal., where he engaged in ranching for a few years, then entered a commercial college in San Francisco. Upon the completion of his course he became agent and operator for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, serving in various towns, including cities in Nevada. In 1904 he returned to California, where he became agent and operator for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, but after two years located on a ranch near Highgrove which he had purchased while in the service of the Southern Pacific. Upon the sale of this property he bought a highly improved orange tract of ten acres upon which his present artistic and modern home is situated.

Mr. Wolever was the chief promoter of the Sugar Loaf Orange Growers Association, which was incorporated in October, 1908, and of which he was chosen manager. This association controls approximately seven hundred acres of oranges and lemons, the packing and shipping of which are under Mr. Wolever's jurisdiction. The association is made up of selected foot-hill orchards and has an annual output of about two hundred cars of the finest quality of oranges, lemons and grape fruit.

The marriage of Mr. Wolever and Miss Hattie L. Newlen occurred in Riverside September 10, 1894, and they have one daughter, Anita Blanche. Mrs. Wolever is a daughter of August Newlen, a prominent business man of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Wolever was one of the organizers and also a member of the board of directors of the Highgrove Bank, in which he is still interested. Politically he disregards partisanship and lends his support to the candidates whom he believes best fitted for the duties in question. Though many times urged to accept public office he has steadfastly refused, wisely choosing to devote his best energies to his business interests and to his home. Both himself and his wife are active and consistent members of the Highgrove Methodist Episcopal Church and are held in high esteem throughout the community.

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FRANK AUGUSTUS MILLER

It was the hope of the pioneers to make here an ideal community, where all that Nature and intelligent human effort could contribute should unite to draw together the cultured and refined. Many there are who have contributed by their services or their wealth to aid in the furthering of this purpose. Some were idealists, and some have been practical business men who realized that dreams alone could never bring about the end desired. The subject of this sketch seems to have possessed a combination of these qualities, and behind these an indomitable will and a capacity for winning the aid of others in pushing to success undertakings which to those not largely influenced by sentiment seemed almost chimerical. The success which has attended the many undertakings with which Mr. Miller has been identified was not due to himself alone. Indeed, in behalf of many of these he had, especially at the outset, little money of his own to contribute, and without the generous aid of others failure would have resulted, and he therefore shares with many other public spirited citizens the credit for the splendid results obtained. And yet without his absolute faith in the future of the valley and the value of the various plans he advocated to further its advancement, and the possession of a never failing "nerve" to push forward his progressive plans, he never could have inspired others with the courage to risk their capital in undertakings that to the timid promised only failure. It is true that many of the projects his brain was so fertile in suggesting involved either directly or indirectly a probable benefit to himself, but there was not one of these that did not also bring a very certain benefit to every other citizen. To further the ends he sought he became active in political matters, and thereby often invited criticism; but a study of the larger projects he undertook in behalf of Riverside will show that it was through his political affiliations alone that some of the best things were secured for Riverside. The first of these was the victory in the fight for county division, where the political influence he secured was the factor which gave ultimate success, and made Riverside the county seat of a splendid county. The same influence was powerful in securing the location in this city of the fine government Indian school—the Sherman Institute—with the expenditure of large government funds here, the beautifying of the Arlington section and a large increase in the city's population. So it was in obtaining the large appropriation for the government building now in process of erection on Orange street. Riverside citizens must in simple justice admit that political influences have been excellently used to her advantage.

But there are other accomplishments to his credit. When the original street car system to Arlington had proven a failure it was he who undertook the reorganization of the company, to make it an electric line, with Chemawa Park as an adjunct. Finding the load too heavy for him to carry and the line unproductive, he prevailed upon H. E. Huntington to assume the debt of over \$50,000 and take the property. As a result Riverside has now a local electric trolley system superior to that of any city of her size in the state, and one which is a part of the great Pacific Electric system of Southern California and shortly to connect her with Los Angeles and all the other cities of this section of the state.

It was Mr. Miller who took the initiative and secured the financial help required to build our two first business blocks, the Loring Opera House and the Rubidoux, and later devised the scheme and secured the assistance of H. E. Huntington and several of our own citizens in transforming Mount Rubidoux and its vicinity into Huntington Park, with its wonderful drive to where at the summit stands a cross in honor of Father Serra, and where the beauty of the entire valley is shown from a single standpoint.

He is today deeply interested in having completed the group of fine buildings which shall give the city a civic center of exceptional beauty, and to this end is aiding in the construction of what he likes to characterize as the "Riverside Church," to be built on the corner of Seventh and Lemon streets, and which he hopes shall be conspicuous both for its architectural beauty and for the work its occupants shall be able to accomplish for the public good.

But the crowning work of his life is the Glenwood Mission Inn, the central attraction which Riverside offers the tourist. In this undertaking he first sought and obtained the liberal financial aid of his fellow citizens and of outside capitalists whom he had convinced of the practicability of the undertaking. In this undertaking, too, H. E. Huntington evidenced his friendship by generous backing; and such men as Dr. David Starr Jordan gave their advice and support. Dr. Jordan says of the Glenwood Mission Inn, "It has been left for you, Frank Miller, a genuine Californian, to dream of the hotel that ought to be, to turn your ideal into plaster and stone, and to give us in mountain-belted Riverside the one hotel which a Californian can recognize as his own." Into it he put the unique features which he believed would enable him to secure patronage which would never be given a conventional hotel located in a small city. In the forming of the plans so splendidly carried out he always had the loyal backing of his family as a whole, but the perfection of the plan in its details was made possible only by the aid of a gifted wife, whose good sense, thorough scholarship and love of the artistic furnished the particular influence needed to create the homelike resort which Baedeker stars as among the

best in the world. He has here shown, with the help of his capable sister, Mrs. Alice Richardson, who has the management, what is a conviction with him, that people are governed largely by sentiment, and that a community which manifests its love for the beautiful by a systematic utilization of its natural advantages and a unity of action in regard to architecture, street and park making, etc., is sure to create an atmosphere peculiar to itself and attract to its citizenship the intelligent and moral. In other words, a city which Aristotle defines as "a place where men live a common life for a noble end." It is a credit to Riverside that Mr. Miller has won for himself a place in Who Is Who.

Mr. Miller is the son of Capt. Christopher C. and Mary (Clark) Miller. He was born at Tomah, Wis., June 30, 1859, and passed his early years amid the forests of that state, many of his playmates in childhood being the Indian children of the neighborhood. Of course only a few years of public school life were possible, but his mother was a well educated woman and gave her children instruction in their home. At fifteen the growing boy was strengthened physically by being permitted to accompany his father on surveying expeditions into the wilderness. He came to Riverside with the family, in 1873, his father having been employed in making surveys during the previous year. Frank was compelled to work at any honorable labor to assist the family, and had a varied experience in herding sheep, driving mules, budding trees, clerking and acting as *zanjero*.

His father was induced to accept the block of land where the Glenwood now stands in payment of a bill of \$275 for surveying, and when it was decided to build the original little adobe hotel, now the tea room of the great Mission Inn, he undertook, with an Indian as a helper, to make the adobe bricks of which it was to be constructed, working bare-footed in the wet clay. His first business venture was the purchase of a grocery store, which he ran successfully under the name of the "Blue Front."

In 1880 he was married to Miss Isabella Demarest Hardenburg, who was one of the first school principals of Riverside. She died in July, 1908, leaving one daughter, Allis Hardenburg Miller, who is now the wife of Dewitt V. Hutchings. Mr. Miller was again married on the 8th of December, 1911, to Miss Marian C. Clark of Riverside.

E. W. H.

CHARLES E. WAITE

Among Riverside's most enterprising young business men is C. E. Waite, who is peculiarly fitted for his responsible duties as assistant cashier of the Riverside Savings & Trust Company. His father is L. C. Waite, who is well known as one of the founders

of Riverside, and of whom an extended mention is given on another page of this volume.

The birth of Charles E. Waite occurred January 14, 1878, in Riverside, where he received a thorough public school education, graduating from high school in 1897 and immediately matriculating in Stanford University, taking an economic course. Upon completion of his studies in 1901 he returned to Riverside, being elected in February, 1903, to his present office, which he has since filled with an ease and ability which have gained him the entire confidence of his associates.

Mr. Waite was united in marriage October 19, 1905, with Miss Gertrude Ferris, native of Illinois, the ceremony taking place in Galesburg, and since then their artistic home at No. 640 Second street has been open to their many friends.

Active in Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M., Mr. Waite is also a Shriner and is affiliated with Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E., (which he serves as treasurer) Riverside Parlor, N. S. G. W., and the Loyal Legion. He is a staunch Republican, well versed in affairs political, and is an active member of the Riverside Congregational Church, endeavoring at all times to express in his daily life the principles of true fellowship.

JAMES A. CRANE

Among the leading citizens of Riverside county, none enjoys wider esteem than does J. A. Crane of Elsinore, whose untiring labors in behalf of that section have won full recognition in the field of his endeavors. He was born in Stanford, Monroe county, Ind., December 25, 1872, a son of John Crane, also a native of that state and who for many years was a prosperous farmer there. He and his wife, formerly Susan Fultz, born in Marysville, Ohio, have been residents of California since January, 1896, and are now living in San Dimas, where Mr. Crane is interested in orange growing, banking and in the packing house business.

One of a family of seventeen children, James A. Crane received a common school education in the vicinity of his birthplace and in 1883 accompanied his parents to Nebraska, where, upon completing his high school course, he became a teacher in the public schools in that state, continuing for three years during the winter months, while during the summers he worked on the farm. Deciding to come to California to see if he could not better his condition he located

in Glendora and found employment with the Santa Fe Railroad Company at section work and two years later he was given station work at Azusa. From there he was transferred to North Pomona in 1900, and the following year to Oro Grande, where he remained about eighteen months and in March, 1903, he was sent to take charge of the station at Elsinore. After three years of faithful service at this point, during which time he became closely connected with the interests of that locality, he resigned and accepted a position as cashier of the Consolidated Bank of Elsinore, of which he is also a large stockholder. During the time he was agent at Elsinore he also was engaged in the drug business, having purchased a store and continued the business for three years with success and until his many other duties made it necessary for him to sell out.

In March, 1910, at the earnest solicitation of his many friends and fellow citizens of the fourth district, Mr. Crane became a candidate for the office of supervisor and was elected by a large majority at the general election November 8, 1910. As a member of the board his duties are arduous and he resigned his position as cashier of the bank to devote his entire time and attention to the duties of his office. The territory included in his jurisdiction has three times as much road work to supervise as districts one, two and three combined, and more money is expended annually, and therefore the greater portion of his time is occupied in repairing and building permanent roads. He is also on the committee of the county hospital. Always active in politics, he has ever been a supporter of Republican principles. He has served as a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, is a member of the Republican county central committee and served on the executive board of same for a number of years. He is the representative from Riverside county to the Southern California Panama Pacific Exposition Commission to arrange for displays at different expositions and fairs; is also one of the committee of seven on the Ocean to Ocean Highway Commission, and a delegate to the meeting held in Riverside May 10, 1912, of the trustees from different school districts throughout the county, consisting of all grammar and high schools, for concerted action on various phases of educational work. During the building of the Elsinore Union high school building, after the contractor had failed in carrying out the contract, Mr. Crane completed the job by day labor, spending about one hundred days without compensation. He is secretary and treasurer of the Elsinore Electric Light Company, in which he owns the controlling interest, clerk of the Elsinore Union high school board and secretary and treasurer of the Elsinore Land and Water Company.

On February 16, 1900, Mr. Crane was united in marriage with Miss Evangeline Wyman Tooker, a native of Dodge City, Iowa,

who came to California with her parents, John F. and Eugenia Tooker, in 1890. They are natives of Nova Scotia and are now living in Santa Monica, Cal. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Crane two children have been born, Laura Eleanor, born in August, 1905, and Susan Patricia, born in 1909. Fraternaly Mr. Crane is a member of Elsinore Lodge No. 289, F. & A. M., Elsinore Lodge No. 140, K. of P., and Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E. In all progressive movements for the general upbuilding of the county he is always found ready to lend his aid and in many movements he has taken the initiative. As a public spirited citizen he is held in the highest esteem.

FRANK S. JOHNSON

A progressive and prosperous rancher and stockman of the section in the vicinity of Arlington, where he is the owner of sixty-two acres of valuable land, is Frank S. Johnson, who has been a resident of Riverside county since 1902. He was born March 7, 1881, in Butler county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of that locality, this later being supplemented by a year at Armour Institute, Chicago. He followed the occupation of stationary engineer in that city and later in California, spending about five years in that calling. While a resident of Los Angeles he bought property and made many improvements upon it, later selling out and coming to Riverside county in 1906. He then bought the property he now owns and occupies, erected suitable buildings for his needs at that time and placed most of his land under alfalfa, securing water from the Riverside Water Company for irrigation. He also set out some fruit for family use.

After he had located on his property Mr. Johnson returned east to attend school and while there was taken sick and confined in a hospital for some time. During this time he became acquainted with his nurse, Miss Mabel Hayward, who was born and reared in Michigan, where she also received good educational advantages. On April 24, 1906, they were married and soon after left for California, where Mr. Johnson's interests were located, and since that time have been residents of this county. Two children have been born to them, Franklin H. and Marian M.

In all matters of importance for the advancement of the interests of the county and its citizens, Mr. Johnson has been a liberal supporter. In national politics a Republican, in his district he has

served as a member and clerk of the school board and been interested in matters pertaining to the education of the young. In August, 1911, he engaged in the dairy business, making a specialty of a first-class product, which he wholesales and retails at Corona. He erected a modern and perfectly sanitary dairy barn at a cost of over \$1,000, with all of its appurtenances of a most up-to-date character. He also has branched out in raising Berkshire hogs for breeding purposes and it is his intention to gradually work into the high-grade stock business in the near future. In all of his dealings he endeavors to abide by the "Golden Rule."

JOSEPH SIMPSON

Well known as a successful business man and rancher of the Hemet section Mr. Simpson has been a resident of the San Jacinto valley since 1893. After coming to this locality he made other investments, but it was not until after disposing of his interests in Seattle about 1906 that he was able to give his entire time to his San Jacinto valley property. Here he owns twenty-five acres, of which, during the year of purchase, he planted thirteen acres to olives.

Mr. Simpson was born June 18, 1846, in Vaduriel county, Quebec, where he spent his youth. In 1867 he located in Nevada, where he engaged in lumbering and mining for about fifteen years. He removed to Seattle, Wash., in 1882 and was employed on a railroad and also worked in the timber until 1893, when he came to San Jacinto valley and purchased the property upon which he now resides. In 1905 he erected a comfortable home and other buildings and continued to develop his tract, planting ten acres to apricots, one to oranges and a portion to peaches and other fruits, his orchard now ranking among the finest in the valley.

March 4, 1890, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage in Seattle with Miss Gertrude Marsh, a native of Wisconsin, whose parents came to California (where she was reared) and later located in Washington.

Mr. Simpson was one of the promoters and is a director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Hemet. He is conceded to be a man of conservative business methods and unquestioned honor. A Democrat, maintaining an active interest in political movements, he has never cared for public office, preferring to devote his attention to his home and his business. Fraternally he is allied with San Jacinto Lodge, No. 338, F. & A. M., and Hemet Lodge K. of P.

PRIESTLEY HALL

A resident of Riverside from his fourteenth year until his death, July 27, 1911, Priestley Hall, the only son of Dr. John Hall, a pioneer of Riverside, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 15, 1859. One year later his parents located in New York City, where he was educated until fourteen years of age and in 1873 accompanied them to Riverside, Cal., where he completed his schooling in 1877, after which he engaged in horticultural pursuits with his father.

In 1880 Mr. Hall bought one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land of Mrs. Annie Denton Cridge located east of his father's place. He later added another eighty acres to this and together with forty acres left him by his father made him owner of two hundred and eighty acres within the city limits of Riverside. The first twenty acres were subdivided in 1886, when some people were looking for property in his direction. This found ready sale and the following spring he placed forty acres more on the market. He then planted his whole tract and a part of his father's homestead and formed Hall's Addition to Riverside. With characteristic energy he graded avenues and street, laid out parks and planted and cared for thousands of ornamental trees to enhance its value. Subsequently this was all sold off with the exception of twenty acres in his home place and yielded him a handsome profit.

The Gage canal system (of which for years he was assistant engineer under C. C. Miller) being completed and able to supply water, Mr. Hall, in 1887, incorporated Hall's Addition Water Company and was made its president. Pipe lines were laid from their reservoir two and one-half miles to the addition and branch lines laid through the principal avenues, forming a complete supply for domestic and irrigation purposes. Sixty thousand dollars were expended in perfecting this system, which was later sold to the Artesia Water Company. In June, 1887, he incorporated Hall's Addition Railroad Company, was made president and general manager and built and equipped one and one-half miles of street railway, upon which were operated mule-cars, from Main and Tenth streets to a central part of the tract, thus placing the addition within easy access of the city and making this section unequalled for residence and horticultural purposes, and for scenic beauty it was unsurpassed. This car line was afterwards consolidated with the Riverside-Arlington Railway, in which Mr. Hall became a director. He also organized and became sole proprietor of Hall's Addition Nursery Company, supplying stock of all kinds to Riverside and surrounding country. Other development enterprises in which he was intensely interested were the placing of many acres of thor-



Pristley Hall

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1895

oughly developed alfalfa land on the market in the vicinity of Corona, this being one of the factors in the present prosperity of that section. He was also interested in land in the vicinity of Arch Beach extending as far as San Juan Point. In his home place he was engaged in growing oranges with considerable success.

July 29, 1890, in Riverside, occurred the marriage of Priestley Hall and Miss Agnes Overton, who was born in Avoca, Wis. At the time of their marriage Mr. Hall gave his wife a "deed of gift" to "Rockledge," which has been her home ever since. The death of Mr. Hall was a shock to his many friends in Riverside, where he was regarded as one of her most public spirited and enterprising citizens. He was a straightforward, energetic business man, honest and liberal in all his transactions and justly merited the success he acquired in life. In politics he supported Republican men and measures at all times, although avowedly at heart a Prohibitionist and working wherever practicable for the success of prohibition principles. He was a member of Second Church of Christ Scientist of Riverside and his life was expressive of the true believers in that doctrine. In fraternal relations he was a Mason, being a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., Riverside Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery, No. 28, K. T. At the occasion of his death these lodges sent resolutions to Mrs. Hall that were very appreciative of his life and character.

FREDERICK C. MARTIN

One of Beaumont's best known citizens is Mr. Martin, who, for the past twenty-two years has been in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, having been employed as fireman the first five years, when he was promoted to the responsible position of engineer. His father, Russell C. Martin, who is also an engineer on the Southern Pacific line, is a son of Dr. Norman R. Martin, and was born in Vermont in 1848. At the age of but fourteen years his physique enabled him to enlist in the United States Cavalry, serving in the field until the close of the war. Later he went to New York, where he married Miss Sarah A. Gibson, a native of that state. For a time Mr. Martin manufactured lumber, but left this industry upon purchasing his father's drug store, which he ably conducted prior to his removal in 1881 to Los Angeles, where he has since resided.

Frederick C. Martin, who was born in Franklin county, N. Y., August 26, 1870, was eleven years of age when his parents

located in Los Angeles, where he received his education. Upon completion of his studies he engaged in the grocery business, but after five years entered railroad work and has been thus engaged ever since. Throughout his career he met with but one accident on the road, in which he received not the slightest personal injury. He is regarded as one of the most trusted engineers on the road, and for the past seven years he has been in charge of an engine used on steep grades.

For a time Mr. Martin owned property in Glendale, but later purchased in Beaumont lots upon which he erected a comfortable home, and he also owns several vacant lots in Beaumont. He was one of the promoters, as well as a stockholder and director, of the Beaumont Bank, and also assisted in organizing the Beaumont Gas Company, which he served as president and of which he is a stockholder. He has always been deeply interested in educational progress and for a time acted as chairman of the board of education, assisting materially in securing new school buildings and other improvements.

Mr. Martin married April 19, 1901, Miss Harriet M. White, who was born in San Francisco, her father having been a native of Massachusetts. After finishing her studies in the schools in the city of her birth she completed her education in Los Angeles, where she taught in the public schools until her marriage. She is chairman of Civics for the Southern District Federation and is a prominent and popular society and club woman of Beaumont.

A progressive Republican, Mr. Martin has never sought office, though he has always been closely identified with municipal developments. For some years he enjoyed associate membership in the Young Men's Christian Association of Los Angeles and active membership in the Jonathan Club. He is well known as a musician and formerly was a member of the Philharmonic Society, as well as of other similar organizations. He is active in the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in San Jacinto Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 83, R. A. M., and St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, San Bernardino, Cal., and with his wife is a member of La Victoria Chapter No. 241, O. E. S., San Jacinto.

GEORGE W. GARCELON

George W. Garcelon was one of Riverside's pioneer settlers and ranked among the leading practical horticulturists of the county. He was born in New Brunswick in 1832, and was reared

and schooled in his native place until twenty years of age. In starting life on his own account he decided to establish himself in the United States, and in 1852 located in Lewiston, Me., and was there employed as a clerk in the drug business. In 1856 he established himself in business as a druggist in that city. He married, in Lewiston, Me., in 1858, Miss Mary F. Tobie, daughter of Edward P. Tobie.

Mr. Garcelon conducted his business until 1872, when he sought a home in California and located at Riverside. Soon after his arrival he purchased a two and one-half acre block between Vine and Mulberry and Sixth and Seventh streets and entered upon horticultural pursuits, and the following spring erected the first plastered house in the colony. He also purchased a twenty-acre tract on Brockton avenue, at the corner of Bandini avenue. He entered heartily into his new calling, growing his own nursery stock and planting citrus and deciduous trees. He had unbounded faith in citrus fruit growing in Riverside and spent time and money in advancing the industry.

The history of the citrus fairs of the world dates its first effort to the spring of 1877, when the orange groves of Riverside submitted their products to the inspection of the horticultural world in the parlor of Mr. Garcelon's modest home. It was the birth of the Citrus Fair Association.

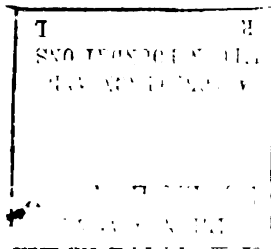
Mr. Garcelon early saw the possibilities of the lemon growing industry in this section, but the great problem to be solved was the proper curing and preserving to enable the producers to successfully compete with the foreign lemons imported into the country. He spent years in study and experimental research and after ten years of time and labor his efforts were rewarded by success and he had added another source of untold wealth to the citrus fruit growers of Southern California. He erected a storage warehouse and lemon-curing establishment on the corner of Brockton and Bandini avenues, but his process and means of curing are not known to the public. Mr. Garcelon did not allow his horticultural pursuits to lessen his interest in other industries that have built up the city and county and meritorious enterprises found a liberal supporter in him. In political matters he was a stanch Republican. In 1888 he was prevailed upon to become a candidate for supervisor from his district and was elected for a four-year term. He was a member of the board of trade and in 1886 was one of Riverside's representatives to the Chicago fair and had charge of the exhibit. He was for many years a member and trustee of the Congregational church here; also a member of Riverside Chapter No. 68, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery No. 28, K. T. Mr. Garcelon passed away on March 9, 1905.

DRS. JOHN AND DOROTHEA S. HALL

The worthy couple whose names head this article will ever be remembered in Riverside for the good they accomplished to humanity by ministering to their well being, and by their many acts of philanthropy and kindness.

Dr. John Hall was born May 13, 1819, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and was there reared and educated, after which he learned the trade of printer. In 1835 he decided to immigrate to the United States, having in mind the better opportunities for advancement and money making than his native country afforded. He located in Wisconsin for a time, following his trade, and in 1848 went to Canada and found employment in Toronto. Working at the printer's trade and studying medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine until 1857, he again came to the United States and entered the Western Homeopathic College in Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1858. That same year he was united in marriage with Miss Dorothea Stahl, a native of Darke county, Ohio, born May 14, 1824, and who had completed her medical course in the same class as Dr. Hall. The young couple located in Cincinnati and began the practice of their profession, later, in 1860, removing to New York City, where they continued successfully until 1873.

In that year, with their son, the late Priestley Hall, and a daughter, Miss Jennie, who passed away May 9, 1882, they came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and located in Riverside, then but a new and undeveloped colony. Here the doctor purchased forty-one acres of land and began its development, aided by his son after he had completed his schooling. Mrs. Hall practiced medicine in the new colony for a time and ministered otherwise to the needs of the families of the pioneers. Dr. John Hall eventually gave up his practice and engaged in horticultural pursuits. He first planted two acres of raisin grapes, being one of the pioneers in that industry that grew to such large proportions a few years later. He experimented a great deal to secure the best results from deciduous and citrus fruits, and gave much attention to nursery stock adapted to this soil and climate. After many years of useful activity he and his wife retired to quiet home life, the business being carried on by their son. Dr. John Hall died April 1, 1896, his widow surviving him until August 27, 1909. They were both members of the Universalist Church and the doctor was a strong Prohibitionist. They were liberal in their support of all movements for the upbuilding of Riverside, and their acts of charity, which were numerous and kindly, were performed without ostentation. No worthy and well-considered project was presented to Dr. Hall





John Hall



Brother S. Hall

without receiving his sanction and assistance, and he not infrequently took the initiative in such movements. He was a noble, high-minded, useful citizen and friend, who deserves a place of prominence in the history of the county.

JOHN T. JARVIS

There are probably few men more familiar with the values of city real estate and horticultural property than John T. Jarvis, who has been engaged for many years in the buying and selling of lots and acreage tracts and who in the course of a long business career has handled many of the highest-priced properties in Riverside county. The extension of towns, the subdivision of groves into lots and the enormous increase in valuations of all lands, all these things he has witnessed with the eager interest of a participant. Coincident with the increased prosperity of the locality has been his own personal advancement from poverty to a competence. Neither luck nor fortuitous circumstances are responsible for his success, which is to be attributed to his own integrity in all dealings, energy in business and sagacity in investments.

A son of Jonathan and Eliza Jarvis and a descendant of an old Canadian family of local prominence, John T. Jarvis was born in Ontario, Canada, March 10, 1847, and attended the public schools between the ages of six and thirteen, leaving school in order to take up the struggle for self-support. Beginning as an errand boy in a grocery, he soon was able to wait upon customers and while still a mere lad he was made manager of the business, a fact testifying to his honesty and intelligence. In 1869 he resigned from the store in order to join his father in business, the two carrying on a dairy and engaging in the manufacture of cheese. That section of the country was famous for the fine quality of its cheese and the industry was fairly profitable, but entailed upon its participants an enormous amount of hard labor. The wearisome round of constant work and the discomfort of a rigorous climate caused him to relinquish his business interests to others and in 1880 he came to California, settling in Riverside county and embarking in business as a horticulturist.

The raising of oranges and the carrying on of a nursery engaged the attention of Mr. Jarvis until 1887, since which time he has carried on a real-estate business, at the same time acting as agent for various fire, life and accident insurance companies. All

movements for the permanent well-being of Riverside have his support and he is pre-eminently progressive in spirit. Politically he gives his allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party. Various social and fraternal organizations receive his whole-hearted support and warm co-operation, notably the Masonic Order, in which he has risen to the Commandery degree; also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he became connected during the year 1884 and to which he has since rendered loyal support. While still living in Canada he established a home of his own, his marriage to Miss Dundas being solemnized in Ontario in May of 1869. Of this union eight children were born, four of whom are living. The eldest, John, follows the occupation of a gold miner. The older daughter, Lelia, is the wife of M. O. Pann, of Riverside. The youngest children, Constance and William M., are graduates of the high school and reside with their parents, brightening the pleasant home with the sunshine of their presence. William M. is giving his attention to surveying and intends to make a specialty of that line of work. In religious connections the family hold membership with the Episcopal Church.

JOHN F. HANNA

A representative citizen of Riverside who has won for himself a name for honest effort in promoting the welfare of his adopted city is J. F. Hanna. He was born in Crawford county, Ohio, September 18, 1847, into the home of his parents, Samuel and Catherine A. Hanna. The father was born September 22, 1820, and died January 3, 1868, while yet in the prime of life, leaving an inheritance of a good name to his son. John F. attended the public schools of Crawford, Ohio, until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he entered the Academy in Savannah, Ohio, taking a two-year course. In 1868, upon the death of his father, he took charge of the home farm and remained there until 1876, when he removed to Biggsville, Ill., and superintended one of the farms owned by his father-in-law, David Rankin, and four years later he went to Tarkio, Mo., and engaged in the general merchandise business, also carrying on farming with good success until 1903. The above date marks his removal to Riverside, Cal., although he did not relinquish his home in Tarkio for some years. In the new home he had selected he bought a ten-acre tract which is planted in oranges and by careful and painstaking effort he realized a neat profit from them. He

still owns twelve hundred acres of land near Tarkio, Mo., which is improved with a modern house and the land is under a high state of cultivation. This farm is under the direct supervision of his son, John Winfield.

On June 22, 1876, occurred the marriage of John F. Hanna and Annette V. Rankin, the eldest daughter of the late David Rankin, who gained world-wide fame for his success as a farmer and of whom a short sketch follows. Of this union two sons were born, Charles R., a graduate of Princeton University, owns an alfalfa ranch of sixty acres near Riverside, and John Winfield, also a graduate of Princeton, is engaged in the banking business at Tarkio, Mo., and is secretary of the D. Rankin Corporation and looks after his father's interests at Tarkio.

In politics Mr. Hanna is a Republican. He was elected by his townsmen as councilman from the fourth ward, serving with efficiency in that capacity. With his family he is associated with the United Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD FRANKLIN KINGMAN

For the period of little more than a quarter of a century the late Edward F. Kingman labored for the development of the many resources and for the general moral advancement of the citizens of Riverside and at his passing the city lost another of those pioneers who seldom thought of self when the welfare of their home city and county was in question. Mr. Kingman was born in Brockton, Mass., August 23, 1851, and received a fairly good academic education at his home city and at Bridgewater and later took a business course in Boston. Thus equipped for supporting himself he secured a position as a clerk in a store in Boston, where he remained until ill health necessitated a removal to a milder climate and in 1876 he made a trip to Southern California in search of a location where he could have employment out of doors and in this way regain his health and strength. Never robust, he, however, recovered from his ailment and was spared for many years.

When Mr. Kingman first arrived in Riverside he went to the home of an old-time acquaintance, E. W. Holmes, where he remained until he could make a decision as to location. This was soon done and resulted in the purchase of sixteen and two-thirds acres of land on Rubidoux avenue; this tract he set to oranges and erected a home for his family, which was his residence at the time of his death on December 15, 1902. He had married while a resident of Massachusetts, Miss Laura Howe Pickens, who was

born December 3, 1853, in Middleboro, in which city she was married June 16, 1875. She joined her husband in California in October of 1877 and has since been a resident of Riverside, remaining at the original home place until 1911, when she disposed of the orange grove and is now located nearer the central part of the city. There were four children born to this worthy couple. Louise P. is the wife of Rev. John McL. Gardner and is living in Riverside; George A. is engaged in the real estate and insurance business; Lucy H. is living with her mother; and Alice Frances died when four years of age.

Always ready to serve his adopted city in any capacity that he thought would advance her interests Mr. Kingman was persuaded to become a candidate for trustee and in 1892 was elected for a term of four years, after which, in 1896, he was re-elected and was made president of that body, which he served for the following terms in the council that much street work was done; bonds for four years, his term expiring April 16, 1900. It was during his the electric light plant were voted and expended; the electric street railroad franchise was granted and the road built and put in operation; the first public drinking fountains for horses were erected, and many of the progressive movements put on foot to advance the interests of the city and establish a moral uplift for the citizens. He always stood for the keeping of the Sabbath and for the closing of all places of questionable character and for promoting everything that was calculated to promote the moral betterment of the place. His career was always open to the scrutiny of all, but his integrity was never questioned. By his gentleness of manner, his quiet persistence, his self forgetfulness and tact he avoided enmities and accomplished many worthy ends. After he retired from office he embarked in the insurance business, continuing this until his death.

Mr. Kingman was always active in church work and was the first superintendent of the first Sunday school established south of the city, in the valley, and when the first Congregational church was erected in the city he was the first Sunday school superintendent. For many years he was a trustee and a deacon in the church and supported the charities of that denomination liberally. In summing up the career of Edward F. Kingman it may be said he was in every sense a good citizen, firm in his opinions once formed, and never allowed himself to be swerved from the path of duty as he saw it, by friendship, clamor or partisan bias. He was always alert in the discharge of his responsibilities and his endorsement of things he believed to be intended to promote the public good was always intelligent and convincing. The social and domestic side of his life was pleasing and affectionate and he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his friends. His passing was sincerely mourned by all classes of citizens.

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JOHN H. REED

Very early in the colonization of the new world the Reed family became identified with the agricultural development of New England, whence succeeding generations followed the tide of migration towards the setting sun. Abraham Reed, a native of Massachusetts, became one of the earliest settlers of Ohio and his son Horace was the first white child born within the limits of the township in which they lived in Portage county, that state. When the family left the Atlantic coast they took with them a package of apple seeds and these were planted in Portage county, later developing into an orchard of fine apples, the first orchard of that region. Some of the original trees are still standing and are bearing fruit, although now more than one hundred and ten years old. In many other ways this fine old pioneer aided in the material upbuilding of Portage county. The farm that he evolved out of a forest proved to be a productive and valuable estate and for many years returned a livelihood to the family, besides enabling them to save for further investments. The entire life of Horace Reed was spent on the old homestead, where he died in 1888, and where in 1898, his wife also passed away.

At the old homestead in Rootstown township, Portage county, Ohio, John H. Reed was born in June, 1832, being a son of Horace and Lois E. Reed. After he had completed the studies of the common schools he entered Holbrook Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, the first institution of its kind in the entire state, and it was his privilege to graduate with the first class that left that historic school. As a student he had displayed such marked ability that he was retained as a teacher of mathematics and languages after his graduation. At Lebanon in 1858 he married Miss Catherine S. Morris, daughter of a prominent citizen of Stark county. She received superior advantages in the Holbrook schools at Marlborough and Salem, that state, and after graduation she engaged as an assistant teacher, going with Mr. Holbrook to Lebanon and assisting to establish the Normal school there and for the following four years was a teacher. Possessing a brilliant mind, she rose to prominence in every community where she resided. Her interest in temperance work was particularly great and for a number of years she aided the prohibition movement through her services as a public lecturer. The First Congregational church of Mansfield, Ohio, numbered her for years among its principal members and most talented workers. After coming to Riverside she entered into many of its most important enterprises. At her death, November 17, 1908, her

home suffered a deep bereavement and her friends felt the loss of a gracious, gentle associate, while movements for the moral and religious upbuilding of the community were deprived of her helpful co-operation. Her two children survive her, the daughter, Lois, being the wife of A. C. Pickett, while the son, Fred M., assists his father in the management of their orange groves at Riverside and at the same time maintains a prominent association with various botanical societies.

A satisfactory and useful period of service as superintendent of the schools of Mansfield, Ohio, where he was assisted by Mrs. Reed, who was principal of the high school, was brought to a close after seven years, Mr. Reed's resignation being tendered through his recognition of a growing deafness that incapacitated him for educational work. From the schoolroom he transferred his attention to the counting house and for a time he engaged in merchandising at Mansfield, where he removed to Nebraska and settled on a large stock farm. The failure of his health led him to dispose of his Nebraska property and come to California in 1890. He traveled over the central and southern parts of the state for fourteen weeks, riding in a buckboard and sleeping in the open air, which course he found to be beneficial. Eventually he made his way to this county and established a permanent location at Riverside, regaining his health in the genial climate. His first purchase was ten acres, the nucleus of his present holdings. This he and his son cleared and later set to oranges, and they eventually acquired sixty acres, of which fifty acres are in oranges and lemons and ten acres are deciduous fruits.

From the outset of his identification with Riverside and the orange industry Mr. Reed found himself deeply interested in horticulture. The growing of oranges and lemons proved very congenial. Their very difficulties interested him and he found himself eager to combat obstacles and secure success. The care of an orchard was no less interesting than his former efforts in educational capacities, nor was he less successful therein. After a time other orchardists asked him to care for their groves and he gained a reputation as a specialist in citrus culture. Along with his interest in the industry was his realization of the need of co-operation on the part of horticulturists. He organized the first horticultural club in the state and later assisted in organizing horticultural clubs and farmers' institutes, which formed the basis of the many associations of orange growers common to the present day.

The loss through the decay of oranges in storage and long transit to markets having become a severe burden to the industry and no help in sight to find the cause or a cure, Mr. Reed determined to appeal to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. By growers this decay was generally considered unavoidable and few

had any faith in the efforts to get relief, but Mr. Reed was confident something could be done for it and persisted in his correspondence with the department for two or three years, urging investigation. It finally sent Dr. William A. Taylor, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, to look into the merits of the request. Dr. Taylor soon decided that the seriousness of the annual loss to the growing industry demanded the attention of the department. On his return and report it promptly sent G. Harold Powell, who had already acquired a national reputation from results of his investigations of similar problems of the apple industry in the east, to take charge of the investigations, which he carried on for about six years.

The result of this work of Mr. Powell's is now known throughout the country. Of its effects on the industry, Mr. Woodward, manager of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, who was in a position to know, at a State Citrus Fruit Growers' convention held in Riverside three years after Mr. Powell's work commenced, made the statement that the saving to growers was already more than three quarters of a million of dollars annually. E. A. Chase, who gave most efficient aid to Mr. Powell's work, added, "Yes, and we owe this to J. H. Reed," and proposed a rising vote of thanks to him, to which the large assembly unanimously responded.

Indicating how the department regarded the investigation, in an interview with Secretary Wilson at Washington about that time, he said to Mr. Reed, "We consider Mr. Powell's work with your fruit decay matter, the most successful investigation of the kind yet undertaken by the department," adding, "but had it not been for your persistent petitioning you would not have had him over there." This was the commencement of the extended expert investigation work the Washington department has carried on in the interest of California fruit industries from that time.

For five years Mr. Reed, at horticultural clubs, farmers' institutes and through the press, had urged help from the state department to solve other citrus problems. Finally the request, efficiently seconded by E. W. Holmes, E. L. Koethen of Riverside, and others, was granted by the department establishing a citrus experiment station at Riverside for which it asked a special appropriation from the legislature of \$20,000. This was secured largely through the influence of C. E. Rumsey, a prominent grower, and M. Estudillo, then a member of the legislature. Experimental work was promptly commenced and has been carried on continuously ever since. The last legislature granted an appropriation of \$30,000 for additional buildings and equipment.

The fact that even in the better orange orchards, a considerable percentage of the trees persistently produce inferior fruit, early attracted Mr. Reed's attention and for many years he urged inves-

tigation. Finally the Washington department, largely through the influence of Mr. Powell, was persuaded to send A. D. Shamel, one of the most successful investigators in plant breeding problems, connected with the department. Already, after three years work, he has demonstrated that through bud selection, fixed strains of oranges and lemons may be secured. In other words, that we may have pedigreed citrus fruit as well as pedigreed stock. It is believed that through this investigation alone it will be made possible to increase the value of all citrus groves by at least one fourth.

Mr. Reed was the first to urge investigation into the practicability of protecting citrus groves from frost damage, and was chairman of the committee undertaking the first experiments which attracted nation-wide interest at the time. For over twenty years Mr. Reed has been in close touch with all the important forward movements in the interest of the citrus industry, and has seen it grow from a small beginning to one of the leading industries in the state.

During this time he became much interested in the beautification of the streets of Riverside, and for many years worked almost single-handed in promoting it. He finally interested the Chamber of Commerce, which took the matter up in good earnest, making him chairman of a tree-planting committee, to which work he gave much time without remuneration, the Chamber providing the money for trees and other expenses. During the last year of its work it raised \$1,000 for the purpose. In the meantime Mr. Reed petitioned the city council for the city to take over all the city tree planting and care, and put the supervision in the care of a tree warden. This it decided to do providing he would agree to accept the newly-created office, which he did and retained it for seven years, resigning in 1911. During this time he planted about fifteen thousand trees on the streets of the city. Riverside was the first city in the west, and one of the very few in the entire country at that time, to adopt municipal control of its street trees. Since then, largely through the influence of the Riverside work, nine Southern California cities have adopted the plan and others have it under consideration. In recognition of the remarkably efficient service rendered the city of Riverside by its retiring tree warden, J. H. Reed, the Chamber of Commerce passed these resolutions: "Be it resolved, therefore, that the Riverside Chamber of Commerce record upon its minutes a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Reed for his faithful performance of every duty, congratulating him, as well, upon the fame that he has won for Riverside, and pledging the Chamber's continued support to the work to which Mr. Reed has given so unreservedly of his thought and energy during the past seven years.

“By order of the executive committee, September 14, 1911.

“H. F. GROUT, President.

“H. M. MAY, Secretary.”

Mr. Reed probably has more pride in and takes greater satisfaction from the influence he has been permitted to exert in favor of intelligent, systematic beautifying of our California cities, especially the parts where the masses of the people live, than in any other of his efforts during his extended life.

FRANK P. OGDEN

One of the well known citizens of this county is Frank P. Ogden, now a resident of the Highgrove district. He was born in Knox county, Ill., December 18, 1871, and was adopted by M. B. Ogden, who was a native of Pennsylvania and a carpenter by trade, prominent in politics and who served four terms on the board of supervisors of Knox county. On November 22, 1880, Mr. Ogden and family arrived in Riverside county, Cal. Soon afterwards he bought a tract of land at the corner of Bandini and Olivewood avenues, began its development and made it his home until his death February 15, 1910. His wife was in maidenhood Sophia Lundquest.

Frank Ogden received his education in the public schools of this county, graduating from the high school of Riverside. He made his home with his parents until the age of twenty, when he started out for himself. In 1891 he bought five acres on Streeter avenue, which he set to oranges and where he resided eight years. Finding he was in a frost belt, he sold out and purchased twelve and one-half acres upon which he now lives, located near the foot-hills in the Highgrove district, and upon which he has made all the improvements. He also owns another grove of oranges of ten acres near the town of Highgrove. In connection with his orange industry he is engaged in selling fertilizer and handles about four hundred cars annually.

On December 23, 1891, occurred the marriage of F. P. Ogden and Miss Clara R. Douglas, a native of Vermilion county, Ill. She came to Southern California with her father, Bruce Douglas. They have two children, Edna M. and Elta D., both born in Riverside county.

In politics Mr. Ogden has always been a Republican and has taken an active interest in political matters, serving as a delegate to various county conventions and has served as one of the execu

tive members of the county central committee. He was elected and served as constable of Highgrove precinct for one term, and has served as one of the outside deputy sheriffs for some time. He is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F., and of Star Encampment. Mrs. Ogden is an active member of the Highgrove Methodist Episcopal church, in which field her womanly sympathy finds adequate and practical expression. Mr. Ogden is well and favorably known through the community.

HUGH RALPH MARTIN, M. D.

A man of high ethical principles and worthy ambitions, recognized among his colleagues as a physician of skill, is Dr. H. R. Martin, who was born in Bement, Ill., July 17, 1875. He received a common school education in his home district and later entered the medical department of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1901. The following June he opened offices in Riverside and has since built up a lucrative practice, specializing in surgery, to which he expects to devote his entire attention.

Dr. Martin first came to Riverside as a tourist, and it was while he was visiting here in 1898 that he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war. He became a member of Company M, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of California; the company went to San Francisco and here Dr. Martin was transferred to the regular army and assigned to the hospital department, journeying at once to Honolulu, where he served for three months and after another three months service he continued on duty in the Philippines for nine months longer, being mustered out of service in Manila July 21, 1899. He then returned to his native state and completed his medical studies, after which he came direct to this city and opened an office for the practice of his profession.

In 1905 Dr. Martin was united in marriage with Miss Annetta Miller, who was born in Winnepeg, Manitoba, and they have two children, Hudson and Ralph. The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the Riverside County Medical Society. Fraternally he is popular and is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M.; Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F.; Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E.; and Riverside Aerie No. 997, F. O. E. In addition to his many other professional duties he is medical examiner of the recruits for Company M. N. G. C.

JOHN EDWARD McCARTY

A prosperous and up-to-date rancher of Riverside county, Mr. McCarty's sterling qualities and progressive spirit have established him as a citizen of the highest worth, widely respected throughout the community with which, since 1877, he has been closely associated. His father, Cornelius McCarty, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, June 12, 1834, removed with his family to Texas in 1870, remaining there five years and journeying thence to Los Angeles, Cal. Later he bought near Compton a tract of one hundred acres, seventy-five acres of which forms a portion of his estate today and which he farmed for a year subsequent to his purchase of a grain farm of eighty acres near Corona, which at that period had not yet been selected as a townsite. He continued his farming activities until his death, December 11, 1878. His son, John, later became manager of the property, which he continued to improve and develop until selling it. Thereafter he continued to make his home with his mother, who prior to her marriage (which occurred in Mason county, Ill., April 2, 1857) was Miss Annie Elizabeth Suman, born February 21, 1839, in Carlton, Ohio.

Born in Mason county, Ill., April 16, 1870, during the year of his birth John E. McCarty was taken by his parents to Texas, and from there to Los Angeles. There and in Compton he acquired his preliminary education, completing his schooling at the University of Southern California. For four years he had charge of the ranch at Compton, and in 1896 assumed charge of his present place near Corona, which he has conducted most successfully. For four years he has served as road overseer and has sixteen miles of road under his supervision.

Mr. McCarty is the seventh in order of birth of ten children, of whom eight are living. The children are as follows: Alva R.; Dr. Isaac A., of Los Angeles; Rosa, the wife of F. C. Carrell, of Gardena; William Ward, of Arlington; Lora, the widow of H. F. McConnell, of Imperial County; John E.; George A., of Riverside, a druggist; and D. Frank, a Methodist preacher, of Los Angeles. The two children deceased are Emma, who married W. E. Bernard and died in Texas, and Lela, who died when about five years old. John E. has always been the chief comfort of his widowed mother, between whom and himself there exists a strong bond of sympathy and affection. He is a Republican, broad-minded and generous, and despite his busy life has ever found time to lend practical aid to causes worthy of his support.

MARTIN R. SHAW

The colonization of Riverside begun in 1870 through the efforts of resourceful and prosperous men from the east, early assumed an appearance sufficiently inviting to attract hither permanent settlers from all portions of the country. Among those who came to this district in the year 1873 was Mrs. Rebecca (Russell) Shaw, a native of Madison county, Ind., her husband having died there. With her came her son, Martin R., and three other children. Martin R. was born in White county, Ind., February 19, 1862, and had passed the first eight years of life in his native commonwealth, removing in 1870 to Iowa with other members of the family circle. During the brief period of his residence in Iowa he attended the public schools, but after three years in that state he accompanied his mother in her removal to Southern California, whose possibilities for horticultural enterprises were beginning to attract attention from home-seekers.

Although only eleven years of age at the time of his removal to the west, Martin R. Shaw felt the necessity of earning his own livelihood and with that end in view he hired out, as a laborer on a ranch operated by his uncles, P. S. & W. P. Russell. There he continued for six years, meanwhile learning much concerning the soil of the district and its possibilities through careful cultivation. At the expiration of six years he left the ranch and returned to Riverside, where he learned the trade of painter, and this occupation he followed for six years. Four years after leaving the painting business he began to work in an orange packing house, an occupation that brought him a comfortable support during the four ensuing years. For eleven subsequent years he conducted a cigar business and relinquished the same in order to fill the office of chief of police at Riverside, serving from April, 1906, to June 1, 1907. At the expiration of his term at the head of the force he embarked in the livery business and since then has been the sole proprietor of the O. K. stables, conducting a large trade in the line of his specialty.

The family residence is under the wise management of Mrs. Shaw, formerly Miss Carrie Schroeder, a native of New York state and a daughter of Jacob Schroeder. She received a fair education at Riverside, where she was married July 15, 1895. Three children comprise the family circle. Louise M. and Agnes attend the public schools of Riverside. The only son, Eugene, is a bright boy of six years. The political affiliations of Mr. Shaw bring him into sympathy and helpful co-operation with the Democratic party and he uniformly votes that ticket, but he has never been a leader in politics nor has he sought official preferment, the only position he



W. R. Shaw

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has accepted having been tendered him, not for political reasons, but through his recognized qualifications to fill its requirements. Various fraternal organizations receive the benefit of his active co-operation, among these being the Independent of Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

SCOTT LA RUE

With childhood memories pleasantly associated with scenes in Riverside county and with mature activities connected with the same locality, it is significant of the favorable impressions left upon the mind of Mr. La Rue that he should decide to remain permanently in the land familiar to his early years. Industrious and persistently laboring ever since he attained manhood, already he has reaped the benefit of his toil, for he is classed among the extensive and skilled orange-growers of the district. In the care of his trees he is particularly capable. The results of his work are seen in the large yields secured and marketed, the crop for the season of 1911 being estimated at about eighteen thousand boxes of oranges, an enormous output and possible only to those who follow the most modern methods of cultivation.

A resident of California since 1876 and of Riverside county since 1877, Scott La Rue was born in Franklin county, Ind., July 19, 1874, and is a son of Seneca and Samantha (Leach) La Rue, both natives of Indiana, the former a descendant of French ancestry. (A sketch of Seneca La Rue may be found elsewhere in this volume.)

When still a mere lad Scott La Rue began to help his father in the improvement of the home place. It was not possible for him to attend school regularly. His present large fund of information comes from habits of observation and from contact with the world rather than from a study of text books. When he left home to make his own way he had no capital to assist him, but he had habits of industry to aid him and a self-reliant disposition to enable him to battle with the adversities of existence. The first property he bought comprised a tract of one acre in Riverside. After he had improved and resided upon it for a few years he sold out and bought nine acres on Canal street in West Riverside. The property forms the nucleus of his present possessions, comprising forty-nine acres of orange groves. At the time of the original purchase there were five acres in oranges. He planted the other four acres in

trees. Then from time to time he bought adjacent orange groves until he had acquired almost fifty acres of trees of the best varieties of oranges. The residence is substantial, the outbuildings conveniently arranged, and there is an excellent pumping plant with a wind-mill for domestic purposes. In addition to the management of his home place he acts as a director in the water company and has been one of its stockholders for some years.

In San Diego, this state, Scott La Rue married Miss Maude Webster September 26, 1900. Mrs. La Rue was born in Wisconsin and passed the years of girlhood principally in Nebraska. Of the marriage there are six children: Harold, Mildred, Richard, Norma, Aileen and Marion. Mr. La Rue is deeply interested in educational affairs and at this writing serves as a member of the school board of his district. It is his ambition to give his own children good advantages and he also feels solicitous that all others should have the best advantages that good schools can provide. Ever since attaining his majority he has voted with the Republican party, but his interest in politics has been wholly impersonal and at no time has he sought official honors, it being his preference to devote himself strictly to the management of his valuable property.

WILL H. SANDERS

A conscientious business man, highly respected throughout the community in which he has resided for the past eight years, Will H. Sanders of San Jacinto was born in Le Sueur, Le Sueur county, Minn., April 16, 1867. His father, A. J. Sanders, was a native of Nova Scotia and moved to Canada when nine years of age, later locating in Minnesota, where, in young manhood, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth (McPherson) Reed, of Scotch parentage and a native of New York state. A skilled mechanic and cabinet maker, A. J. Sanders had always been able to secure lucrative employment, but upon his arrival in California in July, 1873, the field of his profession offering small inducements, he engaged in ranching near Orange, later being employed in public service in Riverside. He has ever been an active worker and in most of his undertakings has achieved success. He has resided in Orange since 1873.

Will H. Sanders, who was but six years old when his parents came to California, received his early education in the schools of Orange, later attending the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. Upon completing the course he returned to his home

town and engaged in the livery business for three years, after which he went to Arizona and remained for a like period. He then joined his father in the purchase of a ranch of one thousand acres six miles south of Winchester, Riverside county, which during the succeeding eight years they developed, also raising grain and stock. Upon renting the property Mr. Sanders moved to San Jacinto, where, for the following five years, he conducted a feed business, abandoning this enterprise in 1909 for the real estate field, in which he has been most successful. He has bought, sold and exchanged property both within and surrounding San Jacinto and has established a business which is a decided advantage to the community. He owns in the valley a twenty-five acre tract, fifteen acres of which are in alfalfa, his new and up-to-date pumping plant being a feature of the ranch, and is also the owner of four lots in San Jacinto, as well as other property. He recently erected in San Jacinto a comfortable home which is presided over by his capable wife, formerly Miss Hannah Blount, who was born and educated in Alliance, Ohio, and whom he married in 1889. They have two sons, Walter F. and Elmore J.

Mr. Sanders is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Court San Jacinto No. 463. His wife is an active member of the Congregational Church of San Jacinto. Early allying himself with the Republican party, he has never failed to support it, although in local politics he is an avowed Independent. Never an office seeker, preferring to devote his energies to his home and his business, he is interested in all movements pertaining to the welfare of the city and after serving for one term as a member of the city council, was re-elected in 1912 for a four-year term. He was one of the promoters of the San Jacinto Commercial Company and served as vice-president and as one of the directors, and is now manager of the feed and fuel department. In April, 1911, he formed a partnership with L. J. Bentley in the maintenance of a general real estate business.

CLARK PUFFER

In the afternoon of one's life no greater compensation can be afforded than the sense of having at all times exemplified high and honorable principles, and of having aided to the best of one's ability in the struggle for the betterment of mankind in general. Able to enjoy this consolation, by virtue of a well spent and useful life, Clark Puffer found peace and comfort in his well appointed home at Riverside during the last days of his career. He was born in Tioga county, N. Y., February 6, 1834, into the family home of Timothy

and Catherine (Howe) Puffer. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the common school during the winter months, and later worked as a farm hand on the various farms in his neighborhood. At the age of twenty he went to La Crosse county, Wis., and purchasing eighty acres of land, carried on general farming for some years. After disposing of this land he moved to Blue Earth county, Minn., and four years later we find him in Otoe county, Neb., where he improved a farm and continued farming until 1893, when he disposed of his holdings and moved to Riverside county, Cal., to enjoy the comforts and prosperity of a favored location of which he had heard naught but the highest praise. He purchased twenty acres on the corner of Victoria avenue and Mary street, and from that date began its improvement from sage brush and greasewood. He erected a modern house a little later and planted his place to the finest qualities of oranges, which yielded him a handsome profit as they began to come in bearing. He also threw himself into the civic development of his adopted home city and county and never was found to be backward about lending support to every movement brought to his attention that had for its ultimate object the best interests of the citizens and the upbuilding of the city he called home. His one pride was the beautifying of Victoria avenue and he labored unceasingly towards that end, as all who knew him willingly testify.

Mr. Puffer was thrice married. His first wife, Miss Polly A. Gillespie, to whom he was united on May 16, 1857, passed away leaving one son, Jesse C., a well-known resident of Riverside. His second marriage, with Lucy McManus, resulted in the birth of two children: Carroll A., now a resident of Redlands; and Ira J., who died at the age of twenty-four years. Mrs. Lucy Puffer died in Riverside and left to mourn her passing a large circle of friends who had been drawn to her for her many kindnesses shown during her residence in the city. In April, 1899, in San Bernardino, occurred the last marriage of Mr. Puffer and united him with Mrs. Mary (McAlpin) Krahl. Together they labored to make a happy and comfortable home in their declining years. Mr. Puffer passed away after a short illness, April 21, 1912, leaving to mourn his death his widow and his two sons, Jesse C. and Carroll A. Never robust, yet he was possessed of an energy and courage that were displayed many times, a kindly consideration for others was always uppermost in his mind and he never neglected the opportunity to assist his more unfortunate fellowman. At all times he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was a Republican in political belief and gave his hearty support to the party at all times. As a member of the Christian Church of Riverside his religious life was both serene and practical.

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H. A. Puls.

HENRY A. PULS

A few years after the colony of Riverside had been established by eastern capitalists Henry A. Puls was attracted hither by favorable reports concerning the new city, which then was a mere hamlet in comparison with its present dimensions and imposing structures. To reach the new location he traveled on the railroad to California, changing cars at San Francisco for Colton, from which point he journeyed to Riverside in an old-fashioned stage-coach. The village was beginning to develop and it was not difficult to secure employment as a carpenter. For a time he worked by the day and then he commenced to take contracts. A goodly number of residences still stand that were erected under his personal supervision and that comprise memorials to his skill and efficiency. The residence that he owns and occupies at No. 824 West Tenth street also represents his personal workmanship and skill.

Born in Prussia, Germany, October 24, 1847, Henry A. Puls was brought to the new world in 1850 by his parents, who settled on a farm in Cook county, Ill. The father, Gottlieb Puls, was a native of Germany and spent his last years in Wisconsin. After having received fair educational advantages in Chicago, Henry A. Puls learned the trade of cabinet-maker in that city and also gained a fair knowledge of carpentering. For some years he worked as a carpenter in Sheboygan, Wis. Meanwhile, about 1875, he married in Evanston, Ill., Miss Mary E. Huse, a native of Farmington, Franklin county, Me., and a sister of Curtis F. Huse of Los Angeles. One daughter blessed the union, Winnie Inez, Mrs. Albert O. Knoll, who has one child, Vernon Knoll. The Knoll family are residents of Riverside, where he follows the trades of brick-mason and plasterer.

At this writing Mr. Puls owns several houses in Riverside besides his own home on Tenth street. Early in the period of his identification with the community he bought forty acres of unimproved land and planted the tract in oranges, after which he lived on the ranch for twenty-six years and cared for the trees and crops. He also owns property in San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties, besides valuable property at Long Beach, where the family spend the summer months. Since the death of the wife, April 7, 1910, he has been the recipient of many kindnesses from his daughter's family and from the host of sympathetic friends throughout the community.

Ever since casting his first presidential ballot for General Grant in 1868 Mr. Puls has been a supporter of Republican candidates and principles, but at no time has he been an aspirant for

office. Fraternally he is past grand of the Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and past patriarch of the encampment, besides being connected with the Rebekahs, of which his wife was a leading member in her lifetime. During the thirty-five years of his identification with Riverside he has been a contributor to its upbuilding materially and to the development of its resources. Perhaps few of his enterprises were more important in the civic development than the promotion and organization, with six other gentlemen, of the orange growers' association that formed the basis of the present prosperous Exchange. To the extent of his means and ability he has been a contributor to all movements which he believed would conduce to the upbuilding of the city along lines of educational, moral or commercial development, and in every respect he has been loyal to the welfare of the community with whose interests his life has been identified long and honorably.

ALBERT P. CAMPBELL

The city engineer of Riverside, who has been the incumbent of the office ever since he became successor to Mr. Johnson in the year 1901, is a member of an old-established eastern family and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 25, 1861, being a son of James M. and Sarah Campbell, lifelong residents of that portion of the country. It was within the financial power of his parents to gratify his ambitious desire to obtain a classical education. The best of opportunities were given him and of these he availed himself to the utmost. Upon the completion of the studies of the grammar schools he was sent to the high school at New Haven, Conn., and there he carried on the regular course of study until he had finally passed with honors the required examination, graduating in 1882. From the high school he passed into the Sheffield scientific department of Yale University and there he took the entire course of difficult study, graduating in 1884 with an excellent standing for efficiency and intelligence.

With this preparation for commercial and technical activities Mr. Campbell began to make his own way in the world. The first position secured was that of draftsman with the Silsby Steam Fire Engine Company at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he remained until 1886, meanwhile gaining valuable practical experience of the utmost benefit to his later work. His next position, also invaluable in its beneficial experiences, took him into Kansas, Nebraska and Colo-

rado as an assistant engineer in the construction work for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. It was during 1887 that he came to California and settled at Riverside, where he secured employment as assistant engineer with the Riverside Water Company. Resigning that position in 1890 he engaged with the Bear Valley Irrigating Company as assistant engineer, which position he filled for two years. From 1892 until the autumn of 1895 he was employed in company with F. E. Brown in the laying out and platting of Lakeview, this state. On his return to Riverside he became assistant to City Engineer Johnson. Four months later he became connected with G. O. Newman in the plant of the San Gabriel Light & Power Company.

An important responsibility took Mr. Campbell to Bakersfield, this state, in 1898 and there he had charge of the construction of the Bakersfield & Kern City Electric Railroad under the supervision of the officers of the company. At the same time he had charge of the Operators Oil Company in the Sunset oil field. The duties requiring his presence in that locality were completed successfully in 1901 and he then returned to Riverside, where he was appointed city engineer and ever since that time he has devoted his energies and ability to the faithful discharge of his responsibilities. In this city, in January of 1889, he married Miss Lizzie McBurney, who passed away in 1896 leaving one daughter, Neva, who has received her education in the Riverside schools and is now overseeing her father's home and who shares with him in the esteem of a large circle of friends and is a welcome guest in the homes of their friends. With no inclination towards partisanship, Mr. Campbell is yet positive in his political convictions and gives support to Republican principles. He is prominent in fraternal circles and is a life member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M., is the present High Priest of Riverside Chapter No. 67, R. A. M., and past eminent commander of Riverside Commandery No. 28, K. T. In addition he is a member of Sunnyside Lodge No. 112, K. of P. and of Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F.

PEMBROKE S. DINSMORE

The era of activity, represented by a residence and commercial identification of more than thirty years places Mr. Dinsmore in the forefront of the men who have contributed to the prosperity of Riverside. In the line of his specialty, that of handling town and country properties in this vicinity, it may be stated with justice that few

men are more conversant with values than he and none is more fitted by sagacity and experience to carry through to successful consummation transactions in lands representing large investments. At the same time, while managing realty transactions, he keeps posted concerning all movements affecting the welfare of the city. In policy he is progressive, believing that the highest prosperity cannot be attained by any city or county that adopts a niggardly principle in public enterprises, and while extravagance should be avoided, so also should be avoided the penurious system that discourages every attempt at improvement.

Upon coming to this state and city Mr. Dinsmore was within a few months of forty years of age, his arrival here dating from June 14, 1880, while his birth occurred November 11, 1840. A son of Francis R. and Sophronia (Tuttle) Dinsmore, he was born at Skowhegan, Somerset county, Me., and received a public and high school education at Hartland in the same county. During 1860 he taught school in Aroostook county in the northern part of Maine and later engaged in the lumber business there. Upon selling out in 1868 he began to travel through the New England states as a book salesman and continued in that work for three years. Next he established headquarters at Enfield on the Penobscot river and engaged in the manufacture of rafting wedges until 1878, when he sold out. During the last year he also acted as station agent on the Maine Central Railroad. From that time until 1880 he was connected with an express business.

For one year after his removal to the west Mr. Dinsmore engaged in horticultural pursuits, buying ten acres, which he planted in orange trees and grape vines. On selling out the tract he moved into the city of Riverside and since then has followed the real-estate business. While making his home in Enfield, Me., he was united in marriage, in June of 1873, with Miss Anna M. Treat, who was born and reared in that part of the state and who had received fair educational advantages in the local schools and completed in a private school for girls at Foxcroft, Me. Three children blessed their union, namely: William T., who holds a position as assistant cashier of the Security Savings Bank of Riverside; Fred E., employed as searcher of records for the Riverside Title & Trust Company, and Mrs. May Louise Chapman, of Riverside. The family are Baptists in religious belief. Charitable movements have received their kindly helpfulness and they have been interested particularly in all enterprises for the upbuilding of their home city. The political opinions of Mr. Dinsmore bring him into sympathy with Republican principles and always he has supported that ticket in national elections. Fraternally he holds membership with the Independent Order of Foresters.

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W. G. Patton

ARCHIBALD GETTY PATTON

One of the first settlers in the West Riverside district and a man who was universally respected by all who knew him was the late A. G. Patton, who was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in 1832. His father dying when he was but four years of age he was bound out for a time and later made his home with his grandparents until he was about twenty years old. Having heard a great deal about the western country through the return of many of the gold-seekers from California, he was fired with a desire to try his luck in the new Eldorado and accordingly joined with some others who were of the same mind, outfitted for the trip across the plains and after the usual hardships and trials incident to the long and dangerous trip, arrived in California in 1852. He at once tried his luck at mining on the Feather river and in other places where gold was to be found, but finding the occupation yielding poor returns for the trials and hardships necessary to successful accomplishment he soon turned his attention to other matters and became interested in mechanics. For a number of years he made his headquarters in Napa and worked at the trade of machinist. He operated the first straw-burning threshing machine in the state. While residing in Napa he met and married Miss Anveline Smith, who was born in Ohio in 1848. She had come with her people to the coast and settled in Oregon, having come over the 'Oregon trail' when but a girl, and thereafter journeyed to California and to Napa, where she had an uncle living. When she had been there some time it was decided to return to the east and with this uncle she made the trip by way of Cape Horn. When she again returned to California it was by rail, soon after the railroad had been completed connecting the east with the west.

Before his marriage Mr. Patton had come to Southern California and was interested with Mr. Van Nuys and others in farming in the vicinity of San Fernando, Los Angeles county. About 1882 he went to San Bernardino county in search of land and selected a location in what is now the Glenavon district, Riverside county. Here he took up government land, a timber claim and bought a section of railroad land. Clearing some of the land from sage brush he put in a crop and then went back for his family, locating them on the new possessions the following year. He retained his interests in the San Fernando section until such a time as he could make proper disposition of them and finally made his home on his new property. Here he found a task in subduing the soil and he labored earnestly to improve a home out of the desert wastes. The balance of his life was spent on the ranch, where he died in 1901.

His wife had passed away in 1888, aged forty years. There were four children born to them, viz.: Mary J., Mrs. W. E. Gallwas; Mark A., of Riverside; George K., living in the central part of the state; and John H., deceased.

Mr. Patton was the only man who proved up on his timber claim between Pomona and Riverside. He was deeply interested in educational matters and the first school, held in what was known as Pleasant Valley, was at his home; later he headed the list of subscribers who were anxious to establish a school district and the building was erected by subscription. He served on the school board for some years. In politics he was a Republican and supported men and measures in that party's interests. He was active in the organization of Riverside county in 1893. In fact, every movement that meant the advancement of the interests of the people and the betterment of local conditions in his locality never found him lacking in giving of his time and means for their furtherance. He was strictly a self-made man and wherever he was known he was highly respected and at his passing in 1901 the county lost one of her most loyal adherents and upbuilders, and the state one of her pioneers of worth.

ACHILLES MARTIN

As secretary of the East Riverside Water Company for the last twenty years Achilles Martin has proved his worth to the community in which he has resided for a quarter of a century. A native of Illinois, he was born in Vermilion county February 25, 1834, the son of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Martin, both of whom were descendants of West Virginia ancestors. Morgantown, of that state, was so named in honor of David Morgan, one of the maternal ancestors. The latter and his brother, Zackwell Morgan, founded that city and were foremost in subduing and bringing under rules of civilization all that rich farming and mineral region. An incident worthy of mention in this record occurred about the year 1779, at a time when the Indians were troublesome to the first settlers and at all times hostile, but during the hunting season especially so, when the settlers all fled to their stockade or fort for shelter and protection. One day David Morgan, the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Martin, being somewhat indisposed, sent two of his children to the field on an errand and during their absence slept and dreamed that they had returned to the fort bleeding from the loss of their scalps. He woke suddenly and finding them still absent took his gun and started for the field a mile distant to find them busy at work. He saw two Indians at his house and signaled the

children to "run to the fort." The Indians saw and pursued them, but did not see the father who intervened and the unequal combat was on. Morgan hid behind a tree and rested his gun, the Indians did the same, but finding one Indian exposed, Morgan fired first and the Indian fell. Morgan then ran with an empty gun, pursued by the other Indian, who was more fleet of foot (Morgan being then over seventy years of age) and when but a few yards behind fired and missed. Morgan finding he was over-matched in the race turned for a hand to hand encounter. The Indian threw his tomahawk, which Morgan parried with his gun, losing two fingers of his left hand; the antagonists closed, Morgan threw the Indian to the ground, but the latter being the stronger, was soon on top with a terrific yell. Morgan seized him by the throat to find his fingers gone. The Indian began fumbling for his knife, which was obstructed by a woman's apron he had just stolen from the house and bound around his waist. Morgan seized one of his antagonist's fingers between his teeth with a deadly grip, the Indian again reached for his knife, grasping the handle near the blade; at the same time Morgan grasped the hilt and drew the blade through the Indian's hand, plunged the knife into the Indian's body and left it there; this ended the tragedy.

The grandfather of Mr. Martin was at the fort when this Indian was brought in and buried and frequently rehearsed the story to his many descendants with thrilling effect. The story of this engagement in full is narrated in a history known as "Border Warfare," to be found in our public libraries, also in the history of Marion county, West Virginia. In the early '90s the descendants of this celebrated patriarch of the family to the number of a thousand or more met on this same battle ground and rehearsed with pride the scene above narrated; exhibited the identical knife and apron and many other trophies. They also contributed funds and erected a monument on the spot where the scene was enacted and organized for an annual reunion on September 1st of each succeeding year. Say what you may about the "dove of peace," families are known to cherish and bless the brave deeds of noble ancestors, nations will ever honor their great captains and the world is forever worshipping at the shrine of its heroes.

Achilles Martin was reared and educated under pioneer conditions, when log school houses were in vogue and farming was the only occupation for young men. The progressive spirit of the young man was manifest in the first vote which he cast, it being in favor of a public school system. Politically he was a disciple of Owen Lovejoy, Richard Yates and Abraham Lincoln. With the first call to arms he was mustered into the service as color bearer in Company A of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and afterward was promoted to second and first lieutenant respectively, hold-

ing two commissions signed by Richard Yates, governor of Illinois. He was severely wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863. His army record we glean from a farewell address by Col. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio, commanding the brigade before Atlanta, Ga., delivered under the fire of the enemy's guns, to-wit: "Soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, as your term of three years' service has expired it is fitting and proper that the colonel commanding should express to each and all his earnest thanks for the cheerful manhood with which during the present campaign you have submitted to every hardship and overcome every difficulty. Your deportment in camp has been worthy true soldiers, while your conduct in battle has excited the admiration of your companions in arms. Patriotic thousands and a noble state will give you a reception worthy your sacrifice and your valor. You have done your duty—you who rallied under the starry emblem of our nationality at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Chaplin Hills, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Noonday Creek, Pine Top Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta—have made history for all time and for coming generations to admire. Officers and soldiers, farewell. May God guarantee to each health, happiness and usefulness in coming life."

Returning home from the field of battle, Achilles Martin spent one year in college preparatory for a change in occupation necessitated by wounds received in battle. He then entered the office of circuit clerk and recorder as deputy at Danville, Ill., and compiled an abstract record to all lands in the county. Continuing in this business for twenty years, during which time he also compiled a complete abstract record of titles for Doniphan county, Kan. In January, 1887, he joined an excursion to the Pacific coast, on which he chanced to visit Riverside, and so captivated was he with the outlook, that he sold his return ticket and at once engaged in the development of the town and its surroundings. Among other things he caused to be laid out and added to the city a number of additions. He also incorporated and took charge of a large tract of land near Perris and was largely identified in negotiations with the United States government in locating the first Indian school at that place. This was afterward removed to Riverside on account of the failure of the water supply and is now known as Sherman Institute. Meanwhile, in preparing an abstract satisfactory to the government on which to establish the school he visited San Diego to direct the character of the work, and while thus engaged was again captivated, this time by a lady who subsequently became his wife. She was Lida Lair, the descendant of an old and prominent southern family of Kentucky, antedating the celebrated Daniel Boone. On the paternal side Mrs. Martin was the great-granddaughter of Lady Hubbard, of England, who gave her hand in marriage to Andrew Lair,

of Huguenot blood. The ancestral name was borne by one of Napoleon's most trusted marshals, whose descendants still hold places of honor in the French nation. On the maternal side the great-grandfather was of German blood and held high honor in the king's body guard, being known as the king's smiter. Coming to America in his infancy, he became rich and powerful. His son, George Smizer (the name being a corruption of "smiter" of former days), came early to Kentucky and became wealthy and influential. These two families have the same root stock of French and English blood joined to the hardy German stock. In politics this lady was a disciple of John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, who threw down the challenge of war to perpetuate slavery which deluged the land in blood. These two extreme views appeared in this new acquaintance, but cupid was present and commanded peace, and it was so. May God speed the day when this same god of love, though deaf, blind and invisible, shall supplant armies and navies and command the peace of the world. Their marriage occurred February 17, 1889, and from that time Mrs. Martin was an important factor in the social and civic life of the town—home, church and club feeling the influence of her sweet but forceful nature. Her crowning effort was the organization of the Shakespeare class, of which she was for many years leader, and which became a permanent and helpful auxiliary of the Woman's Club.

HUGH H. CRAIG

Prior to the congenial associations of recent years, that bind Mr. Craig to the professional life of Riverside, there existed the ties that are interwoven with the pleasant memories of childhood and the recollections of the classical studies and the professional researches of young manhood. The studious years of youth were principally passed in Keokuk, Iowa, where he was born October 1, 1874, a member of the family of John H. and Alice (Read) Craig. The quaint old river town in which he grew from child to man possessed excellent schools and in them he was a pupil until his graduation from the high school in the spring of 1892 at the age of seventeen years. In order that he might enjoy larger opportunities he was sent to Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, and there he took the regular course of classical study, continuing until 1896, when he was graduated with honors.

A reportorial experience of great value to his mental develop-

ment began immediately after Mr. Craig's graduation, when he became connected with the Keokuk Daily Gate City, a newspaper that formerly wielded a wide influence throughout the central states. During the three years of his association with the office he advanced to the position of city editor and discharged the arduous responsibilities of the post with tact and fidelity. The law, however, attracted him in greater degree than the press and he abandoned the one to devote himself to the other, taking up law studies under the tutelage of John E. Craig, a cousin, a lawyer of local prominence and popularity. On the completion of the necessary course of reading he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state of Iowa, having first passed an examination creditable to his abilities and careful preparation.

From the time of his admission to the bar until his removal to California in 1908 Mr. Craig engaged in practice in his native city, where, also, he held office as city attorney for three years beginning in 1905. Both in private practice and as the representative of civic legal affairs, he inspired the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who appreciated his wide knowledge of professional technicalities, his loyalty to the welfare of the city and his deep devotion to local educational and professional advancement. Appreciative of his interest in education, the people selected him to serve as a member of the board of education of Keokuk and he remained in that responsible position until he removed from the city. Meanwhile his work was directed toward advancing the standard of education and enlarging the equipment necessary for successful instruction of the young. During the period of his residence in Keokuk he established a home of his own, being united in marriage, November 29, 1905, at Chariton, Iowa, with Miss Jessie McKloeen, a popular young society woman of Chariton, who later shared with him in the friendship of many cultured people of Keokuk and is now enjoying a wide circle of acquaintances in Riverside. Upon his location in this city Mr. Craig became a partner in the law firm of Collier, Carnahan & Craig, one of the leading professional concerns of the county and the recipients also of an extensive practice that comes to them from other districts. In 1911 this partnership was dissolved, Messrs. Collier & Craig continuing a partnership.

A careful study of the national issues, begun in early youth and continued up to the present time, has brought to Mr. Craig firm convictions on political questions and has made of him a devoted adherent of Democratic principles. Pronounced as are his opinions and staunch as are his preferences, he shows no trace of partisan spirit, but concedes to others the liberty of opinion which he demands for himself. The honors of office he has not sought, but native endowments and education admirably qualify him to represent the people

in positions of trust. A number of fraternal organizations have received the benefit of his association, notable among these being the lodges of Modern Woodmen, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was appointed a member of the board of education in 1911, to fill a vacancy and at the city election in that same year was elected to the position.

RICHARD WILKS, SR.

For the past twenty-five years a prominent factor in the development of Riverside county, Mr. Wilks fully merits his present prosperity, as well as the general good will which his honorable methods and kindly personality have inspired among his many friends throughout the vicinity of Wildomar.

Born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1853, Mr. Wilks was bereft of his father ten years later, whereupon the entire responsibility of the household fell upon the brave and unselfish mother, who continued to devote her life to her children until all became independent. Her death occurred in Hook Norton in 1897. Upon completion of his education in the schools of Banbury and Charlbury, Richard Wilks became a rancher, later receiving the appointment of guardian of Worminghall, and in 1873, having secured a good start in life, married Miss Fanny Kimball, an English girl. To their union four children were born: Richard, Jr., a large rancher and stock man; Thomas H., a successful rancher and stock man, whose history will be found in this volume; Mary Elizabeth, who resides with her parents; and Valentine John, whose young life was cut short in August, 1910, near Elsinore, Cal., by a shot intended for a deer. All of the children are living at Wildomar.

In 1887 Mr. Wilks immigrated to the United States, settling in Michigan, where he remained with friends. Subsequently he was with his wife's brother and family in Kansas, and from there came to California. Settlement was made in San Diego county, but by subdivision of that county the locality became a part of Riverside county, and here he has resided ever since. His first home was in Murrietta, where he rented a house until he built his homestead at Wildomar. To the original eighty acres he has added from time to time, until his present property aggregates two hundred and five acres, which he devotes to fruit, hay, grain and poultry raising. He also has a herd of seven Jerseys, and disposes of his cream in Riverside.

Maintaining a keen interest in civic movements of worth, Mr.

Wilks has contributed not a little to the progress of the community in which he has so long resided and is conceded to be one of Riverside county's most able and influential citizens.

ABRAM LATERMAN MATTHEWS

A resident of Wildomar, Cal., since 1888, Mr. Matthews is a man whose qualities of enterprise and honor fully merit the esteem and confidence which he enjoys among his fellow citizens. Since June 21, 1902, he has served as postmaster and for ten years was station agent for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He was born in the town of Catlin, Chemung county, N. Y., August 21, 1845, and is a member of one of the oldest families in America. His great-grandfather, Amasa Matthews, a native of France, was an officer in the Black Hawk war, his service during the battle of Horseheads, N. Y., having been worthy of special mention. He had a son, Kortright Matthews, a native of New York state and a farmer by occupation; throughout the country he bought heavily timbered government land for twenty-five cents an acre. As his children married (he being the father of twenty sons and two daughters by his two marriages) he deeded them a tract of land upon which they settled and improved a farm. All of his children reached advanced ages but seven, three sons and one daughter still living. He died on his original home place at the age of ninety-two years. One of his sons was Isaac Matthews, the father of A. L., and who was a native of Schuyler county, N. Y. He served for many years as an officer in the New York state militia, later in life entering the ministry of the Methodist church, in which field he labored faithfully until his death in New York in 1891 at the age of seventy-four. His wife, formerly Miss Ann Manning, a native of England, passed away in April, 1857, aged forty-nine years. In the family of Isaac Matthews there were five sons and three daughters, and of these four are living, but with the exception of A. L. and a sister, Mrs. Delia Hobart of San Francisco, none of them settled on the Pacific coast. George resides in Hiawatha, Kan., and Mrs. Anna Pulver in Rochester, N. Y.

Reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, A. L. Matthews early learned the value of truth and honor and by his ambition and manly qualities fully justified the hopes of his parents. Always an eager student, the boy nevertheless left his studies in 1863 and in October enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, leaving his loved ones and the comforts of home to endure the hardships and dangers incident to the life of the soldier. Upon his honorable discharge for disability in 1864



A. L. Matthews.

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he returned to his home, immediately entering Starkey Seminary, and after completing the course, in 1866, accepted a clerkship with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company and for two years was stationed at Meadville, Pa. His army life having created in him a roving spirit, he severed his connection with that company and started west. In 1869 he located in Nevada, Story county, Iowa, and farmed for two years, going thence to Hiawatha, Brown county, Kan., and in 1873 to Spring Hill, Johnson county, purchasing a farm and conducting farming operations for a time. He next became a pioneer of the Arkansas valley, assisting in developing that section and in the organization of Reno county, that state, and also the town of Hutchinson, near which townsite he took up a soldier's homestead. When the county was organized he served as trustee of his township and later as clerk, in all seven years, his ability and progressive spirit having won the esteem of his associates. In 1887 he left Reno county, which had prospered greatly by the advent of the Santa Fe Railroad extending its line through that section in 1870. Coming to California in 1888, he located in Wildomar, which had just sprung into existence, and soon he became identified with all public movements for the upbuilding of the locality. By his untiring energy and unquestioned ability he became a leader and was called upon to fill various positions of trust and honor. He served twelve years on the school board, acted as deputy county clerk for a like period and performed the duties of notary public, as well as opening a general merchandise store and purchasing property and engaging in farming. He is owner of forty-two acres of land and has been interested in raising Jersey cattle for sale and breeding purposes, also retains his quarter section of land in Kansas.

Mr. Matthews was united in marriage in Hutchinson, Kan., October 24, 1877, with Miss Mary H. Allison, a native of Illinois, and a relative of the late President William McKinley. Two children, Anna and Anson Leo, were born to them, both now deceased. An advocate of the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Matthews has been deeply interested in civic and national issues. He has served on the boards of election and as a delegate to the county conventions at various times and has been prompt to aid worthy candidates. He is a member of J. B. Stevens Post, No. 103, G. A. R., of Elsinore, and is also a valued member of the Methodist church. Bound to the beautiful valley of Laguna by ties of years of identification, Mr. Matthews has for that region a deeper affection than for any other spot on earth, and to his many friends and associates in that section his name is synonymous with manliness, and his generous principles and material aid in the progress of the community have placed him among the worthy citizens of the county.

GEORGE BROWN.

The changing experiences which destiny brings into every life and which to an unusual degree have given breadth to the activities of Mr. Brown brought him eventually into intimate identification with the civic development of Corona, where for eight years he discharged the duties of postmaster. While he stanchly supports Republican principles, in efficiency of labors and dispatch of business he displays no partisanship. The office was placed above party bias and conducted ably and sagaciously and for the welfare of the entire citizenship without regard to political sympathies. To this high sense of official honor may be attributed his long retention in the responsible position. The universal testimony of the citizens proved his fidelity to every duty, his promptness in carrying forward the work and his exactness in every detail.

Many of the qualities most noticeable in the character of Mr. Brown came to him as a heritage from his Canadian parents, Archibald and Mary (Rutherford) Brown, who passed their active years upon a farm in Ontario. There George Brown was born October 29, 1843, and there he learned the first lessons of life, by self-reliance and industry laying the foundation of subsequent success. Not satisfied with a grammar-school education, he took a high-school course and in 1860 completed the studies of the latter institution, receiving a diploma at graduation. His education completed, he took up practical agriculture and aided in the cultivation of his father's farm until he was twenty-six years of age. Coming at that time to the United States, he secured at Washington, D. C., a position as a messenger in the senate. After three years he resigned and started west, his first destination being at Eureka, Nev. Near that city and elsewhere in the west he engaged in prospecting for three years.

Returning to Canada about 1875, Mr. Brown settled upon the old homestead and resumed farm labors. To the comfortable farmhouse he brought his bride in September of 1885, at which time he had married Miss Nellie Austin, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. The young couple worked industriously and with some success, but the long winters and rigorous climate proved so trying that they determined to seek a more congenial climate. Accordingly in 1893 they disposed of their Canadian property and removed to California, establishing a home in a comfortable cottage at Corona, where later Mr. Brown organized the Sunset Fruit Company. Of this concern he acted as general manager until 1903, when the Republicans of the city succeeded in securing his appointment as postmaster and for eight years he concentrated his attention upon the

duties connected with the position. Since 1906 he has been connected with the banking interests of Corona, becoming a stockholder in the Citizens Bank; it was changed into a savings bank upon the purchase of the First National Bank by a number of the leading men of the city. Mr. Brown also maintains an intimate association with many projects for the upbuilding of this district and through membership in the Corona Club as well as in other ways he aims to assist local enterprises of value. Aside from his connection with the blue lodge of Masonry he has no fraternal ties, but in this order he has been an interested participant in philanthropic movements. With his wife and only child, Miss Elsie D. (the latter a graduate of the Corona high school), he holds a high position in social circles and enjoys the regard of the people of the city and surrounding district.

SAMUEL CARY EVANS

The second to bear that name in Riverside county, Samuel Carey Evans was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., November 22, 1866, son of the late Samuel C. Evans, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Primarily educated in the schools of Riverside, he later attended the University of the Pacific and San Jose, where he was graduated in the class of 1889, also spending one year in military school. After his graduation from college he returned to Riverside and became associated with his father in his numerous enterprises, all tending towards the upbuilding of the city and county, and he himself has since maintained interests of an upbuilding character. He has been engaged in the real estate business and has prospered. He has been a progressive Republican and active in the councils of the party. He was president of the Charter Board of Freeholders and after the adoption of the city charter was elected mayor of the city of Riverside in 1907 and served four years and eight months, during which time many projects were put forward towards the betterment of general conditions and to add to the fair name of the city. He has served on the city board of education for over twelve years. In fact, like his father, he has ever had the best interests of the county and city at heart and has worked for them at every opportunity.

In the city of Stockton occurred the marriage of S. C. Evans with Miss Mary E. Southworth. They are members of the Congregational Church of Riverside and actively interested in all movements of the various departments of the same.

CARLISLE GIBSON

One of the prosperous and highly esteemed citizens of Elsinore is Mr. Gibson, a man of progressive spirit and broad, generous sympathies, whose labors in behalf of the community have been for its general upbuilding. He was born in Cooper county, Mo., March 25, 1846, receiving his education in the subscription schools of that locality and assisting his father with the work on the farm. His parents, William and Ura (Godown) Gibson, natives of West Virginia and New Jersey, respectively, were married in Ohio and settled in Cooper county, Mo., in 1842, remaining there until 1873, when they removed to Kansas, where the father died. Mrs. Gibson then went to Texas and made her home with a son in that state until her death.

At the age of seventeen years Carlisle Gibson enlisted in Company M, Second Missouri Cavalry, under Capt. R. B. Hughes, this regiment doing detached duty for several months. Later he served under General Davidson west of the Mississippi until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in Memphis, Tenn., May 17, 1865. Returning to the home place he resumed his duties on the farm and went with his family to Kansas, where he continued agricultural pursuits for the succeeding twenty years. In 1894 he came to California and settled in Escondido, later removing to Santa Ana, where he resided six years, five years of this time being spent in the employ of the county of Orange as landscape gardener in caring for the courthouse park. In 1906 he located in Elsinore and for the past five years has engaged successfully in the dairy business.

Mr. Gibson was united in marriage first, in 1877, with Miss Anna Eliza Carman, a native of Washington county, Pa. Of this union eight children were born, four of whom are living: Mary Etta, wife of H. W. Cooper, of Escondido; Orpha Alice Hogue, who with her husband and three children resides in Hollywood; Cora Josephine and Warren A., deceased; Ida May, the wife of C. W. Smith of East Hollywood; Emma, who died in Santa Ana; Gertrude G. Newstetter of Los Angeles; and a daughter who died in Missouri in infancy.

In 1906, two years after the death of the first wife, Mr. Gibson married Mrs. Mary H. (Smith) Michener, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, where she was married and in 1876 moved to Iowa; ten years later she came to California with her husband, settling in Elsinore, which has since been her home. Mrs. Gibson is one of the few remaining pioneers of Elsinore and has watched and been much interested in the various changes that have taken place throughout the valley, where she has a large circle of friends.



Carlisle Gibson

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Politically, Mr. Gibson is a Republican though never an aspirant for office. He is broadminded and progressive and prompt to aid worthy candidates. He is interested in the development of Elsinore and vicinity. By virtue of his military service he has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic for many years and as a citizen is highly respected.

SAMUEL C. EVANS

This pioneer of Riverside county located here in 1874, purchasing a half interest in ten thousand acres of land, being that part of Riverside now comprising Arlington and Arlington Heights and formerly known as the Hartshorn tract. With Capt. W. T. Sayward, of San Francisco, Mr. Evans began the construction of what is known as the lower canal, to develop water for the land owned by them, Mr. Sayward having bought the other half interest in the tract. They spent large sums of money in their work and met with considerable opposition by the original Colony Association, whose lands lay north of theirs. In 1875 the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company was organized, Mr. Evans being one of the originators of the plan, and he was elected president of it in July, 1876, which position he retained for many years. That company purchased the lands and water rights of the Southern California Colony Association, including the water right of Warm creek and the entire canal system, thus giving them control of the entire water system of the Riverside valley; the canals were extended twenty miles and thousands of acres of fertile land were brought under irrigation.

S. C. Evans was also a leader in almost every enterprise brought forward for the building up of the city, became president of the Riverside Land Company, director of the Riverside Water Company, president of the Riverside-Arlington Railway, and of the Loring Opera House Company; also a large stockholder in the Riverside Gas and Electric Light Company, and aside from these interests that meant much toward the development of the city and county, he was largely interested in horticultural pursuits, developing several hundred acres of oranges, and he was among the first to set out an extensive vineyard. He was extensively interested in other property interests throughout the county and it is safe to say that no man who ever made a permanent home in this section had the good of the whole people more at heart than

he. He was a man of wonderful business talents and brought to bear all of the experiences and early training he had obtained in the east and was quick to act upon and conceive business opportunities. He was a member and strong supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and a charter member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F. In politics he was a Republican.

S. C. Evans was born at Fort Defiance, Williams county, Ohio, in 1823. His father was Dr. John Evans, a native of Kentucky, who was prominent in professional circles in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, as well as a merchant, trader and realty dealer. Mr. Evans attended school in his native county and accompanied his parents in the move to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1840. Upon the death of his father in 1842 the care of the business and family fell upon him at the age of only nineteen. In 1845 he embarked in an enterprise with a brother, continuing with varied success for three years. In 1848 he closed out the business and moved to New York, remaining for several years. In 1855 he again embarked in business under the name of S. C. Evans & Co., was manager of the business and in 1860 became sole proprietor. In 1865 he disposed of his mercantile business and bought a controlling interest in the Merchants' National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind., and during the following ten years he brought the business to be one of the strongest concerns of its kind in the state. He was one of the projectors of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, and constructed fifty-two miles of the roadbed in Indiana. When he located in California Mr. Evans closed out his banking interests and transferred his capital to the coast country, establishing his home in the new colony at Riverside.

Two sons of S. C. Evans survive and live in Riverside: S. C. Evans, president, and P. T. Evans, secretary, of the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company.

J. M. HIBBARD

The present efficient roadmaster of the eastern part of the second supervisorial district of Riverside county is J. M. Hibbard, a native of Johnson county, Kan., where he was born March 30, 1866. He had very limited educational advantages, but by well directed efforts and a worthy ambition has won a place for himself in the esteem and high regard of his townsmen. He attended the common schools of his native county when a boy and when old enough was put at work on a farm. He followed this occupation in

Kansas until December, 1891, when he came to California, joining his father, J. A. Hibbard, in Riverside. He had previously settled here and was one of the pioneers of West Riverside, aiding materially in its upbuilding.

Upon locating in this city J. M. Hibbard at once entered into the life of the community and by his frank business methods soon won the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He has always been a stanch Republican, though never seeking office, although having served as a delegate at various county conventions. In 1906 he was appointed roadmaster of the West Riverside district, having charge of the roads of the entire section for a time and since the division of the territory he has continued in charge of the eastern division, and has given entire satisfaction to his fellow-men. For the past seven years he has served as a member of the school board of the West Riverside district and also as clerk of same, and has always been deeply interested in the educational progress of the children of the county.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hibbard with Miss Mary Clark, a native of Johnson county, Kan. She passed away at their home on January 17, 1912, at the age of forty-four years. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard: Wayne, who served three years in the Pacific Coast artillery and now is employed by Thresher & Lewis in Riverside; Reuel, assisting his father; Wilfred, who has charge of the home ranch; Clifford; Alvin, who met death by drowning in August, 1911, aged eleven years; Inez Maude and Clarence.

In fraternal relations Mr. Hibbard is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. By his genial, kindly manner he has won the good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

GEORGE E. TUCKER, M. D.

Thorough general preparation embraced in a comprehensive study of belles-lettres, the sciences and the arts, and a subsequent professional preparation acquired under the tutelage of skilled instructors, enabled Dr. Tucker to enter upon active practice with a mental equipment equalled by few. Supplementing the theoretical knowledge came the early years of active practice, during which time a varied experience added to his store of learning and deepened his ardent devotion to the science of materia medica. Since his removal from the east to California and his location in Riverside he has established an enviable reputation for skill in diagnosis and in the treatment of disease. Associated with Thomas

R. Griffith, M. D., he established and now conducts the Griffith & Tucker sanatorium. His professional interests are further increased through his service as county health officer, in which office he has been retained since June of 1910, meanwhile guarding with unwavering devotion the general health of the population.

Born in Genoa, Ill., May 6, 1879, Dr. Tucker is a son of Eugene Adelper and Alfretat (Bristol) Tucker, the former a native of Homer, N. Y., born May 13, 1856, and latter born in Rock Prairie, Wis., September 17, 1857. Attracted by the opportunities offered by the vast undeveloped regions west of the Mississippi, the family removed from Illinois to Nebraska and settled at Humboldt, where the ambitious lad, eager to gain an education, availed himself to the utmost of every opportunity that offered itself. Attendance at the city high school culminated in his graduation with the class of 1895 and with a standing that gave him entrance, with excellent markings, into the Nebraska State University, where he took a classical course of study. Upon leaving the state institution in 1898 he matriculated in the scientific department of Chicago University, from which in 1900 he received the degree of S. B. on the occasion of graduation. The following year was devoted to post-graduate work in the same institution. Such a thorough general education furnished a substantial foundation upon which was built a professional superstructure. With his graduation in 1903 from Rush Medical College, one of the most prominent institutions of its kind in the country, he was qualified for active participation in professional labors.

One year of varied experiences while serving as an interne in the Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha hospital in Chicago was followed by the opening of an office for private practice in that city, where the young physician remained for another year. From there he came to Riverside and opened an office for practice. Since then he has established a patronage of proportions that testify as to his zeal and ability. During 1906 he was chosen secretary of the Riverside County Medical Society and at each subsequent annual business meeting of the organization he has been selected as his own successor, so that he has filled the office for five years. In addition he is identified with the American Medical Association and the Southern California Medical Society, also acts as a director of the California Public Health League, and secretary of the California Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. His attractive residence in Riverside is presided over with refined graciousness by his wife, whom he married on New Year's day of 1906 and who was formerly Miss May Heller, of this city. In religion he and his wife affiliate with the Congregational Church. Politically he votes with the Republican party in all national elec-

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Charles McDonald

tions. Fond of congenial companionship, popular among his fellow-citizens, he finds social recreation through his membership in the Victoria Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, all of which organizations have flourishing memberships in his home city.

CHARLES McDONALD

One of the leading business men of Coachella is Charles McDonald, whose untiring efforts in behalf of the city's development merit the highest commendation, his manly principles, united with a progressive, cheery spirit, having established his popularity in the community.

Born in Ontario, Canada, October 7, 1853, Mr. McDonald spent his boyhood near Belleville, Point Ann, and upon graduating from the common school engaged in the fishing industry on Lake Ontario. At the age of twenty-six years he abandoned this pursuit to take up lumber and mill work in Bay City, Mich., but shortly thereafter came to California, where, after visiting various sections, in 1888 he located at Anaheim, securing employment as a carpenter and builder. In 1895 he moved to Westminster, where for six years he operated a ranch, and at that juncture, in 1901, having heard many favorable reports concerning Coachella, permanently located in this community. He at once entered the lumber business, working also as a carpenter, and three years later, having erected a frame store building, opened a mercantile establishment with E. L. Young as a partner. His success was most encouraging and in 1908 he replaced his frame structure with one of concrete, the frontage being sixty feet. Later he erected two additional buildings, each with a depth of fifty feet, the total frontage being one hundred and ten feet, which will be utilized for bank and drug store. For four years Mr. McDonald held the position of deputy sheriff, discharging his duties both capably and conscientiously. In addition to his other interests he operates the Coachella livery business as well as the lumber yard, and is also developing one hundred and sixty acres in fruit twelve miles west of town in section twenty, township five south, range six east.

The marriage of Mr. McDonald, which took place in 1880, united him with Miss Susan J. Maxon, a native of Bay City, Mich., who, with her husband, enjoys the high regard of many friends and associates.

LYCURGUS S. WILSON

That opportunities were not lacking in Riverside during the early period of its development no less than during the present era of horticultural and commercial activity is proved by the gratifying degree of success which has rewarded the efforts of Mr. Wilson, a pioneer of 1886 in this city and the owner of a well-improved ranch of twenty-five acres. At the time of his arrival he was without capital and had a growing family dependent upon his exertions. Previous efforts to earn a livelihood upon a Missouri farm had not brought their merited fruition in accumulated capital and he therefore sought the West with the hope of improving his financial circumstances. The outlook at the first was not especially encouraging. For three years he worked at a compensation of \$50 per month, an amount that seemed scarcely sufficient for the sustenance of his family, but with frugal thrift they saved a portion of the earnings and this formed a basis of his subsequent acquisitions of land.

The encouraging degree of success secured by Mr. Wilson may be attributed to some extent to habits of self-reliance and industry formed in a boyhood singularly lacking in opportunity. Educational advantages were limited; indeed, his broad fund of information has been acquired mainly through his personal efforts. Born in Platte county, Mo., August 20, 1845, he lived the busy, uneventful life of a farmer boy and had no experience in boyhood more thrilling than his association of two years with the Missouri State Militia during the Civil War. About the time that the war ended he took up agricultural pursuits for himself and for a long period he remained in Platte county, meanwhile serving as justice of the peace and becoming well known as a broad-minded, high-principled citizen.

The presence of a brother-in-law in Riverside caused Mr. Wilson to gain considerable information concerning the country prior to his removal hither. After he had worked for others from 1886 until 1889 he then rented land and in two years netted \$2600 over and above his expenses. Thus he was enabled to buy property and he then acquired the land at West Riverside which he still owns. Since then he has devoted his attention to the improvement of the tract. Ten acres are in oranges in full bearing condition and of the choicest quality. There are also peaches and apricots to some extent, but he has found the deciduous trees less profitable than the citrus fruits, hence he specializes with the latter. The first house on the place was built of adobe and while it proved to be comfort-

able, its appearance was less attractive than the present modern residence, which with its environment of shade and ornamental trees delights the eye of the visitor.

In Platte county, Mo., October 9, 1870, occurred the marriage of L. S. Wilson and Cordelia I. Smith, who was born in Dearborn county, Ind., and removed to Missouri with her father, G. B. Smith, settling in Platte county. The young couple settled on a farm near Platte City and engaged in general farming there until 1886, the year of their removal to California. They are the parents of nine children, namely: Mrs. Alice Pulley, who lives on a ranch in San Bernardino county; Myrtle, wife of James Carrington, a business man of Riverside; James H., a rancher by occupation; May, Mrs. F. E. McBride, who lives on a ranch at West Riverside; Elva J., Mrs. Philip Smith, of Riverside; Roscoe, who is earning his own way in business; Lora, wife of Henry Davenport, a rancher at West Riverside; Raymond S. and Oscar, who remain with their parents.

The principles of progressive Republicanism receive the staunch support of Mr. Wilson, who throughout his active life has maintained a warm interest in public affairs and taken an active part in local politics. Besides a service, previously mentioned, of eight years as a justice of the peace in Waldron township, Platte county, Mo., he has officiated in Riverside county as a justice of the peace, also as deputy county clerk and deputy assessor. For twenty-five years he has made his home in Riverside and during twenty-three years of that time he has been identified with the Riverside Lodge, I. O. O. F., besides which he has taken a leading part in the work of the Encampment and Canton. Wonderful changes have been made in the city and county since he came here and in this transformation it has been his privilege to assist, so that he has become known as a man of tried integrity and worth and a citizen of progressive spirit.

EDWARD BRIDSON

Whatever degree of success may have been achieved by Mr. Bridson and whatever the extent of his prosperity, it may be attributed wholly to his unaided exertions, for he lacked the prestige of influential friends or even a high school education to aid him as he started to earn his own livelihood in an indifferent world. Life to him was not a smooth-sailing ship gliding peacefully over the blue waters, but a storm-enwrapped vessel hurled to and fro by the somber tempests that darkened the vast ocean of existence. In spite of discouragements neither few nor small, he has worked his way forward to a comfortable position financially and an enviable standing socially, while at the same time he is regarded as one of the

capable horticulturists of the community. When he came to West Riverside, his present location, the neighborhood was sparsely settled and the land that he purchased was covered with brush, presenting an aspect radically different from its present orderly and prosperous appearance. The change is due to his unceasing efforts and wise supervision which have made the wild land a productive estate.

The earliest recollections of Edward Bridson cluster around the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was born December 2, 1856, and whence he removed in 1867 to Detroit, Mich. Thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood, he was deprived of educational advantages and of the other opportunities enjoyed by more prosperous lads. For a time he lived in Oakland county, Mich., and for nine years he worked as an assistant to James Wilson, a farmer, whose daughter he afterward married. From Michigan he came to California and settled in Solano county, spending eight busy seasons in that region, and in Fresno county. His next step was to take up a land claim in Oklahoma. After he had proved up on the property he sold out and returned to Oakland county, Mich., where, March 27, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Elma Wilson, who was born, reared and educated in that county.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Bridson brought his wife to California and settled at West Riverside, where he bought ten acres of raw land. Later he bought three acres adjoining, which he devotes to alfalfa and vegetables. Seven acres of the original purchase have been planted to navel oranges of the choicest varieties and all of these are now in bearing. One acre is under cultivation to lemons and an equal area is devoted to apricots. In 1909 he sold three tons of dried apricots and these he had gathered from ninety-seven trees, the whole forming a crop of unusual magnitude and value. The first cottage which he built was quite small, but it has since been remodeled and enlarged, so that it forms a pleasant home for the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bridson and their three children, Ruth C., James W. and Lois. The older daughter attends the Riverside high school. In religion the family are identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Riverside. By precept and example Mr. Bridson gives the temperance cause his support, and politically he votes with the Prohibition party whenever a candidate is brought forward by that organization. While in Michigan he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and served his lodge in various official capacities, including noble grand, but since he came to Riverside he has not continued his fraternal activities. It has been his privilege to witness the development of his neighborhood, which at the time of his arrival was sparsely settled and wholly unimproved, but which now is a center of pleasant homes and prosperous horticultural activities.

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James M. Gilman



Mrs. Martha B. Gilman.

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JAMES M. GILMAN

One of the honored pioneers of the San Gorgonio Pass country and a man who has aided very materially in the development of the agricultural resources of the country in the vicinity of Banning is J. M. Gilman, who was born in Meredith, Belknap county, N. H., June 9, 1842. He was a son of James and Susan (Mead) Gilman, both born and reared in that same county and of English ancestry. The great-great-grandfather Gilman, also named James, was the progenitor of the family in America. He had a son David, who was one of the respected pioneers of Belknap county, and was one of its first farmers. James M. is one of eight children born to his parents, and one of the four survivors: Granville B., of San Francisco; D. Frank, on the old home place in New Hampshire, where the parents spent their last years; and Lillie E., the wife of F. S. Prescott, of Oakland.

James M. Gilman received his education in the common district school and continued to make his home with his parents until 1863. He then journeyed to Oregon and secured employment as a clerk in a mercantile store at The Dalles. In 1869 he came to California and located on his present place, then but a wild tract of land, on which was a small adobe house. He pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, bought eighty acres of railroad land and took up an additional eighty acres under the desert act; about one-half of the land was tillable and the balance pasture land. The thing he found of most value was a running stream of pure water from the mountains; this he has developed and now has an ample supply for all purposes, having a reservoir overlooking the lower land, and water is delivered to all parts of his ranch by gravity. On an eminence overlooking the entire valley he erected a comfortable house and set out trees for shade and ornamentation. He also has an orchard of fifty acres in prunes, plums, apricots, almonds and olives, as well as a vineyard, all in bearing condition and ranking well with any other orchard in the locality. In 1909 the property was incorporated under the name of the Gilman Home Company.

On January 14, 1871, at Highland Home place, occurred the marriage of J. M. Gilman and Miss Martha B. Smith, a daughter of Dr. Isaac Smith, one of the pioneers of this section of the country, having brought his family to this part of what is now Riverside county in 1853, from their home in Iowa, where Mrs. Gilman was born. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman became the parents of eight children, one of whom died in early childhood. Those living are: M. French, married and in the service of the United States government, with headquarters at Sacaton, Ariz.; Herbert M., who is married, and

a well-known rancher of Trinity county, Cal.; Carrie A., in the employ of the government at Sacaton; James G., of Banning; Arthur F., also in the government employ at Sacaton; C. Mabel, at home; and Ethel S., a graduate from the Los Angeles Normal school and now engaged in teaching.

Mr. Gilman is a Democrat in politics and is deeply interested in the welfare of the party. For one year he acted as deputy assessor of San Bernardino county and after the county of Riverside had been created, retained the position for the next two years. He also was road master in the pioneer days. He has cheerfully aided to the best of his ability in the improvement of the community and is well known as one of the most progressive and devoted citizens of the county. When he first located at his present place herds of deer and antelope roamed the valley and grizzly bears often came down the mountains, and wild game of all kinds abounded. He has seen the country grow to its well-populated condition, the small villages grow to thriving cities, and the wild land that was covered with sage brush and scrub timber develop into the finest farming land in the state. He and his family are active workers in the Baptist Church in Banning, and at the time of the building of the new edifice was one of the liberal contributors towards its erection.

AUSTIN A. GAMBLE

An excellent type of our energetic, aggressive American manhood, Mr. Gamble has met with unqualified success in the many well-directed business ventures which mark his life. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, April 17, 1853, and at the age of fourteen years accompanied his parents to Lawrence, Kan., where he resided until his immigration in 1875 to California. As locomotive engineer for the California Pacific Railroad Company he served several years in San Francisco, going thence to San Bernardino in 1880 and a year later journeyed to San Diego with a view to assisting in the construction of a new road by the California Southern Railroad Company from National City to Colton, Cal., a distance of one hundred and thirty-one miles. Upon completion of this line he served thereon as engineer until July, 1883, having enjoyed the honor of setting up the first five engines ever used on that system. Number four, the first to arrive, came overland as did also numbers seven and eight, while numbers one, two, three, five, six,

nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen (the last two, now numbered thirty-six and thirty-seven) being at present in use on the Salt Lake Route.

In September, 1883, after resigning his position with the California Southern line, Mr. Gamble went to Los Angeles, where he became the pioneer engineer of the Los Angeles Electric Company, which has just completed the first electrical plant established in that city. In 1887 he accepted a position with the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and in 1894 took charge of the McFadden Railroad from Santa Ana to Newport. Later he served fourteen months on the Southern Pacific line running from Bakersfield to Los Angeles and in 1900 abandoned railroad work to engage in the manufacturing business in partnership with J. K. Woodward who had patented a practical wire tree prop which has become almost universally employed by orchardists. Under the name of J. K. Woodward & Company the partners, upon the erection of their factory at No. 171 Vine street, Riverside, established a trade which under their management grew rapidly. Two years later, retaining his interest in this concern, Mr. Gamble established with Fred Stebler, the California Iron Works, which business he conducted seven years, when he sold his interest to his associate and joining C. A. Dundas in October, 1909, bought the garage business of the Glenwood Hotel Company. In this field, as in all others he had entered, he was most successful, his sales from October, 1910, to October, 1911, aggregating one hundred cars, due attention in the interim having been given the general repair and supply business operated in connection with the agency which handles three standard cars, the Buick, the Studebaker and the Kissel-Car, about twenty-five men being employed by them.

Mr. Gamble was united in marriage at Santa Rosa, Cal., in 1878 with Miss Mary V. Royce, who passed away in 1884 in Santa Rosa, leaving a son and daughter, Roy and Dora, both living in Riverside. Four years later, September 26, 1888, Mr. Gamble married Miss Alice E. Woodward, daughter of J. K. Woodward. Of the second union four children were born, namely: William Wood, Ralph Edward, Leon and Catherine C.

At a cost of \$18,000 Mr. Gamble constructed at No. 1515 Sixth street a handsome new home which ranks with the finest in Riverside and is one of the showplaces of the city. A Mason, he is a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Riverside, the Council of Santa Ana and the Shrine of Los Angeles. He also holds membership in Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E., Los Angeles Division No. 5, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Business Men's Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Riverside, in both organizations taking an active part.

WILLIAM P. MORRIS

Numbered among the pioneers of Riverside county and a man who has won the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens is W. P. Morris, a resident of the country adjacent to Banning, where he has made his home since 1869. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 18, 1844, the second oldest in the family of Hiram and Elizabeth (Hart) Morris, both descendants of English ancestry and among the early settlers of Philadelphia.

W. P. Morris received a common-school education in his native city and after its completion there was not much time elapsed between it and his enlistment for service in the Civil war in Company C, First New York Cavalry, formerly the Lincoln Cavalry, composed of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan men. This regiment served in the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and later commanded by General Sheridan, participated in numerous skirmishes and battles, including the seven days' battle in the Peninsula, the battle of Winchester and the encounter at Five Forks, and scouted in the Shenandoah valley, and was present at the surrender of General Lee. In 1864 Mr. Morris was wounded on the raid to Lynchburg by a shot in the right hip and was put into an ambulance, in which for two weeks he was carried about; finally he was taken to a hospital, and there he remained until his recovery. Rejoining his company thereafter he served until the close of the war and received his discharge July 7, 1865, in New York harbor.

Mr. Morris returned to his native city and soon after secured a position as street car conductor. One year later he enlisted in the United States Cavalry service and with other troops was sent to Wilmington, Cal., in 1867. Upon his arrival he was given a California bronco for a mount; the animal, not being thoroughly broken, threw his rider when he endeavored to mount, the fall breaking his collar bone. It was about a year before he was able to be about, then received his discharge from the service for disability. When he received his discharge he also received money for transportation back to Philadelphia, via Panama, receiving about \$300. At that time the sheep business was very profitable and Dr. Edgar induced him to invest his money in a band with himself, which he did, the doctor furnishing range and paying a salary to Mr. Morris for looking after them, he owning one-fifth of the band. He made an agreement for three years and faithfully kept it, at the end of which time he could have sold out and made a profit of about \$2,000, but he entered into another agreement with Dr. Edgar to take the band on shares on another three-year contract, which he did, but the dry years intervened and the venture was a loss to Mr. Morris,



William P. Morris.

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after he had paid all expenses of the undertaking. Just before entering into the sheep business Mr. Morris was employed on the survey of the first railroad into Los Angeles from Wilmington. The outdoor exercise and the healthful climate of California restored him to normal health after a few months and he has been a staunch advocate of the country ever since.

Subsequently Mr. Morris filed on a claim located near his present home, but several years later was evicted by the Indian agent by orders of the government, claiming the property as a part of an Indian reservation. Mr. Morris left the premises and joined his brother, Thomas K. Morris, who had also served in the Civil war and was associated with his brother W. P. in the purchase of a ten-acre tract upon which they erected a comfortable residence and set the land to fruit. Mr. Morris had determined to seek redress when he had to leave his property and after a long and strenuous legal battle the homestead was restored to its owner and he was able to perfect his title upon the advice of President McKinley. Mr. Morris' pleasure in his victory was shared by his many friends.

A staunch Democrat, intelligently interested in political developments, Mr. Morris has been actively identified with the development of the community and has watched with interest its steady growth, laboring with others to secure various improvements. He served as one of the viewers during the construction of the Banning and Idyllwild road, costing in the neighborhood of \$50,000. In 1889 he was elected justice of the peace of Banning and for the following fifteen years filled that office. He is conceded to be one of Banning's able and conscientious citizens and interested in promoting every worthy enterprise in the community, and as one of the pioneers he has seen many changes and has encountered many difficulties in the progress of the community.

CHARLES F. STREIGHT

Very early in the colonization of the new world the Streight family became identified with the rugged pioneers who from the sterile soil of New England wrested a livelihood by dint of unceasing labor. Tradition furnishes only vague information concerning their activities, but it is known that they were intensely loyal to the welfare of the colonies and aided the material development in every way possible. The first to migrate to the unsettled regions west of the Hudson river was Asa, a native of Vermont, born in 1800, who losing his parents at an early age, when six years old was bound

out to a man who lived near Elmira, N. Y. Here he grew to manhood and in 1826 was married near Spencer, Tioga county, N. Y., to Miss Lydia Spaulding, a native of that village and together this young couple went to Steuben county and in Wheeler cleared and improved a farm from the heavy timbered land. Here they reared their family and Mr. Streight became a prosperous man for his day and locality. His death occurred at Bath, Steuben county, in 1883, and his wife passed away about 1872. Of their five sons the sole survivor is Charles F., whose name heads this article, and one daughter, Miss Jennie, is still living at Bath, N. Y. The eldest son, well known as the late Gen. A. D. Streight, served as colonel of the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry and for a time was imprisoned in the historic Libby prison, from which he made his escape after having suffered all the horrors incident to confinement in that dungeon. He was later given a general's commission.

Born in the town of Wheeler, Steuben county, N. Y., March 10, 1839, Charles F. Streight received a common school and academic education and in young manhood started out to earn his own way in the world, settling in Indianapolis, Ind., where ultimately he became prominent and successful. For some time he carried on a retail lumber business, but later concentrated his energies upon the wholesale lumber business in partnership with General Wood and his brother, A. D. Streight, and specialized in hardwood. After a period of association with General Wood the brothers bought his interest and continued the business under the firm name of A. D. Streight & Brother. The firm operated in Pennsylvania, where they had a large plant, in getting out cherry lumber, also in Vicksburg, Miss., and in Nashville, Tenn., where they owned several sawmills for getting out all kinds of hard woods. These various interests were under the personal supervision of C. F. Streight, his brother having retired from the management on account of ill health. He died in 1892. To facilitate the business Mr. Streight maintained an office and his home in Albany, N. Y.

The extensive and usually prosperous business conducted by the two brothers met with an unexpected reverse when the financial panic of 1892 and '93 brought depression throughout the entire country. Prices were depreciated and losses came with such frequency that Mr. Streight decided to close out the business honorably and promptly. In 1894 he moved to Nashville in order to close out the business there and in Vicksburg, having already done so in Pennsylvania. From Nashville he came to California as a tourist in 1900, spending the winter in Riverside, which impressed him so favorably that he decided to make this his permanent residence and the following year he and his wife settled here; later he purchased a lot on West Seventh street and erected a modern residence. Since his removal to this city he has bought and owned sev-

eral orange groves and now is the owner of three. He was one of the founders and is president and manager of the Victoria Avenue Citrus Association, which began operations on a small scale with a limited acreage. The annual shipments now reach an average of four hundred and fifty cars and the capacity of the packing house is about a thousand acres. In addition he is now serving as vice-president of the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange.

The marriage of Mr. Streight took place in Whitesville, Allegany county, N. Y., in October of 1862, uniting him with Miss Jennie J., daughter of Hiram Ensworth and a native of that county, where she received good educational advantages. No children blessed the union but they have reared to manhood a nephew, James Streight. In 1860 C. F. Streight cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln, since which time he has never failed to support the Republican nominees at all general elections. The years of his identification with Riverside have been filled with activity and have witnessed his increasing devotion to all local interests.

THOMAS P. DRINKWATER

Long identification with the horticultural interests of Riverside county coupled with habits of close and intelligent observation have enabled Mr. Drinkwater to acquire a knowledge of lands and soils surpassed by few people in this portion of the state. This information he utilizes in the prosecution of the business of a real-estate agent, which calls for thorough information in regard to the country and the values of different tracts. While centering his activities largely in the vicinity of Corona and making a specialty of sales in this, his home town, he does not limit his transactions to the locality, but has on his list of realty a large number of fine places in other communities. For a time he has had a real-estate office in Los Angeles in the Byrne building, where he may be found in the intervals of his outside activities and where in his absence his youngest child and only daughter, Miss Mary L., the bookkeeper, takes charge of all business affairs.

In coming to Southern California in 1887 Mr. Drinkwater made a radical change of location, for he is a New Englander by birth, ancestry and education and belongs to a family that for generations labored honorably and well in the material development of Maine. His parents, Isaac and Betsy Drinkwater, were lifelong residents of Maine and made their home in Penobscot county west

of the river of that name, where, notwithstanding the handicap of rigorous winters and sterile soil, they made a livelihood for their children and gave them also fair educational advantages. At the old homestead in Etna, Penobscot county, Thomas P. Drinkwater was born April 1, 1850, and from there he went to the neighboring country schools, later attending the high school of South Levant, in the same county. After he had discontinued his studies in 1867 he began to work on a farm and continued at the occupation for two years, when, feeling that permanent residence there and continuation in the vocation of agriculture would be uncongenial, he sought the factory centers of Massachusetts. The first step he took was to learn the trade of shoe-making at Brockton and he remained in that city, rising from a humble position to one of responsibility, for a long period of busy years.

When, eventually, a growing dissatisfaction with the returns from his energetic efforts began to turn the thoughts of Mr. Drinkwater toward a new location and different occupation he decided to seek a home in Southern California and the year 1887 found him resigning from his position in the Brockton factory and traveling westward toward the Pacific coast. Upon his arrival in Riverside county he was fortunate in securing immediate employment. For a long time he was engaged in planting twelve thousand acres of orange and lemon groves for various individuals and firms in Corona and Riverside. With the savings of previous years he invested in forty acres in the Corona colony and this tract he planted in lemon and orange trees. The cultivation of the grove and the harvesting of the crops occupied his attention profitably and pleasantly, but finally he gave up horticulture and since November of 1910 has acted as a real estate agent for owners of groves in this locality.

During the period of his residence in the east Mr. Drinkwater established home ties, his marriage at Brockton being solemnized in November of 1879 and uniting him with Miss Mary F. Bickford. Of this union three children were born, namely: Alfred F., twenty-eight years of age and now engaged in ranching in Arizona; George H., twenty-five years old, and now holding a position as street car conductor in Los Angeles; and Mary L., previously mentioned. In fraternal associations Mr. Drinkwater holds membership with the blue lodge of Masons and the local camp of Foresters, while politically he gives his allegiance and ballot to the Republican party. Of genial disposition and affable, companionable temperament, he has won a large circle of friends during the long period of his residence in Riverside county and at the same time by his intelligent activities he has risen to prominence in horticultural and business affairs.

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H. K. Holmes

HENRY H. HOLMES

Well fitted to be the chief executive of a municipality, Mr. Holmes has amply proved, since his election in 1908 to the position of mayor of Corona, Riverside county, the wisdom of his constituents in supporting their leader, whose absolute integrity and exceptional executive skill enable him to conduct with ease the affairs under his jurisdiction.

Born March 23, 1841, in Allegany county, N. Y., Mr. Holmes spent his early boyhood on the farm of his parents, John H. and Rhoda L. (Bennett) Holmes, natives of New York state. In 1846 he accompanied his parents to Ogle county, Ill., and in 1851 to Winnebago county. He received his education in the public schools and at the age of nineteen, upon declaration of war between the North and South, enlisted in Company G, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving faithfully until September 26, 1864, when he was honorably discharged from duty. Upon his return to his father's farm in Winnebago county, Ill., he engaged in general agriculture until 1870, when he moved to Martin county, Minn., where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres. While a resident there he served three years as one of the county commissioners, also was in some minor position during the eighteen years of his residence there. In 1885 he changed his residence to Racine, Wis., where he became superintendent of a sewer pipe manufacturing company. Resigning his position in 1888 he located in Perris, Riverside county, Cal., and served as manager of an orange grove until 1889. Moving thence to Corona, he accepted a position as foreman of the yards of the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company, ably performing his duties until 1897, when upon the purchase of eleven acres, and later a tract of five acres, he relinquished his work to take up orange culture, in which he has been most successful. He has sold seven and one-half acres at an excellent profit, retaining the remainder of his property, his orchard affording him both pleasure and profit.

For seven years Mr. Holmes served as county commissioner of horticulture. He was elected a trustee of Corona in 1906 and in 1908 was elected president of the board and in 1910 re-elected for four years. Fraternally he is connected with Temescal Lodge No. 314 F. & A. M., Royal League Circle Lodge No. 377, I. O. F., and is a member of the Rebekahs and the Eastern Star. He is also a prominent worker in Carlton Post, G. A. R., his energy and enthusiasm greatly contributing to the interest of his fellow members.

Mr. Holmes was united in marriage January 7, 1868, in

Winnebago county, Ill., with Miss Marie A. Hewitt, of that state. Two children were born to them: Carrie, now Mrs. E. G. Tuthill of Corona; and Alfred, aged thirty-five, who is engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business in Los Angeles, Cal. Politically an Independent, with broad and generous principles, Mr. Holmes is closely in touch with party developments in general. As an active member of the Methodist Church of Corona, he is deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow men.

JOHN SHIELS

So common has the practice become for sons on attaining their majority to leave home and establish themselves in business at points remote from their birthplace and often in a line entirely foreign to that followed by their fathers, that it is a pleasure to chronicle the history of a family whose unity of purpose has bound them together in business associations that are amicable as well as remunerative. Such in a word is the history of the Shiels family. Father and sons were engaged in the tinsmith business under the name of John Shiels & Sons at the corner of Tenth and Market streets, Riverside, until the death of the father, October 25, 1911, since which time the firm has been known as Shiels Brothers.

The son of William and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Shiels, John Shiels was born in Prescott, Canada, April 29, 1835, and until he was about fourteen years of age he received educational advantages provided by private schools in the vicinity of his home. It was about this time, 1849, that the home of the family was transferred to Maitland, Ontario, and there the son worked on a farm for about a year and half. During this time he decided to learn the tinsmith's trade, and for the purpose he went to Kingston and apprenticed himself under a reliable instructor. Having completed his apprenticeship he worked at his trade independently at Kingston for about nine years, continuing in the business until coming to California in the year 1883. His identification with the city of Riverside began on March 1 of that year, when with a limited capital he established the nucleus of the business which was carried on under his name for over a quarter of a century. His shop was at first located on Main street near Ninth, his attention then being confined almost exclusively to the tinsmith's trade, but gradually he added plumbing to his original business, and it is only just to say that many of the largest plumbing contracts in Riverside were accepted by him and

carried out under his personal supervision. Since 1891 business has been carried on at the present location, Tenth and Market streets, prior to which time the sons had attained mature years and were taken into the firm. From 1888 until the death of the father, October 25, 1911, business was carried on under the name of John Shiels & Sons, but the firm name is now Shiels Brothers.

The marriage of John Shiels occurred in Kingston, Canada, and united him with Emily Woods, and five children were born to them, of whom Emily E. and Mary F. Kirby are residents of Ottawa, Ontario, and Margaret E. of Riverside. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church and reared their children in that faith. Some years prior to the death of the father the family was bereaved by the death of the mother, who passed away June 16, 1904.

The eldest son of the family, Charles M. Shiels was born in Kingston, Canada, April 24, 1867, and in that city he attended both the common and the Model schools until coming to California with his parents in 1883. After locating in Riverside he began to prepare for his future by learning the plumber's trade, and after the completion of his apprenticeship in 1888, became associated in business with his father. A capable and energetic young man, he was of great assistance to his father in making the present large business possible. Fraternally he is well known, being a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M., Riverside Chapter No. 67, R. A. M., the Redmen, while in the Odd Fellows order he holds membership in Riverside Lodge No. 282, of which he is past grand; Star Encampment No. 73, of which he is past chief patriarch; Canton No. 25 and the Rebekahs. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, being past chief ranger of Court California No. 451, the Royal Foresters; Riverside Tent No. 19, K. O. T. M., of which he is past commander, and his application to the Uniform rank of the Maccabees was the first signed west of the Rockies. Politically he is a Republican and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The second son in the family, William F. Shiels, was born in Kingston, Canada, June 7, 1878, and attended the public schools of his birthplace until 1888. In that year he came to Riverside and was taken into the partnership already formed by his father and his elder brother, the firm name thereafter being John Shiels & Sons, under which name some of the best work in Riverside in the line of plumbing has been accomplished. William F. Shiels was married in Riverside, January 29, 1905, to Miss Lydia Wildes, and they have one child, a daughter Frances. He adheres to the same political principles of his father and brother, being a Republican, and he is also a member of the Presbyterian Church of Riverside.

DAVID W. LEWIS

The remarkable development of the west within the memory of the present generation and the coincident subdivision of vast ranges into small homesteads have brought into existence various organizations whose duties include the perfecting of titles, bringing down of abstracts of property, the handling of large sums necessary for the prompt conveyance of property and the issuance of loans with securities of land or promissory notes, together with many other responsibilities of equal importance to the well-being of the individual and the general welfare of the community. Modern business transactions, with their demands upon the trained intelligence, call for the educated young men of the country and their association with commercial growth cannot be overestimated in its importance.

Advantages of thorough education and large experience abundantly qualify Mr. Lewis for the discharge of the many responsibilities connected with his position as manager of the Riverside Title & Trust Company, in which capacity he has been retained since the year 1900 and at the same time he also has officiated as a member of the board of directors. A son of Isaac Lewis, a veteran of the Civil war and an honored citizen of Indiana, David W. Lewis was born in Eaton, Ind., November 24, 1864, and attended the public schools near Portland, Ind., where his boyhood was spent. In order to secure the funds necessary for a more thorough education he began to teach school and for two and one-half years he engaged in that calling, meanwhile devoting his vacations to study. His advanced studies were prosecuted in DePauw University and he remained in that institution until 1891, when he was graduated with the degree of Ph.B., and in 1894 was given the degree of A.M.

Coming to the west and engaging with the Riverside Abstract & Title Company, Mr. Lewis continued for some years in the capacity of manager and in 1895 resigned the position upon his removal to Los Angeles. During the next year he was connected with the Southern California Land & Loan Company, of Los Angeles, as manager. Going from that city to Santa Ana he was engaged as secretary of the Abstract & Title Guarantee Company for five years. On resigning that position he returned to Riverside and here he has since had a very successful experience as manager of the Riverside Title & Trust Company, in which also he serves as a director. When at leisure from the exacting demands of business he finds his greatest pleasure in the society of his family, consisting of wife and four children. After coming to Riverside he formed the acquaintance of Miss Edith M. Binks, of this city, and their marriage was solemnized April 18, 1893. Their eldest child, Gertrude,

is a member of the junior class in the Riverside high school, and the second child, Robert, is a member of the freshman class in the high school. The younger children, Clara Louise and Benjamin, are students in the grammar school. The family have a religious home in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political views Mr. Lewis is in sympathy with Republican principles, while fraternally he is identified with the Sons of Veterans and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in both of which organizations he has been a generous contributor and a resourceful local leader.

GEORGE P. CLEMENTS, M.D.

The failure of his health, due to the exacting demands of professional life and the exposure to severe storms incident to a practice covering a wide area, caused Dr. Clements to relinquish the activities of a promising career in order that he might seek a healthful location in the genial western climate. The presence of a brother in Riverside county led him hither and he has had no reason to regret the decision to remain permanently in this county, for he has regained his health and at the same time he has been prospered in material affairs so that he now ranks among the progressive, prosperous ranchers of the district. His success is the more striking in that he was forced to turn aside from his chosen work and enter into labors wholly unfamiliar to him. The handicap thrust upon him by declining health has been overcome and with unwearied strength he now follows varied activities.

Born in New Brunswick, Canada, November 12, 1877, Dr. Clements remained on the home farm until he had received a common school education. At the age of seventeen years he came to the States and settled at Midland, Mich., whence he removed to Bay City at a later date. Desirous of securing advanced educational opportunities, he worked at any occupation offering more than a mere livelihood and with the means thus frugally saved he paid his way while he studied medicine in Omaha, Neb., and later when he took the regular course of lectures in the medical department of the Nebraska State University. From 1893 until 1896 he was a medical student, graduating in the year last-named. Later he took a number of special courses in order that his knowledge of materia medica might be broadened and his usefulness in the profession enlarged.

After having practiced in Nebraska for some years Dr. Clem-

ents gave up his chosen work and came to California with the hope of being benefited physically, a hope that soon saw fruition in the climate of Riverside county, where he had joined a brother. Later he bought one hundred acres of raw land covered with cactus and sage brush and when he had cleared the ground he built a neat house. Fifteen acres are now in alfalfa and two and one-half acres in oranges, besides which he is engaged in growing nursery stock and has now about fifty thousand young trees on the place. The comfortable residence is surrounded by ornamental trees, the whole forming an ideal country home whose possession is a source of constant pleasure to the owner.

Some years ago, in association with two other gentlemen, Dr. Clements bought four hundred and fifty acres of unimproved land in the valley. This property they cleared and improved and then sold off in small tracts, from which they realized a gratifying advance on the original cost. As a citizen Dr. Clements has been progressive and patriotic and has contributed his quota toward the development of the county, being ever ready to co-operate in movements for the general welfare. In politics he staunchly upholds Democratic principles and at this writing promotes party welfare through his service as a member of the county central committee. While living in Nebraska he was made a Mason and took an active part in the work of the blue lodge. In April of 1898 he married Miss Esther Hoag, who was born in Waukesha, Wis., and during girlhood moved to Nebraska, where she was married in Omaha. One daughter blesses the union, Catherine E., who is now receiving excellent educational advantages in the home county.

A. AIRD ADAIR

Intimate identification with the professional and financial history of Riverside has given to Mr. Adair a prestige justified by his talents and enhanced by his conspicuous success. Many years ago, when the name and fame of Riverside were less prominent than at the present time, and when his own abilities had been less developed by experience than now, he became a resident of this citrus-fruit center. His devotion to local interests has never waned. The climate, presenting a striking contrast to the bleak and ice-bound prairies of his native land, first attracted his admiring attention. Later, as he became more familiar with the country and its people, he found other important essentials that elicited

favorable comment and now, after a lengthy sojourn here, he is as loyal to the locality as any of its enthusiastic native-born sons.

A member of the family of John and Rose Adair, the gentleman whose name introduces this article was born in London, Ontario, Canada, August 25, 1857, and received his primary education in the grammar schools of his native city, later attending the city high school, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1873. It had been his ambition cherished from boyhood days to prepare himself for the practice of law and all of his studies were diligently prosecuted with that end in view. The spirit of self-help led him to earn his own way in the world at an early age and when he enjoyed leisure from work he prosecuted his studies. In that way he continued for five years and meanwhile acquired a thorough knowledge of jurisprudence as well as much general information concerning the laws of all nations. After five years of private research he matriculated in the University of Toronto, Canada, and continued a student in that institution until the spring of 1887, when he received the degree of LL.B., upon the completion of the regular course.

After one year of private practice Mr. Adair was chosen to fill the office of county crown attorney for the district of Muskoka and Parry Sound, Canada, and in that capacity he continued from 1888 until 1890, resigning upon his removal from that country. In search of a location where the rigors of winter are replaced by the attractions of an equable climate, he came to California and decided to locate in Riverside. The law firm of Purington & Adair has since risen into local prominence and attained a position of eminence among the attorneys of Southern California, their standing at the bar having been acquired and maintained through their thorough knowledge of jurisprudence, their logical methods of reasoning and their accuracy in the presentation of important cases. Both as counsellors and pleaders they excel in their profession. Their counsel is sought by many of the most able business men of the region, besides which they are retained for court cases involving large interests.

The successful practice of his profession does not represent the limit of Mr. Adair's mental activities. At the time of the organization of the National Bank of Riverside, in November of 1906, he was a prominent factor in securing necessary stock and consummating the concern in a manner thoroughly in accord with the law. With the election of the officers he was chosen president and has since held that responsible position, guiding with quiet but firm and conservative supervision the financial affairs of the institution so that it already has gained a wide reputation for stability. A large number of loans have been placed by the bank and a large business has been established as a depository of the accounts of commercial

men of the city. In addition to his other interests Mr. Adair is officiating as president of the Riverside County Bar Association, a well-known organization popular among the lawyers of the locality. In religious affiliations he is of the Presbyterian faith and has been a communicant of that denomination since boyhood years. While living in Ontario he was united in marriage, June 13, 1882, with Miss Jennie E. Knight. Their family consists of three daughters, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Willard, makes her home at Hibbing, Minn. The second daughter, Miss Jean, resides with her parents, and the youngest is the wife of Frank C. Nye, who resides in San Francisco.

SANGER E. FRENCH

A resident of Riverside county since 1882, Mr. French has for the past fifteen years been engaged in buying and selling real estate in Corona, where he is known as a man of true worth and dependable business qualities. He was born in Worcester, Mass., July 6, 1872, the son of Richard Henry French, a native of New York state, who was married to Mrs. Mary E. (Pevey) Thompson in Massachusetts. Mr. French was a business man and for some time held a position as bookkeeper in Massachusetts. In 1878 he located in Emporia, Kan., remaining there until 1882, when he moved to California and settled at Riverside, his last days being passed in Corona. His wife lives with her son in Arlington.

Sanger E. French came west at the age of ten years and grew to maturity and was educated in Riverside. Having learned the harness makers' trade he carried on this business in Corona for about ten years, when he sold out and engaged in the livery business for two years. During these years he had handled real estate to some extent and in 1908 he sold out the livery business and opened a real estate office to which he has since given his entire time and attention, buying and selling and also exchanging property. Being well posted on orange, lemon and alfalfa lands he specializes along these lines and has handled and put through some large deals. He also handles Corona city property. He built a nice residence in the city which he later sold, and is the owner of a brick business block.

Mr. French is one of Corona's public spirited men. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an active worker for the advancement and development of his home city. He was chairman of the committee for the annual banquets in 1911-12 given by

the Chamber of Commerce, which proved a great success and a credit to him. These were very enthusiastic meetings and proved of great benefit to the city and much good resulted from them.

On his twenty-first birthday, July 6, 1893, Mr. French was united in marriage in Riverside with Miss Alix M. Babel, a native of Chicago, who was reared and educated in Denver, Colo. Though having spent so much of his life in Riverside, Mr. French is now thoroughly identified with the city of Corona, in its commercial and business, as well as social life.

DANIEL BATTLES

The history of the Battles family was for many generations identified with the far-off state of Maine, and it was there, in Vassalboro, that Daniel Battles was born October 30, 1835, the son of Daniel and Dorcas (Perkins) Battles, who passed their entire lives in that state. During the second war with England the father laid down the peaceful implements of agriculture and went to the front in defense of his country, resuming more agreeable duties on his farm as soon as hostilities were over. At the time of the boyhood of Daniel Battles' educational facilities were meager indeed, but being endowed with a naturally keen mind and perceptive faculties above the average, he made every opportunity count in his favor, to the end that he became a well-informed man. Besides attending the schools in the home locality he also attended the academy at Farmington. When most boys were free from care he was preparing for his future by learning the carpenter's trade, an undertaking which proved timely, inasmuch as it enabled him to lay by a goodly sum and carry out a project which had been forming in his mind for a number of years.

Ill-health had laid its heavy hand upon Mr. Battles while he was interested in work at his trade in the East, and on the advice of his physician he came to the West in the hope of recuperating his lost vitality. To the surprise of his physician, who had declared that he could not live a year, the salubrious climate and health-giving sunshine so far restored him to health that he was enabled to carry on active business affairs for a number of years. Coming to California in 1873, he settled in Riverside, where it was his intention to engage in horticulture. On January 3 of the following year he bought ten acres of unimproved land, on which he planted fifty-six orange trees, also planting orange seed on a part of the ranch, and today the trees which have developed from the latter are the

strongest and largest of any to be seen for miles around. In the interim while his fruit was developing he improved his time by working at the carpenter's trade, and was known as the pioneer contractor of Riverside, where he continued to work at his trade from time to time until failing health again made it necessary for him to give up active work. His earth life came to a close in his Riverside home January 5, 1895, and he left to mourn his loss a devoted family and a host of friends who were attracted to him for his fine trait of character that dominated his life. Large-hearted and kindly disposed toward all, whatever was for the good of his brother man enlisted his sympathy and co-operation, educational, religious and philanthropic movements never lacking his support. Reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for years he was steward in the Riverside church. Made a Mason before coming to the West, he transferred his membership to Riverside, becoming a charter member of Evergreen Lodge, and with his wife he was affiliated with the Eastern Star.

Mr. Battles' first marriage occurred September 28, 1862, uniting him with Miss Leafy C. Longley, who was born in Augusta, Me., and who died April 21, 1868. Two daughters were born of this marriage, Bertha S., Mrs. C. W. Finch, and Hattie B., Mrs. Branch, both of Los Angeles. On November 10, 1868, Mr. Battles was married to Miss Sarah A. Huse, in Farmington, Me. She was a native of Strong, Me., a daughter of Enoch and the granddaughter of Joseph Huse, both natives of New Hampshire, tracing their lineage to a family from London, England, to Massachusetts. Sarah Webster, the wife of Joseph Huse, was a second cousin of Daniel Webster. Enoch Huse engaged in farming for many years at Strong, Me., but his last years were passed in Farmington, that state. His wife, in maidenhood Nancy Butterfield, was born in Farmington, Me., and there, too, she passed away. She was a daughter of Col. James Butterfield, who was born January 1, 1786, and won his title through service in the Maine militia. In addition to maintaining a farm, he also conducted a hostelry known throughout that section of country as "Butterfield Inn." His father was Samuel Butterfield, born March 7, 1739, and he died July 29, 1808, having been a pioneer of Maine. The following children were born to Enoch and Nancy Huse: Nancy Emily, Mrs. Clara Fales, who lives in Farmington, Me.; Mrs. Hannah B. Ellsworth; James B., a contractor of Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Fannie W. Niles; Sarah A., Mrs. Battles; and Mary J. Jennings. These have all passed away except James B., Mrs. Fales and Mrs. Battles. Four children were born of Mr. Battles' second marriage, as follows: Nellie May and Fred Arthur, both of whom died when about one year old; Foye D., who served in the Spanish-American war from May to December, 1898, being ser-

geant in Company M, Seventh California Infantry, and now a blacksmith in Riverside; and Lillian P., the wife of John H. W. Warren, residing with Mrs. Battles.

Mrs. Battles was educated in the academy at Farmington, Me., and it was there that she became acquainted with Mr. Battles. A woman of splendid judgment and large executive ability, since the death of her husband she has taken charge of the ten-acre ranch on Brockton and Bandidi avenues, Riverside, planted to navel and seedling oranges, and is making a success of the undertaking. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, she is active in all of its departments of usefulness, and she is also a member of the Eastern Star and the Woman's Relief Corps.

JOSE JENSEN

Ever since the era of western history whose initial period was marked by the discovery of gold in 1849 the Jensen family has been intimately connected with the material development of the commonwealth and particularly with that portion thereof embraced within the present limits of Riverside and Los Angeles counties. Different races blend their blood in the veins of the present representatives of the name. The maternal progenitors were of ancient Spanish lineage and long ago sought the sunny land of California. On the paternal side of the house the ancestry is of honorable Danish lineage and as far back as the genealogy can be traced the forefathers lived and labored in the little rugged, storm-swept land separating the North from the Baltic sea.

The family history shows that Capt. Cornelius Jensen, born in Denmark in 1814, early went to sea as a sailor and rose to the rank of captain, commanding his own vessel for twenty years. Meanwhile he visited the principal seaports of the world and acquired a cosmopolitan knowledge that made him an intensely interesting conversationalist and genial companion. To a man of his courageous temperament and love of adventure the discovery of gold in 1849 proved a lure that could not be resisted. Giving up the command of his vessel after arriving in California, he followed the call to the mines. Here his experiences were similar to those of other Argonauts of the day. Mercantile pursuits later engaged his entire attention and he remained in the camps of the northern part of the state until 1853, when he removed to Los Angeles. The now prosperous metropolis was then a hamlet of adobe houses inhabited

by Spaniards, many of whom had belonged to the nobility in the old home land and represented an aristocracy ancient and honorable.

Destiny had led the rugged and bluff sea captain to Southern California to meet his fate in the dark eyes and sweet face of a young Spanish beauty, Mercedes Alvarado, who was born in Los Angeles of Spanish ancestry but Californian parentage. The newly married couple began housekeeping in San Bernardino county, where the captain carried on a general store at Agua Mansa and became well known throughout all that section of the country. As he began to accumulate money he invested it in property until he had purchased several hundred acres in what is now Riverside county and later he acquired the title to a part of the Rubidoux ranch, where he settled in 1869. He bought over five hundred acres of land near Murrietta which was devoted exclusively to the stock business. Under his energetic efforts the place was improved and made profitable. Alfalfa yielded large crops of hay. A small orange grove and a vineyard brought their annual harvests to swell his growing income. On the land he erected the first brick house in the county, a substantial structure that formed an attractive and comfortable home for the family. In this house he died December 12, 1886, and here his widow still resides, surrounded in her advancing years by the love and ministrations of her descendants and the respect of a large circle of friends. For about fourteen years Captain Jensen served on the board of supervisors in San Bernardino county.

Born in Los Angeles county August 19, 1855, Jose Jensen grew to manhood in what is now Riverside county and remained at the old homestead until his marriage, February 9, 1886, to Miss Valencia M. Case, a native of Ohio and for some years a teacher in that state, Nebraska and California. After his marriage Mr. Jensen settled on a ranch of one hundred acres within two miles of Riverside and here he has since resided, meanwhile having increased the size of the ranch to one hundred and fifty acres. The residence was erected under his supervision as were also the other buildings on the place. The greater part of the ranch he has placed under alfalfa, but there is also an orange grove of seven acres in good bearing condition. In addition to the home place he owns three other ranches which he devotes to the pasturage of cattle and horses and he further owns a house in Riverside, so that his property holdings represent a large valuation in the aggregate. In his work he has had the assistance of his only child, Walter C., a capable young man, who received a high school education and later attended the Riverside Business College for two years.

The principles of the Democratic party have received the support of Mr. Jensen and frequently he has acted as a delegate to

local conventions. For four years he served as deputy assessor and he further aided local affairs by service as a judge of elections. Not only is he well informed regarding political matters, but he also possesses a broad knowledge of local educational affairs and through a service of some fifteen years as a member of the board of education, he promoted the welfare of the school of his district. His father was one of the organizers of the irrigation ditch that waters part of this section of county and after his death it was incorporated as the Jurupa Ditch Company, of which Jose Jensen has since been connected in an official capacity, now being superintendent. This is the oldest ditch in the county. The ranch at Murrietta is now owned jointly by Mr. Jensen and his mother, he looking after the interests. It has been Mr. Jensen's privilege to witness the remarkable development of Southern California and he is proud of the fact that he is one of its native-born sons, proud also of its standing as one of the most productive regions in the country and as returning from its soil a per capita income not surpassed by any other portion of the West. In 1911, with a partner, Mr. Jensen engaged in the real estate business in Riverside.

S. A. WHITE

Substantial men of affairs from the East have been attracted to California through that fascination of climate and environment which the country almost invariably weaves around its visitors and which impels them to forsake the associations of their business activities for the favored land of sunshine. The important enterprises that once engaged the keen mental energies of S. A. White were relinquished when, after having maintained a winter home in California for some seasons, he became so attached to the country that he retired from business and removed permanently to Riverside, where now he enjoys a life of leisure in the midst of attractive surroundings at his home, No. 1017 Tenth street. The tastes of a gentleman of cosmopolitan culture are apparent in the artistic furnishings of the residence and also in the beautiful aspect of the grounds, the whole combining to form an attractive addition to Riverside's galaxy of artistic homesteads.

Born at East Randolph, Mass., February 21, 1845, S. A. White is a son of Samuel L. and Silence Swift (Adams) White. The father, who was born at East Randolph in 1818, remained a resident

of that locality throughout his entire life and had charge for years of an express business between his native city and Boston. Eventually retiring from business cares, he passed away in 1894. Upon the completion of grammar-school studies, Mr. White entered the high school of his home town and remained in that institution until he responded to a call for volunteers. The Civil War had reached its height and there was need of young men to aid the Union, so at the age of eighteen years he offered his services to the country. As a private soldier in Company I, Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry, he served from 1863 until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he received an honorable discharge.

An era of business enterprise received its original impetus when Mr. White, at the close of the war, entered the boot and shoe business as an employe of L. B. White, of Brockton, Mass., a manufacturer of that place. For two years he held a position as superintendent of his factory and then resigned in order to establish business associations in Boston. For seven years he maintained an enviable record as a traveling salesman for the shoe-finding firm of B. F. Brown & Co., of Boston. The connection was terminated through his decision to embark in business for himself, his specialty being the manufacture of shoe finishings for shoe factories. Solely through his energy and business acumen he built up a plant that was the largest of its kind in the world for shoe-upper finishes, with a factory at Montreal, Canada, a branch store in Leicester, England, and agencies in France, Germany and Australia. The trade in every country was familiar with the business and the S. A. White Co. Its success won recognition from men engaged in every department of the shoe business and its sales aggregated figures representing large dividends on the original capital.

The desire to spend the winter months in a climate less bleak and dreary than that of New England led Mr. White to establish a winter home in Riverside in 1898. The impression created by temporary residence here was so favorable that he sold out his business in 1903 and came to the West to establish his citizenship and enjoy the comforts connected with a life of leisure. Aside from taking care of his real-estate holdings and superintending his investments, he has no business to engross his attention or distract from the enjoyment of prosperity. While living in the East he was united in marriage, in Boston, November 2, 1887, with Miss B. K. Sanger, who presides over his elegant home with accustomed dignity and graciousness. Their only child, Arthur B., a civil engineer by occupation, is a graduate of the Institute of Technology in Boston. At no time in his life has Mr. White been active in partisan politics. Indeed, he takes no part in public affairs aside from voting the Republican ticket. For years he has been deeply interested in Masonry. During a sojourn in England he identified him-

self with the blue lodge at Leicester and later he rose to the Knights Templar degree, being now past commander of Riverside Commandery No. 28, K. T.

RUPERT E. FORD

An early settler of California, having located in Pasadena in 1873, Mr. Ford has been privileged to witness the interesting growth of both Los Angeles and Riverside counties and has contributed at all times his quota toward the development of the communities in which he has made his home. For the past five years he has resided near San Jacinto, upon a highly improved tract of twenty acres which he devotes to alfalfa, peaches and apricots, specializing in the latter.

Born August 13, 1846, in Milton, Queens county, Nova Scotia, where he received his early education, he remained with his parents, Capt. Charles and Azuba (Freeman) Ford, natives of that place, until he reached the age of thirteen years, going from there to Boston, across the Bay of Fundy. Working his way west to Minneapolis, he became a carpenter's apprentice and three years later engaged independently in his trade, which he plied successfully several years. Later he went to Helena, Mont., and soon afterward secured employment with a construction crew on the Northern Pacific Railroad, encamping at Cinnabar, near Yellowstone Park, at the time of General Grant's tour of the west. Continuing his journey to Portland, thence to San Francisco and San Diego, he ultimately located in Edgemont, now Hollywood, near Los Angeles, having previously worked at his trade for a time in Pasadena. Later he was joined by his mother, his sister and his brother Charles M., the family continuing to make their home in Hollywood. October 8, 1898, Mr. Ford was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Lee, whose birth occurred near Galena, Ill., and who accompanied her parents to Dallas county, Iowa, where she spent her early girlhood. The young couple began their domestic life in Gardena, where Mr. Ford conducted a stock and grain ranch, upon the sale of which he moved to Hemet in September, 1908, purchasing his present ranch, which is among the most highly improved in the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford have four children: Nellie, Rupert Lee, Carroll and Arthur Eugene, all of whom were born in Los Angeles county. Politically Mr. Ford is a staunch Republican, and though he has never sought or desired office, has served as delegate to various county conventions. His wife is an efficient member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hemet and with her husband enjoys the highest regard of their many friends.

ZACCHEUS E. LADD

Well known as a prosperous, progressive business man and rancher of the San Jacinto section, and one who has aided very materially in the development of the community since he settled therein in 1895, is Z. E. Ladd, a native of New York state, born May 7, 1837, in Brasher, St. Lawrence county, where he spent his youth and grew to young manhood on the farm of his parents, David and Elizabeth Ladd, natives respectively of New York and Ireland. The father was an old-line Whig.

Z. E. Ladd was educated in the common schools of that county and for several years followed farming and carpentering, having a natural bent in the handling of tools. In 1860 he purchased a tract of land containing about fifteen hundred sugar maple trees and established a sugar bush in his home county. For several years, during the sugar season, his annual output averaged about thirty-five hundred pounds. In June, 1863, he answered his country's call by enlisting in the First New York Independent Battery, serving under General Sheridan in the Army of the Potomac and participating in many important engagements. Upon receiving his honorable discharge at Syracuse, N. Y., July 18, 1865, he returned to his home and began adding to his holdings until the farm aggregated two hundred and fifteen acres. In the town of Fine, just opposite his sugar bush, he established a general merchandise store in 1870, and for the following eighteen years conducted a successful business. He lost his property by fire in 1888.

The first marriage of Mr. Ladd was solemnized in his native county on January 8, 1862, uniting him with Miss Elizabeth Egleson, who was born in Wilna, N. Y., and who for years was one of the teachers in the schools there. Their only child, Della Ladd, born in 1863, died May 14, 1888. The wife and mother passed away December 17, 1881.

Selling out his holdings in 1895, Mr. Ladd located in San Jacinto, Cal., October 19, purchasing eight and one-half acres of land where he now resides and improving the property. He also owns two business blocks in town and has greatly aided in sustaining the prestige of the place by his good business judgment. He was one of the organizers and is the president of the San Jacinto Commercial Company, in which he is a large stockholder and which enterprise, more than any other, has aided in the upbuilding of the city's business; at this writing, (1912) the volume of business transacted exceeds \$10,000 per month. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of San Jacinto, and has



J. E. Seade

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been a liberal contributor towards every worthy enterprise for the general advancement of the city.

September 16, 1884, Mr. Ladd was united in marriage with Miss Lany Shaw, who was born in South Edwards, N. Y., December 1, 1838, and by whom one daughter, Mary Grace, was born September 4, 1885. She is now the wife of Louis Williams, one of the rising business men of San Jacinto.

A staunch Republican, Mr. Ladd cast his first presidential ballot for A. Lincoln in 1860, repeating his choice four years later while on the field of battle. He was made a Mason in New York state and now holds membership in San Jacinto Lodge No. 338. The family are active members of the Methodist Church and subscribe liberally to all its philanthropies. Mr. Ladd is an unostentatious man, and by his quiet disposition and manly traits of character has gathered about him a host of sincere friends.

LEMUEL SPOONER

West of Riverside, at the base of the mountain, in a locality brought under cultivation more recently than the older settled sections of the district, lies the homestead of Mr. Spooner, who since 1890 has been identified with the material development of this region and has witnessed the transformation wrought through the planting of orange groves upon land once given over to the cactus and the sage-brush. The residence erected by himself stands in the midst of a picturesque environment of mountains and foot-hills. The grounds present an attractive appearance with cedars and other ornamental trees and with a varied assortment of beautiful flowers. The entire place indicates the thrift and affectionate supervision of the owner, whose personal labors have converted the land from its raw state into a productive property with an alfalfa field and a grove of navel and Valencia oranges in full bearing condition.

Reverting to the history of the owner of the place, we find that Lemuel Spooner was born near Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., September 22, 1827, being a son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Tillou) Spooner and a descendant of English ancestors who settled in New England as early as 1630. The father, a native of York state and a farmer by occupation, moved to Wayne county in 1835 and settled on a farm near Marion, where he died in 1839 and his wife two years later. Of their eight children the sole survivors are Lemuel

and his brother Harvey, a resident of Waterford near Detroit, Mich. After the death of his parents Lemuel Spooner was taken into the home of a Mr. Galloway, whom he accompanied to Michigan in 1844 and settled in the village of Howell, Livingston county. There he learned the foundry business, which he followed for some years, but later turned his attention to merchandising and remained a resident of Michigan until 1859. Meanwhile he returned on a visit to New York and at Marion, that state, July 29, 1852, he married Miss Charlotte Pooley, who was born and reared in that place.

Selling out his Michigan holdings in 1859 Mr. Spooner moved to Kansas and for two years engaged in business at Atchison, but at the outbreak of the Civil War closed out his interests in order that he might enter the service of the country. On account of a lame ankle he could not be enrolled in the army, but he was assigned to the quartermaster's department and later was transferred to the commissary department. being in southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas most of the time until the close of the war. On his return to Atchison he disposed of his property there and invested in a farm which he cultivated for four years, having the assistance of his wife, who during his service in the war had remained with relatives in the east. From Kansas he removed his family to Quincy, Ill., while he himself acted as clerk for a brother at Leavenworth, an Indian agent. From Leavenworth he was sent into the Comanche Indian country and remained there for ten years, until the death of his brother. Joining his family at Quincy, Ill., he purchased a mill and engaged in the manufacture of flour until he lost the entire plant in a disastrous fire. Meanwhile he had developed an extensive business and turned out three hundred barrels per day.

After his removal to California in 1889 Mr. Spooner made a brief sojourn at San Diego and then came to Riverside county in 1890, since which time he has owned and improved his present ranch. Here a deep bereavement came to him in the death of his wife, October 4, 1908. Later another catastrophe befell him in February of 1911, when he was thrown from his buggy in a runaway accident and suffered the breaking of one limb near the hip. Notwithstanding the weight of these two misfortunes he impresses a stranger as being well-preserved for his age. Tall and erect, his shoulders are not yet bowed by the burden of the years, while his fine mind shows no trace of the infirmities incident to age. His only child, Margaret, is the wife of Clinton Pooley, of Buffalo, N. Y., and also of Riverside. There are two beloved grandchildren, Margaret and George Pooley. In religion Mr. Spooner is identified with the Riverside Congregational Church. His first

presidential ballot was cast for General Zachary Taylor, but after the disintegration of the Whig party he allied himself with the Republicans at their organization and in 1856 he supported John C. Fremont for the presidency. Up to the present time he has supported all Republican candidates for the presidency and has been staunch in his allegiance to the party principles.

ALTON L. ALDERMAN

Known throughout Riverside county as a man of sterling character and excellent business ability, Mr. Alderman has been a resident of California since 1875, and of Riverside county since 1893, and by his untiring energy and progressive spirit has aided materially in the progress of the state and county. He was born August 28, 1868, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, of which locality his parents and grandparents were natives. His paternal grandfather served in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather in the Revolution, while Albert N. Alderman served three years in the Civil war. Upon his honorable discharge the latter returned to his native state, continuing his trade of carpenter until 1875, when he brought his family to Orange county, Cal., where he farmed for a time in Tustin. Purchasing a ranch of twenty acres planted to oranges and walnuts, he erected a comfortable home and successfully operated his orchard until 1908. In 1887 he lost his wife, who prior to her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Brainard, a native of Ohio, her parents, who died when she was young, having been early settlers of that state. In 1908 Mr. Alderman took up his residence with his son Alton in Hemet, where he passed away in 1909, aged eighty-three years. He is survived by three of his children: A. L.; Arlington R., of Los Angeles; and Lillian, now the wife of C. W. Sheats, of Santa Ana. His eldest son, Heber, passed away in Tustin in 1904.

Alton L. Alderman received his education in the public schools of Orange and Tustin and upon completion of his studies engaged in mining in the southern part of California and in Arizona. He continued in that field, however, despite attendant hardships, working at various occupations during a low run of luck and for six years was employed as stage driver between Hemet and Idyllwild. In 1909 he purchased in Hemet two and one-half acres upon which he erected a commodious residence beautified by a large lawn and an abundance of flowers and surrounded by shade and fruit trees. In addition to his other interests, he owns four valuable mining properties, one of which is situated within thirty miles of Hemet and which has been in operation for the past two years, showing richer

deposits as developed. He also owns a bee ranch in the mountains, his apiary consisting of several hundred stands.

The marriage of Mr. Alderman, which occurred in Hemet, February 9, 1907, united him with Miss Bertha C. Scanland, whose birth took place in Brown county, Ill., the daughter of Dr. F. W. Scanland, a prominent physician of Hersman, Ill. Politically Mr. Alderman is a Republican and maintains at all times a deep interest not only in civic matters, but in the welfare of his fellow citizens.

JOHN M. MYLNE

The value of scientific training in a chosen field can scarcely be overestimated, the systematized knowledge thus acquired enabling its possessor to attain success utterly beyond the untrained mind. In Mr. Mylné, chief engineer of the Riverside Trust Company, also superintendent and engineer of the famous Gage Canal System, we find a man who not only took advantage of the opportunities presented in his youth for his intellectual advancement, but who, throughout his life, has put forth every effort to consummate his ambitions.

Born in Ontario, Canada, in December, 1866, his parents, Rev. Solomon and Ann (Malloch) Mylne, gave him every advantage within their power. Upon completion of his high school studies he entered the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, graduating in 1888. He then accepted a position in Ottawa as engineer in the construction of the Ottawa & Gatineau Valley Railroad, and in 1890 located in Riverside, Cal., where he became assistant engineer for the Riverside Trust Company. Ten years later he was promoted to the position of chief engineer, still later being chosen by the Gage Canal System as their engineer and superintendent. In 1901 he was elected president of the Hawarden Citrus Association, his long experience and training enabling him to discharge his many technical duties with skill and dispatch.

Mr. Mylne was united in marriage in Riverside, September 21, 1898, with Miss E. B. Irving, of Kingston, Canada. Four children have been born to them: Gwendolyn, John Malloch, Enid and Kathleen, all of whom are being educated in a private school. Mr. Mylne's political principles are allied with the Democratic party, which he has always heartily supported. He holds membership in the Riverside Presbyterian Church, his religious activities forming a vital part of his life, and he is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his fellowmen.

JASON L. RECTOR

One of the upbuilders of the Coachella section of country and the first man to make a permanent home here is Jason L. Rector, a native of Fremont county, Iowa, where he was born January 16, 1851, and where his grandparents were among the original pioneer settlers. His father, Benjamin Rector, grew up and was among the first white settlers in what is now Fremont county. He served as major of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry during the Civil war. After his marriage to Mahala A. Thomas he settled down to farm pursuits in Iowa, where he later became well and favorably known. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Lincoln for president.

J. L. Rector received his education in a private school near his birthplace, completing it in the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant. Returning to his home he secured a position in the government postal service which he retained one year, after which he went to Newton, Harvey county, Kan., and engaged in farming and the real estate business. In 1876 he came westward with a construction crew, but returned to Newton and took up business pursuits, and for a time taught school there. In 1884 he came to San Diego, Cal., where he engaged in the butcher and cattle business buying stock throughout the southern part of the state, and it was in the pursuit of this calling that he had occasion to visit what is now the Coachella valley, buying beef cattle from the Indians. From San Diego he went to Redlands and soon afterwards accepted a position from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the A. N. Towne estate to get out wood from the large tracts owned by them in this locality. He moved to the section of country which at that time was but a desert waste and pitching his tent on the present site of Coachella, set to work to carry out the contract with his employers.

In 1901 Mr. Rector relinquished this work and carried into execution a long cherished plan of surveying the valley and his next step was to put down a well to test the idea that an abundance of water was available for irrigation, and this has been determined by the well watered tracts of land that have made the desert "blossom as the rose" and the land to become some of the most valuable of any in the state for fruit and farming purposes. His first well tapped a fine artesian spring and while it was small many have been developed since that produce as high as ninety inches of water and some have been put down fifteen hundred feet and have a continuous flow of pure water. When it was found out that Mr. Rector had struck water in that arid region many men came

from various places to inspect the result. Large amounts of money had been expended by several persons interested in the development of the section, but without success and the well that has been the means of developing the valley was the first one put down by hydraulic means, since which time that has proven the only successful method.

By the well-directed efforts of Mr. Rector irrigation was made possible and sturdy citizens were located on homesteads the prior rights to which had been forfeited by previous settlers, who, on account of being unable to get water, had abandoned their claims. Upon his suggestion the legality of these claims was contested by the government as well as by himself, with the result that others were located and one of the most prosperous sections of Riverside county has been built up. Erecting an adobe house Mr. Rector advertised the fact that he was prepared to locate settlers at a cost of \$10 per filing, his time being well filled, and fresh in the minds of many pioneers of this region was the visit to the little adobe dwelling—the only habitation within a radius of many miles. As the country became settled up Mr. Rector, always having in mind the necessity of having a market for the principal products, organized in 1902 the Coachella Valley Produce Association, of which he became president and manager and which shipped the first car of fruit ever raised in the valley, in fact, for several years the entire crops of the valley were disposed of through this company. Later a large packing house was erected for cantaloupes, which at one time controlled the entire acreage of the valley, amounting to over two thousand acres. Three years later, after a very successful business, an ice plant was erected in connection with their other interests and this was continued several years, ice being manufactured by the most modern methods and at a less cost than in almost any other part of Southern California.

It was in 1904 that Mr. Rector put into use a plan he had been formulating several years and which revolutionized the fruit business throughout the entire state. He built the first pre-cooling plant, and for a time it was the largest in existence as well as the finest. His method and appliances were evolved from his own plans and he at once applied for a patent on the system and for several years it was pending in the patent office. Others have since put his ideas into use for their own benefit. His plant was constructed with four sections, having a capacity of four car-loads each, and was used for pre-cooling cantaloupes, grapes and tomatoes. The goods were shipped on consignment only and so satisfactory was the output upon reaching destination that when it came the time of year to let contracts, buyers came to Coachella from all the principal cities of the United States to bid for them. It was a big item to dealers to handle this fruit, as they were

advertised throughout the world by so doing. The company was organized as the Coachella Valley Refrigerating Company, of which Mr. Rector was the sole owner. This company was the first one to get passing reports for their cars of produce while enroute and many of their trains were run on a passenger train schedule. They were the first to wrap cantaloupes in tissue paper and by their system of inspection were noted for putting out the best grades of fruit. At the World's Fair in St. Louis the cantaloupes exhibited by them took the second prize, and at the Portland, Ore., Exposition the seedling dates displayed secured honorable mention.

In 1905 the A. N. Towne Estate, under the Coachella Land & Water Company, caused the town to be platted, later selling out to Mr. Rector, who in turn sold to Strong & Dickinson of Los Angeles, he with others having previously installed a water system with over two miles of pipe, and also having planted all the ornamental trees that now grace the town and make it attractive. Most of the land in the whole valley has passed through his hands. In 1911 he made the only hand-drawn map of the valley and that same year was among those who promoted a cotton gin, which is ready for operation. He also carries on a wide general real estate business, besides being a representative of the lands owned by the Southern Pacific Company. In addition to his holdings in the valley Mr. Rector has a home in Los Angeles, wherein his mother and brother reside. His only son is a resident of Mexico. It may be confidently stated that Mr. Rector is in reality the father of the Coachella Valley, as ever since he has known anything about it he has been its warmest advocate and always has been ready to give of his best efforts, as well as time and means, to advance worthy projects. Every movement has had his hearty co-operation. A progressive Republican, he is keenly interested in political issues. His life throughout has been one of firm integrity and generous principles and he is well worthy representation in the history of Riverside county.

H. GORDON PATTEE

As an efficient and enterprising member of the firm of Pattee & Lett, fruit shippers, organized by his father, Gordon Burleigh Pattee, in 1879, Mr. Pattee is well known in Riverside as a man of public spirit, his interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city being both enthusiastic and practical. His father, whose

birth occurred January 20, 1824, at New Canaan, N. H., received his education in his home town, and upon his graduation from Canaan Academy became a cabinet maker's apprentice in Boston, Mass., residing in that city six years. Returning to his home he established a mercantile store, which he successfully conducted until 1858, when he removed to Ottawa, Canada. In 1879 he visited Riverside, Cal., the winter climate of which so favorably impressed him that he decided to spend that season of the year in the Golden State, devoting the summer months to his lumber industry in Canada, which was one of the largest in the Dominion. He organized the Pattee & Lett Packing Company, in partnership with W. P. Lett, the firm today being the oldest independent packing association in the state. Securing a large tract of land the company planted an orchard, being the first to utilize the higher slopes for the cultivation of oranges, Mr. Pattee remaining active in both industries until his death, February 7, 1908, whereupon his son, H. Gordon, took over his interests, taking his father's place in the firm. Mr. Pattee was united in marriage in 1858 with Miss Mary Read, a native of Connecticut, the ceremony taking place in New Haven. Four children were born to them: Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell, of Ottawa, Canada; Mrs. F. W. Carling, also of Ottawa; Lewis G., a director in the firm of Pattee & Lett, his residence being in Ottawa; and H. Gordon. Mrs. Pattee makes her home at the Glenwood Hotel in Riverside.

The birth of H. G. Pattee occurred in Ottawa, Canada, October 6, 1878. He received his preliminary education in Bishop's College School at Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada, and following his graduation in 1898, he continued his studies in the University of Toronto for a short time. In 1900, having completed his studies, he enlisted in the Canadian militia, serving two years as first lieutenant. Upon the death of his father he removed to Riverside, taking his place, as before mentioned, as a member of the firm of Pattee & Lett. For some time he had served in the Molson's Bank of Canada.

Mr. Pattee's marriage, which took place in Riverside, Cal., October 17, 1906, united him with Miss Lila Lett, a native of California and a daughter of W. P. Lett. They have one son, William Burleigh, born January 8, 1911.

A director of the Victoria Club, Mr. Pattee also serves as captain of the Victoria Golf Club, and as a representative of the Riverside Polo Club has taken an active part in various polo tournaments. While a resident of Canada he played on the Ottawa cricket team for several years, and also on the "Rough Riders'" football team of that city. As members of the Riverside Episcopal Church, both Mr. Pattee and his wife lend material aid to numerous worthy movements.

NATHAN T. PUTNAM

Known throughout Riverside as a man of progressive spirit Mr. Putnam possesses also the qualities of courtesy and generosity which have endeared him to his many friends and associates. A son of John P. and Sallie (Tapley) Putnam, natives of Danvers, Mass., he was born in Chichester, N. H., January 8, 1834. His parents dying in that state when he was six years old he was taken to Danvers, Mass., and graduated from the public school of that place in 1851. His school days over, he secured work with his uncle on a farm near that city, but a year later gave this up to go to sea. Starting as a cabin boy in 1852, he worked his way up until he was first officer, and by the time he gave up the sea in 1865 and had been employed on several vessels. After reaching San Francisco he relinquished the seaman's life. Returning to Danvers via the Isthmus of Panama, he entered the contracting and building business and followed this for thirty-five years. Having decided to spend his declining years in the Golden West, in 1900 he located in Riverside, Cal. On Sedgwick street he purchased a five-acre orange grove which he has since managed, finding in his new industry not only profit, but pleasure as well. He is now over seventy-eight years old, and hale and hearty.

Mr. Putnam was united in marriage February 28, 1858, in Danvers, Mass., with Miss Martha Tapley, a native of that place. Four children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. D. Abbott is employed as a carpenter in Riverside; and William T., a contractor, also resides in Riverside. Nathan T. Putnam is a life member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M., having been made a Mason in Danvers in 1869. He maintains a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens. He has always been a staunch Republican, well versed in political proceedings, and is an active and efficient member of the Riverside Congregational Church.

HARVEY POTTER

One of the oldest and much respected citizens of Riverside county, as well as the oldest attorney practicing at the bar of the county is Judge Harvey Potter, who was born at Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., July 17, 1834. He is a son of Chester Potter, of English ancestry, who was a stone mason by trade, although in later

years he became a farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather of Harvey Potter served in the War of the Revolution. His mother, Dinah (Miller) Potter, was of English and Irish extraction.

In 1837 the Potter family moved to Somonauk, Ill., settling there on a farm which was transformed from the raw prairie land by arduous labor. It was on this farm that their son Harvey grew to manhood and early in life learned to endure hardship and privation. He attended the common school of his home locality during the winter months and in the summer he worked with his father on the farm. After attaining young manhood in 1854, he entered Wheaton (Ill.) College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B., on July 4, 1860. He then entered the law department of the University of Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1862 with the degree of LL. B. Judge Henry Booth, dean and leading professor in the department, paid Mr. Potter this tribute: "Among all the students of my school from twenty popular colleges, not one was superior to Harvey Potter." In 1864 he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater.

At the time of his graduation from the law school the Civil War was at its height and feeling that he owed his first duty to his country, he enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted from time to time until in 1863 he was commissioned first lieutenant of his company, and commanded Company F of that regiment during part of the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek the company he commanded captured the colors of the Twelfth Louisiana Tigers. He participated in several important battles during that campaign and on account of the serious illness of his wife, resigned from the service August 17, 1864. Returning to civil life he taught school the first winter and in May, 1865, settled in Jefferson, Iowa, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, that of the law. He became prominent in politics and served as assistant United States assessor of Greene, Calhoun, and Sac counties in 1866-7. He was elected county judge of Greene county and served during 1868-9, the latter year being ex-officio county auditor. During the many years of his residence in Iowa he was active in all movements for the betterment of the community in which he lived and took an interested part in all public affairs.

In August, 1887, Mr. Potter moved to Riverside, Cal., and began the practice of his profession which he has since continued with marked success. Here as in Iowa he has entered into the political and social life of the place and has served in various capacities. From January, 1891, to 1895 he served as justice of the

peace of Riverside township, being elected to that office in the fall of 1890. On May 17, 1893, he was appointed court commissioner of Riverside county, which position he still holds. He was police magistrate (city recorder) of the city of Riverside from January, 1903, to May, 1907. During his professional career Judge Potter has been admitted to and practiced in the following courts, viz.: The Supreme court of Illinois, May 5, 1865; Supreme court of Iowa, July 27, 1870; U. S. Circuit and District courts of Iowa, May 28, 1872; Superior court of San Bernardino county, Cal., September 7, 1887; Supreme court of California, October 14, 1889; U. S. District court of California, July 24, 1899.

He has always taken a great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, having served as post commander twice in Iowa; adjutant of Riverside Post No. 118 four years and a half; aid to commander in chief in 1900; post commander in 1901; department aid to patriotic instructor 1902-5-6; judge advocate S. V. A. 1903; judge advocate of the Department of California and Nevada 1900 and 1908. Politically he has always been a Republican and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856 and has voted for every Republican nominee since.

On August 24, 1862, occurred the marriage of Harvey Potter and Miss Mary L. Price, a native of Illinois. They have one son, Earl H., now a resident of Corona, an electrician by trade. Mrs. Potter is a woman of education and refinement and has been of great assistance to her husband in his political and professional career. For some time she served as state vice-president of the W. C. T. U. in Iowa, and had charge of the work of that organization in the eleventh congressional district of that state. Since residing in California she has been prominent in W. C. T. U. work, having held the position of president of the local society and the same office in San Bernardino county (in which Riverside county was then located) and was also state superintendent of mercy work.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are earnest workers in the Sunday school and other religious work of that organization. They graduated at the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly at Clear Lake, Iowa, in the summer of 1877. Both have long been active workers in the cause of temperance and Mr. Potter was president of the Greene county (Iowa) Prohibition Club and as such had charge of the work in that county during the campaign for the constitutional amendment, and carried the county by a good majority. Since becoming a resident of Riverside he has taken an interest in all matters that have had for their object the upbuilding of city and county.

SAMUEL BLACK

One of the earliest settlers of Riverside county is Mr. Black, a prosperous and highly esteemed rancher, who in 1906 took up his residence in Hemet, his present interests being centered in his beautiful home place, most of which is planted to walnuts, besides which he has productive grain ranches aggregating four hundred and twenty acres. He was born September 10, 1855, in Tyler county, W. Va., and was about three years old when, in 1858, he was taken to Hancock county, Ill., where he attended the public school. His parents, James C. and Margaret (Russell) Black, were both natives of Ireland. A farmer by occupation, J. C. Black cleared both his Virginia land and his farm in Illinois, and he and his wife spent their last years in Hancock county. At all times his father's able assistant on the farm, Samuel Black remained with his parents through their lives, and upon completion of his studies in the Lutheran College at Carthage, engaged in teaching, later farming the home place with great success, also dealing in stock. In 1884, upon the sale of the farm, he located in San Jacinto, Cal., where he purchased eighty acres, erecting a good home and otherwise improving the property, which he devoted to farming and stock raising, specializing in draft and road horses. In addition to one hundred and sixty acres which he took up in that year, he purchased two hundred and sixty acres two miles south of town in 1910, and in the meantime, in 1906, also purchased his five-acre tract at Hemet.

Mr. Black was united in marriage in Hancock county, Ill., April 2, 1879, with Miss Mattie Ellis, who was born in Illinois and who upon completing her education taught school. They have a son, Robert Russell, fourteen years of age, a student in the Hemet school.

In national politics Prohibitionists, Mr. and Mrs. Black are always prompt to support, regardless of party, candidates best qualified for their prospective duties. Among the public enterprises which he assisted in promoting and toward which he liberally contributed, were the extension of the Santa Fe Railway through the valley (an improvement which has proven of incalculable value to that section) and the establishment of the First Presbyterian Church of Hemet, and of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of San Jacinto. Mrs. Black has been connected with the W. C. T. U. for over twenty-five years, for four years serving as president of the Hemet body, and for a like period as secretary of the county organization. She is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter. Mr. Black was made a Mason in Illinois in 1876 and now holds membership in San Jacinto Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M.

JOHN B. COPLEN

Though a resident of Riverside county only a few years, having come here in 1909, yet by his persistency of purpose and his modern methods of farming Mr. Coplen has accomplished more in the few years he has been following his chosen occupation than many who have been settled here many years. He is regarded as one of the most progressive men the county has and is owner of a valuable ranch of four hundred and forty acres lying about three miles northwest from Corona, its present condition being the result of his own efforts, for when he purchased it there were no improvements upon it, and it now ranks among the best in the county of Riverside.

Mr. Coplen was born in Colorado City, Colo., May 19, 1873, a son of John D. and Anna (Gross) Coplen, natives of Indiana and Rochester, N. Y., respectively. The elder Coplen moved to Colorado in 1860, and cast in his lot with the pioneers of that new country. Settling at Fairplay, he engaged in mining, first for gold and later for silver and met with good success. He later moved to Denver and still later to Los Angeles, after having made a home in Globe, Ariz., for a short time. He and his wife are now enjoying to the full the prosperity which it has been their privilege to attain, and in the balmy climate of Southern California are rounding out useful lives. Three children blessed their union: Laura, wife of J. E. Miner, residing in Globe, Ariz.; Bertha, who married William Miller, of Denver; Colo., and John B., of this review.

J. B. Coplen was reared in Denver, where he attended the public schools and afterwards the University of Denver. His early life was thus spent among the hardy western frontiersmen, and from them he imbibed to a great extent the ambition to accomplish large undertakings that to many would seem almost impossible. His schooling over, he engaged in mining in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona, where he made some good discoveries. He and his father promoted the Inspiration, which is one of the richest copper properties in Arizona. After selling this they opened and organized the Barney Copper Company, a very rich proposition and considered to be worth a large sum. Mr. Coplen still retains a large interest in this company.

After having made a success of mining ventures Mr. Coplen made up his mind he would seek other fields of endeavor and accordingly came to California. After travelling about fifteen thousand miles over the southern part of the state looking for a suitable location to engage in raising alfalfa, he selected Riverside

county as offering the best advantages and the location upon which he decided was the one where he now lives. He made his purchase in 1909, and the following year moved thereon with his family. He erected a comfortable ranch house, one large hay barn 80x200 feet, another barn for stock and machinery 30x100 feet, as well as a tank house and bunk house combined. He put down two wells and installed pumping plants, using one sixty-horse power and one twenty-five horse power gasoline engine, besides which he installed his own electric lighting apparatus and has every building wired for electric lights, the house, bunk house and office fitted with sanitary plumbing, in fact every convenience to be found in any city is found on his ranch. To facilitate shipping he has a switch track built on the place. In all he has about \$50,000 worth of improvements on the ranch and is continually adding thereto as necessity demands. No detail is neglected that will add to the comfort of the family and employes, or facilitate the better handling of the business. A tract of one hundred and sixty acres is in alfalfa.

On November 15, 1899, Mr. Coplen was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Wiley, a native of Vincennes, Ind., and a lady of culture and refinement. She is a niece of Dr. H. Wiley, who for more than thirty years was connected with the United States government as chief chemist. Two sons, John Wiley and James Ballou, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Coplen. Mr. Coplen is a Mason and a member of the Lodge at Tucson, the Globe Chapter, R. A. M., Consistory of Tucson, and the Phoenix Temple. He is also a member of the Elks and Odd Fellows at Tucson. In all matters for county advancement he is always found a liberal contributor.

CAPT. LEONARD BUCKINGHAM PECK

The title by which this pioneer of Elsinore is known, not alone to the people of his home town, but also to the wide circle of his acquaintances, comes to him through his official service in the Union Army during the period of the Civil war. At the time of the secession of the southern states he was teaching in Kentucky and already had made himself familiar with the question of slavery in all of its aspects, not only by reading, but more especially by observation. Fired with a spirit of zeal in behalf of the freedom of the slaves and the preservation of the Union, he offered his services as a private, and September 20, 1861, was accepted as a member of a company of Kentucky cavalry. At the expiration of his term of service he

returned to his home state, Ohio, and there recruited a company of volunteers, becoming captain of Company F, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With his regiment he went to the front and served through the period of enlistment, after which he was honorably discharged. Immediately afterward he went to Illinois, recruited another company, enlisted the third time, and was chosen captain of Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, later being placed in command of a battalion of eight hundred men at Springfield, Ill. When the war had come to an end and there was no longer need of volunteers in the army, he was honorably discharged in September of 1865, leaving the army with a record of which he and his might well be proud.

Jefferson county, Ohio, is Captain Peck's native place, and May 17, 1839, the date of his birth, his parents being Robert and Sarah (Hart) Peck, both of whom are deceased. The grandfather, Capt. David Clinton Peck, served in the war of 1812 and participated in the memorable struggle of Tippecanoe. On the completion of common-school studies Captain Peck attended the York Academy and then took up the profession of teaching school, which he followed for twenty-two years. The record for continuous work which he won as a school teacher was broken by the period of his army service. During his connection with the army he formed the acquaintance of William McKinley, for whom afterward he entertained the strongest admiration, and concerning whom he later gave this tribute:

“Search the record of the ages; trace it through all past time;
It will disclose no character more beautiful or sublime;
The synonym of true greatness, his name will ever be
Enshrined in the hearts of freemen and lovers of liberty.

“His lofty and gentle nature, adorned with Christian grace,
By kind deeds was exemplified, at all times, in every place.
His devotion, true and tender, to an invalid wife,
Emphasized both love and virtue, which lessen the storms of life.

“Upon fame's commanding summit, triumphantly he stood,
Still contending for man's birthright and the greatest public good;
And when by the dread assassin the fatal ball was hurled,
His bright star had reached the zenith and its glory filled the world.”

In addition to the memorial encomium from which the foregoing verses were taken, Captain Peck has written other poems that breathe a spirit of patriotism and an admiration for the true and the good. When a search for a more equable climate than the east afforded brought him to the shores of the Pacific ocean, he arrived

in Elsinore July 19, 1884, and since then has been identified prominently with the material interests of the town. Always a local leader in the Republican party, he has served as a member of the county central committee, for more than twenty years has been a member of the board of education, served about ten years as a justice of the peace and city recorder, for nine years or more filled the office of postmaster at Elsinore, has also served as deputy county clerk, deputy county assessor, city clerk, ex officio city assessor of Elsinore and notary public, all of which positions he filled with characteristic intelligence and fidelity. In the suburbs of Elsinore he has a beautiful home, where in the twilight of a useful existence he is surrounded by the comforts accumulated in former years and blessed by the confidence and deep regard of friends. In the quiet of his peaceful days his mind reverts often to the stirring scenes of the past and to the memorable epoch of the Civil war, "all of which he saw and part of which he was." Among his recollections is that of a trip by boat on the James river. In a conversation with the captain the latter told him that he witnessed the capture of John Wilkes Booth after the murder of President Lincoln and himself carried the dead body from the place where it fell, back to the city of Washington. As the captain knew Booth personally he was quite positive concerning his identity. At the time some believed Booth to have escaped and insisted that the dead body was that of another man, which assertion the captain, from his personal acquaintance with Booth was able to refute.

During one of his furloughs from the army Captain Peck formed domestic ties. His marriage was solemnized in Ohio September 14, 1864, and united him with Amanda Atkinson, who passed away in Elsinore April 20, 1898. Nine children were born of their union, eight of whom attained mature years. George A., born July 6, 1866, died in Pasadena January 26, 1911; Leonard S., born March 18, 1868, is now engaged in mining at Bodie, this state; Frank W., born January 22, 1870, died in early manhood at Gila Bend, Ariz.; Junius C., born January 30, 1872, is now engaged in mining in Nevada; Clarence E., born November 23, 1873, while on the police force, was accidentally shot by a comrade policeman, dying August 4, 1911, at Pasadena; Carver C., born April 5, 1876, resides in Elsinore; John E., born May 1, 1878, is a medical student in the University of Southern California; Vernon L. was born March 26, 1880, and died at the age of four months; and Reullura A., who was born November 19, 1882, is the wife of Clyde Thompson, of Los Angeles. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, while in fraternal relations the captain holds membership with Elsinore Post No. 103, and for years has been interested in the activities of the Grand Army of the Republic.

EMERSON B. COLLIER

The unsurpassed resources and genial climate of Southern California have attracted to permanent residence a large proportion of the flower of eastern and central culture and civilization, the descendants of men who bore the hardships and endured the privations incident to the pioneer development of the country and the inheritors of the heroic spirit that laid the foundation of our national government broad and deep and powerful. It would be impossible to select any special names as representative of a complete list of the citizens to whose intelligence and industry the present standing of Riverside county is due. All have been contributors to local growth. Even the humblest individual has been a factor in the steady progress, while the wealthy have been large contributors through their abundant command of capital. Perhaps the most important force in the material growth of the community has been the connection therewith of people of the middle class, the men who, escaping poverty on the one hand and unblessed with wealth on the other hand, have labored faithfully and well to secure the present results, and in this important class belongs Mr. Collier, who has made Corona his home since the fall of 1900 and for some years prior to his removal hither had been identified with the fruit-packing industry in Orange county.

The southern part of Iowa is the native locality of Mr. Collier, who was born at Osceola, Clarke county, December 7, 1870, being a member of the family of Jesse and Cynthia Collier, natives of Iowa. At the age of eight years he accompanied his parents to Kansas and settled in Smith county, near the northern border of the Sunflower state, where he continued the studies of the local schools until he graduated in 1888 from the high school. Immediately afterward he secured a position as clerk in a drug store at Lebanon, Smith county, and there continued for five years, finally resigning the clerkship in order to assume the management of a farm owned by his mother. Two years were spent on the farm and he then came to Southern California, where he chose a location at Tustin, Orange county. There he learned the rudiments of the fruit-packing business and attained a proficiency in that department of horticulture. While residing in Orange county he enlisted in Company L, Seventh Regiment, N. G. C., and volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, in the United States army, serving seven months, when he was discharged.

As previously stated Mr. Collier has been a resident of Corona since the autumn of 1900. The immediate cause of his removal to this place was that he might assume the management of the Corona

Packing Company and in that capacity he continued for seven years, resigning in 1907 in order to accept the position of manager of the fruit-packing plant of F. H. Speich & Co. Two years later he retired from that company and became manager of the Flagler Fruit and Packing Company, in which responsible post he has continued to the present time. Besides filling acceptably the duties of business affairs he has maintained a warm interest in public matters, and has sustained an active part in local Republican matters, and for five years, 1904 to 1909, served on the board of trustees of Corona, the last two years being president. During a service in the legislature in the session of 1909 he represented the seventy-eighth district efficiently and honorably and gave to the people an official record unsurpassed for intelligence and trustworthiness. From early life he has been a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church and of recent years he has been a prominent worker in the Knights of Columbus, an order composed of members of that religious body. The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Riverside also have the benefit of his association with their charities. His marriage took place in 1900 and united him with Miss Jennie R. McCuen, a young lady residing in San Francisco. They and their daughter, Aletha, born in 1905, have a comfortable and pleasant home on Victoria near Ninth street and they number among their friends some of the best families of the colony.

HARRY F. GROUT

Travel through various sections of the United States, sometimes in the interests of business and at other times in the pursuit of recreation and pleasure, has enabled Mr. Grout to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of our country. An impartial opinion, based upon information gained through habits of close observation and thoughtful study, leads him to favor Southern California as offering advantages unsurpassed by any other region. Rich in its soil and climate, he believes the district to be no less fortunate in the character of its population, for the people attracted hither as permanent residents have been unusually cultured, broad-minded and energetic. Having given his time closely to commercial pursuits, he is more familiar with them than with other lines of occupation, but it is his observation that men of intelligence and mental acumen are prospered almost without exception in this part of the country.

A son of Stephen and Henrietta Grout and a member of an

honored New England family, Harry F. Grout was born in East Dorset, Bennington county, Vt., June 17, 1872, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native town. Upon the completion of the studies of the common schools he entered the Burr & Burton seminary at Manchester, Bennington county, Vt., and continued in that institution until he was graduated with the class of 1890. In order to see something of the United States he took a trip across the continent and visited Los Angeles and other western points, spending one year in a sojourn for pleasure and observation. Upon his return to Rutland, Vt., he secured employment with the Western Union Telegraph Company as operator, remaining for four months. During December of 1891 he went to South Carolina and engaged as manager of the wholesale department of J. J. Dale & Co., cotton-growers at Beaufort, Beaufort county. For two years he remained in the south, meanwhile learning much concerning the customs and institutions of that section of the Union.

Returning to Vermont in December of 1893, Mr. Grout engaged with the Howe Scale Company of Rutland as office manager and continued in that capacity until the fall of 1898, when he resigned in order to remove to the west. Los Angeles offered a favorable location for business pursuits and in that city he secured a position as salesman with L. W. Godin & Co., shoe dealers. During 1900 he formed his present partnership and came to Riverside, where the firm of Backstrand & Grout since has risen to a position of prominence in business circles, furnishing employment to about fifteen clerks and carrying a large and varied assortment of shoes, clothing and dry-goods. The conservative judgment of the senior member, supplementing the enthusiastic energy of the younger partner of the firm, secures and has developed a business combination of unrivalled strength and enviable standing.

During the period of his residence in Rutland, Vt., Harry F. Grout was there married, June 23, 1897, to Miss Vida E. Billings, by whom he is the father of a daughter, Doris, now a pupil in the Riverside schools. Political matters have not engrossed the attention of Mr. Grout nor has he, while voting the Republican ticket, displayed any partisanship; on the contrary, his has been the interest of the broad, liberal-minded and impartial citizen, solicitous to promote the welfare of his adopted city and willing to aid by time and means any movements for the general welfare. Fraternally he holds membership with Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E., also with Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the board of public utility and a director of the First National Bank, and in 1911-12 served as president of the Chamber of Commerce.

GAYLOR ROUSE

Within a few years after the close of his army service during the Civil War Mr. Rouse first became interested in mercantile pursuits and while yet a resident of the east he laid the foundation of a successful business career through his devotion to the work and his manifest adaptability to its special demands. Metropolitan experience at the very outset of his business career enabled him to thoroughly and quickly grasp the principles underlying successful mercantile enterprises. Upon his removal to California he continued merchandising along the lines made familiar by his eastern work and gradually, through a wise policy of commercial management, he has risen to prominence in his locality, being at the head of G. Rouse & Co., one of the most successful mercantile firms of Riverside.

A son of Collins and Dolly Rouse, descendants of old eastern families, Gaylor Rouse was born at Watertown, N. Y., on New Year's day of 1842 and received his primary education in his native city. During the fall of 1858 he entered the academy at Belleville, Jefferson county, N. Y., and continued the regular course of study in that institution until he was graduated in 1862. Immediately after leaving school he enlisted in the Union army as a private soldier in Company G, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and accompanied his regiment at once to the front, where he saw considerable active service. During his term he was promoted to a lieutenantcy and served on the brigade staff as assistant inspector general. When the war closed he received an honorable discharge and retired from the army with a splendid record for efficiency. Going to Washington, D. C., he secured a clerkship in the war department and remained in that position until 1868, when he left the service to embark in merchandising.

The opening of a retail store in Philadelphia, N. Y., proved the beginning of a successful connection with the dry-goods business, in which Mr. Rouse continued in that town until 1878 and then sold out in order to remove to the west. Upon his arrival in California he embarked in the dry-goods business at Antioch, Contra Costa county, and there, in August of 1879, he married Mrs. A. R. Jessup. By a former marriage in New York state Mr. Rouse has one son Charles G., now connected with the firm of G. Rouse & Co as vice-president.

On his removal from Antioch after a residence there covering eight years, Mr. Rouse established a men's clothing house in Santa Barbara, this state, and remained in that city for three years. From that place he came to Riverside and embarked in the retail dry-goods business. During 1900 he organized a stock company

and became president of the concern, which now ranks among the most successful enterprises of the county and carries a varied line of furnishings for both men and women. While giving careful attention to the details of the business, Mr. Rouse finds leisure for participation in local activities of a general nature, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. Memories of old war days are borne in mind through participation with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, and he is a Knights Templar Mason.

WILLIAM E. GALLWAS

In Mr. Gallwas, West Riverside has a man of unquestioned honor and good executive ability and he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He was born January 2, 1873, in Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., a son of Frederich A. Gallwas, a native of Germany and a tailor by trade. He served his apprenticeship at the trade in his native country and in early manhood immigrated to America, locating in Madison, Ind., where he began at his trade and where, in 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Reihn, also a native of Germany, and who, like her husband, had come to the United States at an early age. Madison continued to be the family home for twenty-five years, when, in 1875, the family moved to Los Angeles, and here Mr. Gallwas continued to work at his trade until 1887. This date marks his change of residence as well as occupation, as he embarked in farming upon his removal to San Bernardino county, settling in the part that is now known as Glenavon district, Riverside county. Here he filed on a quarter section of wild land and thereafter devoted his time and attention to its development and cultivation for the following twenty-two years, after which he retired from active work and is now living in quiet contentment in Ontario, Cal., and at the age of eighty-two years is hale and hearty. His wife and companion for more than fifty years passed away in December, 1910. They had nine children, eight of whom are living.

W. E. Gallwas received his education in the public schools of Los Angeles, accompanying his parents to their home ranch, located twelve miles west of Riverside, and here he remained as an able assistant to his father in making a comfortable home out of the desolate waste until he was twenty-six years of age. Striking out for himself he rented a place which gave him a start and he was enabled to buy some land for himself, which was the nucleus of his seventy acres of fertile land now under improvement. This place

he developed to its present condition, erecting his comfortable house and all outbuildings, planting alfalfa and trees and carries on general farming and stock raising with success.

November 7, 1900, occurred the marriage of William E. Gallwas and Miss Mary J. Patton, a native of Los Angeles and a daughter of the late A. G. Patton, pioneer of California of 1852, of whom a sketch is elsewhere given in this work. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gallwas seven are living, as follows: Vera M., Mildred, Ernest, Ruth, Iva. Stanley and Ray. Vina, a twin of Vera, died at the age of three years, and Burton, the fourth in order of birth, died aged five.

Mr. Gallwas is a man of energy and judgment and has materially assisted in the development of the community in which he has been a resident since boyhood. He has always been interested in political movements and is a Republican. He was appointed to the position of road-overseer of one part of the second supervisorial district of the county in 1910, and is found to be a competent official. He is public spirited and lends aid to all movements that are promoted for the welfare of the county, and with his wife enjoys the respect of their many friends and associates.

DR. NAZARETH ALEXANDRIAN

A man of worthy ambitions and high principles, a linguist, a highly trained physician, and a man who carried his progressive spirit and optimism through the most difficult situations of his life, was the late Dr. Alexandrian of Riverside. He was born in Aintab, Armenia, September 18, 1852, a son of a prosperous merchant, and upon the completion of his schooling he engaged in the dry goods business in his native town, relinquishing this to attend the American Theological Seminary at Marash. Three years later he removed to Constantinople, where he served as translator in the American Bible House.

On November 26, 1879, at the age of twenty-seven years, Dr. Alexandrian was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Shaljjan, a teacher in the Girls Home Seminary at Constantinople, from which institution she had previously graduated. In 1880 the young couple went to England, and locating in London, Dr. Alexandrian completed a five-year course in medicine in the London hospital. Upon receiving his degree he returned to Constantinople, accompanied by his wife and two children, Naomi V. and Samuel E., both born in London during their parents' residence in that city. For

the following ten years Dr. Alexandrian carried on a very successful practice in that city, devoting a goodly share of his time aside from his private practice to the care of the sick soldiers and the poor and sick of all nationalities of that city, without charge. While residing in Constantinople two sons were born, Vahram and Zareh. In 1895 the family again returned to England and for the following three years the doctor resided at Bournemouth, England.

In 1898, in the hope of benefiting his wife's health, Dr. Alexandrian brought his family to the United States, locating in Fresno, Cal., and soon afterwards purchased a forty-acre vineyard, that was in a state of apparent ruin, being overrun with Johnson grass, a dreaded foe to horticulturists and ranchers. With characteristic energy the doctor set to work to have it cleared by digging out the grass and in time it was transformed into one of the most fruitful vineyards in the locality. His efforts stimulated others to emulate his example, and property very materially increased in value and enriched realty dealers by property transfers. When the doctor began his task of reclaiming the land many said it was useless to do so, as no one had ever been able to get rid of the Johnson grass. These remarks only added impetus to his efforts and by his persistency of purpose he won out. While a resident of Fresno Dr. Alexandrian evidenced his generous nature by preaching, free of charge, every Sunday to a congregation composed largely of Armenians, in their native tongue. His removal to Riverside was a decided loss to the citizenship of Fresno county, but a gain to Riverside, city and county.

Upon locating here the doctor bought eighteen acres of oranges at "Point of Rocks," in the Highgrove district, this proving a profitable investment. Soon after purchasing the orange grove he bought the site of their present home, located on West Eighth street, Riverside, erecting thereon a comfortable and well appointed house which has since been their residence. When they located in the city, theirs was among the first buildings erected in that section of town. Still retaining his interests in Fresno county, the doctor further added to his holdings by purchasing property in Imperial county, and bought and planted twenty acres in oranges in Grand Terrace, San Bernardino county.

On April 20, 1912, while on a trip to Fresno county to aid some friends who were in distress, Dr. Alexandrian suddenly passed away with heart failure, leaving to mourn his demise a large circle of friends and admirers, besides his wife and his four children. At the death of Dr. Alexandrian, Riverside loses one of her cultured, public-spirited and loyal citizens, one who was courteous, genial and kind to all. Of the children we mention the following: Naomi V, married C. P. Stone, of Riverside; Samuel E. is attending the Wis-

consin University, finishing a course for the consular service; and Vahram and Zareh are graduates from the Riverside high school, class of 1912.

HOLTON WEBB

Sojourns of considerable duration in other parts of the state have enabled Mr. Webb to intelligently compare Riverside with localities elsewhere and it is his decision that this city possesses advantages neither small nor unimportant. During the decade in which he has made his home here he has formed a wide circle of acquaintances and has occupied an important place in the community life through his intelligent service in an educational capacity and through his capable labors as a justice of the peace, as well as through his general practice of the law, the profession for which he was educated and in which he received excellent training under prominent law firms. Those well qualified to judge concerning his work as justice state that he is impartial in his decisions and uses his broad knowledge of the law with telling results in his court. A conservative policy directs his work, it being one of his aims to urge the avoidance of expensive litigation and to promote an amicable settlement of difficulties.

The boyhood years of Holton Webb were uneventfully passed in Wisconsin, where he was born at Waukesha April 13, 1853, being a son of Eldridge G. and Anna S. Webb and a member of a family identified with the early history of that northern state. From the time he entered school until 1868 he was a student at Manitowoc, Wis. Later he removed to Oshkosh, same state, in 1871 and matriculated in the Wisconsin State Normal School, where he continued until the completion of the normal course and his graduation in 1876 with honors. Immediately after leaving school he came to California and settled at San Jose, where for four years he was employed as a clerk with the law firm of Houghton & Reynolds. Next he removed to San Francisco and secured a clerkship with one of the leading law firms of that metropolis. In addition to serving the firm in a clerical capacity he carried on a general study of the law and at the expiration of eighteen months he was admitted to the bar of California by the supreme court of the state.

Educational work and law practice have occupied the attention of Mr. Webb for more than one-quarter of a century. About the year 1885 he left San Francisco and settled in Santa Barbara county, where he remained until 1901, meanwhile laboring effec-

tively in the schoolroom and as an attorney. The year 1901 found him in Riverside and here he has since resided, meanwhile teaching school until 1904 and then acting as deputy county clerk until August of 1909, at which time he took the oath of office as justice of the peace. While residing in Santa Barbara county he formed the acquaintance of Miss Idella Rudolph and they were united in marriage during the year 1890. Their family comprises three children, namely: Miriam Holton, John Rudolph and Elvin Elbridge. As communicants of the Episcopal Church Mr. and Mrs. Webb maintain a warm interest in the religious life of the community and contribute to charities and to missionary movements. The Republican party has received his ballot in both general and local elections and he is found to be intelligently posted concerning the issues of the age. Interested in fraternal work, he finds congenial associations in the local organizations of the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On January 4, 1912, Judge Webb was assaulted by John Chinnici, an Italian, who fired four shots at close range, one of which took effect in the left shoulder, penetrating the left lung. Chinnici was arrested, tried and convicted for an assault to murder. The jury was out but fifteen minutes when it returned with verdict of guilty. The assassin was sentenced by Judge Densmore to fourteen years in the state penitentiary at San Quentin.

JOHN F. BACKSTRAND

The business institutions of every city furnish an index of its prosperity. In this respect Riverside, with its adequate complement of commercial concerns and the attractive appearance of its business thoroughfares, furnishes an example worthy of emulation by many other municipalities. Business houses, large and small, vie with one another in their energetic and successful efforts to secure for their customers goods not only modern in style, but also substantial in construction and durable in service. Not less important nor less successful than other establishments of the city is the large store owned and conducted by the firm of Backstrand & Grout, who offer for sale an assortment of drygoods, shoes and clothing unexcelled for quality, style and serviceability. High principles of honor underlay the entire business and furnish the foundation upon which has been built a trade of profitable prop-

tions, limited not by the limits of the city, but extending throughout the surrounding community.

The senior member of this firm is of Scandinavian birth and ancestry. Near where the tumultuous waves of the Cattegat break against the rocky coast of Gothland lies the little fishing village of Halmstad and there, in the humble home of Gustav and Mary Backstrand, he was born July 21, 1858. With an ambition greater than their means, the parents determined that their son should have an education and accordingly they sent him to the Swedish schools until he was thirteen years of age. Subsequently the family came to the United States and settled at Jamestown, N. Y. There the son secured employment as bundle boy in a drygoods store at \$3 per week. His board cost him the entire amount of his wages, leaving nothing for clothing, so at first his path was thorny and dark. However, better days soon came. His ability was recognized by a deserved promotion and in 1880 he was made a clerk in the store.

A period of employment as clerk in a store at Sheffield, Pa., was followed in 1884 by the removal of Mr. Backstrand to Nebraska, where he settled at Holdrege, Phelps county, and engaged in the grocery business for himself. At the expiration of two years he disposed of his interests in that region and removed to Illinois, where he opened a shoe store at Princeton. Selling out that business in 1897 he came to California and established himself in Los Angeles, where he opened and operated a shoe store. Upon the disposal of that business in 1900 he moved to Riverside and opened an establishment for the sale of drygoods, shoes and clothing as senior member of the firm of Backstrand & Grout. The business has met with steady progress and merited popularity and furnishes abundant testimony as to the energy and commercial acumen of its projectors.

While living in Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. Backstrand was united in marriage with Miss Christine S. Scott, February 16, 1884. Five children blessed their union. The eldest, Clarence F., is an employe in the city electrical department at Riverside. The only daughter, Lillian J., is a student in the Southern California University. Lawrence S. died September 22, 1911, aged twenty years and nine months, and the youngest sons, Clifford and Leland, are at home, and attend the public schools of Riverside. The family contribute generously to the missionary and charitable enterprises of both the Lutheran and First Methodist Churches of their home city. The political views of Mr. Backstrand bring him into affiliation with the Republican party, of which he is a firm champion. Fraternal relations bring him into active relationship with the local societies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

ARTHUR B. PILCH

The duties of office, assumed a number of years ago by Mr. Pilch and successfully discharged from the inauguration of the first term up to the present date, have given him charge of all the responsibilities appertaining to the county clerkship and by capable fulfillment have brought to him the confidence of the people irrespective of political sentiments. Native endowments peculiarly adapt him for official labors, for he possesses the intelligent application, the painstaking care, the unerring tact and the general information indispensable to such positions. Long residence in the west enables him to judge accurately the conditions prevailing here and the material possibilities of the future. In addition he is fortunate in possessing considerable knowledge of the east, for he was a former resident of New York City and held a responsible position in the employ of a large wholesale house of that metropolis.

The Pilch family traces its genealogy through a long line of English progenitors. The first representative in this country, William H., was born in the city of Norwich, England, in 1834, and as early as 1841 accompanied relatives to America, settling in New York state, where he attended school and acquired a fair education, adapting him for successful commercial pursuits. While still a mere boy he became an apprentice to the trade of a merchant tailor and in a few years he had gained a thorough knowledge of that trade, in which he was unusually proficient. Opening a shop in Canastota, Madison county, N. Y., he built up a large business in his line and received the patronage of the most prominent men of his community. In Canastota he and his wife, Ruth E. Pilch, for years owned and occupied a cozy, comfortable cottage and their removal, in 1880, to New York City for the purpose of forming advantageous business associations was deeply regretted by a large circle of warm friends in the smaller town.

An important and responsible position as clothing designer in New York City was held by William H. Pilch for thirteen years, but was relinquished in 1893 when considerations of health and a desire to retire somewhat from heavy business cares led him to come to California. A location was selected at Perris and forty acres were purchased, forming a desirable alfalfa ranch, but he did not give personal attention to the land, as shortly after he came here he retired from all active cares. When he came to the west he was accompanied by his son, Arthur B., who was born in Canastota, N. Y., November 28, 1868, and who had been a student in the grammar and high schools between the ages of six and sixteen. Upon leaving school he secured employment with a wholesale

manufacturer of clothing in New York City and remained in the same house until he had mastered every detail connected with the work. In many respects, however, the occupation was uncongenial and he therefore relinquished it upon coming to California in 1893, afterward for five years taking charge of his father's ranch. An opportunity to come to Riverside in a clerical capacity led him to remove from the ranch, at which time he became a deputy in the office of County Clerk W. W. Phelps. The deputyship afforded him every opportunity to grasp the principles connected with the office work and qualified him for the position itself, to which he was elected in November, 1906, as the candidate of the Republican party. At the expiration of his term, in November of 1910, he was again chosen for the office and is now discharging its duties with customary energy and sagacity. During this term women's suffrage was adopted in California, which has more than doubled the work of his office in registration of voters and conducting elections.

Among the many pleasant homes which Riverside boasts there is a comfortable cottage occupied by the Pilch family and graciously presided over by Mrs. Pilch, formerly Miss Martha Lutz, who became the wife of Mr. Pilch September 11, 1895, in Perris, the home of her parents. Of their marriage there are three children, namely: Florence Ina and William Arthur, who are pupils in the Riverside schools; and Cloyes, the youngest member of the family circle. While Mr. Pilch has not been an active partisan he is staunch in his adherence to Republican principles and always has supported the party ticket. The fraternities with which he holds membership are the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Riverside Lodge, No. 643, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a citizen he favors movements for the upbuilding of the community and maintains a patriotic pride in the city and county with whose interests his own life has been identified.

FRANK P. WILSON

The degree of preparation necessary for the successful prosecution of the duties of sheriff was attained by Mr. Wilson through able and meritorious service in the capacity of deputy sheriff, also in the position of constable and in the responsible office of chief of police. While the county of Riverside has been fortunate in the men selected to serve as sheriff, without the least reflection upon the good work of all of them, no administration of the office has

been more efficient and progressive than the present one. The labors of his predecessors have enabled Mr. Wilson to build upon their foundations and he has brought to his task special training, public spirit, industry and vigor. His work has given to the county economy in the handling of prisoners and system in their classification, for which purpose a number of cells have been added under his supervision.

The county sheriff was born in Barry county, Mich., August 16, 1860, and is a son of the late James and Hannah K. Wilson. His father, who, like himself, was a native of Barry county, Mich., upon attaining manhood selected agriculture as his occupation. Nothing occurred to disturb the even tenor of his labors until the outbreak of the Civil war. Early in 1861, when his son was yet an infant, he enlisted in the Union army and became a private in Company I, Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry, remaining in active service until he was killed by Morgan's band of guerillas in 1862 near Memphis, Mo. The widowed mother took her family to Illinois and settled among relatives at Sterling in 1863. There the son was sent to the public schools as soon as old enough to attend and he remained a student there until his studies were completed, after which he took a course in the Sterling Business College for one year.

Three years of early manhood were devoted to farm pursuits near the home of his boyhood, after which Mr. Wilson came to California and settled at Riverside in 1886. During the first two years of his residence here he secured employment as a carpenter. Next he was elected constable and for five years he filled that position, meeting with such success in the handling of its duties that he was elected chief of police, an office that he filled for twelve years. Meanwhile he had served as a deputy sheriff. Recognition of his courage and impartiality came with his election as county sheriff in 1906 and at the expiration of his first term, in November of 1910, he was honored by re-election, thus receiving eloquent testimony as to the satisfactory nature of his service. While staunchly Republican in politics, his election to the various offices has come less through political influence than through a general recognition of his fitness for the duties in question. All through his life he has met every duty with spirit and energy. No work has been shunned that came his way and offered him an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood.

While still living in Illinois Mr. Wilson was married at Sterling, that state, December 19, 1883, his wife being Miss Lydia Bressler, of that city. They became the parents of a daughter and son, the former being the wife of A. W. Reynolds, of Riverside. The son, James F., is a graduate of the Riverside high school and a young

man of education and ability. In the midst of the duties that have filled his days with action, Mr. Wilson has found leisure for participation in social recreations and in fraternal affairs and has been an active worker and local leader in the blue lodge of Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

ABRAHAM C. CHRISTERN

In a region where the beauties of nature are enhanced by man's artistic skill, an attractive residence seems as completely in harmony with the environment as the rhythmic melody seems attuned to the instrument that produces it. The cheerful homes of Riverside long have been a theme for the admiration of observers. Their adornment of well-kept groves or lawns radiant with flowers suggests the love of the beautiful common to the people of the district. In such a galaxy of charming homes it would be impossible to select a few for mention. All of them, the bungalow and the mansion, have their own special attractions and satisfy the most critical eye. As "A vision of beauty is a joy forever," so a lovely home is an unfailing delight to its occupants and to the passers-by. Standing at No. 227 Orange street is the residence of Mr. Christern, who maintains a justifiable pride in his comfortable home, the visible expression of his prosperity and the merited reward of years of labor.

Born in Bucks county, Pa., February 2, 1843, Abraham C. Christern is a son of Frederick and Abigail Christern and received common-school advantages in his native county. During the year 1858 he began to serve an apprenticeship to the trade of a carriage-maker and at the expiration of his term of service he worked as a journeyman. Removing to Illinois in 1865, he engaged in the manufacture of carriages at Henry and established a large and growing business. Upon selling out the plant in 1880 he found himself the possessor of a neat income and accordingly retired from commercial activities. However, a life of idleness proved very uncongenial to a man of his active temperament and in 1885 he came to Southern California, where he engaged in the flour, feed and fuel business at Riverside. Two years later, in 1887, he sold out and returned to his old home in Henry, Ill., remaining there until 1890, when the call of the west again lured him to Riverside. During 1892 he engaged in the lumber business, but sold the yard in 1893 and since then has given himself to the enjoyment of

his home and the society of wife and friends. Mrs. Christern was a member of the Keeler family, of Bucks county, Pa., and since her marriage, in January of 1864, she has been of inestimable assistance to her husband by her co-operation, tact, sympathy and energetic helpfulness. In religion they are identified with the New Jerusalem Church. In all the years of his active association with affairs, Mr. Christern never mingled in political circles and took no part in elections save the quiet part of casting a Republican ballot at the polls. The blue lodge of Masons and the Tent of the Macabees number him among their members and their philanthropies receive his generous contributions.

HENRY JENSEN

Representative of an old and honored family of Southern California and himself one of the capable ranchers of Riverside county, Mr. Jensen has added prestige to the reputation established by his father, Capt. Cornelius Jensen, and is worthily sustaining the characteristics associated with the name. During a lifetime linked with the locality of his present residence it has been his privilege to witness the remarkable transformation wrought in the aspect of the region. Cities have sprung into an important existence upon sites once marked by naught save the sage brush and the wild mustard. Thriving communities are joined by a network of orange groves beautiful in appearance and remunerative in financial returns. A prosperous population has come to enjoy the sunny and genial climate and reap the returns from the rich soil. None has entered into this growing prosperity with greater enthusiasm or deeper interest than have the native-born sons of the commonwealth.

At the old homestead in San Bernardino county Henry Jensen was born August 15, 1867, and there he passed the uneventful years of youth, meanwhile attending school and helping in the cultivation of the ranch. The financial circumstances of the family justified the privilege of excellent educational advantages to the sons and he was sent to the Los Angeles University after he had completed the studies of the common schools. Two years were spent in university study and he then entered a business college, where for two years he devoted his attention to bookkeeping and kindred studies necessary for a complete understanding of commercial and financial transactions. On the completion of his education he settled on the ranch in Riverside county and for some years had complete charge

of the property, of which he inherited twenty-five acres, forming his present ranch. Here he erected a neat cottage and substantial outbuildings. Five acres he has planted in an orange grove and he also has planted peach trees as well as a vineyard now in fine bearing condition. The balance of the land is in alfalfa which yields several large crops each year.

The year 1891 witnessed the establishment of domestic ties by Henry Jensen. On the 15th of August he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Graser at Riverside. The father of Mrs. Jensen was Charles Graser, a native of Germany, but in early life an immigrant to the United States and a pioneer of Missouri. Mrs. Graser likewise was born in Germany. Their daughter, Mrs. Jensen, was born in California, Moniteau county, Mo., near Jefferson City, and received a fair education in the schools of that part of the country. The children of her marriage are Clara J., Olla G. and Nydia M., of whom the second-named is a graduate from Heald's Business College and now employed by the Riverside Electric Company. Not only has Mr. Jensen aimed to give to his own children good advantages, but in addition he has promoted educational affairs in the county and has been solicitous that every child might receive a thorough training for life's responsibilities. His service as a member of the school board for some years was of a most helpful nature. In politics he votes with the Democratic party, but he has never sought nor held office. Fraternally he holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Riverside and the Independent Order of Foresters in the same city. In both of these organizations he has held official positions and has aided generously in their charitable enterprises.

JAMES R. WHITE

While little more than a decade has elapsed since Mr. White became identified with Riverside as a permanent resident, he has associated himself with so many of the local enterprises that he is prominently known throughout the entire district. The Moreno Citrus Association has the benefit of his talent in the office of president, as well as a member of its board of directors. The Moreno Water Company numbers him among its stockholders and his staunch support of the concern has proved an element in its growth. As a director he has been closely identified with the Victoria Avenue Citrus Association of Casa Blanca. In addition to these public positions, which he has filled for the purpose of promoting their

success and at sacrifice to himself, he has personal interests of magnitude, entailing great responsibilities upon him, but bringing their reward in an increased prosperity and an enviable degree of success.

The first member of the family to settle in the west was A. C. White, who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in November of 1818. During that early era of our national history educational advantages were few and his large scope of information was mainly self-acquired, although he had some schooling in the country. During the early part of the year 1840 he removed to Illinois and settled on a tract of raw land near Kewanee, Henry county, where he was prospered to an unusual degree. The banking business attracted him to such an extent that he combined its interests with those of agriculture, not only in Illinois, but also after he removed to Missouri. It was during 1869 that he settled near Fairfax, Atchison county, Mo., where he became a large farmer and land-owner. In addition he was connected with banks at Tarkio, Westboro and Fairfax, all in Atchison county. Few men of that region had a larger circle of acquaintances than he and his influence was felt throughout agricultural and banking affairs in the entire county.

With a view to establishing a winter home in California and enjoying the delightful climate which that season brings in our state, A. C. White came west in 1894 and bought a tract of eighty acres at Wildomar, Riverside county, where he planted some of the first olives in the modern activities of the state. Until his death, which occurred in April of 1899, he spent his summers at Fairfax, Mo., and his winters on his ranch in Riverside county and it was here that he passed away. A man of remarkable personality, he achieved a success that signalized his native forces of character and tremendous energy of temperament. His property at Wildomar was inherited by his son, James R., who was born in Kewanee, Henry county, Ill., in July, 1851, being a son of the union of A. C. White with Martha T. Hubbard. Excellent advantages were given him in boyhood and he completed a high school course in 1871, after which he assisted in the management of the home farm near Fairfax, Mo. During 1873 he moved to Wellington, Kan., and took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he remained for two years. Selling out in 1875, he moved to Fremont county, Iowa, and bought a farm of eighty acres, on which he established his home. That property was traded in 1880 for land in Otoe county, Neb., but after a residence there of one year he disposed of the tract.

On a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, near Fairfax, Mo., partly the gift of his father and partly the investment of his

own savings, James R. White made his home from 1881 until 1896, when he removed to Denver, Colo. For three years he carried on a retail grocery business, selling out at the time of his father's death, when the duties connected with the estate demanded his presence in California. The environment here proved so satisfactory that he established a permanent home at No. 1205 Lemon street, Riverside. In Riverside county he owns orange groves aggregating fifty-five acres. By his first marriage he became the father of four children, as follows: Rena Lillian, the wife of H. E. Robinson, a merchant of Villisca, Iowa; Cline C., in the employ of the Riverside Title and Trust Company and residing on Rubidoux avenue; Chloe May, the wife of Dr. F. S. Williams, Villisca, Iowa, and E. L. C., editor and manager of the Villisca (Iowa) Review. Mr. White's present wife, with whom he was united December 11, 1899, bore the maiden name of Lizzie Copley and was a popular young lady of Riverside social circles. The political views of Mr. White are in accord with the principles of the Republican party. As a citizen he supports all movements for the upbuilding of his home city and has been a generous contributor of time and means to progressive enterprises.

HENRY L. MILLER

Abundant illustration of the commercial opportunities afforded by Riverside appears in the striking success achieved by the Ark Housefurnishing Company, of which, since April of 1907, Mr. Miller has officiated as president and general manager. The history of the concern is unique and interesting, yet similar to that of many of the western establishments whose growth challenges admiration and disarms criticism. Founded in 1887 as a second-hand store, the original capital was less than \$300 and was invested in second-hand furnishings displayed for sale in a building 18x60 feet in dimensions. The original principle upon which the business was established remains the motto of the present prosperous organization, viz.: "A dollar's worth for every dollar or every dollar back." Progressing step by step, the company today furnishes one of the notable examples of business development and growth in Southern California.

The culmination of the ambition of the firm took visible form in their splendid building, 72x160 feet, four stories in height, in area covering something over an acre of floor space. The floors are connected by two hydraulic quick-service elevators, one for

freight and the other for passengers. Spacious offices have been provided for the business heads of the company. Shipping rooms afford ample facilities for the crating of goods, while a rest room gives to the public ample opportunity to rest from the constant strain of shopping. The show windows present a four-room cottage effect and display the refined tastes of the decorators. In its entirety the plant has no superior in the locality and indeed even the city stores of Los Angeles, while containing larger assortments, do not give a greater variety for the customer's choice nor do they offer greater attractions in reasonable prices.

The president of the company is a native of Illinois and was born at Woodstock, September 6, 1862, being a son of J. K. and Helen L. Miller, residents for years of Illinois and later of Kansas, where the son attended the schools of Sterling, Rice county. After graduation from the high school of that town he matriculated in the Lawrence Business College at Lawrence, Kan., and in 1886 received his diploma from that institution. Immediately afterward he came to Southern California and secured employment as conductor on a Colton motor car. In 1890 he resigned that position and came to Riverside, where for one year he conducted a mercantile business. Next he became interested in a furniture establishment with H. P. Zimmerman as a partner, the two remaining in partnership until 1899, after which Mr. Miller carried on the work alone. In 1907 he formed a stock company, the Ark Housefurnishing Company, of which he was elected president and general manager, J. G. Hansler, vice-president and Miss Ella Pamm secretary, with the following directors: Messrs. G. Rouse. succeeded in office in 1912 by S. S. Patterson, Ray Jessup, J. G. Hansler, William Merrill and H. L. Miller, these being substantial business men of Riverside and enjoying the confidence of the people to an unusual degree.

A branch store has been established at Arlington. In the principal store employment is furnished to twenty-eight persons, all of whom display an eager interest in the general success and manifest the courtesy and business intelligence invaluable in the growth of any enterprise. The manager is proud of the store and of his employes and harmony characterizes all business relations, thereby promoting effective results. A catalogue is issued to represent some of the stock, showing what they call the bone and sinew of their business, the part from which are made three-fourths of the sales. With their diversified stock any home can be furnished. Expensive furnishings may be secured for elegant residences. Less costly articles are provided for people in moderate circumstances, and those to whom the utmost economy is absolutely necessary may also find in the store the objects needed at prices within their reach.

The marriage of Mr. Miller at Riverside, July 10, 1895, united

him with Miss Sadie W. Wilson, of this city. They are the parents of four children. The eldest, Wallace H., attends the high school. Elizabeth D., the only daughter, is a student in the public schools, where also Forrest and Eugene are pupils. Fraternally, Mr. Miller holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Sons of Veterans.

CASPER P. STONE

For a long period of successful activity the monument business has engrossed the energies of Mr. Stone and enabled him through the exercise of his fine abilities to accumulate a competency as well as attain an enviable position in commercial circles of Riverside, his home city and business headquarters. While it was during 1893 that he became a resident of this place and opened the yard he since has conducted, that year does not represent the beginning of his association with the industry. Indeed, it may be stated that he was born in the business, as four generations of the family have engaged in this particular line, and he was a mere lad when he began to study the business and ever since then he has allowed no other enterprise to distract his attention from the occupation chosen as his specialty. While he has sole charge of the Riverside branch, he is associated with two brothers in the enterprise and the firm of Stone Brothers has attained a wide reputation through the efforts of its members.

Of foreign birth and education, Mr. Stone is nevertheless wholly American in his loyalty to our government and typically Californian in his whole-hearted devotion to the west. A son of Philip M. and Gulistan P. Stone, he was born at Harpoot, Armenia, February 27, 1869, and received high-school advantages in his native land, after which he carried on advanced studies in Euphrates College for one year. After having taught an Armenian school for one year, he bade farewell to home and friends and came across the ocean to the United States, settling at Proctor, Rutland county, Vt., where he began to learn the monument business. Later he worked at the trade in Milwaukee, Wis., for ten months, but was called back to Vermont to work in the yards of the Corona Marble Company. December of 1889 found him in California, he having been influenced to locate in San Bernardino for the purpose of forming a partnership with two brothers under the title of Stone Brothers, a concern that has had a successful history of twenty-two or more years. From that city he came to Riverside in 1893 and opened a

branch yard, establishing a business that has experienced a steady growth and profitable development.

The union of Casper P. Stone and Naomi V. Alexandrian was solemnized in Fresno, this state, November 25, 1902, the bride being a daughter of the late Dr. Nazareth Alexandrian, well known as a physician and orange-grower in Riverside. The Stone family consists of two children, the son, Levon Phillip, born December 22, 1905, and the daughter, Josephine E., born March 22, 1909. The family find harmonious religious connections in the Congregational Church and contribute generously to the missionary enterprises under the auspices of that denomination. No native-born citizen of our state is more devoted to its progress or more loyal to its possibilities than is Mr. Stone, who takes a warm interest in progressive projects and gives stanch allegiance to the Republican party. Various fraternal organizations enjoy the advantage of his association, these being the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the blue lodge of Masonry. The pleasant impression left upon a stranger by Mr. Stone's dignified appearance and fine bearing is deepened by contact with him personally, for he is found to be a man of striking mentality, excellent education and a cosmopolitan knowledge of the world. Both in social and in business circles he has the standing always generously accorded to men of versatile abilities and high principles of honor.

LAFAYETTE GILL

It has been the privilege of Mr. Gill to make his home in California throughout the greater part of his life and by sojourns in different localities he has formed an impartial, experienced estimate of the possibilities afforded by various communities, his decision in the matter leading him to believe that no region offers greater advantages than does Riverside, which combines scenic beauty with material resources and offers to the stranger an attractive aspect with its substantial school buildings, its many churches and its refined moral atmosphere. Since the year 1893 he has engaged in the practice of law at Riverside and meanwhile has formed a part of the life of the community, contributing to those movements inseparably associated with civic progress and proving the loyalty of his devotion to the city by generous aid extended enterprises for the general welfare.

A son of James W. and Elizabeth Gill and a descendant of old eastern families, Lafayette Gill was born in Marion county,

Iowa, in March of 1852, but at the age of five years he came to California with his parents. His education was obtained in the public schools of various towns of this state and at the conclusion of his classical studies he took up Blackstone and other legal authorities, devoting himself with assiduous diligence to the acquisition of a broad knowledge of the law. As early as 1885 he became a resident of the northern part of San Diego county, which later was merged into Riverside county upon the organization of the last-named division of the state. During 1893 he opened an office at Riverside and three years later he was honored with an appointment as district attorney, which position he filled with recognized ability for three years. From 1899 until 1903 he was a law partner of Judge Gibson and from 1903 until 1906 he practiced as a partner of his half-brother, Judge Densmore, but since the last-named year he has been alone in practice. Aside from his association with the blue lodge of Masonry and the local camp, Woodmen of the World, he has entered into no fraternal relations, it being his preference to devote his attention closely to professional interests and kindred pursuits.

JOHN S. CASTLEMAN

The climatic advantages offered by Southern California have proved peculiarly alluring to those who, familiar from earliest memories with the rigorous winters and frequent storms incident to life in Canada, have sought for surroundings less taxing upon the strength and have found the desired environment in the valleys and foothills near the Pacific ocean. A large proportion of the settlers developed orange groves and in this class belongs John S. Castleman, who came to Riverside more than twenty-five years ago and from that time to the present has been identified intimately with local horticultural enterprises. By his personal success he has proved what it is within the power of a man to accomplish along the line of his specialty. Sagacious judgment has governed his investments and a wise supervision of his grove has brought the land to a high state of productiveness whereby large crops are harvested and gratifying profits accrued.

The province of Ontario is Mr. Castleman's native Canadian home and July 10, 1840, the date of his birth, his parents having been Martin and Maria (Monk) Castleman. While by no means wealthy, the family lacked none of the comforts of life and the son was given fair educational advantages. At the age of eighteen

years he discontinued his studies and began to assist his father in the lumber business, the two continuing together until the demise of the parent in 1880, at which time the mill and other interests were inherited by the three sons. For some years John S. remained in the same location, but during 1884 he disposed of his interests in Canada and came to California. Since then Riverside has been his home and horticulture his occupation. His first purchase of twenty-two acres has been increased by subsequent purchases, so that his possessions now aggregate forty acres in fine orange land. Besides his landed interests he acquired stock in the First National Bank of Riverside upon the organization of the concern and has since acted in the capacity of director, besides being a stockholder and director in the Riverside Savings Bank and Trust Company.

The marriage of John S. Castleman and Miss Frances Mott was solemnized in Ontario, Canada, in October of 1865. Five children blessed their union and all of them are living in Southern California, namely: Stanley J., who has a position as cashier of the First National Bank of Riverside; Pember S., who is engaged in the real estate business in Riverside; Mrs. Mabel A. Winterbotham, also of Riverside; Casey M., who makes his home in Los Angeles; and Mrs. Helen Hillegas, a resident of Riverside. The various members of the family circle have been generous in contributions to religious movements as well as to general philanthropic enterprises. A Mason of the Knights Templar Commandery, Mr. Castleman for years has maintained a warm interest in the work of this order and has been a believer in its creed of the brotherhood of men. In addition he has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Although he has never mingled in political affairs nor sought the honors of office, he has kept posted concerning national problems and has given staunch support to the Republican party.

SEELEY L. PILLAR

Architecture offers varied attractions to its disciples in every part of the world, but nowhere does it present forms more diversified or outlines more symmetrically harmonious than in California. While every type of architecture responds with artistic effect to skilled treatment, certain styles have been discovered to be in the greatest harmony with the environment and the climatic conditions and these appear in their manifold forms in many of the most noteworthy structures of the country. Of the men who have

given intelligent and long-continued study to the science of building, mention belongs to Seeley L. Pillar, who prepared for the occupation by first gaining a thorough knowledge of carpentering and building, and who subsequently devoted all of his leisure hours to preparation for the architect's labors. On the completion of a regular and thorough course of study he was granted a license as an architect, receiving his certificate under date of December 23, 1901, from the state board of architecture at Sacramento.

Born at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, October 11, 1866, Seeley L. Pillar is a son of Solomon and Mary (Phifer) Pillar, the former a Canadian by birth and of German descent. For a long period the family resided at Russell, Ontario, Canada, where the father followed farming and where the son was a student in local schools. Arriving at the age of seventeen years, the latter gave up his studies and began to serve an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade at Russell. At the expiration of a term of three years he was prepared to work as a journeyman and had been thoroughly trained in all of the essential principles of the building industry. Upon starting out for himself he left Canada and came direct to Riverside, Cal., arriving November 8, 1887, and where he soon found employment. For eight years he worked by the day as a carpenter. Each task was done with fidelity; each job was completed with the utmost care. Hence he became known for trustworthy work.

Securing employment with J. E. Porter, a building contractor, Mr. Pillar remained with him in the capacity of foreman for five years. Meanwhile he ascertained by experience his own qualifications for the contract business and thus was induced to take contracts for himself. During all of this period of activity he had been engaged in the study of architecture during leisure hours and finally he was able to secure the certificate necessary for practical participation in the occupation. Immediately afterward he began to draw plans as requested, but it was not until 1906 that he sold out his contracting business and began to give his whole time to architecture, his present specialty. A partial list of his work would include mention of the following buildings: Manual training school at Riverside; Bryant public school; Abbott building, Freeman and Patterson building, Crescent block, Hooker building, the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Riverside; the Katz building at San Bernardino, the Spiech residence in Riverside, branch Library at Arlington and the Carnegie Library at Hemet, besides a large number of residences in Riverside and elsewhere.

For a considerable period after his removal to California and his settlement at his present location, Mr. Pillar remained a bachelor. During February of 1902 he established domestic ties, being united with Miss Allie G. Masters of Riverside. They are the

parents of three children—Wilbert, Dorothy and Edward—all of whom are now students in the Riverside schools. Political affairs do not appeal to Mr. Pillar with the same intensity as business matters, but he maintains a warm interest in the development of the city and state and at national elections casts a ballot for the Republican candidates. Along the line of his specialty he finds peculiar interest in his association with the American Institute of Architects, holding membership in the chapter at Los Angeles. Fraternal relations are maintained with the Eagles (of which he is now deputy state president), Independent Order of Foresters and Improved Order of Red Men. In the Odd Fellows Lodge he has passed through all the chairs of the order.

GEORGE M. PEARSON

Habits of close observation and intelligent comparison exercised throughout the period of his residence in the east during boyhood and youth admirably qualified Mr. Pearson for the impartial, sagacious estimate of the resources of California and the opportunities afforded by Riverside county, the center of his activities from manhood up to the present time. In devotion to local progress he has not been found wanting. High ideals of citizenship, a characteristic of the people of Riverside, have their expression not alone in words, but also in acts. A progressive spirit has been manifest in his support of worthy measures for the general welfare, while in the discharge of his official duties he has manifested a devotion so deep as to win wide recognition and lead to his retention in office for a long period of years.

Born in Cedar county, Iowa, March 4, 1866, the gentleman whose name introduces this article is a son of David and Annie M. Pearson and by them was given educational advantages superior to those enjoyed by many lads similarly situated. Appreciative of his opportunities, he continued his studies until he had completed the common school course in 1884 and then became a student in a boarding school for boys and young men at Westtown, Pa., where he remained until he had completed the stipulated curriculum of study, graduating in 1887 at the age of twenty. Immediately after leaving college he accompanied his parents to California and settled at Wildomar, at that time San Diego County, where he took up the occupation of surveying. The success he has experienced as a surveyor and civil engineer is evidenced by the fact that in 1893 he was elected county surveyor of Riverside county and ever since

has been retained in the office, and also by a large general engineering practice. His home is in Riverside, where in November of 1907 he married Miss Louise Henrich, a refined lady residing in Terre Haute, Ind., and educated in its schools.

A taste for social life, manifested among the characteristics of Mr. Pearson, finds expression in association with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity, in which latter he has risen to the Knights Templar degree and maintains a warm interest in the work of the commandery. In youth he began to study political questions, the result being that he became a champion of the platform and principles of the Republican party and in all elections he has supported the regular party ticket. However, partisanship is foreign to his nature and distasteful to one of his temperament. Rather it may be said of him that citizenship rises above partisanship and forms the crown of a character whose loyalty to civic progress is scarcely secondary to self-sacrificing devotion to official duties.

DAVID COCHRANE

The life of Mr. Cochrane has been one of more than ordinary interest, interspersed with travel, filled with varied occupations, and relieved from monotony at all times, now as well as formerly, for as proprietor of the Holyrood hotel at Riverside each day brought new and interesting experiences. The Cochrane family is of Scotch origin, and it is said that its ancestry can be traced to Lord Cochrane, of Dun Donald estate. A descendant of this ancestor, David Cochrane, the grandfather of the gentleman whose name appears above, was for many years a merchant in Edinburgh. His son, also David Cochrane, was born in that city. On reaching young manhood he joined the English army and during the twenty-three years that he was in the service he participated in the Crimean war, taking part in the well-known engagements at Balaclava, Alva, Inkerman and Sebastopol. As a recognition of the valor which he displayed throughout his long period of service he was awarded medals by the English government, and retired from the service with the title of major. Returning to Edinburgh, he subsequently founded and built up a fine gymnasium in St. Andrew's Square, of which he was the proprietor until his death.

The third in succession to bear the name, David Cochrane of this review was born in 1848, in Quebec, Canada, while the regiment was stationed in the citadel. He was reared and educated in the

historic city of Edinburgh, Scotland, his final training being received in St. John's Episcopal College, that city. Leaving the land of his forefathers, he took passage on the ship Australia from Glasgow, and in due time reached the harbor of New York, his arrival being timely as it enabled him to be present at the unveiling of the monument to Sir Walter Scott in Central park, New York, in the summer of 1872. From New York he traveled westward through the states, making interesting observations on the way, and finally, in the fall of 1874, he saw California for the first time. A desire to explore the country further later took him through Nevada, Wyoming and Colorado. August of 1882 found him once more in California, this time in Riverside, where he has made his home ever since. The first enterprise in which he engaged was the furniture and upholstery business on Eighth street, but this was disposed of a few years later.

It was in 1893 that Mr. Cochrane undertook the management of the Holyrood hotel. Purchasing the good-will and business of his predecessor, he set to work with a will to make the hostelry one of the best in the city of Riverside, and that he made a success of the attempt all who are familiar with former conditions will testify. His first step was to give his new enterprise the name which it now bears, and which to the traveling public was a synonym for the nearest approach to the comforts of home life. This was especially noticeable in the dining-room, where the best of food was served, and taken in its entirety it was one of the best equipped and most popular hotels in Riverside. Its location was exceptionally fortunate, being immediately across the street from the Southern Pacific depot, on Eighth and Market street.

In addition to the management of the Holyrood hotel Mr. Cochrane was also interested to some extent in horticulture, and is now residing on his ranch at No. 567 Jurupa avenue. It was largely due to his enterprise and public spirit that the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads were brought to Riverside. His associations include membership in the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, and every enterprise undertaken for the good of town or county receives his active support and intelligent co-operation.

Mr. Cochrane's marriage, in 1881, in Merced, Cal., united him with Miss Flora B. Hammon, a native of Owatonna, Minn., where she was reared and educated, although the greater part of her life has been passed in the far west. Her parents were John Oliver and Louise J. (Dodge) Hammon, at one time residents of Ithaca, N. Y., where her father was a prominent and influential business man.

WILLIAM W. PHELPS

The prosperity of a place finds visible expression in the aggressive activities of its financial institutions and leaders of thought and action the world over judge the material progress of any city by the resourcefulness, expansion and solidity of its banking concerns. Therefore a favorable impression has been fostered concerning the substantial interests of Riverside, whose banks represent an ideal condition in credits and loans and whose business houses, abundantly guarded by sound moneyed protection, carry forward large enterprises to successful consummation. Numbered among the banking organizations is the National Bank of Riverside, an institution of large capital and surplus, patronized by a substantial class of depositors, and conducting an important business along all legitimate banking lines.

The cashier of this bank, who also occupies a position on its board of directors, is a member of an eastern family, a son of James and Mollie L. Phelps, and a native of Rootstown, Ohio, born January 5, 1861. The energetic spirit that prompted him to make diligent use of his time in the public school and guided him in all educational progress, brought him a coveted opportunity to earn his own livelihood at an early age. When only sixteen he secured employment as a school teacher and for ten years he followed that line of work in or near Rootstown, meanwhile receiving better remuneration as his services grew more valuable through experience. With a desire to receive commercial training he took a course of study in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where for four months he devoted himself assiduously to mastering all business details.

It was on the 29th day of July, 1887, that Mr. Phelps arrived in Riverside and ever since then he has continued to be a resident of this city, where at first he engaged as bookkeeper for Clarence Stewart in the hardware business. That position he resigned in April, 1892, upon his election to the office of city clerk. Habits of painstaking industry and systematic efficiency enabled him to fill the office with success. After six years in the position he was elected county clerk and for eight years he gave to that office the same fidelity, intelligence and energy characteristic of him in every relation of life. From the county clerk's office he went to the National Bank of Riverside as cashier, he having assisted in the organization of the bank in November, 1906, and ever since he has been a prominent factor in the upbuilding of the concern.

While still a resident of Rootstown, Ohio, Mr. Phelps there married Miss Carrie M. Chapman on the 28th of September, 1881.

They are the parents of two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Arthur W., a young man now twenty-seven years of age, is a blacksmith by trade. The only daughter, Miss Rena M., is a graduate of the Riverside high school. The youngest member of the family circle is Walter W., now a pupil in the public schools. Even before he had the right to vote Mr. Phelps had formulated decided opinions concerning the national issues and since attaining his majority he has voted the Republican ticket at all elections. The Masons and Elks number him among their Riverside members, while in addition he has been prominent for a long period in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having since 1905 held office as grand master and also served with efficiency as grand representative to the sovereign lodge.

JOSEPH M. LOGSDON

One of the earliest pioneers in this section of what is now Riverside county, and a long time resident of the city of San Jacinto, J. M. Logsdon and his most estimable wife have seen wonderful changes in the entire southern part of California, and now in the evening of their days are rounding out their well-spent lives surrounded by their many descendants and friends.

Mr. Logsdon has the distinction of being the first white male child born in Macoupin county, Ill., where he first saw the light of day February 10, 1830. His parents, Hardin (so named in honor of Colonel Hardin of Kentucky) and Polly (McGinnis) Logsdon, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively, were among the first settlers of Adair county, Mo., moving one year later to Washington county and subsequently to Crawford county, Ark. In 1847 they permanently settled in Fannin county, Texas, where their last years were spent.

Reared to manhood in Fannin county, and with no schooling worthy of mention, J. M. Logsdon early displayed exceptional business ability and worthy ambitions, and until his departure from Texas on May 12, 1861, successfully carried on a farm and by his progressive spirit and generous principles enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his associates.

At a Methodist conference held in 1859, in a school house near the Logsdon home, the meeting was interrupted by a party of men who demanded that all sympathizers of northern principles should leave the state of Texas at once, but after some parley a respite of an hour was granted in which to wind up their business and many

then left the state. Mr. Logsdon was unable to do so at the time and it was not until 1861 that he did so, when the southern sympathizers were trying to force those of opposite ideas into the southern army. In the spring of that year sixty-three wagons were loaded with personal personal chattels and families and started overland to California, among them Mr. Logsdon and his family. The long train was followed by a force of cavalry and it was feared they might attempt to hold them from crossing the state boundary. However, the emigrants crossed the border into Mexico, secured a guide, who proved unreliable and who was the means of getting rid of considerable of their stock and leaving them in the Rocky mountains without a trail and utter strangers to the locality. They suffered untold hardships and braved every danger, but finally struck a road at Santa Cruz, N. Mex., and then the overland trail at Tucson, Ariz., thence to California, their destination, after six months of almost indescribable hardships, their greatest grief being the loss of forty-four of their number. In order to conserve the supply of water and feed, the train broke up in small detachments. When the party of which Mr. Logsdon was a member reached Vallecito, San Diego county, they found the party preceding them had left two of their number in graves at that place. A quarrel had arisen between two brothers-in-law over money matters and one of them, under the influence of liquor, renewed the dispute with the result that they killed each other by shooting. Such was the introduction of this pioneer into the Golden State.

Mr. Logsdon and family stopped at El Monte for a few weeks, and, after working at any employment that offered an honest living, he located near San Bernardino and engaged in teaming. Two years later he purchased land and began farming, still continuing teaming, however, and for sixteen years remained in that location and met with deserved success. In 1877 he rented his ranch and purchased an interest in the San Jacinto rancho and carried on general farming and the stock business, as well as having a large and productive apiary. In 1884 he added eighty acres to his holdings, now included in part of the townsite of San Jacinto, upon which he erected a substantial residence and later sinking several artesian wells, which supplied an abundance of water for all purposes. Upon disposing of this property in 1908 he bought his present comfortable home in order that he and his faithful wife could enjoy the peace and rest their labors had so well earned.

Mr. Logsdon was united in marriage in Fannin county, Texas, in November, 1853, with Miss Perneacy Ann Turnbull, who was born in Rankin county, Miss., in 1835. Their union was blessed with sixteen children, seven of whom are living: Edmond J., of Goshen, Cal.; Joseph L., pastor of the Holiness Church of Pasadena; James

A., an attorney and realty dealer of Murfreesboro, Ark.; Mrs. N. C. Hansen, of Coachella, Cal.; Mattie, who married O. C. Tripp and resides in San Jacinto; Mrs. Mary Moon, of San Dimas, and Mrs. Jennette Halleck, of Hemet. Besides their own family Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon have reared several of their grandchildren. Prior to his marriage and after the death of his father, Mr. Logsdon assumed the responsibility of rearing four of his younger brothers and sisters, he being the oldest of the family.

In 1856 Mr. Logsdon cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and since that date has supported Republican, Prohibition and Socialist candidates. He is one of the strongest advocates in the state of the temperance cause and in every instance has given his best efforts to blot out the liquor evil, believing it to be the greatest curse that mankind has to deal with. He was a candidate for the state legislature on the Prohibition ticket, but failed of election. Never aspiring to office of any kind, yet he has been solicited many times to allow his name to be put up as a candidate. He served two terms as justice of the peace, has been a delegate to numerous county conventions and for four years served as deputy under County Assessor J. Jarvis. He has at all times been actively associated with public movements and as a citizen of influence has aided materially in the development of the valley. His well-directed efforts have been the means of his becoming owner of business and residence property in San Jacinto. He was a liberal contributor toward having the Santa Fe Railway extended to this point, thereby greatly increasing the value of property, and, in fact, no movement has been promoted that had for its ultimate object the betterment of the agricultural, business, social or moral welfare of the valley that he has not supported. Now, in the evening of their days, he and his helpmate of almost sixty years are living in the quiet contentment of their home, awaiting without fear the final call to the land where no traveler returns, for they have endeavored to spread sunshine in the paths of all those with whom they have come in contact, as well as aiding those less fortunate than themselves.

C. D. HAUVERMAN

One of the leading merchants and a progressive citizen of the town of Banning is C. D. Hauverman, who was born August 26, 1878, at Fort Niagara, N. Y., the son of A. D. and Catherine (Donovan) Hauverman, both natives of New York state and now residents of Los Angeles. A. D. Hauverman assisted in organizing a company of cavalry for duty in the Civil war and was made lieu-

tenant, serving faithfully until he was taken sick and discharged from duty. After six months spent in recuperating he re-enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the war. While on the field of battle he was made apothecary, having begun the study of medicine while he was away from service, and at times when granted a furlough he would continue his research. After the war was ended he continued in the service of the government and was appointed a surgeon and stationed at Fort Niagara, from which place he went to Fort Sully, Dakota, and while at this post he was retired from the service. Going back to New York he remained there for a time and then came to California, locating first in San Jose, then in San Diego and is now a permanent resident of Los Angeles, with his wife and daughter, Laura M.

C. D. Hauverman received his preliminary education at Banning and then entered Chaffey College at Ontario, from which he was graduated in 1899. He was then a student in Stanford University for five years, and during this time was prominent in athletics, making the "All California" team, as well as being football coach for a time. Upon leaving college he became a clerk in the Hotel Metropole at Catalina Island, then was engaged in the life insurance business with the New York Life Insurance Company for the following year, during which time he was looking about for a permanent location and finally made a decision to locate in Banning, purchasing an interest in a mercantile business, of which he is now sole owner and which he has developed from a very small beginning to one of the most successful enterprises in the city. He is thoroughly interested in the upbuilding of the town and is a supporter of all enterprises that have that end in view. He is a member and vice president of the Business Men's Association of Banning, president of the Banning Credit Men's Association, and of the Banning Gas and Lighting Company.

In 1911 Mr. Hauverman was united in marriage with Miss Myrtie M. Senn, a native of Minnesota, but a resident of Arlington, Cal. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Republican county central committee. He is a Mason and a member of the San Jacinto Lodge and Chapter, of San Bernardino Commandery No. 23, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple of Los Angeles. He is a member and past grand of Banning Lodge No. 235, I. O. O. F., and president of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, which contemplates the erection of a modern building. The Redlands Encampment number him among their members, as well as the Redlands Lodge of Elks.

B. ROSCOE SHRYOCK

An excellent exposition of pianistic skill appears in the recitals and musical interpretations by Professor Shryock, conductor of the Riverside Symphony Orchestra and manager of a music studio that affords full conservatory courses to a large number of students. While thorough training under masters of the art was of the greatest value in preparing him for his life work, his success may be attributed in the largest measure to native endowments. From earliest recollections music has appealed to him with peculiar emphasis. When he came to select his own specialty there was no hesitancy as to the proper course and he turned toward the study of the art most interesting to him. It is said by critics most competent to judge that he is liberally endowed with the qualities of art that are essential to the mastery of the piano and the pipe-organ, besides possessing the ability to give an unaffected, intelligent, clear interpretation of the music he chooses to set forth.

A son of Seymoure and Mary Elizabeth Shryock, Professor Shryock was born at Sheldon, O'Brien County, Iowa, December 13, 1881, and at an early age accompanied the family to Oregon, where he received a common-school education at Salem. As early as 1897, when he was not yet sixteen years of age, he was sent to the Battle Creek (Mich.) College and enjoyed the advantage of study under Prof. Edwin Barnes. He continued to study in that institution until 1900, when he was graduated from the music department. Immediately afterward he was selected as instructor of music at Keene Academy in Cleburne, Tex., where he remained for two years. The next position which he held was in the Dallas (Tex.) Conservatory of Music, and while in that city he devoted much time to a pipe-organ course and higher instruction on the piano. From 1903 until 1907 he had charge of the music department at Union College in Lincoln, Neb., and during the period of his residence there he was united in marriage, March 16, 1906, with Miss Bertha Woods, a popular young society lady of that city.

Coming from Nebraska to California and establishing his home in Riverside, Prof. Shryock opened a music studio and since then has devoted much of his time to the instruction of students, usually having from fifty to seventy-five pupils in his charge. Some of these are beginners and others are nearing the completion of the conservatory course. In addition to his labors at the studio, he officiates as a director of the Riverside Studios of Musical Art and also enjoys the distinction of being the founder of the Riverside Symphony Orchestra, which has office and library in the Central building. On November 28, 1910, Mr. Shryock was elected a mem-

ber of the American Guild of Organists and later was elected an Associate. In politics Prof. Shryock gives allegiance to the Republican party, but he takes no part in political affairs and manifests no spirit of partisanship. Indeed, his mind is centered too closely upon his art to permit of the distractions of outside affairs, no matter how interesting they otherwise might be to him. It is his ambition to be satisfied with nothing less than the best in his art. In the reproduction of the masters he displays a clear technique and a mellow tone, a virtue grateful to the ear of the listener. The mastery of varied styles of composition is evinced in his programs, which invariably leave an audience with only words of commendation for the perfect execution displayed and the admirable clarity of his interpretations.

GEORGE D. CUNNINGHAM

In his choice of Mr. Cunningham, in 1903, to fill the office of postmaster of Riverside, ex-President Roosevelt is conceded to have made a wise appointment, the succeeding years having conclusively demonstrated the ability of the new official. Keenly alive to the increasing needs of his community, he has spared no pains to aid in the improvement of the department of which he has charge, maintaining, as well, an active interest in civic affairs in general.

Mr. Cunningham was born in Nova Scotia, April 30, 1852, and was the son of H. R. Cunningham, a native of Nova Scotia, and Eleanor (McGregor) Cunningham, whose birth occurred in Guysboro, Nova Scotia. Until 1869 he attended the public schools of his native town, later assisting his father in the general merchandise business until 1870, when he went to Merrimac, Mass., where, as apprentice to a carriage manufacturer, he remained seven years. In 1876 he came to Riverside, Cal., where he secured a position as clerk in the mercantile store of R. F. Cunningham. A year later he resigned this position to enter the carriage manufacturing business, having previously purchased the stock of a local manufacturer. Later he engaged in the retail furniture industry with an associate, John Kelly, the firm being known as Cunningham & Kelly. In 1889 he sold his interest, and in partnership with Alfred A. Wood conducted a hardware store until 1903, when he disposed of his share of the business, having been appointed to the position of postmaster of Riverside. In 1907, as before stated, he was reappointed, his fitness for the work having been recognized.

Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage, in Riverside, Febru-

ary 20, 1879, to Miss Susan E. Handy of Marion, Mass. Six children were born to them, of whom three are living: Mrs. Harry B. Stewart of Riverside, and Marjorie and Dorothy, who, upon their graduation from high school, took a year's course at Stanford University.

A Republican of broad and generous principles, Mr. Cunningham is deeply interested in political affairs. He is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E., and No. 259, F. & A. M., also being a Knight Templar and a member of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

EDMUND D. CRANE

The material development of Riverside county may be attributed in large measure to the identification therewith of young, resourceful and energetic men, who from the original inception of the various colonies forming the foundation of the county's wealth have been associated with every movement for the local welfare and have been important contributors to the general prosperity. Not the least successful and interesting of these progressive young citizens is Mr. Crane, than whom perhaps none possesses a more thorough knowledge of land and real-estate values.

Although unable to claim for himself a lifelong identification with Riverside county, during all but the first ten years of his life Mr. Crane has been a resident of this portion of the west, having come to Temescal in the year 1894 from Michigan, where he was born at Akron, Tuscola county, October 18, 1884, and where he had passed his early childhood days in the home of his parents, George W. and Dora Crane. Primarily educated in his native village, he entered the public schools of Temescal at the age of ten years and for four years carried on the regular course of studies in that town. Subsequent attendance for a year at the public schools of Arlington was followed by a course of study in the business college at Riverside, where he remained for a year and meanwhile qualified for commercial activities.

The first clerical position held by Mr. Crane was that of book-keeper in the First National Bank of Riverside, and for five years he continued in that capacity, a trusted and capable employe of that prominent financial institution. On resigning from the bank he became a partner in the firm of Bollinger & Crane, dealers in fertilizer, and for two years he continued in that connection, but closed out his interests at the time of his appointment in Sep-

tember, 1910, to the office of county tax collector to fill an unexpired term. He was the only candidate of the Republican party for the office at the primary election, was elected at the general election and continued in office until July, 1912, at which time he resigned.

In Riverside, on New Year's day of 1910, Mr. Crane was united in marriage with Miss Flo Forrest, a native of Ohio, where she was educated. They established a comfortable home in the city. Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Crane has voted the Republican ticket in local and general elections. While he is devoted to his party, partisanship is submerged beneath an intense loyalty to county and commonwealth, whose welfare he promotes by progressive citizenship and whose resources he believes to be unsurpassed by earth's most favored spots. To a man of his genial temperament and companionable nature, identification with fraternal organizations is to be expected, and we find him both interested and influential in the local societies of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

FRED H. ROBERTS

A locality whose principal industries are identified with or related to horticulture calls for a distinct and specific line of ability on the part of its inhabitants and perhaps no resident of Corona exhibits these significant traits in a greater degree than does Mr. Roberts, the keen and resourceful manager of the Orange Heights Fruit Association. Notwithstanding the fact that his identification with the concern covers a brief period only from the standpoint of years, it has been a very important period from the standpoint of results. Steady growth has marked the history of the plant. Uniform development has characterized each of its departments. Hundreds of cars are shipped to eastern markets bearing its products to consumers demanding the most select and fancy grades and its original buyers remain its steadfast friends and leading advertisers.

The high standing of the association and the enormous increase in its business may be attributed in large degree to the tact and ability of the manager, Fred H. Roberts, who has been a resident of Riverside county since 1902 and a leading figure in local horticultural affairs since 1906. He is a native of Wisconsin and was born in Grant county February 21, 1869, being a son of Horace D. and Jennie Roberts, long-time residents of that state. After he had completed the studies of the grammar school he entered the high

school and continued there until he was graduated. With a desire for more extended knowledge he went to the State Normal School and took a course of study covering three years. After he had completed the studies of that institution he took up telegraphy and for eleven years he was in railroad and Western Union press service in different eastern states. Upon resigning his position he came to California and for some time he was engaged as a station agent in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at different places, coming in that capacity in 1903 to Corona, where ever since he has made his home.

A satisfactory service of three years as manager of the Queen Colony Fruit Exchange laid the foundation of the success attained by Mr. Roberts in the domain of horticulture. In December of 1909 he became manager and assistant secretary of the Orange Heights Fruit Association and this position he since has held. Living a busy life, he has had no leisure for participation in public affairs and has taken no part in politics aside from voting the Republican ticket. The Fraternal Brotherhood and the Knights of Pythias have had the benefit of his intelligent aid in local affairs connected with their development. At the time of his arrival in California he was unmarried, but he established home ties in January of 1905, when he was united with Miss Birde Stobie, at Colton, this state. Both are earnest supporters of the Congregational Church and have been zealous in their efforts to promote the welfare of its charitable and missionary movements.

Organized in 1905, the Orange Heights Fruit Association comprises seventy-five or more individual growers working together upon a co-operative basis, and allied with the Queen Colony Fruit Exchange, which is a member of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Two large houses are operated, one for oranges, the other for lemons. Both are equipped with the most scientific mechanical devices for the economical handling of fruit, extreme care being taken to avoid abrasions of the skin or otherwise impairing the keeping qualities of the fruit. The brands, Homer, Camel and Family, are recognized in the eastern markets as being of the choicest quality of oranges and lemons shipped from the state. A force of about one hundred trained pickers is maintained throughout the season, so that individual growers are relieved from the necessity of breaking in untrained pickers. Each picker's number is stamped upon all of his boxes, so that his work may be closely inspected and thus carelessness is immediately discovered. The same system of inspection is maintained as the fruit goes through the various packing processes and the result is absolute uniformity of the product. A large number of packers and other assistants

are hired and the payroll embraces about one hundred and sixty names.

The success of the association may be cited as a proof of the value of intelligent co-operation, which gives to each member the benefit of the lessened expenses due to large picking and packing facilities. The same element of co-operation lessens the cost of fertilizer and packing house supplies. It is the testimony of all concerned that the manager deserves much credit for the present high standing of the association. The foremen also prove able assistants in the business and the same may be said of the board of directors, consisting of F. F. Thompson, I. H. Moore, R. D. Lamson, W. C. Barth, C. E. Harris, A. R. Whitmore, L. A. Fink, W. A. Hively, W. N. Tilson. The officers are F. F. Thompson, president; I. H. Moore, vice-president; Corona National Bank, treasurer; R. D. Lamson, secretary; F. H. Roberts, manager and assistant secretary; and H. E. McCrea, accountant. All of the men serving as directors hold positions as leading horticulturists of the vicinity and all are men of experience in this important industry.

FRANK A. TETLEY

In a locality far removed from the city of his birth and distant also from the homes of his ancestors, Frank A. Tetley is achieving a success noteworthy by reason of its attainment solely without extraneous assistance but through his own versatile abilities and unwavering persistence. He was born June 20, 1866, in Moscow, Russia, where his father, Joseph Tetley, was a large wool merchant and also bought all of the foreign wools and camels' hair used by the large carpet firm of John Crossley & Son of Halifax, England. Both his father and mother were natives of Bradford, England, as was likewise his grandfather, Robert Tetley, who was a wool merchant. His warehouses at that time were on the site in that city now occupied by the Great Northern Railroad freight depots and warehouses.

Frank A. Tetley came to this country with his father and mother at the age of two years and settled in Pittsfield, Mass. For fifteen years his father managed the Hotel Springside, which was known in those days as a very fine and unique summer resort for New York and Brooklyn people. At the age of fourteen years Mr. Tetley entered the Pittsfield Journal office as "printer's devil," and at the age of sixteen years he had become so proficient in type-setting that the Journal Company released him from his position

as apprentice and made him a journeyman, and he was known as one of the fastest compositors at that time. At eighteen he discontinued the printing business and went to the Chickering Business College at Pittsfield. He went through the full course and received his diploma in six weeks, breaking the record for quickness in finishing the school. After this he assisted his father in the hotel business and in 1887 came to Riverside, where for about three years he acted as clerk in the Glenwood Hotel.

A successful identification with the real estate business began when Mr. Tetley entered the firm of White & Miller as a clerk, which position he filled for eighteen months. At the expiration of that time he and George F. Seger bought out their employers, inaugurating the real estate business of Seger & Tetley. The partnership extended over three years and then Mr. Tetley bought out his partner, since which time he has handled large properties and managed many important deals so as to secure a successful outcome. In addition, since 1902 he has built up a nursery business that is not surpassed in volume by any similar enterprise in the country. The original firm of Tetley & Merriman has been succeeded by the firm of Tetley, Merriman & Childs, growers of orange nursery stock and owners of the Monte Vista nurseries, situated in the foothills and on frostless ground. Mr. Tetley has improved and planted in large groves about four hundred acres, one hundred acres of which is the Monte Vista ranch, now owned in partnership with Mr. Childs, fifty acres on Arlington Heights, sixty in West Riverside, forty in Highgrove and other scattered pieces, all of which are doing well and are in a thrifty condition. At the present time he is developing a tract of one hundred and fifty acres near Whittier and fifty acres at Highgrove. He also owns a great deal of business property in Riverside, the largest piece of which is the Arlington Hotel, owning this in partnership with Hugh G. Newton of London, England. He has great faith in Riverside and believes it is one of the best places in Southern California for investment. Mr. Tetley today is one of the directors in the Citizens National Bank, the Security Savings Bank and the Citizens Bank of Arlington.

The marriage of Mr. Tetley was solemnized in Pittsfield, Mass., in June of 1883, and united him with Miss Marion Oddy of that city. They are the parents of three children. The eldest, Gordon, is engaged in the real estate and insurance business for himself at Riverside. The only daughter, Frances, is a pupil at the Girls' Collegiate School at Los Angeles, and the younger son, F. A., Jr., is a pupil in the Riverside city schools.

The personal characteristics of Mr. Tetley are such as win and retain the confidence of associates. Of imposing physique, he

is five feet and eleven inches in height and well proportioned, creating the impression of excellent health and a robust constitution. Politically he votes with the Republican party, while socially he is connected with the Country Club and is a director in the organization.

KINGSBURY SANBORN

A resident of Riverside county since 1887 and since that date connected with the Riverside Water Company, Kingsbury Sanborn was born December 10, 1863; in Lawrence, Mass., his parents being John C. and Mary (Kingsbury) Sanborn, natives of New Hampshire and Connecticut, respectively. Mr. Sanborn of this review represents one of the ninth generation of American-born Sanborns, the progenitor of the family in this country having sailed from England March 9, 1632, in the William and Francis, landing in Boston June 3 of that year.

Kingsbury Sanborn received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts, and after graduating from the high school at Lawrence entered the State Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., completing his studies and receiving the degree of B. S. in 1886; he also received a diploma of the Boston University. He went at once to Bar Harbor, Me., and there engaged in the mercantile business for a time, after which he came to California, settling in Riverside. Soon after his arrival here he secured a position with the Riverside Water Company as transit man. By diligent application to his duties wherever he was called he was advanced from time to time and in 1907 was appointed consulting engineer, which he still holds, and has the confidence of the other officials and directors of the company. He has been continuously in the service of the company longer than any other of the employes.

On March 7, 1892, Mr. Sanborn was united in marriage with Miss Della Patton, daughter of Stephen S. Patton, one of the pioneers of Riverside, having located here in 1875. In fraternal relations Mr. Sanborn is a Mason and a past master of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M. He is also connected with the other Masonic bodies of the York Rite and past officer of the Chapter and Commandery. A Republican in politics, he maintains an active interest in the welfare of that party's interest and is always ready to lend his aid for the betterment of conditions in general and for the moral uplift of the citizens.

MOSES D. FREEMAN

Inured to privations from early childhood, accustomed to work with patient fidelity in varied lines of activity, fearless in danger whether on the sea, at the battle front or in the engineer's cab guiding the fast trains to their destined points, throughout all of his busy, useful years of labor Mr. Freeman proved himself an employe to be trusted and a citizen to be respected; and now, the twilight of life's eventful day upon him, he contentedly passes his days in his beautiful home at Riverside. In recognition of fidelity in the war he receives a government pension and in view of his long and successful identification with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company he is granted by them a regular pension. These amounts form his principal income and enable him to surround himself and family with the comforts richly merited by diligence and integrity.

A resident of California since 1867 and of Riverside since 1890, Mr. Freeman was born in Maine September 2, 1830, a member of a humble family, unable to give him any educational advantages. When very small he was sent to sea and for several years he worked his way on ocean vessels, meanwhile learning all the details connected with a sailor's work. Later, however, he gave up a seafaring existence and began to learn railroading, for some years working as a brakeman in Maine. In 1847, when only seventeen years of age, he married Maria Condon, whom he had known from his earliest recollections and who had been rocked in the same cradle with him during infancy. In 1863 he gave up his position on the railroad in order to enlist in the Union army and was accepted as a member of Company D, Second Maine Cavalry, with which he went south under General Banks and engaged in military duty in New Orleans. Later he was sent with his regiment to Florida and at the close of the war he was mustered out of the service at Pensacola, that state, after having served on detached duty as wagon-master continuously from the time of his enlistment. Upon his return to Maine he worked for a year or more on the Kennebec & Portland Railroad.

After having removed to the west Mr. Freeman secured a position as brakeman on the Southern Pacific Railroad and later was made fireman. From that work he was promoted to be engineer and for almost seventeen consecutive years he filled that responsible post with the same company, meanwhile experiencing no accidents or catastrophes to mar the even routine of his employment. During 1890 he came to Riverside and bought two and one-half acres of land, which he improved with a neat residence and an orange grove now in thrifty bearing condition. The year after his removal to

this place his wife died, leaving two sons, Frank and Walter, and two daughters, Nancy, Mrs. Warren Howe, and Eliza, Mrs. Frank Gilman. At Riverside, November 8, 1893, Mr. Freeman married Mrs. Matilda Long, the widow of George W. Long, a farmer of Ohio for years prior to his demise. She was born in Michigan and reared in Ohio, but later, after being left a widow, she removed to California, bringing with her some of her ten children, the youngest of whom, Miss Ethel, is a graduate of Heald's Riverside Business College. Mrs. Freeman passed away in December, 1911, after an illness of but three days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Freeman were members of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Riverside. In 1856 he cast his first presidential ballot and supported John C. Fremont. Since then he has voted for every Republican nominee for the presidency and has never failed to give his influence to the principles of his party. The Riverside Post, G. A. R., numbers him among its members and he enjoys meeting the old war veterans, with whom he can exchange interesting tales concerning the experiences of the Rebellion. In his circle he is highly honored as a kind-hearted man, an obliging neighbor and a loyal citizen, and a just recognition of his toil-filled life is bringing him honors in his advancing years.

ANDREW J. WARE

That it is within the power of self-reliant men to accomplish much for themselves in the world of affairs and to attain success without the aid of extraneous circumstances or influential friends is proved by the rise of hundreds of our foremost citizens from poverty to prosperity, from obscurity to opulence. In the list of residents of Corona who have achieved success by reason of persistence in spite of hardships we mention the name of Andrew J. Ware, president of the First National Bank and secretary and manager of the Corona Lumber Company. His life has been an uplifting force in the community, compelling attention by reason of its quiet sincerity and enkindling admiration through high-minded principles. Ever since in early boyhood he awakened to the true nobility of existence he has striven toward the attainment of life's ideal and has cultivated patriotic principles and lofty purposes, realizing that high aims alone redeem existence from the commonplace and raise the individual into the brotherhood of the world's best heroes.

A son of the late A. J. and Lucinda (Watt) Ware and a native of Steubenville, Ohio, born July 26, 1860, Andrew J. Ware was only four years of age when the family sought a new home in northeast-

ern Iowa and settled in the small but thriving village of Waverly, where he was sent to the public schools until he had gained a fair education fitting him for business responsibilities. After the age of twenty years he took charge of a farm owned by his mother and situated near Waverly, where he tilled the soil with more or less success and learned many lessons of patience in spite of discouragement and perseverance in the midst of obstacles. Finally he and his mother disposed of the property in Iowa and came to California, settling at Corona in 1892. From that time until 1896 he engaged in the confectionery business. After he sold out in the last-named year he engaged with the Newport Lumber Company as manager and in that connection acquired his first knowledge of the business in which he has been successful to an unusual degree.

Upon resigning from his association with the Newport Lumber Company in January of 1904 Mr. Ware organized the Corona Lumber Company and has since conducted its affairs as manager and secretary, in association with F. M. Enderly of Riverside as president. In addition to the management of the lumber yard, he has had increased responsibilities since 1909, when he accepted the presidency of the First National Bank of Corona, in which previously he had officiated as a director and likewise for years had been a large stockholder. On February 2, 1910, Mr. Ware, H. W. Miller and F. W. Enderly organized the Perris Valley Lumber Company at Perris, of which Mr. Enderly is president and Mr. Miller manager. Mr. Ware is also president of the Corona Mutual Building and Loan Association. The present board of directors are: A. J. Ware, F. J. Mueller, John P. Key, George E. Snidecor, R. L. Willets and G. P. McCorkle. When he came to California Mr. Ware was unmarried and some time afterward he returned to Iowa, where at Fort Dodge he was united with Miss Florence Markin in September of 1898. The benefactions of the Congregational Church, the charities of their district and the society of the town have had the benefit of their active interest and co-operation, as well as the many kindnesses they have done unconsciously.

Aside from the casting of a ballot in favor of Republican candidates and measures, Mr. Ware has taken no part in politics nor has he ever been willing to transfer his attention from business enterprises to the arena of public affairs. Acceptance of office would be foreign to his inclination. Yet he is intensely patriotic and deeply devoted to the welfare of Corona, where he has lived for many years, helping to solve her problems of upbuilding and advancement. His faith in the locality is unwavering and he delights in its steady growth, unmarked by any boom, which he regards as detrimental, because the inflation of values is followed by a reaction as inevitable as it is serious. He regards the diversity of products as one of the greatest advantages of Corona, for there

is something to sell the year around and one season is almost as good as another. After the citrus fruits have been shipped the many thousands of acres of alfalfa just to the north of the town are putting forth their rich harvests. In addition the rock crushers and brick plants are running all year and utilizing the valuable deposits contained in the mountains. These varied industries give Corona a foundation as solid, in his opinion, as may be found anywhere in the entire country, while the outlook for the future is most promising.

ROBERT J. ROULSTON

Known throughout San Jacinto and vicinity as a man of sterling qualities and conservative business judgment, Mr. Roulston has been successfully engaged for the past sixteen years as an undertaker, his progressive spirit and kindly, generous principles having established him as a citizen of the highest worth.

A native of the state of New York, Mr. Roulston was born in St. Lawrence county October 5, 1867, the son of James and Martha (Wallace) Roulston, natives of New York and Scotland, respectively. Upon completion of his common school education, the son entered Cornell University, matriculating as a student of agriculture, including the veterinary department. Shortly after his graduation in 1889 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Ogdensburg, N. Y., successfully conducting his affairs until 1895, when, upon disposing of his trade, he came to California. For a time he resided in Los Angeles, later purchasing in San Jacinto the business which now occupies his attention, and also became interested in the breeding and training of thoroughbred horses, having since owned and sold many fine animals, the sale price of the best bred never having been less than \$400 each. Besides his ten-acre ranch upon which his horses are kept and pastured, he owns a comfortable and artistic home on Jordan avenue, San Jacinto. His wife was formerly Miss Alice Wallace of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and they were married in that city June 3, 1889.

Fraternally Mr. Roulston is a member and past master of San Jacinto Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M.; past high priest of San Jacinto Chapter No. 87, R. A. M.; a member of Riverside Commandery, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple of Los Angeles. He maintains at all times an active interest in civic movements, in which he is prompt to lend his support, and is conceded to be one of San Jacinto's most progressive and able citizens.

W. D. CLEMENTS

Industry and integrity have been the foundation stones upon which Mr. Clements has built a gratifying degree of material success and a high standing as a progressive citizen. When he came to Riverside county he was without means, but he possessed an abundance of energy, perseverance and determination and these qualities, backed by a rugged constitution inured to hardships in the rigorous Canadian climate, enabled him to wrest from destiny not merely a meagre livelihood, but also a comfortable competence. No sudden accessions of fortune came to lighten his toil, but little by little he saved with frugal thrift and little by little he added to his acreage in the rich orange-growing section of his chosen location, until now he owns a tract of thirty acres situated along the line of the rural route No. 1 west of Riverside.

A resident of Riverside county since 1896, Mr. Clements was born in New Brunswick, Canada, near the city of Fredericton, July 18, 1864, and grew to manhood upon a farm, meanwhile receiving a common-school education supplemented by high-school advantages. Upon starting to earn his own livelihood he came to the United States and settled in Omaha, Neb., where for three years he was employed as a bookkeeper with the Cudahy Packing Company and for a similar period he acted as receiving teller for the South Omaha National Bank. From Nebraska he moved to California and settled in Riverside county, where since he has engaged in farming and fruit-growing. His first purchase comprised ten acres, to which he soon added a tract of the same size and finally made the purchase that gave him thirty acres in one body. Here he has erected a comfortable residence and convenient outbuildings, also has planted ornamental and fruit trees, having now five acres in oranges. At one time he had the tract wholly in alfalfa, but now he only has ten acres in that crop. Besides his own place he has charge of ten acres belonging to another party.

The marriage of Mr. Clements and Miss Marion Scarnell was solemnized in Los Angeles December 12, 1898, and has been blessed with two children, Dorothy and Mary. Mrs. Clements was born in New Brunswick, Canada, and is a daughter of Capt. William Scarnell, who in early life entered the British navy and rose to be an officer in the service of the king. Eventually he retired from the sea and settled in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Clements are in sympathy with the doctrines of the Church of England and are earnest supporters of religious movements. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and carries insurance in that order. Politically a Republican, he is well informed regard-

ing party matters and has served as a delegate to various conventions. Enterprises for the benefit of his community receive his earnest co-operation and he has been particularly interested in the irrigation question, having served for six years in an official capacity of the North Riverside and Jurupa canal. Educational movements appeal to him in great degree and for four years he gave faithful service as a school trustee, meantime laboring to promote the educational interests of the district and to secure for the children residing therein such opportunities as would best prepare them for life's responsibilities.

FRANK F. THOMPSON

Prominent among Corona's business men is Mr. Thompson, a man of sterling integrity and practical energy, who, since 1898, has been a resident of the community. His birth occurred March 3, 1869, in La Salle county, Ill., his parents being John H. Thompson, a native of Port Huron, Mich., and Harriet (Ward) Thompson, who was born in Butler county, Ohio.

Upon his graduation from high school Mr. Thompson assisted on his father's farm near Paton, Greene county, Iowa, until 1892, when he entered Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, completing his studies in 1893. Returning home, he remained on the farm until 1898, when he located in Corona, Riverside county, working on various ranches for one year. In 1900 he purchased a ten-acre lemon grove and a year later bought thirteen acres which he planted to oranges. In January, 1910, he became president of the Corona National Bank, having also served since 1906 as president of the Orange Heights Fruit Association. For the past five years he has been a director of the Temescal Water Company and is known throughout the county not only as an alert business man, but as an orchardist of exceptional ability.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage August 19, 1902, in Easton, Cal., with Miss Sadie Tyler, a native of this state. Two children have blessed their union: Lola A. and Frances L.

A Republican, Mr. Thompson maintains an active interest in political affairs and is always prompt to aid in civic improvements. Since 1902 he has ably served as superintendent of the Corona Methodist Sunday school, being a worthy exponent of the principles of practical Christianity.

JOHN THOMAS HAMNER

One of the well known and successful men of Riverside county is J. T. Hamner, who for the past ten years has been a member of the board of supervisors from the first district. He was born in Northport, Ala., January 31, 1864, and lived there until he was thirteen years old. From there he accompanied his parents to Waco, McLennan county, Texas, where he grew to mature years. His education was limited to a few years in the district schools. However, he is well informed on subjects of general interest. In 1887 he left Texas for California and settled in San Dimas, where he secured employment in the Los Angeles Sewer Pipe factory and was ultimately made foreman, which position he retained three years, after which time he bought teams and engaged in teaming for the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company of Corona. While he was engaged in teaming he leased land and began farming, using his teams in winter months to put in his crops. He farmed over one thousand acres to grain and also cleared the land from sagebrush and cactus and did dry farming for years upon the place he now owns and occupies. He met with success and with his proceeds bought land which he has improved. His first purchase, in 1898, was sixty acres, upon which he built his house and outbuildings, and later bought additional land and now owns five hundred and forty acres and at this writing (1912) two hundred and sixty acres are planted to alfalfa, which yields about eight tons per acre annually for seven cuttings. All the improvements seen on his ranch were placed there by himself and it is one of the most highly improved in this section. Besides his ranch he also has invested heavily in Corona business property, thus showing his faith in the future of the city and his permanency as a resident.

At Temescal, Cal., April 15, 1891, occurred the marriage of John T. Hamner and Miss Mattie A. Craw, the latter born November 9, 1868, in San Bernardino county, where she received her education. They have a family of three sons and one daughter, namely: John A., Henry B., Emmett F. and Luellen, all natives of Riverside county, where they are receiving their education in the public schools.

Mr. Hamner continued the teaming business several years and also engaged in contracting and in 1894 helped to build the Fox Springs road. He was elected road overseer and served one term and after the change in the law was appointed to that position twice, serving four years. In 1902 he was elected supervisor of the first district, and for six years served as chairman of the board. Mr. Hamner was one of the organizers of the Corona National

Bank and has served as a director since its organization. He was one of the promoters and is a director of the Corona Home Telephone Company and is also one of the directors of the Riverside Water Company. Mr. Hamner is a Republican in matters national, but locally is independent, believing that he should have the right to vote for the best man according to his own judgment. He is a Mason and a member of Corona Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M.; of Circle Lodge No. 337, I. O. O. F., and of Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E. Mr. Hamner is one of Corona's foremost citizens, a man of honor and integrity and one who has the esteem of those who know him.

N. L. PRINCE

It was a fine start that Mr. Prince got in life, as far as having an inheritance of good blood and the advantages of good schooling. His father, now for some years judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of South Carolina, is a man held in the highest esteem by the citizens of that state because of his splendid store of legal learning and his upright, fearless character as a judge and citizen. His mother is the daughter of Dr. Samuel Lander, deceased, widely known in the South because of his exceptional work as an inspiring teacher of young women; he was loved and honored by all who knew him.

Born in the village of Williamston, Anderson county, S. C., August 27, 1881, and afterwards carried to the county seat where he grew up, N. L. Prince was taught in private schools and in the public school until ready for college. He entered Wofford College, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1902 and later matriculated in Vanderbilt University, where, however, his work was cut short by the development of a pronounced case of tuberculosis. Dropping everything, his life work and ambition, the subject of this sketch found it necessary to give his whole attention to the battle for physical existence and after trying the climate of the Blue Ridge Mountains he felt the "Call of the West" and left for the arid plains of Arizona, from which place he soon moved to California and in the fall of 1905 arrived in Banning, where he has lived continuously since.

Mr. Prince came to Banning almost penniless, without health and an entire stranger. For several years it was decidedly rough sailing for him, but the \$200 which he had borrowed soon after reaching Banning had been so fortunately placed as a first payment on what proved to be under his handling a valuable property, that

he soon had a small working capital and made other modest investments from time to time. In the meanwhile he was slowly and tediously making his way toward a better condition of health and as he grew better he became more actively interested in the real estate business and in fruit growing until now he has in his own name a choice lot of the best of Banning property, and is the senior member of the prosperous firm of Prince Bros.

Mr. Prince is an official member of the Methodist Church of Banning and during his stay in Banning has been especially active, as his health would permit in work for young people. He has held no political office and while a thorough-going Democrat by early training, he believes in independent thinking and voting in local and state elections. He has settled permanently in Banning, having married Miss Marguerite King, daughter of Dr. John C. King of this place.

HENRY P. KYES

It was the good fortune of Mr. Kyes to come to Riverside as early as May of 1875, a little less than five years after a colonization plan had been effected through the judicious efforts of Judge J. W. North of Knoxville, Tenn. The original name of Jurupa had given place to the present appellation, Riverside, and the first settlers were conducting experiments with trees and irrigation at the time of the arrival of Mr. Kyes, who promptly and energetically threw himself into the work of upbuilding and soon acquired a tract of land that formed the nucleus of the prosperity he later attained. It is a source of unflinching pleasure to him now, as he reflects concerning the past, that he left the bleak hills of Maine in young manhood and cast in his fortunes with the people of a region so incomparably superior in climate and advantages to his native commonwealth.

From a very early period in the settlement of New England the Kyes family had representatives there. Ebenezer Kyes, the grandfather of Henry P., was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and after his term of service was over he went back to his home in Massachusetts and later settled in Maine. He took with him his old musket, bayonet and bullet pouch, which later were very highly prized relics of the family. H. P. Kyes states that "Many times my brother and I used the old musket, it having been converted into a cap-firing gun from the flint lock, to hunt rabbits and partridges in our old home section."

Lorenzo Kyes, a native of Franklin county, Me., born in 1807.

grew to manhood in a locality sparsely settled and illy favored by nature. In youth he learned the trade of cooper, but later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and also for a time owned and operated a quarry. His death occurred in 1880 and brought to an honorable close a life filled with quiet, unostentatious acts of kindness and good deeds. Among the children born to his union with Lucy Powers there was a son, Henry P., whose birth occurred at the old homestead in Franklin county, Me., January 3, 1849, and whose education was secured in the grammar and high schools. After leaving the high school in 1869 it was his privilege to attend for a short time the academy at Wilton, Franklin county, and he then returned to his father's farm for the purpose of undertaking agricultural pursuits.

Dissatisfied with the results of his labors with a barren soil and handicapped by a stern and rigorous climate, Mr. Kyes left the old home in April of 1875 and during the following month arrived at Riverside, where shortly afterward he bought ninety acres of unimproved land, eighty of which were located between Blaine and Eighth streets and ten acres on Cypress avenue. Seventeen acres of the land he planted to orange trees and these for years were a profitable investment. The balance of the property was divided into lots as the rapid growth of the city increased the demand for cottages. For the irrigation of this property he owns and manages a pumping station, thereby securing the water so indispensable to the cultivation of the soil. In the early '90s he bought four hundred acres of undeveloped land at the end of Blaine street. For domestic irrigation spring water was developed on this tract by driving about thirty tunnels into the hill at about fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred feet elevation. The water is brought to a large reservoir situated between the tunnels and Riverside and from there is conducted through pipes a total distance of about three and three-quarters miles to Riverside, where it is distributed to property owners. The water is conceded to be very fine for all purposes.

During the long period of his residence in the west Mr. Kyes has devoted himself assiduously to the improvement of his property and has not enjoyed the leisure, even though he possessed the inclination, to mingle in public affairs, yet he has ever been ready to sacrifice his own time and interests if thereby the welfare of his home city might be promoted. Though not a worker in any party he is firm in his allegiance to the Republican party. For a few years after he came to Riverside he remained a bachelor, but near the close of 1879 he established domestic ties, being married on Christmas day to Miss Elizabeth R. Perry, of this city. They are the parents of two children: Percy Leroy, who is married and lives

in Riverside; and Vera R., at home, the son being his father's assistant in the many responsibilities connected with the management of their property.

J. WESLEY RICKER

In the death of J. W. Ricker, May 2, 1912, Riverside lost an interested citizen, the family a loving husband and father, and friends one upon whom they could rely at all times. A native of Maine, he was born in Peru November 23, 1842, the son of Joseph and Eliza (Walker) Ricker, both of whom were also natives of that New England state. There, too, they passed their entire lives, the father passing away in 1844 and the mother five years later. After the death of his mother in 1849. J. W. Ricker made his home in Livermore, Me., continuing there until the breaking out of the Civil war, in the meantime having attended the common schools. On August 23, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company C, Eighth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and after a service of three years received his honorable discharge, which was dated September 12, 1864.

Immediately following his retirement to private life Mr. Ricker entered the employ of E. F. Packard & Co., shoe manufacturers, in Auburn, Me., and continued with this firm almost uninterruptedly for seventeen years. At the end of this time, in 1881, he purchased a farm in that vicinity and made it his home for the following twenty-three years. He was an active and interested citizen in the community in which he had made his home for so many years and as a member of the board of aldermen and the school board of Auburn he rendered faithful and conscientious service.

The marriage of Mr. Ricker occurred on June 3, 1866, and united him with Miss Betsey Briggs, the daughter of Hiram C. and Semira (Briggs) Briggs, both of Auburn, Me. The mother of Hiram C. Briggs was Betsey Bradford, a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford of Massachusetts, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ricker: Daniel W. was born May 2, 1868, and chose as his wife Edith A. Osgood; William B., born July 14, 1874, married Mildred Lowell; Charles E., born in 1870, died when five years old.

After disposing of his farm in Maine Mr. Ricker came to California and settled in Riverside, and from August 8, 1904, until his death made his home at No. 210 East Eighth street, which is still the home of the family. Politically, Mr. Ricker was a staunch Repub-

lican, and was a Universalist in his religious belief. While residing in Auburn, Me., Mr. Ricker took a deep interest in the grange movement, serving as lecturer, overseer and master of Auburn Grange, No. 4, P. of H., for two years each, the organization numbering four hundred members. He was also lecturer of Androscoggin County Grange, claiming twenty-five hundred members, and Mrs. Ricker served as Ceres for two years each in both of the above-mentioned organizations. Besides being associated with the local organizations mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. Ricker were also members of the state and national granges.

DAVID RANKIN

The life history of David Rankin—millionaire, farmer, banker, inventor and philanthropist—though not associated with Riverside, is well worthy of emulation by any who read these lines. He was proud to be called a farmer and his greatest enjoyment in life was to oversee his business interests on his broad acres. He was born in Sullivan county, Ind., May 28, 1825, and died in October, 1910, and between these dates was enacted more advancement in farming operations by one man who took pride in his achievements than could be recorded in many volumes of history. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage on his father's side and of Quaker on his mother's and was reared to a life of toil and hardship. His mother's people had settled in Illinois at an early date and were closely identified with Vermilion and Sullivan counties in Illinois and Indiana respectively, owning large tracts of land there. Her father was a gun maker by trade and made guns for the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Rankin was reared in Sullivan county until 1831, then his parents moved to Parke county, Ind., and in 1836 moved to Illinois. The journey of two hundred and fifty miles was made overland with teams of horses and oxen, and as there were no bridges the streams and rivers had to be forded or ferried. He was sixteen years of age before he saw matches; fire was made by the primitive methods of the Indians, home-spun clothes were worn by everyone but the rich. He was brought up to know the value of money and that it was obtained by hard work. His education was received in the primitive schools of the day and all that was required at the time was the three R's. His home was made of logs with cracks filled with clay, greased paper was used for windows, shoes were usually home made and he went barefoot every summer until he

was twenty-eight. At the age of eleven he had to go to work to assist in the support of the family and his education was rounded out by "hard knocks" and elbowing the "rough edges" of the world of experience. Money was scarce and the usual barter and trade was the way the people obtained the needed supplies and implements with which to get along.

In 1846 Mr. Rankin started out for himself and as farming was the only thing he knew anything about, it was but natural he should take to that, although he did have an ambition to become a merchant. He began on a small scale, but was progressive and was among the first to take up with every modern invention in the way of farm implements, tools and machinery. In 1847 he drove a bunch of stock overland to Chicago and let it feed enroute for the 200 miles and it was during this trip that he got the idea of becoming a land owner and desiring to own as much as he could get. In 1848 he bought the first McCormick reaper, paying \$125 for it. In 1853 he got the idea from other manufacturers to construct a double shovel plow, as up to that time only one side of a row of corn could be plowed at a time. His was a crude affair but answered the purpose and it was only a few years later that double shovel plows were being made. He was able to withstand the panic of 1857 and from that time he began to make money. He bought and sold hogs and cattle and the money which he realized he invested in land. He borrowed money to buy land and paid as high as fifteen per cent and eighteen per cent for it. He experimented with broom corn and was successful, thus paving the way for others. He laid out the town of Rankin which thrived wonderfully. His holdings grew until before his death he was the largest corn farmer in the world and had the largest corn field, six thousand acres in one body in Missouri. He annually raised about eighteen thousand acres of corn, twenty-five thousand hogs and bought eight thousand cattle, which he fed. All the corn he raised he fed on his farms and marketed the stock. He kept in his employ two hundred and fifty men, operated a bank and so systematized his large business interests that he could tell at any time how he stood and what his profits were. There was not a new piece of machinery made that he could use but what he invested in it and the same was true of all kinds of implements. He invented the double-row corn plow which is being manufactured by his estate.

He twice married. In 1850 Sarah Thompson became his wife and by this marriage three children were born: Annette, the wife of J. F. Hanna, of Riverside; John A., of Greeley, Colo., where he is a banker and farmer; and William F., of Tarkio, a banker and farmer. In 1878 the death of his wife occurred and in the fall of 1879 he married Elizabeth (Phillips) Gowdy and of this marriage they had one daughter, Esther B.

Always interested in education, Mr. Rankin was connected with the schools in his section and when on the board he was strong in his advocacy of hiring the best teachers that could be obtained, with the result that those schools were noted for efficiency. Tarkio College in the city of that name was one of his "pet" hobbies and he gave with a liberal hand towards its maintenance. He served in the Illinois state legislature from 1874 until 1880, three terms, and he positively refused to allow his name to go before the convention thereafter. During his terms in that office he never swerved from the path of duty as he saw it and was impartial in dealing justice and favors to all who were deserving. He was one of those strong, steadfast characters that mark the passing of the Puritans. Slow to make up his mind, but when once made up it was impossible to change it, seldom in error, but when he had investigated a project his way he was thoroughly posted and equal to pass judgment. To his descendants he left an untarnished name more valued by them than the fortunes they received. He was ever David Rankin-farmer.

ETHAN ALLEN CHASE

One of the upbuilders of Riverside county as well as one of the best known nurserymen and fruit growers of California is E. A. Chase, who has been a resident of Riverside since 1891. He was born in Turner, Oxford county, Me., January 18, 1832, a son of Col. Nathaniel and Eunice (Westcott) Chase. The former was born in Buckfield, Me., June 28, 1800, followed farming there until 1826, then moved to Turner and in 1845 settled in Kennebec county, that state, where he continued agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1878. His wife was a native of that same county and died August 31, 1842.

E. A. Chase received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native county until he was sixteen, after which he entered Hebron (Me.) Academy and was graduated in 1850. Subsequently he was employed in teaching school at Laurens Hill, Laurens county, Ga., from 1851 to '53, after which he removed to Sidney, and was engaged in cutting ship timber with his father and brothers for one year. Going then to Turner, Me., he engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware for the next year and after selling out he embarked in the nursery business, in August, 1856. This latter enterprise he found both congenial and profitable and we next find him in business in New Brunswick, where he remained until 1862 engaged in general merchandising. Selling out, he

returned to Kennebec county, Me., following that business with his brothers in Sidney until 1868. Seeking larger fields for operations he next journeyed to Rochester, N. Y., and with his brothers established the Chase Brothers Nursery Company, and there he remained until 1891. During the years that intervened they built up a large and lucrative business. In 1889, with his brother and nephews, he established the Alabama Nursery Company at Huntsville, Ala., and became its president, remaining in that position until January, 1911, when he sold out. In the meantime they established offices at Toronto, Montreal, Chicago, St. Louis, Augusta (Me.), New York City and Richmond (Ga.), employing at times five hundred traveling salesmen and selling nursery stock throughout Canada and the lower provinces, from the Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic seaboard back to the Rocky mountains.

Mr. Chase came to California in the winter of 1891, seeking a milder climate than northern New York afforded. After traveling over parts of Southern California he came to Riverside and at once saw the opportunities that soil and climate afforded and invested in property and organized the Chase Nursery Company, of which he was president, also engaged in the growing of oranges. He continued his interests in Rochester, N. Y., until 1895, when he sold out and thereafter devoted his time and attention to his California enterprises. In 1900 he bought property south of Corona, about twelve hundred acres, and planted about seven hundred fifty acres to oranges and lemons. Upon the Chase Plantation, as it is called, is located a pumping plant capable of throwing sufficient water for his needs. He laid out beautiful drives through his groves and everything about his ranch is kept up to the highest standard. Besides this he owns valuable orange groves in Riverside and with his sons and others organized the National Orange Company, of which he is president.

Going to Perris Valley in 1898 with his sons Mr. Chase purchased land and established the station of Ethanac, sunk many wells and built a steam electric plant to supply power to pump the water, with the idea of establishing a dairy colony. Corona being short of water, bought land near there, laid pipe lines to Corona and later bought out the interests of Mr. Chase and sons, they taking in part payment some stock in the Temescal Water Company of Corona. This led them to go to Corona and buy land, giving that city and surrounding country the impetus that makes it now rank the second city in Riverside county and its citrus groves and alfalfa ranches noted all over the state.

On November 3, 1860, in Portland, Me., occurred the marriage of E. A. Chase with Miss Augusta Field, a native of Maine. Six children were born of this union: Frank F., vice-president of the National Orange Company; Florence, Mrs. Newell, of Roches-

ter, N. Y.; Harry B., secretary of the National Orange Company; Lewis N., an educator and writer in London, England, and Martin A., treasurer of the National Orange Company. One son, Ethan A., Jr., died aged three years.

GEORGE F. WARD

Long before Riverside had attained to eminence as a center of citrus industry and as a town of no insignificant commercial importance, Mr. Ward removed hither from his eastern home. At that time he was a young man entering upon life's activities and his ambitious energies had turned toward the west as offering an advantageous opening for the earning of a livelihood, with a possible attainment of business success and financial independence. Varied enterprises, of more or less importance, have engaged his attention during the period of his identification with the place and at this writing, as well as for some years past, he acts as the senior partner of an extensive undertaking firm, whose reputation for honorable business dealings and for professional skill is the highest.

Born in Brockton, Mass., April 22, 1861, George F. Ward is a son of Franklin Ward and a member of a family long established in New England. Between the years of six and sixteen he was sent to the Brockton common school, leaving in 1877 in order to begin to make his own way in the world. The first employment secured by him was that of clerking in a local grocery and for two years he remained there, meanwhile learning many lessons in business affairs and general transactions. The grocer's occupation did not, however, appeal to him as congenial and he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years, meanwhile mastering the details of the work and fitting himself for its successful pursuance. At the expiration of his time he left the east and came to California, in May of 1882, settling at Riverside, where he secured employment as a carpenter. Gradually he drifted into the contracting business and some of his buildings still stand, bearing silent witness to his skill.

While giving his time to the erection of buildings Mr. Ward had developed an interest in the undertaking business and he relinquished contracting, after which he went east to study the science of embalming. After six months of study he came back to Riverside and embarked in business as an undertaker, continuing alone until 1895, when he formed a partnership with W. H. Davis. The two continued together until 1901, when Mr. Ward sold out his interest.

During the two ensuing years he was a partner in a planing-mill industry, conducted under the title of the Cresmer & Ward Company, and later he served until 1905 as building inspector for the government at the Indian school. Since 1906 he has been senior partner in the undertaking firm of Ward, Amstutz & Glenn and has devoted his fine talents to the enterprise in which he is interested. In 1912 this firm erected a Mission-style building on Seventh street for their business requirements, and it is equipped with all modern appliances. The pleasant home which Mr. Ward has in Riverside is brightened by the presence of wife and daughter, the latter, Miss Eunice D., a high school graduate and a young lady of social prominence. Mrs. Ward was formerly Miss Frances W. Raymond and was educated in Ohio. She was married in Riverside in August of 1890, and ever since has made this city her home. The family hold membership with the Congregational Church. Though not an active partisan, Mr. Ward holds staunchly to Republican tenets. In fraternal associations he is prominent, being a trustee of Riverside Lodge, I. O. O. F., also leading worker in the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry, while, in addition, he holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Foresters, and the Sons of Veterans.

GEORGE E. SNIDECOR

With the restless eagerness of youth, ever pressing forward toward a goal vivid with the brightness of their own clear-eyed vision, many of the most capable and ambitious young men of the eastern and central states have sought the opportunities of the west, following the tide of migration toward the setting sun and thus exemplifying by their lives the truth of the adage, "Westward the star of empire takes its way." Iowa has furnished her quota of young men to aid in the financial upbuilding and horticultural development of California and among the number mention belongs to George E. Snidecor, vice-president of the First National Bank of Corona and cashier of the Citizens' Bank of the same town. Prior to his location in Corona in 1908 he had investigated a large number of villages and cities in this part of the state. Before determining to invest his means here and establish a home in the town he spent three weeks driving over the country tributary to the town, meanwhile making a careful study of conditions. It was his determination to ascertain actual conditions of soil, for he realized that the town itself would depend entirely upon the soil fertility of

the adjacent territory. The result surpassed his brightest expectations. He found the natural resources had not been exaggerated, but on the contrary were such as to justify great hopes for the future. Therefore he became a resident of Corona and this step he has had no cause to regret.

Born in Marshall county, Iowa, January 13, 1869, George E. Snidecor is a son of John N. and Millie C. (Clary) Snidecor. As a boy he attended the Cherokee (Iowa) schools, near which town the family had settled in 1870. In 1887 he was graduated from the high school of that town and later he attended the Iowa State University at Iowa City for one and one-half years. Upon leaving the university he engaged in the mercantile business with his father at Washta, Iowa, and continued there until 1907, when he removed to the state of Washington. After one year as cashier of the Ephrata Bank he sought another location and this time came to Southern California, where in 1909 he was chosen vice-president of the First National Bank of Corona and cashier of the Citizens' Bank, which is operated as a savings department of the larger institution. Both concerns are prepared to accommodate their customers and grant as liberal lines of credit as the business, balances and responsibility of the borrower warrant. The banking quarters at the corner of Sixth and Main streets are equipped with all modern conveniences helpful in the management of the business or in the accommodation of customers. Both the commercial and the savings departments have ample capital and are thus enabled to offer a service unsurpassed in the entire section. The safety of the funds of the depositors is the first question with the officers and no loan is made that contains any element of hazard. Speculation and "frenzied financing" have been avoided. Both institutions have confined their attention to their legitimate function of providing first-class banking facilities for the locality. The Citizens' Bank was organized in 1890 and has passed safely through several disastrous financial panics. Its present officers are T. O. Andrews, president; Frank Scoville, vice-president; George E. Snidecor, cashier; and these three gentlemen, with the addition of R. L. Willits and G. P. McCorkle, form the directorate. The First National Bank was organized in August of 1905 and since then has been ably and conservatively governed, its own importance increasing with the growth of Corona.

Since coming to Corona its civic affairs have had the support of Mr. Snidecor in their development and he has here, as in Iowa, given staunch allegiance to the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic blue lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His first marriage was solemnized in Cherokee, Iowa, in October, 1893, and

united him with Miss Jessie Ferrin, who died May 3, 1909, leaving an only son, John, born in 1907. The present wife of Mr. Snidecor, whom he married in Riverside, Cal., July 3, 1910, was Mrs. Gertrude Colvin, of Marion, Iowa. Personally Mr. Snidecor possesses the traits that win and retain friends. As a citizen he is an optimist, seeing immense possibilities for Corona with the fruit industry already developed but still growing larger, the alfalfa industry in process of development and the rich and undeveloped resources of fire clay, limestone and rock contained in the mountains, the whole forming an outlook most gratifying for present residents and most alluring for prospective citizens of large or small means.

GEORGE F. HERRICK

A well known rancher of the Riverside Heights precinct, George F. Herrick was born in Chittenden county, Vt., July 29, 1851. He received a limited school education, but being endowed with a natural ability and being a lover of good literature, he has kept abreast of the times in all matters of moment. Starting to make his own way in the world he learned telegraphy and when he had mastered that he secured a position as operator and station agent in his native state and continued there for twelve years, abandoning that field to engage in farming in Vermont. In 1887 he brought his family to California; and locating in Riverside, secured work as a carpenter and later took contracts for work of that nature. His first purchase of land was a five-acre orange grove, which subsequently became a part of the city; this he still owns. In 1905 he bought the place upon which he now resides, the same being a ten-acre tract of bearing oranges, which prior to his purchase he took care of for the owners. He has successfully carried this work forward and has one of the well kept and good producing properties in the locality.

On September 27, 1874, in Cambridge, Vt., occurred the marriage of G. F. Herrick to Miss Susan Tyler, a native of Essex, that state. Mrs. Herrick had the advantage of a good education and was for several years a successful teacher, and who by her kindly, sympathetic nature has always been surrounded by a circle of warm friends. Four sons and one daughter were born of this marriage, the latter dying in infancy. Charles W., a resident of Berkeley, Cal., is in the railway postal service; Walter L., who died December 18, 1899, aged twenty-two years, was a member of Company M, Seventh Regiment, N. G. C., and volunteered for duty in

the Spanish-American war; Fred T. took a special course and for four years was physical director of the Riverside Y. M. C. A., and is now chief clerk in the office of the superintendent of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and resides in Berkeley; and George W., an orchardist, ably conducts the affairs of his father's ranch.

Mr. Herrick is a member of Magnolia Camp No. 92, W. O. W., and is also affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, Tent No. 19. He is one of Riverside's public spirited citizens and is a Republican in political preference. He has served on the elective board, has done jury duty, besides having been chosen to represent his county in various conventions. Both himself and wife are active members of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Riverside, Mr. Herrick assisting the choir, while his wife lends her aid to the various ladies' auxiliaries of the church, being especially interested in missionary work.

SAMUEL B. HAMPTON

With a foresight and perseverance which mark the man who will one day realize his ambitions, despite adverse circumstances and lack of assistance, Mr. Hampton early laid the foundation of the prosperity which he enjoys today, his efficient management of the Corona Lemon Company during the past eight years having amply proven his fitness for his responsible position. As president of the Corona Foothill Lemon Company he expects the new project to contribute materially to the growth and wealth of the county, both himself and secretary, H. R. Case, having planned most carefully for the future of the undertaking. Having acquired south of the city, eight hundred acres on the mesa, specially adapted for lemon culture, on account of being far above the frost line, the company is now planting the trees. An abundant water supply has been developed from wells and a two hundred and fifty horse power pumping plant has been installed in connection with which three miles of pipe line, with a capacity of two hundred miner's inches, has been laid.

Mr. Hampton is a native of Linn county, Iowa, his birth having occurred February 26, 1870. At the age of four years he went to Osage county, Kan., with his parents, I. S. and Ellen (Hazelrigg) Hampton, natives of Ohio and Iowa, respectively. Upon completion of his public school studies he accompanied his father in 1886 to Elsinore, Riverside county, Cal., where for a year he worked at various occupations, removing thence

to Riverside to take up his new duties as packer in the establishment of Griffin & Skelly. After three years he became foreman for the Riverside Fruit Company and later accepted a situation in a similar capacity for F. B. Devine & Company, fruit packers. In 1900 he removed to Hollywood, Cal., where he became house manager of the Cahuenga Valley Lemon Exchange, and in 1901 changed his residence to Whittier, Cal., where he organized the Whittier Citrus Association, serving as manager until October, 1904. Moving thence to Corona, Riverside county, he became manager of the Corona Lemon Company, which position he now holds. The annual pay roll for labor in groves and packing house is about \$60,000, a fact which in itself is an important consideration in both the commercial and industrial development of the city. Their leading brands of fruit are the Pride of Corona and Corona Beauty, justly famed for their superiority.

Mr. Hampton was united in marriage in Riverside, Cal., November 25, 1890, with Miss Nora Willets, a native of Indiana. Three children have been born to them: Robert Lester, a graduate of the Corona high school, class of 1912; Ethel, attending the high school; and Doris, who attends grammar school. A staunch Republican, he has always maintained a wide interest in political developments, and is conceded to be one of Riverside county's most progressive and dependable citizens.

PETER PROVENSAL.

Numbered among the early settlers of Riverside county is Peter Provensal, a pioneer of 1875 and a native of France, born November 11, 1855, being a son of P. and Josephine Provensal. After having attended private schools in France during boyhood, he learned the trade of a baker in his father's bakery and in 1870 crossed the ocean to New York City, where for three months he had employment at his trade. Next he crossed the continent to California and settled at Oakland, where he worked as a baker for five years. From Oakland he came south to Los Angeles and thence to San Jacinto, Riverside county, where he was employed for a year in the herding of sheep. On his return to Los Angeles he worked in different bakeries for four years and then removed to San Bernardino, where he opened a bakery. This shop he conducted for eight months and then sold. His next location was at Riverside, where he worked as an employe in the St. George hotel for four years. The year 1892 found him a resident of Corona

and here he has since made his home, having in 1907 opened the Corona Home laundry, of which he is the sole proprietor

Established at the corner of Second and Main streets in a small frame building, the laundry seemed at once to fill a long-felt want. The growth of the business necessitated the erection of larger quarters in 1908, when a brick building, 25x60 feet, was added to the original house. At the same time labor-saving machinery was installed. The result is that the plant has equipment surpassed by none in Riverside county. No money has been spared by the owner in purchasing the most modern mechanical appliances known to the trade, including centrifugal wringers, washers and electrical irons. Electric motors and a steam engine of twenty horse power give both electric and steam power for use. The plant has its own private water supply from a well sunk on the premises, furnishing an apparently inexhaustible supply of pure water far beyond the present requirements of the business. For use in case of accident or an emergency connection is made with the city water mains.

With the sound judgment characteristic of him, Mr. Provensal equipped the plant to handle a larger volume of business than Corona now affords, foreseeing the time when the place would be much larger than at present. The industry represents an investment of over \$20,000 and affords facilities for superior work, so that comparatively little laundry is sent out of the city, the people recognizing the value of the home institution and desiring to aid it by their patronage. Nineteen persons are furnished steady employment and in addition to the distribution of money in wages a large amount is paid out for supplies of various kinds. It is therefore of importance to the community to foster an enterprise of financial and industrial benefit to the people and the general impression is that the plant is worthy of support. Where the patrons object to the use of machinery in the handling of delicate fabrics, hand work is done and extreme care is adopted in the handling of all materials. The uptown office is at No. 508 Main street. Adjacent thereto is a vacant property with a frontage of seventy-five feet, all owned by Mr. Provensal, who thus has a frontage of one hundred feet on Main street. Two wagons collect and deliver laundry and a considerable amount is also shipped in from other towns.

Besides his other properties Mr. Provensal owns a residence at Ninth and Joy streets surrounded by one-quarter block of grounds in one of the most desirable parts of the city. His home is presided over by Mrs. Provensal, a native of Sweden, born in 1869, and in maidenhood, Miss Marie Jacobson. She came to America in 1887, stopping in Chicago one year, where she had a brother. He died a few weeks after her arrival but she had decided to remain in this country and learn to speak English, attending school for

that purpose. She married there J. B. Knorr and they came west as far as Lincoln, Neb., remaining there another year and thence on to California, settling in Corona, which has since been her home. She is interested in Corona's growth and believes there is no better place to succeed than here. Her marriage with Mr. Provensal occurred in 1908. Mr. Provensal was married twice prior to this union and by the first he has one son living, Joseph Adolph, who is in business in Los Angeles. By the second marriage he also has one son living, John Amery, who is assisting his father, is married and resides in Corona. Mr. Provensal supports Republican principles. Stanch in his allegiance to the city, he believes in its future development and has contributed his share towards the enlargement of its business activities.

JAMISON E. COOK

A native of Pennsylvania, Jamison E. Cook was born in Washington county November 14, 1857, the son of Robert S. and Mary M. (Wilson) Cook, both natives of the same state, the father being a prominent farmer and business man of Washington county. He is now deceased, but the mother is still living, making her home in Arlington. Of a family of six children, Jamison E. is the only son living, besides whom there are two daughters, one in Arlington and the other in Darke county, Ohio. Jamison E. grew to manhood in Washington county, Pa., working on his father's farm. In the meantime he had completed a course in the common schools and followed this by attending academies at McDonald, Pa. After attending school for some time he took up the profession of teaching. On account of failing health he located in Colorado and there found work as a mechanic. In 1887 he came to the Pacific coast and located in Corona, taking charge of the engine of the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company. Following this for about six years he was engaged in the grocery business in Corona, from there going to San Jacinto to take charge of the County Hospital when it was located in that town. After filling that position for about eighteen months he returned to Corona and worked in a grocery store for two years. During 1900 he purchased the land where he now resides and he took up his permanent residence there in 1901. This property consists of forty-one acres, and in addition to the home place Mr. Cook owns fifteen acres of fine land on Magnolia avenue. The land was undeveloped when bought by Mr. Cook, but he has made many improvements, building outbuildings and a house splen-

didly calculated to make a good home. The site of the house is especially fine, as it is located on the rise of land toward the foothills and commands a fine view. The fifteen-acre tract on Magnolia avenue is planted in alfalfa, with some oranges and walnuts and other fruits for family use. Besides his ranching enterprises Mr. Cook does some dairying. He owns some fine Jersey cows and furnishes cream to the Riverside Dairy Company.

In September, 1889, Mr. Cook was married, in Pasadena, to Miss Ida Simpson, who was born and reared in Allegheny county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of two children: Frank Earl, who is a young man and is helping carry on the work of his father's ranches, and Mary Eleanor. All his life Mr. Cook has been a staunch Republican. He has never aspired to hold public office, but he has attended every Republican convention which has been held in Riverside county since its organization. Being interested in the educational facilities afforded the youth of the community, he has served four years as school trustee. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Arlington.

JOHN L. ALLISON

Ever since that remote period when the passengers from the historic craft, Mayflower, debarked on the stormy ice-bound coast of Massachusetts the Allison family has been represented upon American soil and generation after generation has borne an honorable part in the task of developing from the wilderness a productive country capable of sustaining a vast population. New England, that cradle of great men in colonial history, remained the home of the various branches of the family until led by the lure of the west, they followed the tide of immigration and began to scatter throughout the entire country, bearing into other regions the sterling principles that had given weight to their citizenship in the far northeast. Some, however, remained near the shores of the Atlantic and the family still has a numerous and important representation east of the Hudson river.

Tracing the family history we find that the father of John L. was James Allison, born at Dublin, N. H., March 13, 1830, and educated in the schools of his locality. After having taught school during several winter terms he returned to the homestead to care for his parents in their declining years. March 9, 1854, he married Sarah Jane Darracott, who was born in Dublin, N. H., May 27.

1837, and died there May 1, 1878. Afterward he was united in marriage with Bessie Maria Darracott, a sister of his first wife. She was born in Dublin April 29, 1839, and died in that village July 10, 1880. Her parents were William and Julia (Johnson) Darracott, the former a native of Shrewsbury, Rutland county, Vt., born February 17, 1804, and deceased in Dublin August 28, 1884.

With the civic, educational and religious life of his home town James Allison always has been intimately associated. Many estates were placed in his care for settlement and repeatedly he acted as guardian for minors. For twenty-eight years he served as trustee of the Appleton school fund and for a considerable period he was a member of the school board. His high standing is further evidenced by the fact that for years he served as agent to invest and care for the trust funds of the town of Dublin, having been first elected to that position in 1872. Since 1874 he has held a commission as justice of the peace. During 1873 and 1874 he represented his town in the state legislature and from 1870 to 1873, inclusive, he served as selectman, returning to the position at the close of his legislative service and serving continuously until 1882. Later he filled the same position in 1885 and 1886. From the organization of the Republican party he was staunch in his allegiance to its principles. A Unitarian in religious views, he officiated as a deacon of the church at Dublin for many years and always has been prominent in its benefactions and maintenance. By the congregation he long was honored with the care and investment of the trust funds belonging to the church.

Born at Dublin, N. H., August 3, 1864, John L. Allison attended the common schools and later learned the trade of a carpenter. For two years he followed the occupation at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Returning to the east he settled at Winchendon, Worcester county, Mass., where for two years he was employed as a carpenter on the Murdock academy. Later he was employed at carpentering at Worcester, same state. Leaving that city he again sought the west and this time settled at Colorado Springs, Colo., where he engaged in the building business for thirteen years. During the year 1899 he came to California and settled at Riverside, where he had charge as foreman for Frank A. Noyes, after which he began as an independent contractor and builder and has erected numerous elegant homes in and near this city. In his work he exercises painstaking care as well as artistic skill and among those of his own craft he is recognized as an expert in his line. While living in the east he was united in marriage, November 1, 1886, in Marlborough, Cheshire county, N. H., with Miss Myrtie A. Pratt, by whom he has two children, Gertrude M., a graduate of the Riverside high school, and John Raymond, a student in the same institution. In political views he favors the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally he is

connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and also a member of the other branches of this order, and has been helpful in its philanthropies.

WARREN D. SMALL

It has been the privilege of Mr. Small to reside in Southern California throughout the greater part of his life and there are few who surpass him in patriotic devotion to the locality that is the chosen home of his maturity. In this sunny climate he has found a material environment radically different from that of his native commonwealth, Maine, for Caribou, the village where he was born November 23, 1870, stands in the midst of pine-clad, storm-swept hills in Aroostook county not far distant from the boundary line of New Brunswick. To wrest a livelihood from the rough and rugged ground in the midst of climatic conditions so dreary and discouraging was a feat calling for men firm of purpose, inflexible of will and undismayed of heart. Indeed, the battle with stern nature developed these qualities in the people and thus it came that families identified with New England for successive generations became more and more like the country that produced them and in this respect the Small family was no exception to the rule.

A radical change was made in the removal from Maine to Southern California, where the father, Henry K., is now at the head of the Riverside mill conducted under the title of H. K. Small & Sons. Coming to the west in very early life Warren D. Small received his education principally in the city of Orange and in 1887 was graduated from the public school there, after which he clerked in the store owned by his father in that place. During the years 1890-91 he engaged in the general mercantile business at Olive, whence he removed to Murrietta, Riverside county, and from 1891 until 1899 engaged in ranching in that district. Upon his removal from that locality he settled on a ranch near Olive, but in 1902 he discontinued agricultural enterprises and came to Riverside, where he has resided ever since. As a stockholder with H. K. Small & Sons he has been connected with the mill from the first and in the capacity of general manager he has made good, carrying forward its business with dispatch, energy and sagacity and winning recognition among the men of commerce in his home city.

Since becoming a citizen of Riverside, considerable attention has been given to public questions by Mr. Small, who keeps well

posted in regard to movements for the development of the city and the welfare of its people, and while he gives his ballot in national issues to the Republican party, in local matters he deems the character of the candidate and the urgency of the proposed measure of greater importance than the question of party. Indeed, he is unusually broad in his outlook as well as keen in his analysis of public enterprises proposed for the people. Fraternally he holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and maintains a warm interest in the local lodge. His marriage took place at McPherson, Orange county, on Christmas Eve of 1891 and united him with Miss Lutie L. Powers, of that place. They are the parents of two sons, Guy R. and Howard K., the latter a pupil in the Riverside schools and the former a foreman in the Baker iron works of Los Angeles.

FRANK DUNHAM LEWIS

Riverside is justly proud of one of her most enterprising and progressive citizens, F. D. Lewis, whose aid in the development of the community can scarcely be over-estimated. He was born February 10, 1863, in Milwaukee, Wis., and four years later accompanied his parents, John and Julia B. (Clark) Lewis, both natives of Oswego, N. Y., to Chicago, where he received his education. In 1878 Mr. Lewis took his family to Florida, where they resided four years, moving thence to Kansas City, Mo., in which city the son, Frank D., secured employment and was soon promoted to a position as foreman in a grain elevator. In 1885, having successfully passed the civil service examination, he went to Washington, D. C., where he served three years in the war department. While a resident of the capital city he attended sessions of the law school of the National University, was admitted to the bar in 1888, and came at once to California. In 1889 he was appointed United States special Indian agent, a travelling position with inspection duties, and two years later he located in Los Angeles, where he resumed his practice, serving also as United States special attorney for Mission Indians, having received this appointment from the department of justice. In 1892 he moved to Riverside, where he maintained law offices for ten years, abandoning his profession in 1903 in order that he might devote his entire time to the culture of oranges and other fruits, a field in which he had long been interested.

Mr. Lewis was instrumental in developing West Riverside, having been one of the directors as well as manager and superin-

tendent of the original corporation which secured water for that section. In 1909 and 1910 he sold his entire ranch holdings, covering about two hundred acres in that district, and shortly thereafter joined others in buying from the English owners, the West Riverside estate, a portion of the property being under development and comprising some fifteen hundred acres, six hundred of which are planted to citrus fruits. Mr. Lewis is vice-president of the company which controls this tract, improved sections of which are now being sold in small parcels, the remaining unimproved portion, which is also being set to citrus fruits, to be disposed of in like manner. He serves also as president of the Meeks & Daly Water Company and on the board of directors of the Agua-Mansa Water Company, his executive ability and thorough legal training rendering him fully competent to discharge his many technical duties. In 1903 he was chosen assemblyman of the Seventy-eighth district on the Republican ticket, and has received many other evidences of the esteem in which he is held by his many friends and associates.

In 1894 Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Alice Emerson Bradbury, of Providence, R. I. Three sons have been born to them: John Clark, Howard Bradbury and Robert Emerson. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce and is a Past Exalted Ruler of Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E.

WALTER E. KEITH

The personal efforts of a few capitalists in a search for land resulted in the settlement of Riverside, which was founded in 1870 by the Southern California Colony Association and laid out by C. C. Miller, a civil engineer connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in Wisconsin. The town was settled chiefly by educated families from New England and Canada with a considerable accession of English people. With the ensuing years the addition to the citizenship was constant and the colony started out with the high class of citizens it boasts to the present day. In 1876 Walter E. Keith was attracted to the county by reports he had heard concerning its productive soil and genial climate. Of New England birth, a descendant of a long line of ancestry identified with that section of the country from the colonial period, he is a son of Aberdeen and Mary H. Keith and a native of Brockton, Mass., where he was born April 2, 1852. As is the custom in that part of the country, he was given a thorough education in the public schools. On the comple-

tion of the studies of the Brockton high school, from which he was graduated in 1867, he was sent to a business college and enjoyed a practical commercial training. At the expiration of six months he completed the course in bookkeeping. From that time until he came to California he engaged with the manufacturing firm of Keith & Packard as a bookkeeper.

Immediately after his arrival at Riverside in 1876 Mr. Keith bought twenty acres on Bandini avenue and this he set out in oranges. The country at that time was new and undeveloped. Railroads had not yet brought the people into touch with the general markets and opened up an outlet for their produce, but by the time the orange groves began to be productive facilities had been furnished for the marketing of the crops. Meanwhile the population was constantly increasing. Moral conditions were good, educational facilities were first-class, churches were numerous, and the city was regarded as a fine place for the rearing of children. From the first the people were prosperous and contented and eventually the district gained a reputation for large wealth. Prices of property greatly advanced and December 31, 1910, Mr. Keith sold his large grove at a handsome profit.

Meanwhile commercial enterprises had received an interested participation from Mr. Keith and in December of 1907 he had moved to Corona as a bookkeeper for the Corona Gas & Electric Light Company, of which he served as manager one year. This thriving village some distance to the west of Riverside has in him an ardent supporter and firm friend. Its progress has been promoted by his efforts and in its future prosperity he believes with whole-hearted earnestness. In its politics he bears no part whatever, aside from supporting the candidates of the Republican party. Any movement, from whatever source emanating, receives his support when once he is convinced of its contribution to the general welfare of the people. In fraternal matters, aside from belonging to the Woodmen of the World, he has been active in Masonry for many years and has maintained a warm interest in the work of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M., of which he is a prominent member, besides being identified with Riverside Chapter No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery No. 28, K. T., and Al Malai-kah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Universalist Church. While still making his home in the east he established domestic ties, being united in marriage to Miss Ianche Merritt at Brockton, Mass., on Christmas Eve of 1871. Their union was blessed with one child, a daughter, Clara, who is now the wife of A. A. Caldwell and resides in Los Angeles.

JOHN JENSEN.

The earliest recollections of Mr. Jensen are associated with the scenes familiar to his mature years, for he is a native of Riverside county and throughout all of his life has been identified with the ranching interests of the locality. Habits of close observation coupled with long residence have enabled him to acquire an intimate knowledge of the resources of the county and the opportunities it offers to men of determination and sagacious judgment. The neat little ranch which he owns and occupies reflects his thrifty tendencies and industrious disposition, while his cozy cottage indicates the refined tastes of the family. Worthily in his busy existence are reflected the qualities he inherited from his father, the genial and hearty old sea captain, Cornelius Jensen, as well as the splendid traits coming to him as a heritage from his mother, who as a gentle young Spanish maiden had been wooed and won by the impetuous Danish sailor.

In what is now Riverside county John Jensen was born May 5, 1872, being a younger brother of Jose and Henry Jensen, well-known ranchers of Riverside county and represented elsewhere in this volume. Like his older brothers, he was given good educational advantages, but it was not his ambition to complete a college education and after the death of his father in 1886 he remained with his mother and aided in the cultivation of the land. Upon the division of the estate he was given twenty acres and here he built a neat farmhouse as well as other needed buildings, by his own labors converting the tract into a valuable place, whose beauty is enhanced by ornamental trees, while its returns are enhanced by the fruit trees he has planted.

The marriage of John Jensen took place in Riverside January 2, 1900, and united him with Miss Emily Crowder, who was born in Oregon, but has lived in California ever since the age of six years. In the schools of Riverside, she received a good education while at home she was carefully trained for domestic responsibilities. With skill and neatness she presides over the home, while to her only child, Viola, she gives the wise and affectionate care so important in the formation of character. Throughout the community Mr. and Mrs. Jensen are held in the highest respect and they are known and honored as industrious, progressive and loyal citizens. In political views, Mr. Jensen supports Democratic principles. Partisanship, however, does not receive special attention in his affairs, for he favors all movements for the general benefit of the county and commonwealth irrespective of political ties. When the Modern Woodmen of America started a camp at Riverside he became

a charter member on account of its insurance features as well as its pleasant social opportunities and up to the present he has retained an active membership in the local organization. The community known as West Riverside numbers him among its industrious men, progressive citizens and capable ranchers and accords him a standing in keeping with his own sterling traits as well as his honored family name.

P. JEROME BOLLINGER.

Well known throughout Riverside county as a man of energy and purpose, Mr. Bollinger has been closely identified with its business interests since 1903, when he engaged in the fertilizer business. He was born April 26, 1872, in Patton, Mo., a son of Moses Bollinger, whose birth occurred in the same place December 25, 1848. He was there successfully engaged in the sawmill and lumber business until October 1, 1885, when he located in Riverside. He purchased a ranch adjacent to this city and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he still retains an active interest.

P. J. Bollinger received his education in the public schools in his native town and in Riverside, continuing until the age of sixteen years, at which time he relinquished his studies to assist his father on the ranch. In 1893 he entered the Los Angeles School of Art and Design, where he put in a year of creditable work. Returning to Riverside he engaged in carpentering for several years. He joined Company M, Seventh Regiment, N. G. C., and at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war accompanied the regiment to San Francisco, being mustered into the United States' service and serving eight months during the war. After being mustered out of the United States' service in 1898 and returning to Riverside he re-enlisted in the National Guard and was appointed sergeant. In 1900 he was commissioned first lieutenant and served in that capacity until he was elected captain of Company M, to succeed Fred M. Heath, holding this commission until May, 1911, when, on account of pressure of private business, he resigned. During his connection with the National Guard, Captain Bollinger devoted a great deal of his time to building up and maintaining an efficient company in his home city.

For several years Captain Bollinger was engaged in the nursery business, but he disposed of it in 1903, when he engaged in the fertilizing business and until 1910 continued independently in building up a successful trade. In this year the General Fertilizer

Association of Los Angeles was incorporated, Mr. Bollinger becoming a member of the company and was made manager of the Riverside branch, with which he has since been associated and has devoted his entire time to building up a successful business.

In politics Captain Bollinger is a Republican and maintains an active interest in local politics and has also done much to aid in civic improvements. He is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. F., Sunnyside Lodge No. 112, K. of P., and Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E., and the Spanish-American War Veterans. On July 12, 1910, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bollinger and Miss Agnes B. Flemming, who is a native of Ohio.

JUDGE GEORGE C. NEVINS.

As one of the most able and prominent citizens of Hemet, Judge Nevins has held many positions of trust and honor both in his home state and in Riverside county, where, on account of failing health he located in 1904. His superior education and long experience qualified him for the offices which his new associates urged him to accept, which included the presidency of the school board and secretary of the Orange Growers' Association, which latter position he still holds, also the office of justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1910.

Born June 3, 1852, in Kalamazoo, Mich., Judge Nevins was the eldest of a family of thirteen children, of whom nine sons and two daughters grew to maturity. One son, B. A., represented his county in the state legislature. The father of these children, Jacob N. Nevins, of Vermont, was a son of Alfred M. Nevins, one of the early pioneers of that state, and he received his education in the schools of his home section. He settled in Kalamazoo county, Mich., and improved a farm on Gull Prairie, Richland township. In 1850 he was married to Miss Augusta Brown, a native of Massachusetts, the daughter of George Brown, who at one time was a member of the Michigan legislature.

George C. Nevins spent his youth upon his father's farm, receiving his primary education in the common schools, and later entered the Michigan Agricultural College, graduating in the class of 1873. Passing the state examination, he engaged in educational work and served six years as principal of the Ostego school, with eleven teachers under his supervision. For twenty years he was one of the most prominent educators in Michigan, serving various schools, including eight years in Cheboygan. Upon resign-

ing his duties he engaged in business in Ostego, successfully conducting for a time a flour and grist mill and also maintaining an interest in a shoe factory, which he served as secretary for two years. In 1904, however, his health having become greatly impaired, he disposed of his interests and located in Riverside county, Cal., where he purchased a ranch of ten acres, a small portion of which was in alfalfa, and the remainder set to apricots and oranges. This continued to be his home until 1911, when he removed to Hemet. In 1910-11 he served as president of the Hemet Orange Growers Association, which was organized in 1908 and during the season of 1911-12 shipped seventy cars of fruit.

On March 20, 1877, Judge Nevins was united in marriage in Kalamazoo, Mich., with Miss Lucinda Replogle, whose birth occurred in Ohio in December, 1852. She received her education and later taught in the schools of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Nevins were blessed with two sons: Wilfred B., a college graduate, and now a civil engineer in the service of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and Egbert R., a mechanical engineer, who resides in Otsego, Mich.

A life-long Republican, Judge Nevins has ever maintained a keen interest in political matters and while in Allegan, Mich., served as delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, and besides serving as chairman of various county conventions, also acted as deputy school superintendent of Allegan county and treasurer of Otsego for two terms. For a time he was engaged in the real estate business in Hemet. He is now secretary of the Growers Drying and Canning Company of Hemet. In his field of work Judge Nevins finds both pleasure and profit, his health having been completely restored since his location in the west.

While living in Michigan Judge Nevins was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, but since coming to California has not affiliated with the orders. During their residence in Michigan, both himself and wife attended the Congregational Church, and are now identified with the Presbyterian Church of Hemet, to which they lend efficient service.

ARTHUR B. TUTHILL

Experiences of boyhood and youth, prior to his arrival at Corona in February of 1890, enabled Mr. Tuthill to form an intelligent conception of various parts of the west and prepared him for an enthusiastic appreciation of the opportunities offered by Corona as a place of permanent residence. In his careful study of conditions prevailing in this section he arrived at a conclusion

favorable to its possibilities from a commercial and horticultural standpoint and the decision then made has not been changed by the occurrences incident to an identification of more than twenty years with the community. At this writing and since August of 1910 he has served as street superintendent of Corona and under his economical and sagacious oversight the public highways are maintained in an almost ideal condition. It is his ambition to fill the office in a manner satisfactory to the taxpayers, hence his energies are directed closely to the work and his time is devoted assiduously to the details connected therewith.

Very early in the colonization of the new world the Tuthill family became identified with pioneer history. Edward B. Tuthill, a descendant of the original immigrant, was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1828, and as early as 1866 followed the tide of emigration toward the west, settling in Morgan county, Ill., where he and his wife, Sophia, became the parents of a son, Arthur B., July 19, 1867. During the year 1873 the family removed still further west and settled at Georgetown, Colo., where the boy was sent to the primary department of the public school. The period of residence in Georgetown was brief, for the year 1874 found the family in Martinez, Cal., where again the boy was sent to school. The final location of the family in Colorado was at Colorado Springs, where they made their home from 1878 until 1882, and in the last-named year came again to the Pacific coast, settling in San Mateo county, Cal. From that point the youth went into San Francisco to the high school until he had acquired an excellent education in the common branches.

An identification of two years with the ranching interests of San Luis Obispo county while working on his father's farm gave Mr. Tuthill a comprehensive knowledge of agricultural conditions in that section of the state. After having worked there from 1884 until 1886 he removed to Monterey county and took up a claim to three hundred and twenty acres of raw, unimproved land in Indian valley. In an effort to develop the tract into a condition of productive fertility he remained on the claim until 1890 and then disposed of the land, coming in February of that year to Riverside county. Shortly after his arrival in this county he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Chino Hills, but instead of attempting to improve the property he rented it to other parties and gave his attention to work as bookkeeper for the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company. In 1907 he was promoted to be superintendent of the plant, but the following year he resigned and thereafter devoted his time to the management of a livery business until he sold out in 1910 at the time of assuming the duties of street superintendent.

Various fraternal bodies have received the benefit of the iden-

tification of Mr. Tuthill with their local societies, among these being the Woodmen of the World, the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to all of which he has contributed as generously as his means permitted. While he keeps posted concerning national issues and favors the principles of the Republican party, he has displayed no partisan bias, but on the other hand is inclined to be broad and liberal in his views. With his family he holds membership in the Corona Congregational Church and gives regularly to its maintenance as well as to its missionary enterprises. At the time of his arrival in Riverside county he was unmarried and at Corona, September 19, 1895, occurred his union with Miss Valeria I. Kelley, of this city. They are the parents of two daughters, namely: Dorothy, a high school student, and Marian, a pupil in the public schools.

JEFFERSON MARTIN COLBURN, M.D.

One of the successful physicians of the city of Riverside and a man of high ideals and sterling qualities is Dr. Colburn, who was born in Rutland county, Vt., April 4, 1858. He received his education in the common and high schools of his native place and then entered Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vt., taking a preparatory course, subsequently attending the Homeopathic Medical College at Kansas City, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1886. He at once opened an office and began professional labors in Kansas City, where he maintained an office and built up a very successful practice until in August, 1904, when he came to Riverside, Cal. In the city of his adoption he soon established himself and by his skilful work again built up a large and successful business.

Since his arrival here Dr. Colburn has become interested in horticulture and purchased two tracts of land of ten acres each at Rialto and Bloomington, which are set to oranges. Besides these orange groves he has become owner of further interests by purchasing forty acres of land in Lytle Creek Canyon, where he has developed ten acres of apple land and has that amount in bearing fruit. The balance is being cleared of brush and timber and will soon be set to the same fruit. The tract is well watered by numerous springs on the place and has no need for artificial irrigation. He is still owner of property in Kansas City and also has some holdings in Redlands, this state. The doctor devotes himself assiduously to his calling and with the aid of his wife is enabled to

carry on his agricultural pursuits without interference with his practice.

The marriage of Dr. Colburn occurred in Rutland, Vt., in 1886 and united him with Miss Della M. Wilmoth, who is also a native of the Green Mountain state. Their two children are Rovenia J., wife of Glen Shaw, and Walter E., a student in the Riverside high school and who is interested in wireless telegraphy. Mrs. Colburn is a lady of culture and is looking after their interests in ranching pursuits and by her good judgment and capabilities has been of inestimable value to her husband in his professional labors as well.

Dr. Colburn is a member of the Odd Fellows, Lodge, Encampment and the Rebekahs, and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State and County Medical Societies, and still retains his membership in the Kansas City Homeopathic and the Hahnemann Medical Societies. He has always devoted his best interests to his profession and by his patient sympathy and high sense of honor has become well and favorably known throughout Riverside and its environs.

GEORGE T. ROBERTS

Having exemplified throughout his life an innate determination and high ethical principles, Mr. Roberts deservedly ranks among Riverside's foremost citizens, his executive skill and judicious judgment having won early recognition in the commercial world. He was born May 30, 1858, in Springfield, Mass. He remained with his parents, George H. and Julia A. (Webster) Roberts, until the completion of his education in the grammar and high schools of his home town, going thence in 1873 to New York City, where he became secretary for George P. Rowell & Company, newspaper advertisers. A year later he returned to Springfield, joining his mother in the men's furnishing goods business, and in 1876 secured a position as clerk in the Agawam National Bank. After two years of faithful service he accepted a position in the office of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company as rate clerk, fulfilling his duties with such satisfaction to his employers that he was encouraged to remain with them for many years. However, he finally relinquished the work in which he had become most proficient to cast his fortunes in the west. In October, 1891, he journeyed to Fresno, Cal., purchasing a forty-acre vineyard adjacent to the town and later securing a position as bookkeeper with the National Ice Company. In

June, 1898, however, having disposed of his property to good advantage, the company transferred him to their Riverside office, promoting him to the position of manager, in which capacity he has since served most creditably.

Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss E. Louisa Cary in Springfield, Mass., April 27, 1889, two years prior to their removal to California. They have two children, Winford C., employed in the drug business in Riverside, and Irene W., a graduate of the Riverside high school and now attending the State Normal at Los Angeles.

A Republican, thoroughly versed in the principles of his party, Mr. Roberts has always exercised his rights as a public spirited and energetic citizen, and his interest in civic improvement has always been active. Frequently he takes the initiative in vital matters concerning the welfare of his fellow men, and enjoys with his wife and family the fellowship and good will of the community. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics of Riverside.

SENECA LA RUE

Few now survive of that heroic band of Argonauts who, in the flush of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold, braved the dangers of the desert and the mountains in an arduous effort to reach the then unknown west. Memories of the stern and even perilous journey across the plains linger vividly in the mind of Mr. La Rue and in frequent retrospect he recalls the thrilling incidents connected with travel in "prairie schooners" during the eventful summer of 1850. Although his first identification with the new country did not prove to be permanent he never ceased to reflect upon the west with pleasure and finally, after a long period of useful and diligent labor in his native commonwealth, he again sought the shores of the Pacific, this time as a pioneer in the orange-growing district of Riverside. The second trip impressed upon his keen intelligence the wonderful transformation wrought in little more than a quarter of a century. The locomotive had replaced the slow-moving oxen and the traveler hastened over the lands where once the miles had dragged their weary stretches of monotonous perspective. Cities had sprung into existence where once the wild animals had undisputed possession of the land. Large ranches gave evidence that the tillers of the soil had displaced the nomadic Indians. On every hand the increasing prosperity and

productiveness of our country aroused a feeling of pride in the heart of the patriot.

In the populous and productive state of Indiana there are few counties more prosperous than Franklin, which for years has held a record for the fine quality of its corn and the energy of its agriculturists. It is this county which Mr. La Rue claims as his native locality and there his birth occurred May 16, 1831, his parents having been Berian and Mary Ann La Rue. During boyhood he was sent to the local schools. Nothing occurred to individualize his existence until the discovery of gold in California awakened his desire to try his fortune as a miner and in the spring of 1850 he joined an expedition that crossed the plains in emigrant wagons. The experiences of the journey were not unlike those of all travelers of the period and combined hardships with pleasures as the caravan wended its slow way over the plains.

The youthful gold-seeker went at once to Eldorado county after arriving in California and tried his luck at mining in accordance with plans formulated prior to his departure from Indiana. Good fortune and bad alternated in the experiences of the ensuing years, but he was able to take back a neat sum when he returned to Indiana via the Panama route during the spring of 1857. Shortly after he had settled in the old surroundings in Franklin county he bought a tract of one hundred and twenty acres and there he devoted himself to general farming and stock-raising. It was not until the autumn of 1875 that he again came to California and this time he engaged in hydraulic mining in Mariposa county for a brief period. Attracted by reports he had heard concerning the Riverside district and wearying of the mines he left Mariposa on horseback to investigate various localities for a new home; none suited him until his arrival in Southern California in May of 1876 and he bought forty acres in the Riverside colony. Later he sold seventeen and one-half acres out of the tract. The balance he planted to orange trees. With the development of the grove into bearing condition he began to be in receipt of an income that has grown with the passing years, while at the same time the value of his land has greatly increased, so that he has no reason to regret the step that led him to this part of the country, although he experienced some of the hardest times of his life here.

The marriage of Mr. La Rue and Miss Samantha Leech was solemnized in Franklin county, Ind., in 1858. She passed away in 1903 aged sixty-two years. Five children blessed the union, all of whom, with one exception, are residents of Southern California. They are as follows: Mrs. Sarah Stiles, of Riverside; Sophronia, who is a graduate of a private school at Redlands and now resides with her father at No. 294 Riverside avenue, this city; Scott, who

is engaged in growing oranges at West Riverside; Eugene C., who is engaged in the government service with headquarters at Salt Lake City; and Mrs. Irene Johnson, of Riverside. The principles of the Republican party receive the support of Mr. La Rue, who keeps posted concerning the problems before our country and is particularly well posted in regard to local issues, being a staunch patriot and loyal citizen, eager to promote the welfare of Riverside.

CICERO P. WILKINSON

Prominent among orange growers of Riverside county is Mr. Wilkinson, who is also well known as an expert fumigator, conducting this work by contract throughout the community. He was born February 22, 1859, in Wellington county, Canada, and in 1868, after a brief education, left the home of his parents, William and Sarah (French) Wilkinson, natives of Canada and England, respectively, to establish a home in the west. After visiting various sections of California and adjacent states he worked several years at hydraulic mining, and for about a year, in 1880, was in Silverton, Colo. In January, 1881, he went to Tombstone, Ariz., in the mines of which section he labored until April, going thence on burros through the Black Hills, New Mexico, and Arizona on a prospecting expedition. Upon completion of the trip in December he at once formulated plans for his return to California and in January, 1882, located in Riverside, later securing a situation in the service of Lockwood Brothers, who then controlled the Casa Blanca ranch in Riverside county. In September, 1882, he accepted a position in the Pioneer meat market conducted by John Stone in Riverside, and two years later engaged in the retail meat business on his own account. Upon being appointed, in 1896, to the office of county superintendent of horticultural fumigating, he disposed of his trade, and until 1902 performed his new duties. He then relinquished his position and engaged in stock raising in Palomas, Ariz., successfully working in this field until April 1, 1904, when he returned to Riverside, purchasing on Grand avenue seven acres planted to oranges. Since that period he has devoted his energies to his orchard and to the work of fumigating in general, having three complete outfits, and during 1911 employed seventeen men. In 1911 he invented and has had patented a fumigating generator, to better aid in the mixing of the chemicals and avoid burning of the tents, as well is simplifying the work.

Mr. Wilkinson was united in marriage May 26, 1886, to Miss

Mary Labadie, a native of Yuba county, Cal., the wedding taking place in Riverside. Their union was blessed with five children: Mrs. Hazel White, of Blythe, Cal.; Marie, a graduate of Heald's Business College; Ruth and Harold, who are attending public school; and Alice.

Politically Mr. Wilkinson is allied with the Republican party, which, as a public spirited citizen, he supports to the best of his ability. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and Magnolia Camp, W. O. W., having throughout his life endeavored to exemplify the principles of unselfishness and fellowship advocated by those fraternities.

HERSCHEL L. CARNAHAN

One of the most successful attorneys in the city of Riverside the extent of whose practice is unequaled by his contemporaries throughout the county, is H. L. Carnahan. He was born in 1878 in Aledo, Ill., a son of Porter M. and Jennie (McCrorry) Carnahan, natives of Illinois and Ohio, respectively. Upon completion of his high school studies in 1892 Mr. Carnahan entered Monmouth (Ill.) College. After completing his course he was employed on the Chicago *Record* and traveled through the south in the interests of the news department. On account of failing health he came to California in 1897. He afterwards taught school for two years in this county, subsequently taking up the study of law in the offices of Collier & Evans, and was admitted to the bar in 1900.

In January, 1901, the firm of Collier & Evans was dissolved and the new firm of Collier & Carnahan was formed. Later a new member, H. H. Craig, was taken into the firm, which was reorganized under the name of Collier, Carnahan & Craig. This partnership continued until April, 1911, when Mr. Carnahan removed his offices to the First National Bank building, where he has since continued alone in the practice of his profession. His success has been most gratifying, not only his wide knowledge of the law, but his absolute integrity, rapidly increasing his clientage throughout the county.

Mr. Carnahan is an active member of the State Bar Association, and his advice is often sought on intricate questions of the law. In politics he is a Republican, serving as chairman of the Republican county central committee and otherwise taking an active part in the questions arising in local and state politics, though never as an aspirant for official recognition. He holds membership

in the Riverside Country Club, and as chairman of the public library board of the city of Riverside he has been a factor in forwarding many projects in this connection that have worked for the betterment of conditions locally. In Riverside, November 29, 1905, Mr. Carnahan was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Helmer, a native of Ottawa, Canada.

THOMAS M. HENNESSY

Characterized by worthy ambitions and unwavering integrity, the life of Mr. Hennessy, a well-known citizen of Riverside, illustrates the power of perseverance and well-directed efforts united with unflinching optimism. He is a native of California, his birth having occurred in Merced county, January 5, 1874. His father, Thomas L. Hennessy, was born in Ireland and was brought to America at an early age and was in California in 1852. His mother, Mrs. Mary J. (Heald) Carpenter, was born in New York. In 1883, after the death of her husband, she with her son by a former marriage, Frank Carpenter, and Thomas M., came to Riverside county and took up government land near Perris. This move was made on account of her ill health. Here Thomas M. attended school until 1888, completing his education the following year in Los Angeles. He then went to San Luis Obispo county and for the following two years was engaged in ranching.

In 1896, during the famous strikes in the mining districts of Cripple Creek and Leadville, Colo., Mr. Hennessy joined in the search for gold and for about five years labored in the different fields with indifferent success. In 1901 he returned to Northern California and was there engaged in the same occupation until 1906, when he again came to Riverside county. Settling in Riverside he embarked in the second-hand business on Seventh street and some time later disposed of that enterprise to purchase a half interest with H. A. Ross in the furniture and second-hand business, being located on Eighth and Orange streets. The business was built up from a small beginning and in 1911 he purchased the interest of his partner, since which time he has continued with good success and has built up a large and profitable business in his line. He is now located in commodious quarters at the corner of Orange and Ninth streets.

Mr. Hennessy was united in marriage April 10, 1909, with Mrs. Edith (Nichols) Jackson, a native of Michigan, the ceremony occurring in Riverside. With their infant daughter, Martha L., and

a son, James Jackson, by her former marriage, they reside in their well appointed home at No. 624 Locust street.

A Republican in politics, progressive and broad minded, Mr. Hennessy is awake to the general issues of the day. He lives as near as possible to the teachings of the Golden Rule. That he is a man of philanthropic spirit and interested in civic affairs is indicated by his membership in the Business Men's Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M.; Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F.; Magnolia Camp, No. 92, W. O. W., and of the local parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

MIGUEL A. AGUIRRE

A business man and rancher of prominence, Mr. Aguirre has been actively identified with the development of San Jacinto and surrounding valley for the past fifty years, his public spirit and unquestioned honor having gained the commendation of the entire community. A native of California, his birth having occurred in San Diego August 25, 1849, Mr. Aguirre was the eldest in a family of seven children, four of whom are now living. His parents, Jose A. and Rosario (Estudillo) Aguirre, were natives of Spain and California respectively. Jose A. Aguirre was made a citizen of the United States in Louisiana, going thence to Mexico, and came to this coast in the early '40s. He engaged in merchandising, doing business with the Orient, South America and other points for many years. After his first marriage he settled at Santa Barbara. After the death of his first wife he married her sister and went to San Diego, there entering the mercantile business. Later he engaged in the stock business in Los Angeles and San Diego counties, continuing this until his death, in 1860. His widow was afterward married to Manuel Ferrer and passed away September 4, 1895, at the age of sixty-six.

After a primary education in the San Diego schools Miguel Aguirre took a course in St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, and later attended Santa Clara (Cal.) College, after which he located in Los Angeles. For a time he there conducted a wholesale butcher business and in 1880 he engaged in ranching and stock raising near Beaumont, Cal., successfully conducting his affairs for seventeen years, and upon the sale of his property moved to San Jacinto, where he purchased the fifty-acre ranch upon which he now resides, and which he improved by the erection of a good residence and

other buildings and the installation of three artesian wells. Later he bought thirty acres in three separate tracts, and also rented for agricultural and other pursuits a farm of about twenty-six hundred acres in San Jacinto Valley, his sons assisting him in the venture.

Mr. Aguirre was married in Los Angeles September 9, 1880, to Miss Rudecinda Pico, who was born in San Diego, daughter of Jose Antonio and Magdalena (Baca) Pico, natives of California and New Mexico respectively, and both deceased. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Aguirre one died in early childhood, and those living are Elena C., Jose A., Rosario E., Martin M., Dolores A., Francisco A., Maria L., Anita A., and Carlos A. The children were reared in San Diego, San Bernardino and Riverside counties and were educated in the public schools and convents. Politically Mr. Aguirre is a Democrat, intelligently interested in both civic and national issues, though he has never sought or desired office. Both himself and family are devoted members of the San Jacinto Catholic Church, and maintain a deep concern in the welfare of their fellowmen.

CHARLES S. WILSON

The courage and perseverance of Mr. Wilson throughout his career may well be said to be worthy of emulation. His good fortune has been the result of constant faithfulness and fitness for the position that awaited him. As superintendent of the Riverside Water Company for the past seven years Mr. Wilson has proved conclusively his ability to control every phase of the situation under his jurisdiction.

Mr. Wilson was born August 18, 1872, in South Lyon, Mich., his parents being James N. and Camilla (Gage) Wilson, natives, respectively, of Salem and Lyon, that state. In the grammar and high schools of his home town the son received his education, leaving in 1890, and thereafter assisted upon his father's farm until 1893, when he came to Riverside, Cal. For a period of six months he worked on the ranch of W. J. Gage, then returned to South Lyon, where he rented his father's farm, conducting it successfully until 1896, when he once more came to California, locating in Riverside in December. In West Riverside he ranched for five months, after which he worked in various lines for some time. In October, 1897, he entered the employ of the Riverside Water Company as a laborer at \$1.50 per day. Three months later he was transferred to the position of teamster, and in 1900 was made division superintendent with headquarters at Colton. In the fall of 1905, his ability

having been recognized by his employers, he was placed in charge of the construction of the Rubidoux reservoir, and in January, 1906, was appointed general superintendent of the entire system, with offices at Riverside.

In South Lyon, Mich., April 4, 1894, Mr. Wilson married Miss Eleanor Smith, a native of Detroit, Mich. Their union was blessed with three children: Merle, a student in Heald's Business College in Riverside; Eula and Martha W., both of whom are students in the grammar school. Mr. Wilson is associated fraternally with Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and Magnolia Camp, No. 92, W. O. W. He is active in civic developments, and his name ranks high among Riverside's best citizens.

EDWARD COPLEY

The vicissitudes incident to experiences in the west in the era prior to the uplifting influences of a modern civilization and numerous railroads fell to the lot of Mr. Copley and developed in his character traits of self-reliance and unwearied perseverance of the utmost value to his subsequent success and ultimate prosperity. Much of his time in maturity was given to mining pursuits and he gained a reputation throughout the west for sagacious judgment in mining propositions and keen discrimination in prospecting. Pleasant as was the work and profitable as were its results, there came a time when the desire for the quiet enjoyment of home life untrammelled by business cares led him to give up traveling and prospecting. For a considerable period he has enjoyed all of the comforts of existence in his comfortable home at Riverside, where, surrounded by his orange grove comprising ten acres, he has all of the essentials to happiness and passes his declining days in serene contentment.

Born in Huntington county, Pa., April 20, 1830, Edward Copley is a son of Josiah and Margaret (Chadwick) Copley and a descendant of old eastern families, the former of English ancestry. It was not possible for him to attend school regularly and the larger part of his schooling was received before he was nine years of age, and he also worked in a printing office for a short time. In the meantime his father had removed to Armstrong county, Pa., and the boy was put to work on the home farm, where he gained his rudimentary knowledge of the care of the crops and the stock. Later he worked in his father's fire-brick factory until 1859. That year

was the start of his migratory existence, for it witnessed his coming to California across the plains, no railroads having as yet been built. A brief sojourn along the Pacific coast in this locality was followed by removal to the then territory of Washington, where he secured employment as a carpenter at Olympia. During 1861 he removed to Idaho and embarked in mining pursuits near Clearwater. Thence in 1863 he returned to Washington and settled at Cascades, where he found employment in the car shops, remaining for a number of years and proving himself a competent mechanic.

Leaving the shores of the Pacific in 1870 Mr. Copley went to Kansas, where he had a contract to erect buildings for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. During July of 1871 he went to Colorado and settled at Colorado Springs, where his was the first family to arrive in the town. Others, however, followed soon and in large numbers, so that he was kept busily engaged as a carpenter. It was his privilege to witness the early settlement of that now well-known and popular city. During 1873 he was employed for five months in building the trail up Pike's Peak, a feat that occasioned considerable excitement at the time of its consummation. After the completion of this work he aided in the organization of the Silver Wing Mining Company to buy and sell mines. Of this organization he became secretary, but resigned in 1876. He was then sent east by the company to find buyers for their properties. During 1883 he relinquished identification with the concern and removed to New Mexico, where he bought and superintended the interests of the Old Man Mining Company. The year 1886 found him in Arizona, where he and other capitalists bought the Great American, said to have been the largest mine ever developed.

Upon disposing of his interest in the mine in 1888 Mr. Copley returned with his family to Colorado Springs and established a comfortable home in that city, where he lived retired until 1891, the year of his arrival in Riverside. The purchase of ten acres on Magnolia avenue gave him the orange grove which has since been a source of both pleasure and profit to him. On this place he and his wife with their daughter, Miss Caroline, have a home giving evidence of the refined tastes of the inmates. Another daughter, Margaret, is the wife of E. C. Stoner, of Pittsburg, Pa., while the only son, Albert T., resides in Los Angeles. Mrs. Copley was Miss Mary A. Saunders, a resident of Olympia, Wash., where in August of 1863 she became the wife of the gentleman whose success she has since promoted, whose troubles she has lightened by an ever-ready sympathy and whose joys she has doubled by enthusiastic participation therein. The family have been faithful members of the Presbyterian Church and have contributed to its missionary movements. In politics Mr. Copley votes with the Republican party.

NELS M. CORNELIUS

The lack of early educational opportunities has been the deepest regret following Mr. Cornelius throughout mature years, but to compensate for these the fact that he was forced in childhood to earn his own livelihood developed within him traits of self-reliance and industry of the greatest value to subsequent success. There has also come to him the education that every citizen secures in the vast school of experience and who shall depreciate its importance or minimize its relation to the upbuilding of a creditable financial standing as well as a noble character. Being a close observer he has gained in this way a broad fund of useful information and his knowledge of this country and of its governmental problems is extended. For a quarter of a century he has made his home in Riverside. With the savings of years of frugality he acquired a farm of twenty acres and this he now occupies and operates.

In the southwestern part of Sweden, near where the tumultuous waves of the Skager rack and the Cattegat beat against the rock-bound shores, in the humble home of Nels M. and Annalise Cornelius a son was born January 19, 1841, and was given the name of the father. The home had none of the comforts common to the present day and offered little more than a rude shelter from the stormy blasts that at times swept over the country, endangering the flocks and herds on land and the ships at sea. As soon as he was old enough to work the boy was given the task of herding sheep and cattle. In that locality there were no fences and the stock was allowed to roam from range to range under the charge of herders, who for a pittance endured the hardships and privations incident to their lonely labors. From the age of ten until he was fifteen the farm boy was employed as a herder for his father, without any opportunity to attend school and deprived even of the advantages to be gained by association with others. In 1856 he left home and began to work for neighboring farmers, but his opportunities were no greater than before with the exception that he was enabled to save each year a very small amount, to be applied to toward paying his expenses to the new world.

Immediately after his arrival in the United States in 1868 Mr. Cornelius settled in Galesburg, Ill., where he found employment on a C. B. & Q. construction train two years, and later as a moulder. After remaining there for sixteen years, in 1886 he came to Southern California. On the 13th of August he arrived in Riverside and here he has since made his home, being for a considerable period employed with O. T. Johnson as foreman of the latter's

ranch. In 1899 he bought twenty acres and since then he has engaged in farming. The residence which he owns is located on Streeter avenue and is capably presided over by Mrs. Cornelius, formerly Ida U. (Samuelson) Yerkson, whom he married in South Dakota, March 11, 1905. By her first marriage she had three children, Arthur W., Emery R., and Lillian C., all in Southern California. Mr. Cornelius was first married to Miss Mary Swanson, the ceremony taking place in Sweden. In his family there are two sons, John L. and Charles A. In religion he is identified with the Mission Friends and exemplifies in his honorable, upright life the highest principles of Christianity. Although hardships have been many and obstacles to progress great, at no time has he refused to help worthy persons in need of temporal assistance, but in all instances of charitable action he has proved prompt, efficient and kind-hearted. Since he became a voting citizen of our country he has supported Republican principles and has upheld the platform of the party by his ballot.

BENTON L. SHEPHERD

Among Corona's most faithful and conscientious citizens was Mr. Shepherd, who passed away July 12, 1909, his unflinching kindness and progressive, unselfish spirit having greatly endeared him to his many friends and associates. Born September 12, 1836, in Lincolnville, Me., he was the son of Culver and Lydia Jane (Heal) Shepherd, both natives of that state. Upon completion of his education the son came to California about the year 1855 in company with other gold seekers who dreamed of acquiring an immediate fortune. Returning to his home in Maine, some time later he made a second trip to California and this time was fairly successful in his mining ventures. From Maine, whither he later returned, he went to Minnesota, where he farmed for about ten years. After selling out his interests there he went to Cathlamet, Wash., where he established a general merchandise store. In 1887 he located in Corona, Riverside county, and purchased ten acres which he planted to oranges, an undertaking which he conducted successfully until selling out, after which he lived retired until his death.

Mr. Shepherd was an ardent Republican, deeply interested in both national and municipal politics, and was always prompt to respond to civic needs, being most broad-minded and generous. In both social and business life he was known as a man of unswerv-

ing integrity and high ethical principles, his influence upon his associates having been both lasting and helpful.

The marriage of Mr. Shepherd took place in Stillwater, Minn., June 18, 1865, and united him with Miss Florilla Heal, of Lincolnville, Me. Two children grew to maturity: Winifred, who by her marriage with Josiah Riddell became the mother of two sons, Percy and Ralph, is now the wife of Edward Bergeot, and resides in Corona; Grace presides over the parental home at No. 502 East Seventh street. Upon the completion of her high school studies and her musical education she became organist in the Corona Congregational Church, where she still continues, also conducting a private music class with success.

BRADFORD MORSE

No more public-spirited representative of the east has transferred his allegiance to the Pacific coast or more enthusiastically entered into the interests here represented than has Bradford Morse, whose accomplishments form a part of the history of Riverside, which has been his home since early in the year 1881. A native of Massachusetts, he was born in Middleboro, Plymouth county, May 8, 1848, his father following agriculture as a means of livelihood, and the son early became familiar with the duties associated with that calling. Besides receiving a good public school education he had the privilege of a course in the Pratt free, an English high school of North Middleboro. With the knowledge thus acquired he started out at the age of nineteen years to make his way in the world, going to Brockton, where until 1881 he was employed in a shoe factory. His interest in military affairs became evident soon after his location in Brockton, as for eleven years out of the fourteen which he passed there he was associated with the Third and First Regiments, Massachusetts National Guard. From private he steadily advanced until he was made captain of Company I, First Regiment, an office which he held for four years or until resigning in order that he might carry out a long cherished desire to remove to the west. March, 1881, witnessed his arrival in Riverside, Cal., and for more than thirty years the state has known no more loyal and patriotic citizen than Bradford Morse. As in the east, his love of military affairs was made manifest when he assisted in the organization of a company at Riverside, which was first known as Company C, Ninth Regiment, California National Guard. He was chosen first lieutenant of the company and subsequently became bat-

talion adjutant, an office which he resigned after a service of six years.

Mr. Morse's interests since locating in Riverside have been many sided, but his versatility has enabled him to make a success of whatever he puts his hand to. While his largest accomplishments have been along lines of a public or civic nature, he demonstrated a working knowledge of agriculture on his ranch of nine hundred and sixty acres located east of Box Springs mountain, where he carried on general farming and dairying, and an alfalfa ranch of one hundred and thirty acres at Agua Mansa. His knowledge of and interest in horticulture were the means of his being made a member of the first county board of horticultural commissioners of San Bernardino county, in 1887, but after one year's service he resigned in order that he might give his attention to other matters. During three terms, from 1886 until 1892, he rendered his home city efficient service in the capacity of marshal and tax collector. His record as city marshal was one to be remembered, being marked by a relentless fight against saloons and allied evils in the community.

As yet Riverside county had not been set apart from San Bernardino county, but when the project began to be agitated it was universally conceded that Mr. Morse should be one of the men to have charge of the undertaking in favor of Riverside county. As one of the three members of the Riverside county division executive committee he assisted in the preparation and presentation of the bill for the creation of the county to the legislature of California for enactment. In 1893 Governor Markham appointed him one of the commission of five having in charge the organization in every detail, he being elected president. The work of the commission was successful and in May, 1893, a special election was called to supply officers for the new county of Riverside, and among them Mr. Morse was chosen county assessor. He was a member of the Republican county central committee from 1884 to 1893, in San Bernardino county, and during all but two years of this time he was a member of the executive committee. When Riverside county came into being in 1893 he was elected chairman of the first county central committee, which was non-partisan, and was also a member of the state Republican central committee during the years from 1894 to 1896. As an evidence of the high regard in which his ability was held by his fellow citizens it may be said that he was appointed expert for the legislative assembly committee on revenue and taxation in 1895, and it may furthermore be said that the bill for the revision of those laws which he had assisted in preparing was reported by the committee, and passed both houses without a contrary vote. Further honors came to him in April, 1894, when he was elected city trustee, being re-elected to the office in 1898. In

November, 1911, he was elected councilman from the first ward for a four-year term.

Mr. Morse rejoices in the growth and prosperity of his home county and he furthermore takes pride in the fact that he has been permitted to have a share in bringing about present conditions. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias of Riverside. In 1871, June 22, in Middleboro, Mass., he was united in marriage with Miss Ella A. Keith, a native of that state, who shares in his popularity in Riverside.

FRANCIS X. PEDLEY

The climatic, commercial and horticultural advantages offered by Riverside form a trio of diversified attractions drawing hither a splendid class of citizens from our own country and from other lands. It would be difficult to find a region whose residents are so loyal to its upbuilding as are the people of Arlington. A unanimous verdict bears testimony to the desirability of the location from a residential standpoint. With the restlessness characteristic of present times the property-owners make frequent changes, but removals are few, it being generally understood that those who once come within the spell of the city's fascination cannot be induced to remove elsewhere except under stress of urgent affairs. To take charge of the transfers of property and to negotiate deals there are many real-estate agents, none, perhaps, more energetic and capable than Mr. Pedley, junior member of the firm of McKenzie & Pedley, and for many years identified with the city's development. Through long residence in the community he has formed experienced opinions concerning real-estate valuations and is considered an excellent judge of prices. A conservative judgment restrains him on the one hand from undue enthusiasm, while on the other hand caution is not carried to the point that prevents progressive action.

Descended from an Anglo-Saxon family of ancient lineage and honorable record, Francis X. Pedley was born in Derbyshire, England, in July of 1864, and received excellent advantages in English schools. For some time he was a student in Eastbourne College, but at the age of fourteen years he matriculated in St. Mary's College and there took the regular course of study, graduating in 1881 with a high standing. Immediately afterward he crossed the ocean to the United States and proceeded as far west as Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he became interested in farming. From that state he came to California in 1889 and secured employment with the Hol-

comb Valley Mining Company. After a creditable service as assistant manager of the plant in the Holcomb valley in 1894 he resigned his position and came to Riverside county, where he became assistant manager of the San Jacinto Land Company at Corona.

Shortly after his removal in 1899 to Arlington, Riverside county, Mr. Pedley bought an orange grove and began to be interested in horticulture on his own behalf. For some years he remained on the place, but in November of 1905 he relinquished its management and turned his attention to the real-estate business as a partner of Mr. McKenzie of Arlington. He was married in Los Angeles in November, 1899, to Miss C. M. Goellner, of that city, a young lady of culture and excellent education. They are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church and have contributed regularly and generously to the benefactions carried on under the auspices of that denomination. Since he became a voter Mr. Pedley has supported the men and measures of the Republican party and in local matters has aided the progress of movements for the general welfare. In connection with his church membership he enjoys the fraternal associations of the Knights of Columbus, while he is further identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Among the people of Arlington he has a large circle of friends. Of stalwart physique, he is a man who would attract attention in any gathering, being tall and commanding in stature and massive in proportions, and the favorable impression created by his personal appearance is heightened by his friendly manner and keen intelligence.

MARTIN MEIER

A resident of the San Jacinto valley since 1883, Mr. Meier is well known as a prosperous lumber merchant of Hemet and by his progressive business methods and good citizenship has contributed largely to the growth of that community. He was born February 2, 1859, in Lubeck, Germany. Upon completion of his education, which included a thorough course in merchandising, he was employed in several wholesale business houses until 1882. In that year he immigrated to the United States, stopping first in New York City. After a year's travel through the east and south he located in San Jacinto, Cal., where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of railroad land in the mountains and upon this he engaged in the stock business with a nucleus of forty cattle. Later, in 1886, he opened a lumber yard at Old Town, San Jacinto, success-

fully conducting the business until 1894, when he moved the yard to San Jacinto. In 1908 he purchased three acres in Hemet, moving his buildings to the new site, and later erecting additional sheds and a convenient office. He also built a comfortable home in Hemet, where he has since resided with his family.

Mr. Meier was married in San Jacinto in November, 1891, to Miss Nora Sherman, the daughter of Antone and Katie Sherman. Mr. Sherman engaged in the manufacturing of lumber in the San Jacinto mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Meier have four living children: Dorothy, Ione, Margaret, and Herman.

For several years Mr. Meier served as a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of San Jacinto and also served as a member of the town board, his excellent judgment and sterling integrity having placed him among the most influential citizens of that section.

OTTO MARTINI

Patient industry and painstaking perseverance have enabled Mr. Martini to rise to a fair degree of success since he came to Riverside during 1883 and secured employment as a ranch laborer. There has been nothing spectacular in his life. The quiet discharge of each day's duties as they came, the unwearied round of toil, the careful saving of even the smallest pittance and the undismayed courage in the midst of hardships, such traits as these have contributed to the modest but gratifying success he now enjoys. These characteristics almost invariably form the mental endowment of the sons of Sweden, which country he claims as his native land and as the lifelong home of his parents, N. E. and Sophie Martini. Born in the southern part of that kingdom, November 14, 1861, he was sent to the local schools as soon as old enough and continued his studies until he was fourteen, after which he tilled the soil of his father's farm and also learned the trade of a stone-mason under that parent.

Crossing the ocean in 1881 Mr. Martini proceeded direct to Chicago and secured employment as a laborer in Wells & France car-shop. After six months in that place he went to Galesburg, Ill., and found employment in the C., B. & Q. car-shops, later working as a house-builder. During the spring of 1883 he came to Southern California and settled at Riverside, where in a short time he secured work as a ranch hand with Edwin Hart, remaining with him for six months. For the three following years he had charge of the Benedict ranches and later he superintended for a year the

ranch owned by Mrs. Gilliling. With the earnings of these months of arduous toil and rigid economy he invested in property, acquiring fifteen acres on Central and Hillside avenues. Later he bought sixty acres of farm land and since then he has successfully engaged in raising alfalfa. He erected buildings of adobe in 1890.

The home across the seas familiar to the boyhood of Mr. Martini was a Christian abode and the family were earnest members of the Lutheran Church. He also from an early age has been a communicant of that denomination and a contributor to its charities. Since he became a citizen of our country he has allied himself with the Republican party, but at no time has he been active in public affairs. The Fraternal Brotherhood is the only organization of that nature to which he belongs, it being his preference to devote himself quietly to private matters to the exclusion of fraternal and political activities. When he came to the west he was a young unmarried man of twenty-two years and it was at Riverside that he met the young lady, Miss Hannah Gustafson, whom he chose for his wife, they being united in marriage in November, 1886, in the city where they still make their home. Of their union eight children were born, six of whom are living as follows: Liley E., Olga V., Paul Gustav, Walter M., Clifford McKinley, and Florence R. The two deceased are Verner N., and Roy.

THOMAS F. FLAHERTY

An excellent type of the self-made man is Mr. Flaherty, one of Riverside's leading real estate men, who, with unswerving optimism, a predominating characteristic of his race, has thus far made the most of his life, his good business judgment and courageous efforts having evolved from a small beginning, including the handicap of an insufficient education, success which many with similar opportunities would have deemed too difficult of realization.

Mr. Flaherty was born November 1, 1876, in San Francisco, Cal., his parents being Bartholomew and Mary Flaherty, who emigrated from Ireland to San Francisco, the former having been a resident of that city in the early '50s. The son attended public school until the age of thirteen, when he secured a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company as messenger, his faithful service and evident ability winning him promotion to the office of clerk of the district messenger office of that city, which situation he retained until February, 1898, when he located in Riverside. For a short time he worked for Oscar Ford, fruit packer, later accepting a

position as clerk in the retail grocery store of E. Michelbacher. In April, 1900, he engaged in the retail oil business in partnership with E. M. Kaufman, and after five years of success was appointed collector of the electric light department of the city, resigning after three and one-half years to become circulation manager of the Riverside Enterprise. Six months later, however, he opened a real estate office, his ability in this line having since been fully demonstrated.

In Riverside, May 14, 1902, Mr. Flaherty was united in marriage with Miss Maude Willets, a native of Iowa. Two children have been born to them, Madge Elvina, born in 1903 and now a student in the public school, and Thomas Chauncey, born in 1906.

A staunch Republican, Mr. Flaherty has always been intensely interested in both national and municipal political issues and is secretary of the Republican county central committee and is also serving as a member of the public utilities committee of Riverside. For six months he also efficiently acted as secretary of the Johnson-Wallace Club of Riverside, and is considered one of the most public spirited and dependable citizens of the community.

GLENN A. SCHAEFER

That men of retentive minds and faithfulness to detail are rare in this age appears to be a deplorable fact, the majority of successful individuals, as well as those of mediocre prosperity, acknowledging their deficiency in this respect. Possessing both accuracy and ambition, supplemented by practical experience, Mr. Schaefer is well fitted for his duties as secretary and manager of the Union Title & Abstract Company of Riverside, which he organized in 1908.

Born July 8, 1880, in Valley county, Neb., Mr. Schaefer's parents were A. H. and Florence J. (Ferguson) Schaefer, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Minnesota. At an early age Glenn Schaefer journeyed with his father and mother to Salem, Ore., where he attended public school until 1895, subsequently serving five years in a printing office. Later, in partnership with his father, he engaged in the abstract business, and in 1906 located in Riverside, where he became assistant secretary of the Riverside Title & Trust Company. A year later he took his family to San Diego, where he accepted a position as searcher for the Union Title & Trust Company, but in 1908 returned to Riverside, where, as heretofore mentioned, he organized the company of which he is secretary and manager, thus meeting a long-felt need

in that community. His success has been sure and steady, his absolute knowledge of the business enabling him to control the work with unquestioned ability.

Mr. Schaefer was united in marriage to Miss Clara Lloyd of Salem, Ore., August 25, 1900, the event being solemnized in that city. Two children have been born to them: Florence and Arthur, both of whom are attending public school. Throughout his career Mr. Schaefer's political support has been given to the Republican party. He is a member of Riverside Camp, W. O. W., and is known among his many friends and associates as a man of conscientious and exemplary qualities.

THOMAS H. PEW

One of the large land owners of San Jacinto valley is Mr. Pew, of Hemet, well known throughout Riverside county as a man of honorable principles and excellent business judgment. A native of Ohio, his birth having occurred August 5, 1856, in Belmont county, he received a good education, including a course at Steubenville College, and upon completion of his studies started in life for himself. His father, John Pew, was a farmer by occupation and in 1853 was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Pittman, three children blessing their union.

In 1877 Thomas H. Pew journeyed to Nuckolls county, Nebr., where he became a teacher and also engaged in the real-estate business, in which enterprise he found great profit. At one time he owned the townsite of Deshler, Nebr., but later sold the property to the Rock Island Railroad Company. He continued his real-estate ventures until 1888, when he journeyed to San Jacinto, Cal. For a time he worked at various occupations, including carpenter work, well digging, etc., during which time he became familiar with the value of the section, and in June, having decided to remain permanently in the valley, sent for his wife and family. For several years he rented land near Hemet and later purchased a ten-acre tract which he planted to fruit, renting also a seventy-acre fruit ranch which he irrigated by water from a reservoir supplied by a spring and from an adjacent well. When he relinquished this tract, which was then considered one of the finest in this part of the valley, he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres which he improved by erecting good buildings and installing a system of irrigation. Upon the sale of this property in 1901 he purchased his present orchard of ten acres devoted to olives, deciduous fruits and berries and

upon which he resides in a comfortable residence. The ranch is equipped with buildings suitable for his needs, and taken as a whole the property is among the valuable and highly cultivated tracts in that locality. Mr. Pew is still engaged in real estate enterprises and owns at present over two thousand acres of raw land which he is developing for subsequent sale, his efforts having received at all times the encouragement and assistance of his wife and sons.

Mr. Pew was united in marriage March 11, 1883, in Hebron, Nebr., with Miss Emma J. Roripaugh, who was born in Brocton, N. Y., and who received a good education in Jamestown, N. Y., where she was reared to young womanhood. For some years prior to her marriage she taught school in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Pew have five children living and two deceased, as follows: Walter T.; Marina E., wife of W. B. Caldwell, of Hemet; John M.; Merwin E., and C. Merrill, and Florence M., and LeRoy H., who died at the age of twenty and thirteen respectively.

A Republican, keenly interested in political developments in general, Mr. Pew has never desired office, though for many years he served on the school boards in the various locations where he has lived, and as a citizen of progressive spirit is prompt to aid in all civic movements of merit.

JOHN SHAVER

One of the most highly esteemed and successful business men of San Jacinto is John Shaver, president of the Chamber of Commerce. His birth occurred July 25, 1854, near Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, where he spent his boyhood on his father's farm, receiving a limited common school education. His innate intelligence and good judgment, however, enabled him to become self-educated to a high degree and in all his undertakings he has met with success.

In 1876 Mr. Shaver came to California, where for several years he mined, later establishing a lumber mill in San Bernardino. He then went to New Mexico, subsequently opening at Ensenada, Lower California, a sash and door factory in connection with a planing mill. After four years, having heard encouraging reports of San Jacinto, he moved his mill thither, continuing his business for five years, when he purchased the hardware and implement stock of a merchant of that city. His line of hardware, farming implements, wagons, etc., is most comprehensive and his trade, under his wise control, is steadily increasing. He was one of the promoters, and is still a stockholder of the San Jacinto Bank, which for several

years he served as vice-president. In addition to a number of excellent ranches, including a seven and one-half acre home place, on which he has erected a commodious residence, Mr. Shaver owns an attractive home in San Jacinto, as well as a twenty-five acre tract near town, this ranch being devoted to the breeding of high-grade horses. He was instrumental in securing the establishment of a hotel as well as a modern saw mill and was at one time interested in the motor business, but has disposed of his stock.

Mr. Shaver married in 1884, in San Bernardino, Miss Ellen McLaughlin, who was born and educated in California and who, prior to her marriage, taught in the schools of her native state. Four children were born to them, all of whom are deceased save one, Francis, a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines, and now a practical mining engineer.

Deeply interested in political developments, Mr. Shaver has always been in sympathy with the Democratic faction, and his popularity with his fellow citizens is attested by the fact that he served sixteen years, five consecutive terms, as county supervisor. He also efficiently served for three years as chairman of the board and assisted in preparing plans for Riverside county's handsome new court house, which was erected in Riverside at a cost of \$150,000 and which is conceded to be one of the best in the state. As previously mentioned, Mr. Shaver is president of the San Jacinto Chamber of Commerce, and is widely known and esteemed for his integrity and manly principles.

FRED H. SPEICH

To gain a fair education through his own efforts, to labor in a lowly position and from a meager wage to rise to the head of a concern of importance, such is the enviable record of Fred H. Speich and such the transformation he has wrought in his worldly situation solely through unaided exertions. As president of the Greene & Speich Company he has control of a fruit-shipping business of magnitude and importance and has built up an organization perfect in its system of management and effective in its attainment of practical results. The acquisition of a position so responsible did not come through fortuitous circumstances, but is the direct result of his own long experience, practical training and keen judgment exercised in all business details. It forms a tribute to the determination of the man and his tireless energy.

Born in Racine, Wis., December 4, 1868, Fred H. Speich was a

son of Mathias and Margaret Speich and belonged in a family whose modest circumstances did not allow of desired advantages being given to the children. Thus it happened that the boy, after attending the Racine schools from 1874 until 1879, gave up his studies in order to earn his livelihood as an errand clerk in a store. Care and fidelity won promotion and when he left Racine in 1885 he was holding an excellent clerkship in a retail house. It was his desire to secure better educational advantages and with this object in view he applied his earnings toward a course of study in the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, from which institution he was graduated at the expiration of six months of study in the commercial department.

As a bookkeeper in the local freight department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for five years Mr. Speich industriously labored in the interests of the company and then resigned to take up other lines of business. Entering the employ of Thacker Bros., fruit packers and shippers, he served for three years as their cashier and claim clerk. The position was congenial, but it was his wish to engage in business independently and he therefore resigned, after which he opened a fruit brokerage establishment for himself. Five years were given to the Chicago business and he then disposed of his interests in that city, coming to California immediately afterward as general manager of four packing houses for Thacker Bros., of Chicago. At the expiration of six months he came to Riverside, January 20, 1901, and in 1903 organized the fruit-shipping firm of Fred H. Speich & Co., of which he continued as sole proprietor during the existence of the company. In September of 1909 he consolidated the business with that of the Moulton & Greene Company, adopting the title of the Greene & Speich Company and entering upon the duties of president, which position he now fills with tact and energy.

While making his headquarters in Chicago Mr. Speich met and married Miss Helen Smith, their union being solemnized September 17, 1891. They are the parents of two children. The son, Vernon E., is a high-school student. The daughter, Grace E., has entered the public schools of Riverside. The family attend the Congregational Church and contribute to its maintenance, as well as to other worthy religious and philanthropic movements. As past exalted ruler Mr. Speich has been identified with the local camp of Elks and his fraternal and social interests are further enlarged through service as a director of the Victoria Club. The Republican party has received the benefit of his ballot in local and general elections, while all civic enterprises for the progress of Riverside have received the impetus of his loyal support and public-spirited co-operation.

FRAZIER M. SALLEE

The successful and honorable career of F. M. Sallee, of San Jacinto, is an illustration of the incalculable value of a thorough education and training in a chosen profession. He is giving close attention to his numerous duties and laying plans for the future, enjoying to a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his friends. He was born February 23, 1870, in Callaway county, Mo. His father, Joseph W., was a native of the same place and there he married Miss Martha McKim, a native of Kentucky, and together they successfully carried on a farm for many years. The grandfather, J. P. Sallee, was a native of Kentucky, of French ancestry, and was among the very first settlers in the south, where he was united in marriage with a Miss Robinson, likewise born in that state. Joseph W. Sallee disposed of his holdings in Missouri and with his family located in Tustin, Orange county, Cal., and there was engaged in horticultural pursuits for eight years, removing to Pomona, where he developed several orchards. Still later he came to San Jacinto and bought a ranch. He passed away in 1904, aged sixty-two years, and was survived by his wife and four children.

F. M. Sallee received his preliminary education in the public schools of Los Angeles county, upon the completion of which he entered Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of B. S., and three years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him the M. S. degree. Upon his examination taken at the state institute he received a first grade teachers' state certificate for Missouri, after which he returned to Pomona and studied law and was admitted to practice at Pomona in October, 1893. He went at once to Los Angeles and for two years did office work, then for the next seven years he conducted an independent practice. In January, 1904, he located in San Jacinto, since which time he has met with unqualified success in his chosen calling. In 1907 he was appointed justice of the peace to fill a vacancy and at the general election in the fall of 1910 he was elected to the office. Since 1911 he has been a member of the school board, taking great interest in educational matters. A progressive Republican, Judge Sallee maintains an active interest in the issues of the day, and since 1910 has filled the office of city attorney of San Jacinto.

In Los Angeles, November 10, 1910, F. M. Sallee was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Taylor, a native of Newark, N. J., where she received her education. In their pleasant home at San Jacinto she shares with her husband the esteem and good will of a large circle of friends. F. M. Sallee is a member and past grand of

San Jacinto Lodge No. 383, I. O. O. F., and is also past district deputy of district No. 51 of California. He is also affiliated with Redlands Lodge 583, B. P. O. E. As a citizen of this valley he is always ready and willing to aid every worthy movement for the general upbuilding of the county and the moral advancement of the citizens.

ROBERT M. IRVING

The brand of oranges, lemons and grape fruit that bears the trade mark of the Hawarden Citrus Association stands without a peer in Riverside county, for the fruit is uniform and dependable, in fact the choicest and best the market affords. As secretary and managing director of the association Mr. Irving takes a commendable pride in the achievements and standing of the organization with which he is connected and it is just praise to say that to his personal efforts is due its present enviable position. Chinook, Hawarden, Arch and H. C. A. are the brands under which the association's fruit is shipped, and as all of the fruit is grown on its own lands there is no deviation in quality, buyers always being assured of the splendid high grade which is synonymous with the name Hawarden.

The records of the Irving family show that it has been identified with Canada for a number of generations, and it was in Kingston, Ontario, that Robert M. Irving was born in August, 1872, the son of William and Eliza (Gage) Irving. It was his privilege to enjoy good educational advantages, and after attending the public school of Kingston until he was eleven years of age, he was a student in the Collegiate Institute for the following three years. He was just sixteen years of age when his parents removed to California and settled in Riverside, and here he attended high school for one year. Not feeling satisfied to close his school days with the advantages which this school then offered he returned to Kingston, Canada, and matriculated as a student in Kingston University, and in 1896 he graduated from that well known institution with the degree of A. B.

Returning to Riverside after his graduation, Mr. Irving entered business life as an employe of the Prenda Pumping Company, with which he remained for two years engaged in installing pumping plants for the use of that company. He was subsequently associated with the Riverside Trust Company as private secretary to

the manager, a responsible position which he filled efficiently for three years.

Upon resigning from the position last mentioned Mr. Irving became interested in the fruit business and incorporated the Harwarden Citrus Association, of which he has ever since been the secretary and the managing director, J. M. Mylne being president. The eastern branch of the association is located in Utica, N. Y.

Ever since casting his first vote Mr. Irving has espoused Democratic principles. Socially he is identified with the Victoria Club, and he is also a member of the Presbyterian Church of Riverside. A man of intelligence and personal worth, Mr. Irving is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of this community.

HENRY M. HARFORD

Subjected to the melting pot of life, the qualities of determination, fair dealing and hard work resolve themselves into honorable success, a state aspired to by many but attained by few. Not luck but pluck, said a certain wise general, and his terse epitome finds application in the life of Mr. Harford, formerly editor of the Perris Progress, also leading real estate man.

Mr. Harford was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 22, 1872, and was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1895. Going at once to Omaha, he took up the study of law and upon being admitted to the bar in 1896 he opened offices in that city, where he practiced his profession until 1900, when, for the sake of his health, he removed to Perris valley, Cal. Several years of ranch life having restored him to physical well being, he entered the newspaper profession and through the medium of the press opened a campaign in the interests of Perris and vicinity, in whose future he has ever held the utmost confidence. Through his well directed efforts many substantial settlers have located in the valley, the development of which continues apace. During his real estate career Mr. Harford has bought and sold many thousands of acres in the fertile valley, running up in values of over a million dollars annually, as well as having located many industrious citizens. His first personal purchase in 1902 consisted of a forty-acre tract upon which he paid \$270, assuming a \$1500 mortgage which he later reduced, devoting the ranch to alfalfa and subsequently disposing of it for \$5,000. He has since sold the property several times for various owners,

each sale commanding a higher price than the preceding one, the last recorded being \$16,000, thus showing the steadily increasing values in Perris valley. The valley is devoted largely to alfalfa and dairy pursuits and the raising of swine and is one of the most prosperous sections of the state of California. Mr. Harford owns several ranches as well as city property and deals particularly in alfalfa lands. In the fall of 1911 he disposed of his newspaper interests to devote his time exclusively to real estate.

An official member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Mr. Harford takes great interest in the Perris Blue Lodge, and is also a member of the Elks. He is conceded to be one of the most public-spirited and progressive citizens of Perris, and enjoys the unqualified esteem and regard of his many friends and associates.

ALBERT E. THRESHER

Among Riverside's progressive and influential merchants is Mr. Thresher, who since 1891 has been identified with the development of the city. His birth occurred March 18, 1870, in Monson, Mass., his parents, Eben and Henrietta (Hitchcock) Thresher, being natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. Upon completion of his public school course Albert E. Thresher entered Monson Academy, from which he graduated high in the class of 1887, going thence to Granville, Ohio, where he studied two years in Denison University. From Ohio he came to Riverside, Cal. He experienced no trouble in securing a position as salesman in the mercantile store of Rockhold Brothers, in whose service he remained fourteen years, resigning his duties to engage in the retail grocery business September 11, 1906, in partnership with A. M. Lewis, under the firm name of Thresher & Lewis. His excellent education, united with instinctive business ability, has enabled him to fully meet his share of the responsibilities necessarily a part of such an undertaking. The establishment has grown rapidly in importance since its organization and its extensive trade justified the opening of a branch store in West Riverside in 1911.

December 16, 1897, Mr. Thresher was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Hall, a native of Michigan. Their one child, Almon O., is a student in the public school of Riverside, and though but thirteen years of age he displays remarkable ambition and mental ability.

An active member of Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F., Mr.

Thresher exemplifies in his daily life the principles of kindness and fellowship which form the basis of that organization. He is a staunch Republican, and though always prompt to aid to the best of his ability in political activities, has never desired publicity in that connection, finding his chief interest and happiness in his home and business duties. Both himself and wife are members of the Riverside Congregational church, to which they lend their hearty and practical support, and as consistent Christians and public spirited citizens are held in high regard throughout the community.

EDWIN C. SEARES

The inauguration of an intimate identification with the progress of the Citizens' Bank of Arlington took place October 4, 1904, when Mr. Seares entered this financial institution upon its organization in the capacity of assistant cashier in charge, which responsible position he still holds, aiding by his good judgment the sound business policy adopted by the other officers. It is a branch of the Citizens' Bank of Riverside, which was nationalized in 1907, at which time it became necessary, in order to comply with the national laws, to give to the branch bank a separate identity, making it a State bank. This financial concern enjoys the most cordial relations with similar institutions throughout the state, and its drafts are honored in every portion of the west. When the stockholders of the Riverside institution decided to establish a branch at Arlington for the accommodation of customers and depositors there, the entire capital stock of \$25,000 was subscribed by themselves and is still thus retained. To provide suitable quarters and secure adequate fixtures an outlay of almost \$5,000 was made, including safe deposit vaults modern in construction and guaranteed fireproof. The bank has become a favorite place for deposits and maintains a large checking account, utilizing the funds thus entrusted to its care in the making of loans upon first-class securities, so that the welfare of the depositors is safeguarded in the fullest degree.

The greater part of the life of Edwin C. Seares has been passed within Riverside county, he having come hither with his parents, Charles and Mattie Seares, from Cassopolis, Mich., where he was born September 29, 1883. The excellent schools of Riverside afforded him opportunities of which he availed himself and in 1902 he was graduated from the high school with honors won by creditable efforts. Immediately after completing the high-school course he secured a position as bookkeeper with the Union Savings Bank

and continued in that capacity until October of 1904, when he entered upon the duties connected with his present position. In the most cultured circles of society he is a welcomed guest and among the young people he enjoys exceptional popularity, possessing the tact, refinement and polished manners that win friends among all classes. With his mother he has a comfortable home in Arlington and is surrounded by everything to enhance the pleasures of existence. Fraternal relations of a congenial character bring him into prominent association with the local lodges, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is inclined to be independent in his views and favors the men and measures in his opinion best calculated to promote the welfare of city, commonwealth and nation. Invariably he has worked for the uplift of the whole people rather than the benefit of a few. To an unusual degree he is public-spirited. Progressive projects win his support and their upbuilding commands his practical assistance as well as warmest interest.

J. F. FERGUSON

One of the men who have aided greatly in building up Hemet is Mr. Ferguson, who, by his well-directed efforts and unwavering integrity has won the confidence of the entire community. Progressive and public spirited, he has aided materially in the development of that section, in which he has located many excellent citizens, and is well known as the owner of several substantial business houses, including the Ferguson block, which he erected in 1905.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Ferguson was born August 24, 1869, in Chariton county, and moved to St. Paul, Minn., in 1875 with his parents, John W. and Mary E. Ferguson, both natives of Indiana. In 1888, shortly after his graduation from high school, he accompanied his mother and sister to Los Angeles county, Cal., where he clerked in a mercantile store. After following merchandising for several years, in 1896 he opened a jewelry store in Hemet, having learned the trade in Los Angeles. From time to time he bought and sold real estate, his success encouraging him to the extent that he sold his jewelry business and engaged exclusively in buying and selling both city and valley property.

On July 21, 1895, Mr. Ferguson married in Los Angeles Miss Hattie M. Cassidy, who was born and educated in Litchfield, Minn., and who, for a time taught in the public schools of Carlyle, Ill.

Three children were born to their union: Elmer Franklin, Lowell C. and Portia May.

A firm Prohibitionist, having greatly aided that cause, Mr. Ferguson is ever prompt to assist in the work of bettering social conditions. For a number of years he served as superintendent of the Hemet Water Company, and has also been identified with many public enterprises of worth. He is a member of San Jacinto Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M., and San Jacinto Chapter No. 87, R. A. M., while both himself and wife are active members of the Christian Church of Hemet, Mrs. Ferguson being also connected with La Victoria Chapter, O. E. S.

HARRY H. HINDE

The founder of the Hinde family in the United States, Thomas Hinde was a prominent member of the medical profession in England and held a high rank as a surgeon in the British navy. He came to America, under the command of General Wolf, from Cheshire, and served under that general. He held General Wolf in his arms when he was wounded and dying at Quebec. For his services as a soldier he was awarded a large land grant by the Crown, located in what is now the state of Kentucky. Rev. Thomas S. Hinde, his son, who in later years proceeded westward to Illinois and laid out and founded the town of Mount Carmel, Wabash county, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, known far and wide for his exceptional ability and deep devotion to the cause of the church.

The course of his duties as minister gave to Mr. Hinde a residence for some years in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, and in that town occurred the birth of his son, Edmund C., who early in life became a resident of Mount Carmel, Ill. As early as 1853 this son joined an expedition organized in Independence, Mo., and with the caravan he traveled across the plains to California, where he engaged in mining for several years. On his return to Illinois he became interested in the grain business at Mount Carmel and devoted the balance of his active life to that occupation. After his retirement he came again to California, this time settling at Riverside, where he spent his last days in the home of his son, Harry H. His widow is still living and makes her home with her son in Riverside.

Born at Mount Carmel, Ill., September 17, 1865, Harry H. Hinde received fair advantages in the schools of his native city.

Upon starting out to make his own way in the world he went to Kansas City, Mo., and for about three years was employed in printing and newspaper work. Later he was elected a member of the Missouri legislature from Kansas City. In 1905 he came to California and in 1907 he became a citizen of Riverside, where he purchased a well-known and old-established hardware business on Main street. The business is incorporated under the name of the Hinde Hardware Company and represents an important trade in shelf and heavy hardware, also filling orders for tinning, gas-fitting and plumbing. Under the energetic supervision of the present owner, who is a thorough-going business man, a steady growth has been secured in every department and the establishment carries a complete line of hardware and plumbing accessories.

Fraternally Mr. Hinde is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Odd Fellows. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in other ways, direct and indirect, he aims to promote the welfare of Riverside, which in the comparatively brief period of his identification with its citizenship already has benefited from his resourceful energy, keen intelligence and splendid business qualities.

MARK H. PLAISTED

In the olden times, ere the restless spirit characteristic of the twentieth century had left its impress upon the national life, it was not uncommon for generation after generation to occupy the same homestead, but few families can boast an identification with a locality covering a period longer than was the record of the Plaisted family in Maine. Their history shows that seven successive generations lived and labored at South Berwick, where the first of the name in America settled during the year 1632 and where for more than two centuries afterward the race was still represented in unbroken line and honorable lineage. The small village lying between the shores of the Atlantic and the state line of New Hampshire boasted neither productiveness of soil nor commercial opportunities, yet it produced citizens unsurpassed for intelligence, patriotism and high principles of honor.

Genealogical records show that John Plaisted, Jr., his father, George, and grandfather, John, were natives of the same locality and lifelong residents thereof. In the family of John, Jr., was a son, Mark H., who was born at the old homestead in South Berwick

November 20, 1836, and received a practical education qualifying him for life's responsibilities. Hardships and vicissitudes came to him at an early age. When only eleven years of age he was left an orphan with limited means and thus it became necessary for him to earn his own livelihood from youth. At an early age he proved himself to be a natural mechanic and he took up work congenial to his tastes and talents, gradually drifting into the manufacture of pipe organs, which engaged his attention for fifty years. In Dover, N. H., August 30, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Ricker, who was born, reared and educated in New Hampshire and is a woman of noble character and gentle disposition.

Not long after his marriage Mr. Plaisted established his home in Boston as offering exceptional opportunities for his chosen occupation. While he made that city his headquarters he was called to every part of the country in the interests of his business. Scarcely any of the great cities of our country are without specimens of his handiwork in one or more of their churches and it was only recently that he retired wholly from the work in which he had been so remarkably successful. Perhaps his greatest achievement and the work that brought him the widest reputation was the building of the great pipe organ for the peace jubilee, the same being installed in a structure that covered four and one-half acres of ground. The achievement was one almost without a parallel and attracted attention throughout the entire country, bringing to the builder plaudits from every side.

In his travels throughout the United States in the interests of his work Mr. Plaisted was attracted by the delightful climate of Riverside and in 1887 he came to this city as a permanent resident, purchasing two and one-half acres and erecting thereon a comfortable home. The residence bespeaks his painstaking skill. Not only was he the architect, but he also had charge of the building and every nail was driven by himself. Since the purchase of the property he has sold off a number of lots. He built and now owns three residences on the west side, also has several houses which he has remodeled and now rents to tenants. His special pride is his own home at No. 1110 West Seventh street, which, sharing with other houses a world of blossom, foliage and color, yet retains its own individuality and speaks eloquently though silently of the skill of its builder and occupant.

The family of Mr. Plaisted comprises now only himself and wife, their two sons having gone forth into the world of affairs, where they are achieving reputations of their own and adding to the prestige of an honored family name. The elder, Mark R., a newspaper man, is now connected with the State Journal at Springfield, Ill., and the younger, Roger W., of Boston, travels in the

United States and Europe in the interests of the Sub Target Gun Company of Boston. The Masonic Order is the only fraternity in which Mr. Plaisted has become deeply interested and in it he has risen to the thirty-second degree, being a member of Charity Lodge at North Cambridge, Mass., and the Grand Consistory of the Scottish Rite.

ALLA HARGRAVE

Possessed of both courage and ability, Mrs. Hargrave has carried on the affairs of her thirty-acre fruit ranch at Banning since the death of her husband, Ira Hargrave, December 24, 1903. He was an ambitious young man and after his marriage in September, 1898, with Miss Alla Blackburn, settled on a ranch and began improving it and raising fruit. His father, Samuel Hargrave, was born in Charles City, Va., February 19, 1828, and when eighteen months old was taken by his parents to Harrison county, Ohio. Upon reaching manhood he moved successively from Ohio to Iowa, thence to Minnesota, and to Michigan, where he was united in marriage in Monroe county with Miss Rhoda Emma Howe, a native of that state. Some time after marriage the young couple went back to Minnesota, and farmed in Mower and Fillmore counties, remaining there until they sold out and came to California in November, 1886. Mr. Hargrave journeyed to San Diego, Elsinore and Banning looking for a location, and finally settled in the latter place in January, 1887, purchasing five acres that was set to fruit and upon which he assisted in erecting a comfortable house. He added to his land until he owned seventy acres, since deeded to his sons. His wife passed away August 14, 1898, and he now makes his home with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hargrave, and at the age of eighty-four years is hale and hearty and in the enjoyment of all his faculties. He is a member of the Quaker faith, in which he was reared.

Mrs. Hargrave was born in Monroe county, Mich., October 24, 1876, a daughter of H. C. Blackburn, a native of Saginaw county, Mich., and Mary (Howe) Blackburn, a native of Monroe county. In 1879 the family moved to Kearney county, Neb., where Mr. Blackburn followed his trade as blacksmith at Minden until selling out in 1904 and joining his daughter in California. He is now a resident of Banning, making his home on property adjoining that of Mrs. Hargrave, also looking after her ranch property.

After completing her education Mrs. Hargrave taught school for a time and on account of ill-health came to California in 1895

and located in Banning. The mild climate and complete rest soon restored her health and she was married in Banning in 1898 to Mr. Hargrave. Three children have been born to Mrs. Hargrave, Emma May, Samuel Jay, and Ira, all students in the Banning school. She and her children are members of the Methodist Church of Banning, and all matters for the public good have her support. She is a member of Emerald Rebekah Lodge. By her unfailing kindness Mrs. Hargrave has won the admiration of a large circle of friends.

CHARLES W. MAIN

A successful rancher and dairyman of Riverside county is Charles W. Main, who owns a place of one hundred and fifty acres in the valley between Arlington and Corona, and has been a resident of California since 1893. The son of John Main, he was born in Barton county, Mo., October 10, 1873. John Main was born in Cuyuga county, N. Y., and as a young man of eighteen he came west and settled for a time in Arkansas, and was engaged in rafting logs down the Mississippi to New Orleans. He later located on a farm in Barton county, Mo., and was there married to Miss Martha Hottle, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Main moved to California in 1894 and bought several orange ranches. He died in 1899, his wife surviving him. Charles W. is the only son of a family of four children. One sister is the wife of John Owings of Los Angeles; Grace is the wife of Roy Smith of Lemoore, Cal.; Florence is the wife of Don Cameron of Sierra Madre, Cal.

Charles W. Main grew to be twenty years of age on the farm where he was born. His primary education was received in the common schools. He later took a course in the St. Francis Institute at Osage Mission, Kan., graduating with the class of 1888. He came to California in 1893 and locating in Riverside county, worked at anything that came to his hand to do among the orange groves. In Corona, October 28, 1895, Mr. Main and Miss Lula E. Crow were married. Mrs. Main was born in San Bernardino, Cal., and received a good education, completing a course in the State Normal at Los Angeles. For fifteen years she was a teacher in the Corona schools, for four years of this time serving as principal and one year as vice, and is now teaching in the Alvord school. She is the oldest in service of the Corona teachers and for six years has served on the county board of education.

After his marriage Mr. Main located on a ranch at Rincon, Cal.,

and was there for two years, when he moved to Corona. He owned an orange grove of twelve and one-half acres and was a fruit grower for some years up to 1908, when he sold out and bought the place on which he now resides, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres. Aside from thirty acres in alfalfa, the land provides pasture for the thirty head of cows with which Mr. Main does a fine dairy business. He owns Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys, in fact, the best stock available for his farm. The cream from the milk is supplied to the Riverside Dairy Company. He is a Master Mason and a member of Corona Blue Lodge, F. & A. M.

JOHN T. GARNER

While the beauty of its homes and the perfection of its orange groves have been the principal points that have drawn to Riverside the admiring attention of the country, at the same time it is not wanting in the enterprises that culminate in prosperous business houses and of these we mention the Pioneer meat market. Since 1901 the sole proprietor of this establishment, Mr. Garner had laid the foundation for successful work through previous experience in cattle-buying and since the acquisition of the market he has catered to a large and growing trade among the most select circles of the community. Quality has been his aim and ambition. Nothing inferior is accepted at his yards and only the choicest of meats is offered to his customers, who appreciate this care on his part and reward it by their regular patronage.

Not only may Mr. Garner claim California as his native commonwealth, but he further claims San Bernardino as his native city, so that all of his life up to the present time has been passed in the same region. In the home of his parents, M. B. and H. H. Garner, where he was born in September of 1871, he passed the uneventful years of boyhood, meanwhile attending the public schools until the completion of their course of study. During the fall of 1888 he entered the academy at San Bernardino and there continued as a student until his graduation in 1891. On the completion of his studies he secured employment in the circulating department of the San Bernardino *Index* and continued with the same newspaper, but occupying more advanced positions, for three years, at the expiration of which time he resigned in order to enter other lines of activity.

A long experience as a cattle-buyer for his brother, who was

engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business, gave Mr. Garner a thorough knowledge of the occupation and enabled him, when he bought the Pioneer market at Riverside in 1901, to enter upon its management with every assurance of success. Nor has he been disappointed in the hopes with which he embarked in the business. A growing and important trade has rewarded his constant efforts to cater to the desires and needs of customers. Every detail of the industry comes under his watchful eye. Not even the slightest matter is neglected. The most scrupulous cleanliness is observed in every department and nothing is overlooked that will enhance the satisfaction experienced by the people who trade at the market.

During 1905 Mr. Garner established domestic ties, being united in marriage in that year with Miss Amelia Holstrum, a popular young lady residing in Riverside. They are the parents of two sons, Charles and John Knox. Although not caring for politics nor desiring official prominence, Mr. Garner maintains an interest in public questions and votes the Democratic ticket at local and general elections. By virtue of his lifelong identification with this state he holds membership with the Native Sons of the Golden West and his fraternal associations are further enlarged through his connection with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in his home city.

NATHANIEL M. M. THURSBY

One of the active and successful ranchers of Riverside county is Nathaniel M. M. Thursby, who has been a resident of Riverside since 1901. Born in Appanoose county, Iowa, February 17, 1873, he is the son of William and Matilda (Alexander) Thursby, the former a native of Maryland, reared in Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Allegheny county, Pa. Nathaniel M. M. Thursby is one of two sons, his brother being James F. Thursby. The family moved west in 1880, locating in Jewell county, Kan., and five years later moved to Wabaunsee county, where the boys grew to mature years on a farm. As a young man the subject of this sketch came to California in 1901, coming direct to Corona, where he worked in the orange and lemon groves. His first purchase of property was a ranch of twenty-two acres on which he built a barn and other buildings. He made general improvements on the place and later bought more land adjoining his original holdings. He now owns forty-eight acres which constitute a neat and well-improved

ranch and make for Mr. Thursby and his family a fine home. His ranch is mostly planted to alfalfa, with two and one-half acres in oranges, intersected with walnut trees. He also raises some good stock on his ranch.

On November 28, 1901, Mr. Thursby's marriage to Miss Nettie I. Glass occurred. Mrs. Thursby was born in Ohio and reared in Kansas. She is a woman of considerable attainment and education and for some years previous to her marriage was a teacher. Four children have been born to this union: John Scott, Thomas Glass, James Boyd and Genevieve M.

Politically Mr. Thursby is affiliated with the Republican party, but he has never aspired to any public office, as he gives all his time and attention to his ranch and private business. His thrift and industry have won for him success and prosperity and he is esteemed and held a worthy citizen. He is a careful, conservative business man, holding that standard of integrity which makes his word, once given, always hold good.

KARL S. CARLTON

As a public-spirited and progressive citizen, possessing in a marked degree the qualities of perseverance and courage, Mr. Carlton is especially adapted for his duties as supervisor of Riverside county, to which office he was elected in November, 1908, and re-elected in 1912. His father, David D. Carlton, a native of Portage county, Ohio, was born August 22, 1841, and upon the completion of his public school studies, entered Hiram College. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving faithfully until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. During the succeeding four years he carried on farming in Portage county, removing in 1868 to Crown Point, Ind., where he engaged in railroad construction work. A year later he changed his residence to Will county, Ill., where for a time he performed similar duties, subsequently becoming a carpenter. He continued the last-mentioned business until 1873, when he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kan. In 1880, having successfully farmed his claim for seven years, he sold his property and removed to Durango, Colo., where he first worked at carpentering and later purchased a planing mill. While residing there he was appointed to the office of deputy sheriff. In 1885 he went to Mantua, Ohio, there purchasing

a large saw mill which he successfully operated until 1888. Upon disposing of this property he went to Chicago, where he engaged in construction work, including the installation of California exhibits for the approaching World's Fair, in 1893. Having been most favorably impressed by the showing of California and the enthusiasm displayed by Californians visiting the Fair, he later removed to Riverside, where for a time he was employed as a carpenter. In 1909 he secured a position as an engineer on the public highways in Riverside county.

Karl S. Carlton was the eldest of two children, his mother having been before her marriage, in 1864, Miss Martha Sheldon, of Portage county, Ohio. He was born February 4, 1866, in Portage county, Ohio, and up to 1879 he accompanied his parents on their various removals. His early education was acquired in Will county, Ill., his studies being continued in Durango, Colo., and after the location of the family in Mantua, Ohio, he attended Hiram College. After his graduation from that institution he secured a position as teacher and continued in this vocation until resigning his position in 1888 to take a year's course in the state normal at Valparaiso, Ind. Upon his return to Portage county he resumed teaching, continuing this until resigning in order to accompany his father to Chicago, where he assisted in constructing a number of the World's Fair exhibits. Again taking up his profession in 1893 he served for two years, at the end of which time he removed to Hemet, Riverside county, Cal., in 1895, here purchasing a ten-acre tract. In addition to successfully conducting this property he also acted as superintendent of construction work in the interests of the Lake Hemet Water Company, until 1900, when he removed to Riverside. During the succeeding five years he was employed as a carpenter, assisting in superintending the erection of the Glenwood Hotel. From 1905 to 1907 he served as building inspector of the city of Riverside, relinquishing his duties to take charge of the Glenwood garage, and in November, 1908, was elected supervisor of Riverside county, and for the last two years of this term he has served as chairman of the board.

In Mantua, Ohio, March 28, 1889, Mr. Carlton was married to Miss Cora E. Pierce, a native of Portage county, Ohio. The eldest of their three children, Dave P., born in 1890, entered Stanford University in 1910; Fanny S., born in 1892, is a Riverside high-school graduate; the youngest child, Walter L., was born in 1907. A member of Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F., and all affiliated branches of the order, Mr. Carlton is also identified with Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E.; Court California No. 451, I. O. F., and also holds membership in the Sons of Veterans No. 23. He has always been a Republican, active in establishing fair and honorable

political methods, and in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city and county is prompt to lend his support. During his term of office he has taken an active part in the state highway commission and the ocean-to-ocean highway movements. In these interests he has traveled throughout the state of California, meeting the various bodies and committees on a campaign for a system of good roads throughout the entire state.

WILLIAM H. POLKINGHORN

Identification with civic affairs of Riverside through the efficient discharge of the duties connected with the office of public administrator, which he has held since New Year's of 1911 and to which he was elected November 8, 1910, has brought Mr. Polkinghorn into considerable prominence among the citizens of the community. This prominence has been enhanced through his previous association with the well-known firm of Backstrand & Grout and through his influential co-operation in the local work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In addition to serving as past noble grand of the subordinate lodge he is past chief patriarch of the Encampment and is clerk of the Canton, and has maintained a close association with the work of these various branches. His fraternal relations are further promoted by his membership in the local camp of Woodmen of the World and the Sons of St. George, of which he is secretary, and he served as grand president of the Pacific Coast jurisdiction in 1911-12. Enterprises for the development of the city have his quiet but earnest support and no citizen displays a loyalty deeper than his, for while he votes the Republican ticket in general elections he gives to his adopted country a patriotic allegiance rising above partisanship.

While making his home in Riverside since the year 1900, Mr. Polkinghorn is of English birth and ancestry and during early life spent a brief period in Canada. A son of William H. and Elizabeth Polkinghorn, he was born in Cornwall, England, September 10, 1870, and received the advantages of the Cornwall schools until he was eleven years of age. At that time he was taken in charge by an uncle, a veterinary surgeon, who taught him to break colts and handle horses until he had become an expert in the difficult and dangerous occupation. At the age of fifteen years he left his uncle's employ and crossed the ocean to Canada, where he secured employment in the breaking of colts at Moncton. After eighteen months in that locality he came to the States and settled at Holbrook,

Mass., where he served an apprenticeship to the trade of shoemaker. On the expiration of his time he began to work as a journeyman and for a considerable period he remained in the east following his trade, but in 1900 he removed to California and settled at Riverside.

A clerkship with the Boston Shoe Company was the stepping-stone from which Mr. Polkinghorn rose to be vice-president of the company, but after a time he disposed of his interest in the business in order to enter the dry-goods house of Backstrand & Grout. With this firm he remained as manager of the shoe department from May, 1907, until January, 1911, resigning at the latter date in order to take up the work of public administrator. Both in private life, in business connections and in public affairs he has won a large circle of warm friends through his adherence to the highest principles of honor and his unwavering integrity of character. As secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood congregation he is identified with a movement for the moral upbuilding of the community, while both by precept and example he always has given his support to endeavors for the good of the people. His comfortable home, graciously presided over by Mrs. Polkinghorn, is brightened by the presence of bright and happy children. Mrs. Polkinghorn, formerly Miss Amy F. Blanchard, became his wife at Holbrook, Mass., February 22, 1892, and accompanied him upon his removal to the west, where she has won many intimate friends among the people of Riverside. The family comprises eight children: Harold, Frank, Florence, Grace, Rhoda, Elizabeth, Fred, and Margaret.

JAMES GORDON BAIRD, M. D.

Foremost in his profession, as well as a leading citizen of Riverside, Dr. Baird has been a resident of this section of California since the spring of 1890. He was born October 20, 1846, in Carleton county, Ontario, Canada, where he was educated, later taking a thorough course in the McGill Medical College of Montreal. In 1870, in Carleton county, he entered upon the duties of his chosen calling, and after nineteen years of success, during which he maintained the respect and confidence of all with whom he became associated, he went to London, England, where he specialized on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Subsequently he located in Riverside, Cal., where, in partnership with Dr. Charlesworth, he opened medical offices in April, 1890. A year

later he severed connections with his associate, since which time he has practiced alone.

For many years Dr. Baird has been interested in orange culture, having since 1883 owned orange land upon which he has developed a fine grove of seventeen and one-half acres, now bearing, in which he takes just pride.

Dr. Baird was elected a member of the board of freeholders, which body in 1907 framed the new charter under which Riverside has since been conducted. At that time he was also appointed a member of the board of health, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and County Medical Societies, and from 1898 to 1906 he served as city health officer. Fraternally he is associated with Court California No. 451, I. O. F., and Hiawatha Tribe No. 106, I. O. R. M.

Dr. Baird was married in 1872 to Miss Lila Lett, a daughter of Capt. A. J. Lett, of Huntley, Carleton county, Canada. Mrs. Lila Baird passed away in 1882, and ten years later Dr. Baird married Mrs. Marian Humphrey, who was also a daughter of Captain Lett. They have one daughter, Frances Agnes. Politically Dr. Baird is a Republican and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Riverside. He and his wife are active members of the Episcopal Church.

AUGUST H. SCHONEMAN

A typical westerner in every sense of the word, Mr. Schoneman was born and reared on western soil and has also spent all of his life west of the Rockies. He was born in San Francisco May 11, 1866, the son of Hermann and Katherine (Zimmer) Schoneman, both natives of Germany, who immigrated to the United States via the Horn in 1857, landing in San Francisco. After residing there for a number of years they went to Virginia City, Nev., and from there removed to Los Angeles. In the fall of 1891 they came to Corona, where Mr. Schoneman built and opened the Cottage, the first rooming house in Corona. This he sold to W. H. Frazier in 1910, and is now living retired in Los Angeles. He is seventy-four years old, while his wife is seventy-two.

August H. Schoneman was but one year old when his parents took up their residence in Virginia City, Nev., and he remained with them there until 1884. He received his education in the public schools of Nevada and later learned the trade of a locksmith, working at this with his father for some time.

In December, 1885, Mr. Schoneman went to Los Angeles, and

for the following seven years worked at his trade. In 1892 he removed to South Riverside, as Corona was then known, and this has been his home ever since. In the meantime he has had the pleasure of seeing much progress and development, in which, as a public spirited citizen, he has taken an active part.

On first coming to Corona Mr. Schoneman was employed as a clerk. In 1895 he was married to Miss Lizzie Nadin, a native of England, who had come to California seeking better conditions for her health. Her parents still live in England. No children have been born to this union. Mr. Schoneman is prominent in the fraternal organizations of the city, being a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Fraternal Aid and Eagles.

JOSEPH W. CORNWELL

That thorough training in a chosen line of work is requisite to complete and conscientious success will scarcely be disputed, the confidence inspired by a knowledge of one's undertaking forming a foundation unequalled by bluff or similar qualities. In Mr. Cornwell, of Riverside, a man of convincing and kindly personality, we find an illustration of concentrated ambition united with absolute integrity. He was born April 18, 1860, in Randolph, N. Y., his parents being J. H. Cornwell, whose birth occurred in Kings county, N. Y., and Rebecca B. (Angus) Cornwell, a native of New York City. While their son was yet a child Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell moved to Corry, Pa., in which town he received both a grammar and high school education. In 1876 he went to Ottertail county, Minn., where, in New York Mills, he served as manager of a general merchandise store for five years. Later he went to Montana, thence to North Dakota, where he was employed in construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad until 1881. He then engaged in the painting business with his father in Fargo, N. Dak., but gave this up in 1887 in order to come west. Coming directly to Los Angeles, he passed the winter in that city, after which for seven years he was engaged in the painting and decorating business in Tacoma, Wash. Following this he was manager for C. D. Elder & Co., one of the largest wallpaper houses in the west. In 1895, lured back to California by its unsurpassed climatic conditions, he began a general contracting business in Los Angeles which he continued for about three years, or until 1898, when he made his final move to Riverside. Establishing at once an up-to-date shop, secure in

his knowledge and experience of his work, he steadily built up a business as painter and decorator which today ranks among the foremost of its character in the city.

Mr. Cornwell was united in marriage in Ottertail county, Minn., March 29, 1882, to Miss Dorcas A. Winslow, a native of Maine. Four children have been born to them: Frank J., born in 1883, a clerk in the office of the auditor of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Prescott, Ariz.; John R., born in 1891; Rebecca B., born in 1892, and Julia E., born in 1894, all of whom except the eldest are students in the high school of Riverside.

Politically Mr. Cornwell is independent and maintains an active interest in both national and municipal developments. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 252, F. & A. M.; Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F., as well as of Hiawatha Tribe No. 106, I. O. R. M., and is conceded to be one of Riverside's most public spirited business men.

EDWARD BONFOEY.

The birth of Edward Bonfoey occurred April 12, 1870, in Elmira, Mich., the state in which both of his parents were born, and in which his grandparents had settled as pioneers. Here he lived until he was fifteen years of age, much of his time being passed in the public schools of that state. In 1885 he came with his parents to California, the family settling in Riverside county, where his father engaged in ranching. Being an enterprising young man and eager to make his own way in the world, Mr. Bonfoey engaged in the bee business, following it for eighteen years with splendid success. Subsequently he became the owner of two hundred acres of land which he devoted to raising alfalfa. He improved this property with several large pumping plants, which are among the finest in Southern California. After making other improvements of value he sold this valuable property and now resides at No. 200 E Boulevard.

November 9, 1889, Mr. Bonfoey was united in marriage with Miss Mattie A. Smith, a native of Richland Center, Wis. Three children have been born to this union, two of whom died in infancy. The remaining son, Albert, is a student in the Corona high school. Mrs. Bonfoey's mother lives in Auburndale district, Riverside county; her father lost his life during the Civil war.

Mr. Bonfoey's interests have been varied. In addition to

raising alfalfa he also raised stock and thereby got his start in life. He is a public spirited man and takes a live interest in all the affairs of the community, being always ready to aid in any movement which he deems for the advancement of the county. With a fine loyalty to the educational welfare of the youth he has served as school trustee and clerk of Auburndale district several years. He is also prominent in fraternal organizations, being connected with Temescal Lodge No. 314, F. & A. M., of Corona; Circle Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F., and the Red Men. Mrs. Bonfoey is a member of the Eastern Star, Rebekahs and Pocahontas.

DOCTORS HAZELTON E. AND ANNA W. DEPUTY

In the field of osteopathy, as well as in all other lines of labor, the demand for skill and the most modern methods known to the profession has steadily become more stringent. To meet this condition, which is only another expression of the progressive, exacting American spirit, satisfied with nothing less than the best, and which ere it has reached its goal has yet a higher, the physician must of necessity bend every effort to the task of keeping up with the times in his chosen work, or be defeated. Distinctively among the progressive and spirited members of the osteopathic faction are H. E. and Anna W. Deputy, of Riverside, who by their ability and good citizenship, have won the respect and confidence of the community.

Hazelton E. Deputy was born in Harrison county, Mo., February 8, 1863, and received his early education in the schools of his home district. Three years after his marriage, June 13, 1888, to Miss Anna W. Watson, a native of Indiana, the husband and wife entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. Upon their graduation in 1903 they journeyed to Riverside, where in February of that year they opened offices, building slowly, but surely, a practice which today demands their best attention.

H. E. Deputy is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, and with his charming wife maintains an active interest in municipal as well as social developments of Riverside. In their ambitious and manly son, J. W. Deputy, whose career thus far has been most promising, the highest hopes of the parents are centered.

OSTEOPATHY

Definition: For a preliminary, working definition of Osteopathy we may employ the following: Osteopathy is a system of

treating disease in which the curative agents employed are the natural fluids and forces of the body, and in which the distribution and application of these agents are accomplished, chiefly, by external manipulation, based upon a thorough knowledge of anatomy. Let us note the word itself. It comes from two Greek words, osteon, meaning bone, and pathos, meaning to suffer, hence etomologically osteopathy equals bone suffering. Taking this literal translation as a definition some have the idea that Osteopathy simply treated bone disease. While this conception is possible, one could hardly expect to get much of an understanding of a science through the mere literal translation of the words which stand for it.

The first misconception of the science often arises here. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to find any one word that can fully explain a complete work or comprehensive science. It is not alone the treatment of "bone disease" nor the conception that diseases are so often due to the faulty adjustment of the bones of the body's framework that goes to make up the true conception of this science. The bones are to be used as landmarks to locate and define disorders in the body and they are used as levers in many movements to secure adjustment of body tissues. The science of Osteopathy includes all the fundamental facts and principles of anatomy, physiology, pathology and hygiene interpreted and applied in a new and practical way to explain and relieve diseases. It recognizes the existing diseased conditions, but differs in its theory as to the cause and methods of treatment. Osteopathy is a drugless method of healing disease. Its doctrine is that the human body is capable of producing the necessary fluids and forces which are essential for good health. It teaches that the body was perfected to produce its own essentials and takes this position as the basic ground of its doctrine. Adjustment is the keynote to the practice.

Dr. Still discovered among other things that disease and suffering frequently resulted from slight displacements of the bones, especially those of the spine. In correcting these, in relaxing contracted muscles, and stretching thickened ligaments, the bones that form the body framework, with the tendons, muscles, etc., attached to them, furnished convenient levers and fulcrums for his manipulations. He named his science Osteopathy, having in mind the part the bones thus played in the relief of suffering.

As a basis for discussion, we may say that Osteopathy is a method of treating bodily ills in which the healing agents used are those prepared by and existing within the body itself, and in which the proper distribution of these agents, blood, lymph, nerve energy, etc., is accomplished by scientific external manipulations.

The Osteopathist has observed that when the muscles are exhausted they rebuild their cells from materials prepared for use in

the body; when the skin or flesh is cut, the process of repair is immediately begun by forces acting from within; when the heart has been disturbed in its rhythm some mysterious regulating device brings it back to its normal rate; when the composition of the blood has been altered, the lungs, kidneys and liver immediately set to work to restore; and when the temperature of the body becomes for a moment too high, millions of cells pause in their heat producing activity, and some millions of sweat glands pour water upon the surface to remove heat by evaporation.

With such a machine before him, the Osteopathist reasons that it ought to be able to restore its equilibrium in those more grave irregularities which we call disease, as well as in other minor ones which pass unnoticed. The two chief agents by which the body cares for and controls its various organs are the nerve impulses and the blood. In regard to the blood, it is known it possesses a certain uniform composition that, propelled by the heart, it travels through the body in well defined blood vessels and that it is necessary for the existence of every part of the body. The nerve impulses pass along the fixed paths furnished by the nerve fibers and they have their source of energy in the brain and the spinal cord, and that like the blood, they are essential to the healthful existence of every part of the body. Nerves cannot live or act without a proper blood supply. The blood cannot be properly propelled or distributed without the influence of the nerves. If then we could insure to every organ of the body its proper supply of blood of normal quality, and its proper supply of nerve impulses of normal strength, the problem of health would be solved. Moreover, if the body is diseased and we can restore these essential conditions we have solved the problem of treatment.

But why should the body become diseased? In other words, what could interfere with the normal production and distribution of these vital agents? We say they pass in the normal body along the fixed paths furnished by the blood vessels and nerve trunks. These paths wind in and out among bones, muscles, and ligaments. These structures are frequently movable or variable in size and could hardly fail to cause more or less pressure upon the blood vessels or nerves about them. Under ordinary circumstances, any such pressure is of very short duration and the vessel or nerve very readily adapts itself to this interference. But in certain parts of the body such an interference may become more intense or prolonged and hence a much more serious affair.

The nerves which connect the spinal cord with other parts of the body pass out the spinal column through small openings between the bones. These openings are always larger than the nerves,

but when the ligaments which connect the bones are in place the space is completely occupied.

If, now, as a result of a sudden sprain or long continued stooping or exposure to cold, the bones are ever so slightly moved, the ligaments thickened or the muscles made stiff, the soft blood vessels and nerves are the parts to suffer. The nerve fibers are compressed, or at least irritated. The blood vessels which supply the spine are interfered with and the organs which are connected with this particular part of the cord receive abnormal impulses or none at all. The blood in these organs is not properly distributed and there exists all the essential condition of disease.

To a less degree, the muscles alone when exposed to cold or strain may interfere with these vital agents, but the first-named condition in which slight movements of the bones play a part is probably the most important. It is the habit of attentive examination to discover these irregularities of bones that has given this system its name, Osteopathy.

If, then, disease is simply an interference with the normal supply of blood and nerve force, and we have found the point of interference, the obvious method of treatment is to remove the obstruction. Slightly displaced bones can be replaced by sufficient patience and attention to the mechanics of the problem. Shortened muscles can be made to relax by gentle manipulation. Even thickened ligaments can be stretched by firm but cautious tension. These are the things that the Osteopath aims to accomplish. When they are accomplished, the body forces and fluids pursue their normal course and upon them the Osteopathist depends to perform the healing of the disease.

WILLIAM HENRY FRAZIER

Residents of Riverside county are familiar with the name of W. H. Frazier, of Corona, who came to this county in early days, before this region had been developed, and he has had to do with many of the developments, especially improving residence and farming properties.

Mr. Frazier was born in Ray county, Mo., April 25, 1857, and spent his young manhood in that state, receiving the public school education afforded at that time. At the age of twenty-nine years he decided to seek his fortune in the west, coming direct to Riverside, Cal., where he remained for a short time, going from there to Perris

and later settling in Corona. At this time the community was awakening to the great need of water in order to make use of the fertile soil and Mr. Frazier tamped the first pipe that brought the water supply to Corona. While working as a teamster for John Van Kirke he hauled the first orange trees that were planted in Corona. He was employed for a time on the tunnel at R. B. Taylor's place and later worked for James Taylor.

In 1890 Mr. Frazier purchased fifty acres of land which he improved and sold after three years, then buying property at Newport Beach, Orange county, where he spent the ensuing three years, during which time he conducted a store, owned and operated a bathhouse, and served as postmaster one year. At the expiration of this time he removed to Fairview, Orange county, where he leased a dairy ranch for eighteen months upon which he lived with his family. About this time he purchased seventy-seven acres which he later sold, returning to Corona and purchasing seven lots upon which he built a brick house. This property he sold at a good profit and leased part of the Yorba ranch for three years, during which time he built the Del Rey hotel and for eighteen months managed this hostelry. He then took a six-year lease on the Yorba ranch and, selling this lease, settled his family on the George Le Gay place which he had leased for three years and during the next three months, while Mr. Frazier was in Nevada engaged in mining, his wife sold the lease and he returned to California and purchased thirty-five acres in Temescal, which he further improved and sold after an ownership of a year and half. Again coming to Corona he purchased property and houses, improving them and selling and finally bought the property known as "The Cottage," which he remodeled into a rooming house, naming it the Crown City, this being the first rooming house in Corona. This property was sold to W. H. Jamison in 1912 and upon this site is to be erected a \$75,000 hotel. Prior to this transaction Mr. Frazier bought forty-two acres south of the depot which he improved and planted to alfalfa and sold to the Bloom Brothers. In February, 1912, he bought one hundred and seventeen acres four miles from Corona, on the Santa Ana river, and is improving the place by sowing it to alfalfa and intends to set out forty acres to walnuts. He has named his new possession the Riverdale Stock Farm.

In May, 1890, Mr. Frazier was united in marriage with Mrs. Ida Belle (Humbel) Bainbridge, a native of Illinois and the widow of John Bainbridge, who was identified with the early life of Corona when it was known as South Riverside. A son, A. A. Bainbridge, planted the first eucalyptus tree in Corona and John C., another son, was the first male child born in Corona, his birth occurring March 15, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have one son, Henry Ray,

born in Newport Beach in 1896, and a graduate from the grammar school of Corona, class of 1911.

Proportionate with the amount of capital he had to invest, Mr. Frazier has bought, improved and sold more property than any other man in Corona. He has been progressive, not in his own interests alone, but for the improvement of the entire community, and has watched with keen interest the growth of the city from a small village to be the second in size in the county. Fraternally Mr. Frazier is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and a charter member of Corona Court. Mrs. Frazier is a member of the Fraternal Aid of Corona. Politically Mr. Frazier is a Republican, although never aspiring to office, and is a loyal citizen, being ever ready to assist in any movement which he deems for good and for the advancement of his county and country.

JOSEPH J. RICH

A spirit of youthful adventure and an innate love of travel furnished the impetus that led Mr. Rich to acquire a considerable knowledge of the western country ere yet he had established himself permanently in business enterprises. The west has always been his home and he cherishes the utmost faith in its future, including in his idea of the term "west" all that vast region extending from the Mississippi and Missouri valleys toward the setting sun, but embracing especially the fertile area known as Southern California. This section he believes to be without a superior in all the attributes that tend to make its citizens contented and prosperous. Along commercial lines he has shown commendable aptitude and has acquired also a broad knowledge of the horticultural activities that lie at the foundation of the prosperity of the country.

Born at Fort Riley, Kans., September 3, 1871, Joseph J. Rich is a son of William K. and Anna Rich, who for many years were residents of the Sunflower state. From the age of six until seventeen he was a pupil in the public schools of his home town and meanwhile acquired a fair education that qualified him for life's responsibilities. Upon starting out to earn his own way in the world he went to Washington, where he sojourned at Spokane for a brief period and from there prospected throughout the entire state of Washington. In his chosen work he found employment as far south as the northern part of California. During 1904 he came to Riverside county and exchanged the uncertainties of mining for the more

sure occupation of clerk. For eighteen months he was employed as a clerk in the grocery owned and managed by T. J. Reynolds and after he had resigned that position he embarked in the confectionery business, but at the expiration of one year he disposed of the business. Returning to his former work as a miner he found employment in Nevada near the city of Reno, but at the expiration of two years permanently discontinued such work and returned to Arlington, where he has since resided.

After a satisfactory service in the capacity of clerk for the Arlington branch of the Ark House Furnishing Company of Riverside, in September of 1910 Mr. Rich was promoted to be general manager of the suburban establishment and thereafter made good in the responsibilities incident to the position until resigning to develop a ranch he purchased near Holtville, Imperial county, whither he removed in April, 1912. The people of the town found him not only courteous and obliging, but well informed and unusually capable. While he had held the position for a comparatively brief period only, he made friends of his customers and also of his business associates, and at the same time manifested a warm interest in all movements for the local welfare. In his civic loyalty and social aptitude he had the co-operation of his talented wife, formerly Miss Mary Merklinger, whom he married in Los Angeles November 1, 1904, and who shares his interests, as well as his deep devotion to the doctrines of Christian Science. While not a politician by any means, he is well posted concerning the issues of the age and favors Republican principles. The only fraternal organization to which he is allied, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has the benefit of his interested support and generous contributions to the work of the local lodge.

KENNETH R. SMOOT

Kenneth R. Smoot was born in Washington, D. C., April 18, 1857. He removed to the state of Michigan in his youth, going to Ann Arbor, where he attended school for more than twelve years. He was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1879 and was principal of the Delphi (Ind.) high school from 1879 to 1881. He studied law and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1882 and was admitted to the bar in that state during the same year. He moved to Chicago that year and was admitted to practice in the state of Illinois in June and for the following twenty-seven years

practiced law, being a member of the firm of Smoot & Eyer. He was well and favorably known as a real estate and corporation attorney.

Mr. Smoot resided at Highland Park, near Chicago, serving that city as city attorney for twenty-five years and also was city attorney of Lake Forest for nineteen years. He was president of the board of education of Highland Park city schools for five years and president of the board of education of the township high school of Deerfield township, Lake county, Ill., for a like period.

Mr. Smoot was a partner of Clarendon B. Eyer, commencing May, 1892, and was interested with him in the purchase of land at Beaumont, Cal., being one of the organizers of the Beaumont Land and Water Company and the San Gorgonio Water Company. He is president of the latter company and vice-president and secretary of the former. He resides at Beaumont on La Mesa Miravilla. Mr. Smoot was united in marriage, in June, 1883, with Miss Jane Eyer and they have three children, one son and two daughters.

BLOOM BROTHERS

The name of Bloom Brothers is well known in Corona, where since 1892 they put in their best efforts towards the upbuilding of the city. Samuel L. Bloom was born in Bloomington, Ill., December 30, 1860, and Eddy Bloom was a native of Dearborn county, Ind., born December 16, 1865, both receiving their education in the district schools of Dearborn county. Their parents, Andrew Jackson and Carolina (Roof) Bloom, were natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. Mr. Bloom was born in 1833 and at the age of thirteen years went to Indiana and was there married; he and his wife are now living on the farm where Mr. Bloom worked at the age of thirteen.

Eddy Bloom left his native state at the age of twenty years for Nebraska and upon his arrival there took charge of a grain elevator and lumber yard, remaining there for nine months. He then went to Kansas and after a short stay there returned to Indiana. From Indiana he and his brother, Samuel L., went to Portland, Ore., and spent about five years in the Pacific northwest, working as contractors and builders, and upon leaving Oregon they came to California and located at Corona, known then as South Riverside. They purchased an orange grove of ten acres about two miles south of town and continued the business of building for

many years, erecting many of the best homes seen in Corona as well as a number of business blocks, including the public library, also the libraries at Ontario and the Pomona college library at Claremont. Upon selling their orange grove at a handsome profit they purchased sixty-three acres adjoining Corona on the north and have since been engaged in raising alfalfa, having their own water rights sufficient for irrigation. During the lifetime of Eddy Bloom he and his brother were always partners in everything they undertook.

On account of failing health Eddy Bloom relinquished active work several years prior to his death, which occurred May 24, 1912. He never married, making his home with his brother, Samuel L., who married Miss Emma Zintz, a native of Wisconsin. Two children were born of this union, Minta C. and Carol A.

S. L. Bloom is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Fraternal Aid and the Woodmen of the World, and with his wife, belongs to the Eastern Star. The brothers did much to advance the interests of the community and in every way possible showed their public spirit.

AUGUST E. BORTZ

Possessed of the qualities of perseverance and courage, supplemented by education and long experience, Mr. Bortz was well fitted for the responsible position he held for thirteen years as foreman of the well known Call Fruit Company, whose wisdom in choosing its superintendent was amply proven by the development of the property during his incumbency. With approximately one hundred men under his jurisdiction, Mr. Bortz deserves great credit for the harmony that prevailed, his good judgment and kindly consideration having won the esteem of all his associates.

Born November 10, 1873, in Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa, where he received both a grammar and high school education, Mr. Bortz removed to Orange county, Cal., in 1893, with his parents, August and Anna (Larson) Bortz, natives of Germany and Norway, respectively. Mrs. Bortz was the eldest of a family of eight, seven of whom are living, and now resides with her husband at Olive, Orange county. In 1895 the son settled in Corona, shortly thereafter accepting the position which he held for thirteen years, his excellent management of the three hundred acres of lemons and oranges under his supervision having demonstrated his superior ability. As to production, three hundred and twenty thousand

boxes of fruit were secured from the grove during the season of 1911.

In 1898 Mr. Bortz was united in marriage with Miss Luanna Roberds, a native of California, her parents, who reside in Corona, having come to California in 1849. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bortz: Bessie J., born in 1899, student of the grammar school, and Evelyn, who was born in 1901, and died five months later.

A member of Circle Lodge No. 337, I. O. O. F., Mr. Bortz is also affiliated with Corona Lodge No. 33, T. F. B., in which, likewise, his wife holds membership in addition to being an active member of the Rebekahs. A Republican, with well defined political principles, Mr. Bortz is ever prompt to lend his support to candidates whom he believes thoroughly capable of discharging their prospective duties, and as a citizen both progressive and practical, enjoys universal commendation. Mr. Bortz resigned his position in the fall of 1911, since which time he has engaged in selling real estate, preparatory to moving to Porterville, Cal.

GEORGE A. KINGMAN

Possessed of enterprise and ambition, united with qualities of absolute honor and integrity, as well as kindly consideration for others. Mr. Kingman ranks among Riverside's rising young men and representative citizens. He was born in this city July 18, 1878, a son of E. F. Kingman, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. He received a thorough public school education, graduating from the high school in 1898, and soon afterward he secured a position as clerk in the insurance office of F. A. Tetley. A year later he went to work in the office of W. W. Wilson, but in 1901 resigned his duties to assist his father, who was engaged in the same business. In 1902 he went to San Francisco and for three years was employed by the Pennsylvania Insurance Company. Secure in his wide training in this particular field he returned to Riverside and in 1905 bought out the interests of W. W. Wilson, agent for various companies, his wise management of his undertaking having placed him among the successful men of the city.

In San Francisco December 5, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kingman and Cecile C. Case, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children, George Douglas, Kenneth Edward, Margaret Hyde and Clare Adams. In politics Mr. Kingman is affiliated with the Republican party and he is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E. Both himself and wife are active members of the First Congregational Church of Riverside.

PLEASANT A. POWERS

The discovery of gold in California, marking as it did the decadence of the Spanish regime and the inauguration of the American supremacy, was the attraction that drew the Powers family to the shores of the Pacific, while the wonderful resources and undeveloped riches of the land proved the lodestars that led them to permanent identification with the new commonwealth. It was John W. Powers who founded the family west of the desert and the mountains and he it was who, with keen foresight and rare intuition, predicted the future greatness of the state, whose climate in his opinion was unsurpassed, while its natural wealth was not surpassed by that of any portion of our great nation. It was his joy to see much of his prediction fulfilled, for at the time of his demise California already had risen to foremost rank among the galaxy of states and since then the advance has been steady and unceasing.

Both John W. Powers and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Evaline Barnes, were natives of Bates county, Mo., and grew to maturity upon farms there. While still in early life Mr. Powers came via Panama to California during the summer of 1849 and prospected and mined for a few months, returning thence to his old home. There he equipped another expedition for the west and brought a large drove of stock, with which he came overland to the northern part of the state. For some years he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and it was during his residence in Mendocino county that a son, Pleasant A., was born April 4, 1871. During 1875 the family removed to what is now Orange county. A few years later removal was made to Riverside county, where the father passed away March 21, 1898. The mother met with an accident that resulted in her death February 22, 1910. They were an honored pioneer couple and had many friends among the older residents of the community.

A period of years devoted to study in the schools of Santa Ana was followed by the identification of Pleasant A. Powers with the ranch interests of Orange county, whence he removed to Kern county and engaged in the buying and selling of livestock. At Bakersfield, on Christmas day of 1897, he married Miss Sarah J. Thomas, who was born in San Bernardino county and grew to womanhood in Kern county. The young couple settled at Perris, Riverside county, and for some years lived on a farm there. Mr. Powers had been renting property near Beaumont since his arrival in October, 1902, and March 22, 1906, the family removed to their present property near this town. Here Mr. Powers purchased

four hundred acres in one body and he has since added to the tract until now it embraces four hundred and sixty-five acres. An excellent system of fencing surrounds the land and also divides it into fields of convenient size. The residence and outbuildings are neat and substantial and there is a well with an unfailing supply of pure water which is equipped with an up-to-date pumping plant with a forty-inch flow. Three children brighten the home and bring joy to the hearts of the parents, their names being Marjorie E., John R. and Artilla May. Unfailing industry has brought to Mr. Powers a fair degree of success. When he came here he was without means, his total possessions being limited to a team and wagon, yet from that humble beginning he has risen to the rank of a prominent citizen and large land owner. Aside from serving as a member of the election board and from voting the Democratic ticket at national elections, he has taken no part in politics and at no time in his life has he been willing to relinquish his private affairs for public official cares. Stock-raising is his specialty and he seems alike successful with stock of all kinds, keeping on his place cattle, horses and hogs of good grades and from the annual sale of the increase he receives a neat income. When the Beaumont Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized he became one of its charter members, since which time he has maintained a constant interest in the work of the lodge and has been a liberal contributor to its charities.

ISAAC H. MOORE

Indicative of his innate manliness and perseverance are Mr. Moore's success and the esteem with which he is regarded throughout Corona, where he has resided for the past twenty-five years, having been one of the pioneer orchardists of the community, which was but a village at the time of his location here.

Mr. Moore's parents, John and Jemima (Doyle) Moore, were natives of Illinois, and the son's birth occurred in Schuyler county, that state, in 1858. After the death of the father in 1865, the family remained upon the farm, the children receiving their education in the public schools.

In 1887 Isaac H. Moore came to Corona, Cal., where he purchased a tract of land which he planted to oranges, later establishing a nursery which proved most successful. For fifteen years no competitor challenged him and his enterprise grew in importance as the months passed, his ability and progressive spirit

winning the commendation of his many friends and associates. Mr. Moore assisted in planting many of the first groves of the Corona district and has been untiring in his efforts to build up the locality.

In Los Angeles, in 1890, Mr. Moore was first united in marriage with Miss May Anderson. In 1896, in Riverside, he was again married, this time to Emily Neale, born in England. Their union was blessed with one son, Gilbert Neale, who was born in 1905. Mr. Moore is a member of Circle Lodge No. 337, I. O. O. F., and of Court Circle City, I. O. F. He maintains a deep interest in all civic movements and is always among the first to respond to calls relating to the benefit of his fellow citizens. He has never sought political office, but supports Republican principles.

GEORGE H. DOLE

One of the much respected citizens of Riverside was the late George H. Dole, who was born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1842 and who had been a resident of this city since 1889 until his death in February, 1912. His father was the late Rev. Daniel Dolé, who was a native of Maine, born in Skowhegan, and who early in life prepared for the ministry in the Congregational church. He was united in marriage in Maine with Miss Emily Ballard and in 1841 entered the missionary service of this church and located in the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained until 1878.

George H. Dole was educated in the Islands and spent his early life in literary and newspaper work, for years being connected with the leading journals of Honolulu as associate editor. Later he devoted himself to horticulture and agriculture and was for many years employed as manager of some of the largest plantations of the Islands. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara M. Rowell, also a native of the Islands. Her father, Rev. G. B. Rowell, was a native of New Hampshire and spent many years in missionary service. As their children were born to them Mr. and Mrs. Dole decided to seek a more desirable place for a home in order to give them all the advantages obtainable to perfect their schooling and accordingly came to California. After looking about for a location settlement was made in Riverside, and here the parents reared their family of thirteen children to man and womanhood. The children are as follows: Walter S., William Herbert, Marion F., Clara M., Charles S., Emily C., Alfred R., Norman, Wilfred H., G. Ethelbert, Sanford B., Kenneth L. and Elwyn H.

Immediately after locating here Mr. Dole entered into horti-

cultural pursuits, purchasing a tract of land and beginning its improvement. The oranges had already been set out by W. R. Russell in 1883 and were on a paying basis when he secured the grove. He also had some raisin grapes at first, but these were gradually supplanted until the tract of twenty acres was entirely in oranges. Besides attending to the ranch Mr. Dole also had time to enter into the civic life of the city and became identified with all leading movements for the well-being of the city and its people. He served in the city council and was always interested in matters that would develop town or county.

The family were members of the Congregational Church and Mr. Dole was liberal in his donations to all its philanthropies. He was a Mason, having been made a member in Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 in Honolulu, and was affiliated with Evergreen Lodge of Riverside.

ALEXANDER M. MACKEY

Among the respected residents of Banning, A. M. Mackey enjoys to a degree the confidence and esteem of his fellows and by his progressive principles and perseverance has won a fair degree of success. He was born April 18, 1858, in Muskingum county, Ohio, the eldest of the two sons born into the family of Robert and Nancy (McKinney) Mackey, natives of that state. The other son, Dr. John G. Mackey, is a practicing physician of San Fernando, Cal. Robert Mackey was a farmer in Guernsey and Muskingum counties prior to his enlistment in the Civil war. In the Seventh Ohio Cavalry he served under General Kilpatrick and participated in numerous engagements. He was wounded three times, the last time permanently crippling him for the rest of his life, the shot injuring his left ankle. He was honorably discharged in 1865 and returned to his home in Ohio. The following year he moved to Nevada, Vernon county, Mo., where he resided some years and in 1883, with his family, removed to Riverside county, and in Riverside engaged in the hotel business for two years. Selling out, he moved to Banning and made his home with his son A. M. Mackey for a time and then bought five acres of land and resided thereon until his death, at which time his widow went to San Fernando and is making her home with her son, Dr. John G. Mackey.

Alexander M. Mackey grew to manhood in Vernon county, Mo., and received a fair education in the common schools, assisting his father with the farm work, and accompanying the family to California in 1883. He was associated with his father in the conduct

of the hotel in Riverside, in 1885 going to Banning and purchasing two and one-half acres of land which he set to fruit and erected a house, into which he and his parents moved and lived until the marriage of the son in 1895. In 1887 Mr. Mackey engaged in the butcher business in Banning, continuing for about seven years. He sold out and worked at various occupations, then buying land from time to time until he now owns twenty acres in deciduous fruits, still retaining his residence on his original purchase of two and a half acres.

February 19, 1895, Mr. Mackey was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Kerr, a native of Belfast, Ireland, where she was educated. She came to California with her sister Minnie and has since remained a resident of the state. Six children were born of their union. Those living are: William O., Agnes, Robert Bruce and Allen Milton. Nellie and David died in early childhood. In politics Mr. Mackey is a Republican and both himself and wife are active members of the Banning Methodist Church and for about thirty years Mr. Mackey has been a teacher in the Sunday school.

HENRY DANIELS

In Mr. Daniels, capable manager of the famous Bixby orchards near Corona, we find a man whose perseverance and excellent judgment have enabled him, orphaned and unaided, to master the many difficulties that have beset his career, his sterling qualities fully meriting the wide esteem which he enjoys today.

Born in Cornwall, England, November 28, 1859, Mr. Daniels went to the north of England three years later with his parents, William and Louisa (Marks) Daniels, natives of Cornwall, and received a meager education in the public schools in that part of England. His father died in 1862. At the early age of ten years he secured employment as a fireman, faithfully supporting his mother until her death a year later. At the age of fourteen he worked in the mines and upon the death of his only brother three years later cheerfully gave his earnings toward the maintenance of the bereaved family. In 1878, weary of the mines, and filled with hope concerning the opportunities to be secured in America, he left England and arrived in New Jersey in the fall. Of necessity, he turned again to mining, in which occupation he remained several years, removing thence in 1884 to California, where he mined and engaged in the apple business near Julian. In 1894

he located in Riverside, which at that time was but a small village, and shortly thereafter secured employment in various orange groves. In 1899 he took charge of the Bixby orchards in Temescal canyon, comprising two hundred and thirty-seven acres devoted to oranges, lemons and walnuts. Since then sufficient water has been developed and piped from the mountains to irrigate the entire tract, which through his untiring efforts has been ditched and piped with over three thousand feet of standard pipe. Today this ranks among the most beautiful and highly improved groves in the county. In January, 1912, this entire tract was sold to Eugene and Orlin Holcomb, of South Dakota. Mr. Daniels has purchased forty acres, which he is developing in lemons.

In Banner, in 1885, Mr. Daniels was married to Miss Mary J. Brown, also a native of England, and the following children were born to them: Lizzie, Louisa, Ida and Alfred. One son, John, died at the age of seven years.

For eight years Mr. Daniels efficiently served as school trustee, has held the offices of clerk of the school board of Temescal district and he also served as a deputy county clerk. An active member of Circle Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F., he has always been intensely interested in the improvement of social conditions, the more, perhaps, because of the awakening of his sympathies through his own experience, and is widely known as a man of philanthropic and unselfish principles.

ADELBERT D. TILDEN, M. D.

Well known throughout Riverside and community as a physician in the true sense of the word, having for the past twenty-three years ministered not only to the sick of that locality, but to the needy as well, regardless of remuneration, Dr. Tilden's name will live long in the hearts of those whom he has befriended. Born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1850, he spent his youth upon the farm of his parents, Daniel and Mary Ann (Stowe) Tilden, natives of Ohio. Daniel Tilden was a descendant of Nathaniel John Tilden, who came from England to America in the Mayflower in 1721. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Tilden two children were born, Adelbert D. and Ida M., both residents of Riverside.

After graduating from the public schools Adelbert D. Tilden entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, having previously studied medicine in his leisure moments on the farm. Upon completion of his course in 1876 he returned to his home, where he remained about a year, his physical condition being

greatly below normal. In 1887 he engaged in general practice in Jefferson, Ohio, and eleven years later, having long been laboring beyond his strength, gave up his work and located in California, where he spent a year recuperating his health. He then opened offices in the building now containing the Arlington apartments, taking as his associate Dr. Moon, with whom, however, six months later he severed partnership. Until 1903 he continued alone in his work, when, upon the contraction of blood poisoning, he was again forced to give up his professional duties. After two years, during which period he traveled throughout the state, he returned to Riverside and in November, 1909, established an office in the Crescent building, resuming his practice.

Dr. Tilden is a stockholder of the Westlake Hospital of Los Angeles and has rendered much active assistance to the cause of prohibition in Los Angeles county. For six years he served on the board of pension examiners of Riverside and in all movements pertaining to the public good is always prompt to lend his aid. He holds membership in the Eclectic Medical Society of Ohio, as well as in the Los Angeles County and State Medical Societies. He has always been a stanch Republican and deeply interested in political developments, but throughout his life has devoted his best energies to the intelligent and sympathetic exercise of his profession.

ISAAC S. MURRAY

Though an erstwhile resident of Riverside, having passed away March 12, 1885, two years after his location in that community, the memory of Mr. Murray is still fresh in the minds of those who experienced the pleasure of his acquaintance. Born in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1841, he was the son of John and Rachel (Smith) Murray, and received his early education in the schools of his home section. Later he attended Woolville College in Nova Scotia, and upon his graduation engaged in the retail grocery business. After disposing of his store he removed to Halifax, where he established a wholesale commission and grocery trade, which he relinquished in 1883, emigrating immediately thereafter to Riverside. As a retired citizen, widely known for his broad sympathies and deep interest in civic developments, he lived quietly in his home on Lime street until his death, as above mentioned.

In Halifax, June 25, 1872, Mr. Murray was united in marriage with Miss Annie Stephen of Halifax. Three children were born

to them: Frederick W., who died in 1885, aged ten years; Lewis, who is employed as bookkeeper in the office of the Sierra Vista Fruit Company, Riverside; and John A., who is the efficient manager of the Pacific Telephone Company's district office at Eugene, Oregon.

An elder in the Presbyterian Church of Halifax, Mr. Murray maintained a sympathetic interest in all matters tending to aid his less fortunate fellow men. He was a believer in the gospel of practical Christianity and his life throughout has exemplified his high and honorable principles and his just consideration of the rights of others.

JOHN H. BALDWIN

An almost unbelievable increase of population and development of the natural resources of Riverside county has taken place since the birth of John H. Baldwin, about eight miles from the present site of the city of Riverside, May 27, 1864. At that time Riverside city was not in existence; what is now known as Riverside county was a portion of San Bernardino county; the nearest trading point was San Bernardino, where a few straggling houses were located and the few buildings that are incident to a pioneer village. In the days when gold was first discovered in California, Mr. Baldwin's parents, then living in Illinois, were caught in the onrush of the people to the far west. Reaching California they located in San Bernardino, a little later moving to the ranch above mentioned, where the son, John H., was born. He obtained such schooling as was afforded in those days. Among his childhood recollections is the memory of the first railroad that was built in Southern California, being put through from San Bernardino to Los Angeles. His early boyhood days were spent with his parents on the home ranch and when a young man he worked as a cowboy for a few years. The county was very sparsely settled and much of the land was devoted to cattle raising. When twenty-two years of age he removed to San Diego county and after an absence of seven years returned to Riverside county.

In 1891 Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage with Miss Lillie Wilson, a native of California, born August 30, 1870, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Wilson, natives of Missouri and Iowa respectively. Both of the parents died in California. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are the parents of three children, the eldest of whom, a son, died in infancy. The two remaining children are Mabel C.,

who was born May 1, 1893, in Corona, and educated in the public schools of that place; and Thelma Lillian, who was born June 30, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin's home place of nine acres is located about four miles north of Corona. Besides caring for the home ranch he is also interested in raising alfalfa near Arlington. Mr. Baldwin can readily remember the time when the property where he now cultivates alfalfa was considered barren soil and was overrun by wild antelope. In addition to this property Mr. Baldwin also has a grain ranch. His interests are not centered in his own personal affairs and progress alone. He takes an active part in the community welfare and for the past six years has served as school trustee and has been road overseer for the past ten years. Mr. Baldwin has one brother, Thomas, and four sisters, all but one of whom live in Riverside county. He is affiliated with the Republican party in national politics and upholds the tenets of that party.

A. THEODORE HOFFMAN

Widely known as one of Corona's leading contractors and builders, having erected in that community many beautiful homes as well as business buildings, Mr. Hoffman is a man of sterling qualities and unquestioned ability, his progressive spirit and kindly courtesy having won him many friends since his arrival in the city in 1903.

Born November 3, 1859, in Madison county, Ind., Mr. Hoffman received his education in the district school of that community, working as a carpenter during the summer months. At the age of twenty he moved to Barton county, Mo., with his parents, James and Melissa (Anderson) Hoffman, both natives of Indiana, and for several years assisted his father in agricultural pursuits, also devoting a portion of his time to his trade. In 1899 he removed to Iola, Kan., where he remained over five years, working at his trade, and from there came to Corona, Cal., of which he had heard many pleasing reports.

In 1882 Mr. Hoffman married Miss Frances Beeson, who was born in Indiana, and whose parents passed away when she was a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman were blessed with two children: Charles E., born in 1883, who resides with his wife in Kansas City, Mo.; and James L., born in 1890, educated in the Corona public schools and now employed as a butcher in that city. Mr.

Hoffman's father, aged seventy-five, resides in his home in Barton county, Mo., where his wife was accidentally drowned in 1889.

Member of Circle Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F., Mr. Hoffman also holds membership in the Red Men as well as Corona Encampment No. 41. While in Missouri he served efficiently several terms as school trustee, and has always been intensely interested in educational progress. An independent, with generous political tenets, he has never been found wanting in his support of able and worthy candidates, and is conceded to be one of Corona's public-spirited and highly esteemed business men.

GEORGE WESLEY FINK

To the man who possesses the characteristics of patience and determination, united with absolute honor and consideration for the rights of others, life yields both success and happiness, and it is with sincere regret that his fellows mourn his loss. Distinctly of this type was Mr. Fink, who passed away in Corona May 1, 1911, survived by his wife and five children.

The birth of Mr. Fink occurred February 5, 1836, in Palmyra, Ill., where he received his early education, completing his studies in the schools at Girard, Ill. His parents, John and Matilda (Hammond) Fink, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, and became pioneers of Illinois. Until the age of twenty-one years the son assisted his father on the farm, and after following farming several years he enlisted in 1864, under Captain Ross, in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, serving faithfully and continuously until the close of the war. In 1868 he removed to Barton county, Mo., where he remained fifteen years, going thence to South Dakota. For a period of twenty-five years he successfully farmed near Wolsey, his loyal citizenship winning wide commendation. In September, 1908, the family located in Corona, Cal., both himself and wife having long desired to live in the Golden West.

Mr. Fink was united in marriage March 29, 1860, in Macoupin county, Ill., with Miss Rebecca M. Andrew, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1842, and whose parents, James and Cyrene (Eads) Andrew, were natives of Pennsylvania and Missouri, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Fink were blessed with eleven children. Of these four died in infancy, Elsie L. at the age of sixteen, and Charles W. when twenty-eight years old. Of those living we men-

tion the following: Lizzie F., wife of L. C. Whitcomb, who lives in South Bend, Ind., where the latter is engaged in the real estate business; they have three sons and three daughters; Luther A. married Miss Mattie C. Stobbs, a native of Illinois, and they have four children; Nellie E. resides with her mother; Willis J., a railway mail clerk with headquarters at Elk Point, S. Dak., married Helen E. Black, and they have two sons; Minnie B., who was born in Dakota, also makes her home with her mother.

Mr. Fink was a valued member of Wolsey Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was also affiliated by right of service with the Huron (Dakota) Post, G. A. R. A man of broad and generous sympathies, he was always prompt to aid in all movements pertaining to the welfare of his fellowmen, endeavoring at all times to conform his life to the teachings of practical Christianity.

WALTER N. TILSON

Prominent among orchardists of Riverside county is Mr. Tilson, whose beautiful ten-acre grove near Corona ranks among the finest in that section. Thoroughly enterprising and up-to-date in his methods, he has spared no effort to develop his property, which comprises six acres of oranges, the remainder being devoted to lemons.

Born October 31, 1864, in lower Canada, near Magog, Mr. Tilson was taken four years later to Piatt county, Ill., by his parents, Richard and Nancy Jane (Currier) Tilson, also natives of Canada. Mrs. Tilson passed away in Piatt county in 1878, after which her husband resided in that county until 1908, when he came to Corona, Cal. Upon completion of his education the son continued to work on the farm and at the age of twenty-two married Miss Louise Fuller, also a native of Canada, whose parents died in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Tilson were blessed with four children, all of whom were born in Illinois: Victor W., born in 1889, and who, with his wife, formerly Miss Dena Miller, a native of California, resides in Corona; Archie F., whose birth occurred in 1891, and who upon completion of his education in Corona became his father's assistant on the ranch; Ora, born in 1892, a graduate of the Corona high school, class of 1912; and Everett, born in 1898, who is in his second year of high school.

Since his acquirement of his grove Mr. Tilson has improved its standard so greatly that in 1909 twenty-five acres produced

nineteen thousand boxes of oranges and lemons and in 1911 five thousand boxes of lemons were secured from four acres, a similar tract, containing three hundred and thirty-three orange trees, yielding forty-two hundred boxes of oranges.

Mr. Tilson is an active member of Temescal Lodge No. 314, F. & A. M., of Corona, and is also associated with the Modern Woodmen of America. A staunch Republican, he maintains a deep interest in political affairs in general and is always prompt to lend his assistance in all municipal movements.

JOHN W. HUMBEL

The birth of John W. Humbel occurred February 15, 1843, in a covered wagon in the state of Missouri while his parents were moving from that state to Iowa. Two hours after his birth the wagon was in Iowa and the family remained there for about six years. From there removal was made to Indiana, and seven years later to Illinois. Mr. Humbel's education began in Indiana and was finished in Illinois, not in a college, but in the school of Life where Experience sat and ministered to the needs of the scholars. In 1861 Mr. Humbel enlisted at Danville, Ill., in Company B, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Wall, who was shortly afterwards killed in active service. Mr. Humbel remained with his company for three years and eleven months, during which period he saw much active service and was exposed to many perils, and partially lost his hearing. He took part in thirteen battles and many minor engagements. After his discharge at Springfield, Ill., he remained in that state, working a farm near Danville until 1888, when he came to California, and has here continued his interest in agriculture. When he came to Corona there were only twelve or fifteen houses and he has seen it grow to be the second city in Riverside county.

In 1866 Mr. Humbel married Catherine Milliner, a native of Illinois. Six children were born to the union. Ida Bell, born in Illinois, is now the wife of W. H. Frazier, residing near Corona with her three children; Mary I. married Benjamin A. Tucker of Corona, Cal., and has three sons and one daughter; George W. died when nine months old; Benjamin Oliver died when five months old; and another child died in infancy; William Arthur, born in 1880, married Jeanette Boele, a native of Holland, and has one son, William M., born in 1909; they reside in Corona. Mr. Humbel's

parents, who were natives of Tennessee, are deceased. Mrs. Humbel's father is living in Illinois, her mother having died in May, 1912. The former is a native of Kentucky and the latter of Iowa. Mr. Humbel is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is a Republican, whose first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He was road supervisor for some time in Illinois. He is a progressive man who is well liked by all.

DANIEL JAY DAWSON

Well known in Corona and environs as a prosperous rancher and apiarist, Mr. Dawson is a man of unquestioned courage and honor, his progressive spirit and good business judgment having placed him among the leading citizens of the community. His father, Daniel S. Dawson, a native of Maryland, spent his youth in Virginia, and for some time operated a tow boat on the Potomac river. In the early '40s he left the scenes of his boyhood and located in Terre Haute, Ind., from there going to Topeka, Kan., and in 1872 to Salt Lake City, Utah. From there three years later he went to Bozeman, Mont., and there as in the other places previously mentioned he followed the mason's trade. A later removal brought him to Southern California, location being made in San Bernardino county. Filing upon two hundred and forty acres in section 30, now known as Dawson's canyon, he engaged in farming. In those pioneer days much wild game, including bears and deer, fell before his musket. In 1891 he removed to Temescal and retired from active duties, his death occurring in 1893, when he was seventy-four years old. Mr. Dawson's wife, formerly Miss Mary Ann Speelman, of Virginia, passed away in February, 1894, and of their two sons and six daughters, only Daniel Jay and two of his sisters, Harriett E. and Mary M., who reside in San Bernardino, are living today. Mr. Dawson was a Civil war veteran, having served under Capt. Ross Burns in the Kansas militia and was at one time an active member of the Masonic Lodge of Topeka, Kan.

Born in Leavenworth, Kan., July 9, 1867, Daniel Jay Dawson accompanied his parents in 1872 to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received his preliminary education, and he graduated from the San Bernardino high school in 1889. In 1890 his father presented him with \$2,000, with which the young man purchased a general merchandise store in Temescal and this he successfully conducted until 1898. During this time he also served for eight years as post-

master. In 1905 he filed on one hundred and sixty acres in Dawson's canyon, later purchasing the forty acres upon which he now resides.

September 2, 1908, Mr. Dawson was united in marriage in Corona with Miss Lauvina Frances Bunch, whose birth occurred in Missouri and who accompanied her father to California in 1900. Mr. Bunch, whose wife passed away shortly after the birth of Lauvina, resides in Corona, where he is living retired with his eldest daughter.

Since 1880 Mr. Dawson has conducted an apiary with great success and ships honey all over the world. His consignments require from one and one-half to three cars, his record one year having been forty-five tons of honey. For eight years he served ably as postmaster at Temescal, having been appointed to the office by John Wanamaker. He also at one time held the office of deputy county clerk of San Bernardino county, and later of Riverside county for ten years. Further honors came to him when he was chosen trustee of the Temescal school board, serving on that board for six years, and later he was identified for three years with the Rugby district. As an enterprising and practical citizen, thoroughly in touch with municipal activities, he is prompt to aid in all movements relating to the welfare of the community, where he is highly esteemed. Fraternally he is a member of Sunnyside Lodge No. 295, A. O. U. W., of Corona.

ABEL T. GANTT

In Beaumont's leading merchant, A. T. Gantt, we find a man whose purpose in life has never been shaken by discouraging circumstances; whose exceptional executive ability, combined with kindly consideration for others, inspires with confidence all who become associated with him. He was born January 3, 1869, in Shelby, N. C., where, after a preliminary education, he entered the University of North Carolina. Upon completion of his course he came to California, and in December, 1891, located in Redlands, where he opened a grocery store, conducting it successfully for ten years, during which period the small and comparatively insignificant little town more than doubled in population. Upon the sale of his store he removed to Los Angeles, where he again went into business, selling out after five years and purchasing in Beaumont a mercantile store which he has since conducted and which, under

his careful management, has become the leading store of its character in the town.

Shortly after his arrival in Beaumont Mr. Gantt bought a lot upon which he erected a comfortable house, into which he brought his wife, who before her marriage, in October, 1901, was Miss Mary Brice Hill, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Gantt is a staunch Democrat and deeply interested in political developments. Both himself and wife are active members of the United Presbyterian Church of Beaumont and enjoy the high regard of the community. Mr. Gantt was for several years a member of Redlands Lodge, I. O. O. F., having transferred his membership to Beaumont Lodge No. 409.

FRED M. BAIRD

A resident of California since 1893, and one of the progressive business men of Corona, Fred M. Baird was born in Williamstown, Chickasaw county, Iowa, February 24, 1869. At the age of twenty years, after having attended the grammar and high schools of McGregor, Iowa, Mr. Baird went to Rockford, Ill., and for the following four years spent his time in mastering the trade of electrician, applying himself with characteristic energy. Having heard much of the west Mr. Baird decided to seek his fortune in California. He left New Hampton in January, 1893, and arrived in California after having encountered snow all the way until he got through the Tejon Pass and, dropping down into San Bernardino, decided that he had never seen anything as beautiful before, for he found a wealth of flowers and fruit, a decided contrast to his Iowa home. Coming direct to Corona, he soon afterward engaged in ranching, having bought a tract of land at first and in 1897 an additional twenty acres which he sowed to alfalfa.

In 1894 Mr. Baird became the agent for the Tourist and Maxwell automobiles and in 1910, in partnership with W. L. Pieler, opened a garage in Corona and besides doing a general machine and repair business, they have the local agency for the E. M. F., Maxwell, Flanders and Buick automobiles and are meeting with success in both branches of the business. Mr. Baird's western experiences have been gained principally in Southern California, though making his home in Corona all the time. After he had been in the state about two years he made one trip east, returning to California after a few months' absence with the firm determination that this should be his future home.

In 1895 F. M. Baird was united in marriage with Elizabeth Maxfield, a native of Michigan. Her father, John A. Maxfield, came to California and settled at Perris in 1893, which remained his home until his death. His widow now resides at Riverside. To Mr. and Mrs. Baird three children were born: Marguerite died aged one year; Maxfield A., born in Perris in 1897, is a high school student; Lucile Adela, born in Corona, March 10, 1901, is a student of the grammar school. Mr. Baird's father was born in Ohio and there was married, removing soon afterwards to Iowa, and in 1895 to California and died in Corona in 1907, aged sixty-eight years. Mrs. Baird is still living and a resident of Corona. Mr. Baird has three sisters living in Southern California.

Mr. Baird is a member of Temescal Lodge No. 314, F. & A. M., Corona Lodge No. 33, T. F. B., and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the dependable citizens of Corona and a successful business man.

ROBERT L. BRUNSON

A citizen highly esteemed not only for his ability in his profession, but for his qualities of kindness and integrity as well, Dr. Brunson has since 1891 been identified with the development of Corona, which, at the period he located therein, was a small village, presenting few opportunities to the casual visitor.

Born June 27, 1873, four miles from Greenwood, Neb., Mr. Brunson came to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1886, with his parents, Robert N. and Emily J. (Burge) Brunson, natives of Minnesota and Iowa, respectively. Upon completion of his education in the public schools of Los Angeles he accompanied his parents to Corona in 1891, later securing employment in an orange grove. During the succeeding two years he worked in various orchards, assisting in planting many groves which today rank among the most beautiful in the county. In 1893 he decided to enter the veterinary profession and to that end took up the work under Dr. Ramsey, continuing about twelve years, and has since taken up the profession in the Kansas City Veterinary College. In 1900 he purchased a livery business which he successfully conducted for four years, disposing of this interest in 1904. Resuming his vocation he nevertheless continued to devote much of his attention to the raising of high grade horses, in which occupation he first became interested in 1891.

Dr. Brunson was united in marriage May 4, 1897, in Burbank,

with Miss Grace Bodwell, who was born in Kansas, and who in 1897 accompanied her parents to California, their present home being in Corona. Dr. and Mrs. Brunson have two children, Juanita Grace, born in 1899, a student in the Corona grammar school, and Robert Ambrose, born in 1907.

A member of Corona Lodge No. 33, T. F. B., Dr. Brunson is politically an Independent, prompt to labor in behalf of candidates whom he believes to be best qualified for their prospective offices, and as a citizen of courage and ability fully merits the wide commendation which he enjoys.

SYLVESTER K. SMITH

A prominent business man and rancher of Riverside county is Mr. Smith, who located in Beaumont in 1885. He was born January 12, 1854, in Knox county, Ill., where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. Prior to coming to the west he farmed for several years in Adams county, Iowa, going thence to Los Angeles, where he remained until he secured employment upon a ranch near El Monte. In October, 1885, he came to this section and worked as a ranch hand, after which he rented land. After a few years he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, later doubling his holdings, and after several months made a third purchase of one hundred and sixty acres, all located near Beaumont, which he has since retained as a home place. On all of his land he has made improvements and now leases to others. On one of his places he erected a substantial residence, as well as a blacksmith shop, installing also a modern pumping plant with gasoline engine, having previously drilled a fine well. He is now the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land, his sole capital having been \$2.40 and an unlimited amount of courage and natural business ability; a capacity for hard work may also be included.

Mr. Smith has been a citizen of Beaumont for the past twenty-seven years and has assisted materially in its development. He is a Republican, broad-minded and generous, never an office seeker, choosing rather to devote his life to his home and his business interests. He holds membership in San Jacinto Lodge and Chapter, F. & A. M., and the Eastern Star.

The marriage of Mr. Smith took place in Beaumont, January 22, 1897, and united him with Miss Catherine S. Adams, a native of Maine, who received her early education in her native state, com-

pleting her studies in Minneapolis, where she taught in the public schools some years, and after coming to California she secured a position in the schools of Beaumont. After their marriage the young couple took up their residence on a rented ranch near Beaumont. Their happy domestic life was cut short, however, in 1903 by the death of the young wife, the bereft husband bravely continuing his labors alone. He believes sincerely in the development of the resources of this section and lends his aid in every way possible.

WILLIAM H. SARGENT

One of Riverside county's most prosperous fruit growers is Mr. Sargent, who, since 1892, has resided in Corona, his absolute integrity and enthusiastic interest in public affairs having established him as one of the ablest and most public spirited citizens of the community.

The eldest of a family of eight children, Mr. Sargent was born September 17, 1855, in Belleville, Ill., and two years later removed to near Peoria, Ill., with his parents, Henry and Amelia (Williams) Sargent, natives of Illinois and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Sargent settled near Peoria, where he has successfully farmed up to the present time. Since Mrs. Sargent's death, which occurred in 1896, he has lived retired on the farm, preferring to spend his last years among familiar scenes rather than to take up his residence in a new land, and at the age of eighty-nine is hale and hearty, and in the enjoyment of all his faculties.

The genealogy of the Sargent family is traced direct to France, where in the year 1000 a member of the family went to England and the descendant of this man, Hugh Sargent, was one of the first to settle in Boston, Mass. The grandfather of W. H. fought under Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans and after his discharge from the army went to Illinois, where he settled and became a pioneer farmer on the American bottoms in a heavily timbered country. From this source the Sargents of the western country have descended.

William Sargent received a public school education, most of his leisure being spent in assisting his father, with whom he remained until 1872, when he journeyed forth to choose a location for a new home. Residing successively in Kentucky, Kansas and Missouri, he eventually settled near Los Angeles, Cal., where he remained two years, moving thence in 1892 to Corona. Later he purchased

twenty acres, eleven of which are planted to oranges, the remainder being in lemons, and in horticulture he has found both profit and pleasure. In 1911 he bought fifty-five acres and has it in alfalfa and will set out citrus fruit on the upland.

In February, 1888, Mr. Sargent married in Missouri, Miss Emily E. Smith, whose birth occurred near Pana, Ill. Four children were born to them: Frances, Florence, Henry Kirk and Marie, all at home and educated in the schools of Corona. A prominent member of the California Fruit Association, Mr. Sargent is also affiliated with Corona Lodge T. F. B. He is a Democrat, broad minded and generous, his optimistic and kindly personality being greatly appreciated by his many friends and associates.

CAPT. C. H. VOSBURGH

Genealogical records trace the lineage of the Vosburgh family back to the sea-girt shores of Holland, whence one of the race came to the American colonies in search of religious freedom as well as an opportunity to advance his material fortunes. Several successive generations remained in New England and bore an honorable part in the development of that region, whence later representatives scattered throughout the entire country. The family history shows that Abram Vosburgh, a native of Vermont, removed to New York state and for years engaged in business pursuits at Amsterdam, Montgomery county. There his first wife, Angeline (Camp) Vosburgh, died during the infancy of their son, C. H., and there he married again and reared his family, spending the balance of his useful existence in the locality.

At the old homestead in New York state, where he was born February 13, 1842, C. H. Vosburgh passed the uneventful years of youth. The first important event of his life was his enlistment in 1861 as a volunteer in the Union army. After his assignment to Company E, Eighteenth New York Infantry, he was sent to join the army of the Potomac, whose subsequent history he experienced. At the first battle of Bull Run he took part in an engagement for the first time and there he saw all the horrors of war and some time afterward it was his fate to take part in the second battle at the same place. In addition he bore a part in the two battles at Fredericksburg, the engagement at Chancellorsville, the sanguinary encounter at Antietam, the decisive struggle at South Mountain and many skirmishes equally dangerous but less important. At the

expiration of his period of service he was honorably discharged at Albany, N. Y., in 1863 and immediately returned to the old home.

During a period of service in 1864 as a carpenter engaged in government work at Nashville, Tenn., the youthful soldier was commissioned captain of troops mustered to the defense of the city at the time of the raid by General Hood. After the close of the war he returned to New York state and worked at the carpenter's trade. From there in 1875 he came to California and worked at his trade in San Francisco, where he made his home for about six years. Removing to Arizona he found employment as a carpenter at Tucson, where later he served for three years as deputy sheriff of Pima county. The year 1886 found him a newcomer in Riverside, where he made his home from December of that year until his death. First as a carpenter, then as foreman for a large contractor, he identified himself with the building business of the city, where eventually he worked for himself as a contractor and builder, assisting in the material upbuilding of the locality. For a time he was a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. In earlier years he was active in public affairs, but never aspired to office. While in the government employ at Nashville in 1864 he cast his first presidential ballot, supporting Abraham Lincoln for the office, and throughout the remainder of his life he was in sympathy with Republican principles.

The marriage of Captain Vosburgh and Miss Jennie M. Mower was solemnized in Riverside in 1897. Mrs. Vosburgh was born in Maine, the daughter of Sanford L. and Jane (Burrows) Mower, natives of Maine and Massachusetts, respectively. At the time of the discovery of gold in California Mr. Mower was attracted hither, but he returned to his old home and spent his active years there. He came west again in 1903, remaining about two years, when he went back east. In 1905 he came west once more and since then he and his wife have resided in the Vosburgh home, tenderly cared for by their daughter. Mrs. Mower is now seventy-six years of age, while he is a hale and robust old gentleman of eighty-four. Mrs. Vosburgh received an excellent education in Boston and for a time taught school, but soon became interested in business pursuits. For several years she acted as head bookkeeper for a railroad company in Boston and later for sixteen years she served the Enterprise as bookkeeper and cashier. Possessing intelligence of a very high order and a keen insight into commercial matters, as well as a trained and systematic knowledge of bookkeeping, she won unusual recognition by satisfactory service in responsible capacities.

While still living in the east Captain Vosburgh became identified with the blue lodge of Masonry in Troy, N. Y., and later con-

nected himself with the Riverside lodge as a Master Mason. For two years he officiated as commander of the Riverside Post, G. A. R., and as color bearer. For four years, from 1906 to 1910, he served as game warden of Riverside county, and during this time and until October 19, 1911, he served as deputy state fish and game commissioner. One of his greatest pleasures was to accompany hunting parties through the mountain districts. Some of his old fire-arms are highly prized as souvenirs and he also owned a number of very fine guns. Either with a revolver or a rifle he was regarded as a crack shot. He killed a large number of panthers, wild cats, deer, elk, etc., and one of his choice possessions was the dressed skin of a mountain lion which he shot with his revolver. Advancing years did not lessen his skill with his gun and he was proud of his reputation for expert marksmanship. As warden he followed rigidly all rules and regulations in relation to the game of the country and conserved their safety with painstaking care. The death of Captain Vosburgh occurred at his home March 1, 1912, after a short illness. He will long be remembered for his sturdy honesty and tenacious adherence to what he believed to be right.

HOWARD E. GARD

In Mr. Gard, a successful young merchant of Indio, we find a man whose enterprise and ambition have led him steadily forward, his rise in the business world in the past few years being evidence of his good judgment and executive ability. Born in Butler county, Kan., in 1881, he accompanied his parents seven years later to Oklahoma, where he received a good education. He came to California in 1903 and accepted a position in the mercantile store of J. S. Hunter of Indio. A year later he transferred his services to H. E. Tallant's establishment and before another year had elapsed purchased the business which he has since conducted most profitably. He is president of the Indio Light, Water and Ice Company and is actively interested in all municipal developments. A member of Redlands Lodge No. 583, B. P. O. E., he holds membership also in Queen City Lodge No. 296, I. O. O. F., of Wichita, Kan.

In 1909 Mr. Gard married Miss Elizabeth Smith, a cultured and charming Pasadena lady, the young people taking up their residence in a cozy home. For five years Mr. Gard acted as justice of the peace of Indio, discharging his duties with an ability and ease

which fully justified his appointment to the position. He has served also for the past six years as postmaster of Indio, having been placed in this position in 1906 under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. Thoroughly energetic and public spirited, Mr. Gard's future holds, in the estimation of his many staunch friends, success which, commensurate with his ability, cannot fail to be most gratifying.

JOHN STOBBS, JR.

Among Corona's leading citizens is Mr. Stobbs, who, since 1903 has been associated with the progress of the community. Characterized by determination and good business ability, his life illustrates the power of perseverance united with unwavering honor and kindly consideration for others.

A native of England, Mr. Stobbs was born in Sunderland, Durham county, September 26, 1836, the eldest child in the family of John and Ellen (Handysides) Stobbs, the former born in 1808, and both natives of England. The family immigrated to the United States and settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1844. John Stobbs, Sr., who was a natural mechanic, had served an apprenticeship of seven years in the locomotive shops of George Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive, and after he had mastered the trade received a pound sterling per day as wages, while other workmen were being paid one shilling, or twenty-four cents. All the inventions Mr. Stobbs worked out were given to his employer. After leaving this shop he served as master mechanic on the first railroad in England. Not only was Mr. Stobbs the inventor of the first locomotive cab, but he also designed the first parallel locomotive cylinder, and in 1840 took to Canada the first three engines ever used in that country; it took three ships to transport the engines and the rails. Two of these engines were exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. In 1849, after serving five years as foreman of a St. Louis foundry, Mr. Stobbs took his family to Alton, Madison county, Ill., where they remained until 1883, he in the meantime being employed in the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Subsequently he was employed in Hanson's threshing machine works there. Shortly after the death of his wife Mr. Stobbs removed to Beadle county, S. Dak., filing upon a homestead and thereafter until his death in 1888 he gave his attention to his farm.

Upon completion of his education, John Stobbs, Jr., became a machinist's apprentice, serving part of his time in St. Louis and the

rest in Hanson's plant in Alton, Ill. Going to South Dakota in 1883, he remained there until 1903, engaged in farming, and upon the sale of his property settled in Corona, Cal., where he has since resided, his present home being situated at No. 614 West Sixth street.

Mr. Stobbs was united in marriage in 1860 with Miss Hannah A. Thorpe, a native of New York, the event taking place in St. Louis. They were blessed with five children, all of whom were born in Illinois: William T., a stock man of South Dakota; Mary, the wife of C. D. McNeil, Corona; Edward A., who resides with his parents and is one of the trustees of Corona; Nellie, the wife of Fred Fairchilds, a South Dakota farmer; and Mattie C., now Mrs. Luther Fink of Corona.

The parents of Mrs. Stobbs, natives of England, immigrated to the United States, first locating in New York state, and later removing to St. Louis, Mo., and it was there that Mrs. Thorpe died. In 1849 Mr. Thorpe crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining; he died in Illinois. Mrs. Stobbs was the only daughter in her parents' family, one son having died.

Politically Mr. Stobbs is independent and maintains an intelligent interest in all matters relating to the welfare of the country in general. While living in Montgomery county, Ill., he served eight years as superintendent of the county farm, a position which he resigned to go to South Dakota. Later he acted as superintendent of the county farm of Beadle county, that state, for two years, filling the position most creditably. In whatever section of country Mr. Stobbs has made his home he has done his part as a good citizen, and since coming to Corona has served as a township school trustess and also as treasurer of the board.

DANIEL WESLEY GUFFEY

The birth of Daniel Wesley Guffey occurred February 19, 1861, in Clinton county, Ky., where he lived until nine years of age. At that time his parents moved to Missouri, making their home in St. Clair county for twelve years. When he was twenty-one years of age the family moved still farther west, settling in Grayson county, Tex., but one year later returned to Missouri. In 1889 Mr. Guffey came to California and settled in Temescal valley. At first he worked as a laborer and in 1895 bought one hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land ten miles southwest of Corona, on which he has made many valuable improvements. He also owns twenty-

two acres of land where he resides and eighty acres near by, besides one acre in the city of San Jacinto. He has served the community in the capacity of school trustee for two terms and was again elected in the spring of 1912, and at all times takes an active interest in public affairs. He adheres to the tenets of the Democratic party in national politics. Fraternally he is connected with Circle Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F., of Corona.

In 1893 Mr. Guffey was married to Miss Rosa Aguilar, a native daughter of California, and a descendant of some of the best of the old families, among them being the Pico family, so prominent in the early days of Los Angeles. Mrs. and Mr. Guffey have had four children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are Ruth Ramona, born in 1905 and attending the public school in Temescal, and Daniel Wifford, born September 6, 1911.

ARCHER BOWEN

Perhaps in no section of the country have land values improved with such rapidity and stability as in this great western section, where large tracts are being opened and the resources of the place made accessible. This fact has warranted men of business acumen and real worth devoting their time to the selling of real estate and many have made startling successes at this occupation. Archer Bowen of Corona is an example of a man who has made his way in the world by the use of wise and sagacious judgment in handling land.

Mr. Bowen was born in North Fairfield, Huron county, Ohio, in 1838 and remained there until he reached the age of twelve. At this time his parents moved to Hillsdale county, Mich., and there the boy grew up and attended school, being later employed on a farm, which proved a valuable training for his career in California. Coming to the southern section of the state in 1889, Mr. Bowen was employed in the furniture business in Los Angeles for about one year, later worked on the Fuller ranch for about a year, and afterward was employed as a landscape gardner at the tin mines for about two years. Finally returning to the portion of the state where he had first located, he settled in Corona, Riverside county. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in buying and selling and in exchanging land. During this time prices have changed rapidly, land that could be bought in the city for \$50 per block has increased in value many times. Always of a progressive

spirit Mr. Bowen has been no small factor in the advancement of Riverside county and he has done much to improve civic conditions in his own town.

Mr. Bowen established domestic ties in Michigan when he married Miss Eliza Brott, a native of that state. One son, Robert, blessed the union, his birth occurring in Michigan in 1868. He grew to manhood the companion of his parents and remained with them until his decease in 1908, in Corona. Mr. Bowen lost a faithful son and a worthy partner. Mrs. Bowen passed away June 20, 1911, aged sixty-nine years. She was a member of the Methodist Church and interested in its charities.

THOMAS I. FLETCHER, V. S.

Well known as one of the most skilful veterinary surgeons, as well as a progressive and public-spirited citizen of Riverside, Dr. Fletcher enjoys the distinction of having established in September, 1907, the first infirmary of that character in the city. He is a native of Crawfordsville, Ind., born January 28, 1870. After a preliminary education in the local schools of his native state he went to Toronto, Canada, to attend the Ontario Veterinary College and graduated in the class of 1898. From that date until 1903 he practiced his profession in Champaign, Ill., going thence on account of his failing health to Sheridan, Wyo., where he spent the succeeding two years. In 1905 he located in Riverside, where he erected the Fletcher Veterinary Infirmary with accommodations for fifteen animals, the building being thoroughly modern and sanitary in every respect. He is preparing plans for a scientific stock breeding farm to be located on his ranch, which lies seventy-five miles east of Riverside, near Mecca. In his opinion the conditions of Southern California are more conducive to successful stock-raising than any other climate, this conclusion being based upon several years of investigation.

Dr. Fletcher was united in marriage in 1901 to Miss Margaret Collins, of Illinois. They have four children: Desmond Richard, Paul Franklin, Hazel Alice, and Herschel Collins, all of whom reside in the parental home. Dr. Fletcher is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce and of the Riverside Driving Club. He is considered one of the substantial residents of the community, and has attained a success beyond even his own expectations, which is conceded to be justly deserved.

EDWARD E. PENPRASE

A resident of Corona since 1888 and of Riverside county since 1882, Edward E. Penprase is numbered among the progressive young business men of the county. He was born in Elk Point, S. Dak., in 1872, and was but two years of age when the family moved to the vicinity of the quicksilver mines in Santa Clara county, Cal., and for five years the father was employed at the New Almaden mines. In 1879 they settled in Whatcom county, Wash., which remained their home for the following three years, and in the spring of 1882 settled in Riverside, where his father made a purchase of forty acres of land and later added one hundred and sixty to his holdings, as well as a tract purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1887 the elder Penprase settled in Corona. He was born in England in 1837 and was a miner by occupation, following that vocation until he took up agricultural pursuits in California. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Thomas, a native of England, by whom four children were born, those living being Edward E., and J. H., of Elsinore. Their mother died in 1874 and the father later married Louisa Rucker, of San Jose. He died in 1905.

E. E. Penprase received his education in the Riverside schools, making his home with the late A. J. Myers, a former superintendent of the Riverside Water Company, who lived on the present site of the Salt Lake depot. Mrs. Myers, who is still living, is a descendant of one of the old Mexican families of Southern California, and it was while working for his board and room with this family that he learned to speak Spanish fluently. After he had finished school his first employment was in picking fruit, for which he received fifty cents a day and boarded himself. For one year he worked as a paper hanger and did almost any kind of work that would bring him a living. Upon coming to Corona he worked for his father for some time.

After leaving the parental roof Mr. Penprase engaged in ranching and as he succeeded invested his savings and is now the owner of about three hundred and twenty acres of land in the Chuckawalla valley, Riverside county. A tract of eighty-four acres adjoins the clay bank owned by the Colton Cement Company at Prado, from which land clay is taken in considerable quantities. In 1909, with his brother, he engaged in the clothing business in Corona; subsequently purchasing his brother's interest, he now conducts the business alone and has built up a very profitable enterprise. Mr. Penprase is interested in many projects in Southern California; he is a stockholder of the Mathie Brewing Company of

Los Angeles, a stockholder and one of the directors of the National Bank of Corona and besides his ranch property owns the building and lot where his store is located and his residence property, also several lots on Main street and near the grammar school building. He is a stockholder in the Original Amador Mining Company at Amador City, Cal., and interested in the clay beds in Fresno canyon, south of Prado. Ever since he has been a resident of Corona and vicinity Mr. Penprase has been actively engaged in developing the resources of this section and by his ability and good business judgment has become one of the successful men of the county. He is public spirited and has contributed his portion towards all progressive movements for the upbuilding of Corona and Riverside county. Mr. Penprase was married in 1905 in San Bernardino to Miss Josie Salazar, a native of Colton.

HARVEY MILLER

By his exceptional executive ability and sterling principles Mr. Miller is well equipped for the enterprise in which for the past four years he has been successfully engaged, and throughout the community is regarded as a man of ambition and public spirit. A farmer by occupation, his father was born in Ohio in 1823, and in 1894 passed away in Lucas county, Iowa, whither he removed with his family. He well remembered the time when the government purchased Indian lands in Monroe and Lucas counties, Iowa, and the pathetic dignity of the Red Men during the inevitable negotiations made a lasting impression upon his mind. Mrs. Miller, formerly Miss Elizabeth McMullen, whose birth occurred in Ohio in 1830, died in Iowa at the age of seventy years.

Harvey Miller was born in Monroe county, Iowa, in 1861, and received his education in Lucas county, whither his parents had moved. At the age of nineteen he married Miss Mary E. A. Shore, a native of Illinois, whose parents came to California from Lucas county, Iowa, in 1887. Her father passed away in Orange county at the age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Shore makes her home with Mr. Miller. In 1891 Mr. Miller visited California but returned to his eastern home, where he remained until 1893, then removing to Orange county. Purchasing land near Garden Grove he resumed farming, but in 1906 disposed of a portion of his property, trading the remaining forty acres in 1908 for his present home, also the stock of the Main street livery barn. Later he added to his equip-

ment and today owns an up-to-date livery business. He purchased the furniture and hardware business of Miller's Furnishing House in May, 1912, conducting that in connection with his livery business.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller were blessed with five children, as follows: Vinie E., who died in infancy; Delbert J., born in Iowa in 1883, and now residing in Corona with his wife and three children; Gerial N., born in Iowa in 1885, now married and engaged with his father in business; Clarence H., also a native of Iowa, educated at Garden Grove, Cal., and whose death occurred in 1906; and Dena A., born in Orange county in 1893, now the wife of Victor Tilson of Corona. A member of Garden Grove Lodge of Fraternal Aid, Mr. Miller has ever maintained an interest in the welfare of his fellowmen.

BARNABAS ELLIS SAVERY

A native of Massachusetts, B. E. Savery was born in Wareham, Plymouth county, October 22, 1846. Educated in the public schools, he later worked at the iron moulder's trade, until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteers, December 16, 1864, hailing from Plymouth, Mass. He was discharged with the company May 12, 1865, because of the close of the war. The company had served the country with great credit, exercising and executing commands with a noticeable and commendable promptness. Mr. Savery tried to enlist a number of times but was refused. The last time he was rejected he got up at 2 o'clock in the morning and walked from Wareham, through a thin coating of frozen snow to Plymouth, the recruiting place, a distance of about seventeen miles. During the walk the ice and frozen snow actually cut the boots from his feet, so that immediately upon entering town he was obliged to spend all the money he had for a pair of shoes. Even after this expenditure of strength and money he was refused the privilege of enlisting as a soldier. A recruiting officer, or some person present, noticing his deep disappointment, said to him, "Come with me and I will get you a chance to enlist." The man paid his fare to Boston and sure enough, after they got there the young man was accepted and made happy.

At the close of the war Mr. Savery returned home and later shipped on a whaler for two years and six months. Returning from this cruise he remained at home for four weeks and then shipped as carpenter and cooper for four years, sailing the Atlantic and

Pacific oceans via Cape Horn. He came home and shipped again, this time around the Cape of Good Hope, but being attacked with rheumatism he was discharged after two years' service. He then remained in the Friendly Islands for five years and returned home on a vessel from Auckland, New Zealand.

On arriving home Mr. Savery worked as a carpenter for three years and then was employed as mechanical superintendent for the Walkover Shoe Company, retaining this position for fourteen years. He arrived in California in April, 1893, located in Corona and bought a ranch about two and a half miles south; after selling this he moved into the town. He spent the first three years in looking after small ranches, and he also made the boxes and shipped the first fruit from Corona, via the Santa Fe. There being no packing house here at that time he helped to build the first one erected and remained with the company for one year making boxes and loading fruit. He then went into the contracting and building business, since which time he has built eighty-six houses in Corona, seventy of these having been erected by himself. He is now city inspector of building, plumbing and wiring.

In 1879 Mr. Savery married Miss Emma A. Drinkwater, a native of Maine, and to this union two children were born, one dying in infancy. The other child, Jennie F., was born in 1880 and is the wife of Benjamin Austin; they reside in Alberta, Canada. Mr. Savery is a member of the Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a Republican and a great supporter of everything that tends to increase interest in Corona.

CLARENDON B. EYER

A resident of Beaumont, Cal., and one of the men who have been active in the development of this section is C. B. Eyer. He was born in Indiana July 1, 1865, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, law department, July 1, 1888, and that same month he was admitted to the bar of the state of Illinois for the practice of his profession. Mr. Eyer practiced law in Illinois from 1888 until 1907, and became a well-known attorney of Chicago. He resided in Evanston and served that city as one of the aldermen from 1903 to 1905.

Mr. Eyer was a member of the well-known firm of Smoot & Eyer from 1892 until his removal to California in 1907. At this

time he came to the state with the idea of investing and locating and in August of that year he and his associates purchased several thousand acres at Beaumont and organized the Beaumont Land and Water Company and the San Gorgonio Water Company, being vice-president and secretary of the latter and president of the former. The great progress that this thriving young city has made has been largely due to his efforts in promoting these enterprises. Since his connection with this section Beaumont has grown in population from three hundred to nearly two thousand.

In all matters that have been put forward to promote the growth and development of this section he has been intensely interested and has been a liberal contributor. He married, October 16, 1888, Miss Cora Knowlton of Winterset, Iowa, and they have two sons and one daughter.

HENRY BRUNMIER

The success achieved by Henry Brunmier and the large amount of prosperity which he now enjoys is the reward of pluck and hardihood and undaunted courage in the face of difficulties. He was born in Manitowoc, Wis., October 3, 1867, and his boyhood was passed there uneventfully. At the age of nineteen years he came to California, landing in San Bernardino with but fifty cents in his pocket. Finding employment in a nursery he worked in this business for two years, when he took up a homestead under the government laws, on a part of the ranch which he now owns and upon which he resides. With such a small beginning, through thrift and industry he has accumulated property and amassed quite a fortune. He owns four hundred acres of land in the Brunmier (Bedford) canyon and has one hundred and fifty acres under a high state of cultivation, planted in eucalyptus, lemons, oranges, olives and various deciduous fruits. This property is especially valuable as it is suitable for all kinds of fruits and is situated in the frostless belt. It has the additional advantage of what is in California almost invaluable to a ranch—a large supply of water which the owner is rapidly developing. From the Brunmier home may be seen one of the most beautiful views in the entire valley. In 1904 Mr. Brunmier lost everything but his house by fire, amounting to about \$4000.

Mr. Brunmier's marriage occurred in 1893, when he was united with Miss Jennie May Dameron, a native of California, and to

this union six children have been born, two daughters and four sons: George H., Laura, Eva, Earl, Orvel and William.

In the social, fraternal and civic life of the community Mr. Brunmier has taken an active part and has proven himself a useful and worthy citizen. He has been a school trustee for a number of years, and is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood. Aside from his fruit raising industry he maintains a general farm, raises horses, cattle, turkeys and chickens and has an apiary. Possibly most valued among all his animals are two young deer which are kept on the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Brunmier and their family enjoy the respect and esteem of the entire community and are counted among Corona's most worthy citizens.

JUDGE JAMES HARRIS BALL

One of Banning's best known citizens was the late Judge J. H. Ball, who took up his residence in Riverside county June 17, 1891. He was born in Randolph county, Mo., August 3, 1844, and spent his boyhood on the farm of his parents. Despite the meager educational advantages afforded by the schools of that period Judge Ball became both well educated and cultured, owing to his power of observation and his deep love of intellectual pursuits.

The opening year of the Civil war found him a lad of seventeen, both eager and determined to serve his country. Enlisting in behalf of the Confederate cause he served five months as a member of the State Guard, later joining Perkins' Battalion, but his worthy anticipations were shattered for a time, owing to a gun-shot wound received in the battle at Pea Ridge, Ark. Upon his recovery, however, he returned to the field, where he served until the terrible conflict between the North and the South was ended. Judge Ball was present upon the eventful occasion of the surrender of General Lee and also witnessed many other important happenings.

Upon his honorable discharge from service, Judge Ball returned to his home, where, September 26, 1866, he married Miss Martha C. Baker, also a native of Randolph county, Mo. The young people settled in a cozy home on a newly acquired farm, where, in 1872, the young wife passed away, leaving two sons. Edgar E., construction engineer for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Winslow, Ariz.; and William H., in business in Macon, Mo.

In Howard county, Mo., December 3, 1873, Judge Ball married

Miss Sallie Tatum, also a native of Missouri. One son and three daughters were born of this marriage, those living being Ada May, the wife of John Ainscough, of Banning; Robert Bruce, of San Francisco, division superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; and Lela B., the wife of James Weir, of Los Angeles.

In the hope of benefiting his failing health Judge Ball traveled several years prior to his removal with his family, in 1891, to Banning, Cal., where for a time he worked at various occupations, later purchasing near town a tract of unimproved land. Twelve acres of this property he set to almonds and peaches, all of which are bearing, besides which there are two and one-half acres in apricots. He also bought in Banning several lots upon which he erected cottages, and by his keen business ability and honorable methods succeeded in acquiring an ample competence for himself and family.

Judge Ball was one of twenty-three associates who secured the Foresters' Hall and was a member of the Foresters' Hall Association. He was elected justice of the peace of Banning in the spring of 1911, and his constituents never had occasion to regret their choice. For six years he served as justice of the peace at Lamar, Barton county, Mo., where he was well known and highly esteemed. He prided himself upon the fact that he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, being a strict adherent to the high standard held by that most eminent statesman. After his identification with Banning, Judge Ball was untiring in his efforts in behalf of the community, where, by his progressive principles and his unselfish interest in the development of the city, he won the unanimous commendation of his fellow citizens. He died May 7, 1912, and was buried from his residence on the ninth of the month.

WILLIAM A. SEWELL

While drawing its population from all parts of the United States, and indeed from all portions of the civilized world, California has comparatively few Texans within her border, but such as have come to the Pacific coast from the Lone Star state have proved citizens of true worth, a decided acquisition to the development of the commonwealth. In the list of native-born Texans now residing in Southern California, mention belongs to William A. Sewell, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Beaumont, also fills the office of justice of the peace and, in addition, for the past three years, or since 1908, has acted as a notary public. Possessing great faith in the possibilities of the

land in the vicinity of Beaumont, he has devoted himself to the selling of lots here and has drawn to the community a goodly number of capable, loyal citizens, who join with him in lauding the resources of the district.

A resident of California since 1900, Mr. Sewell was born in Kaufman county, Tex., September 16, 1861, and grew to manhood on a farm near Dallas. Almost wholly deprived of educational advantages, he nevertheless was of a studious disposition and learned much from the careful perusal of such books as he read. Later studies gave him a broad fund of business information and he is now a man of extended research, with the diversified knowledge necessary to commercial activities. In Collin county, Tex., February 20, 1887, he married Miss Augusta L. Rike, a native of North Carolina, and the young couple began housekeeping on a farm. Four years later they removed to Abilene, Tex., where Mr. Sewell engaged in general wagon and carriage making and blacksmithing for nine years. Coming to California in 1900 they settled in Shasta county, where for three years he carried on a store at Keswick. During 1903 he sold the business and returned temporarily to Texas, but soon went to Oklahoma, where he closed out a stock of goods and remained for fourteen months. On his return to the west he engaged in the mercantile business at Los Angeles until 1907, when he sold out. Since then he has engaged in the real estate business.

As a representative and local agent for a prominent company of Los Angeles Mr. Sewell came to Beaumont, where he has sold a number of lots, besides disposing of land in the valley. His office is in this town and he owns a comfortable house here as well as several vacant lots. The Los Angeles firm made a practice of running several excursion trains to Beaumont each week and in this way strangers were enabled to see the land and study the soil and opportunities afforded by the district. Among the people of the town he is very popular, as was evinced by his election to the office of justice of the peace, when he received the unanimous vote of the precinct with the exception of three votes. On national issues he votes the Democratic ticket, but locally he is independent and endeavors to support the best men irrespective of party. His family consists of wife and son and daughter, the latter being Edna, Mrs. J. E. Roberts, prominent in social circles of Beaumont. The son, H. Grady, is married and engaged in business at Beaumont. The family are identified with the Baptist Church and contribute to its maintenance as well as to its missionary movements, and they also are generous in their contributions to philanthropies, kind to the deserving, helpful to the needy and loyal to the welfare of the town.

TERRY W. DAVENPORT

One of Riverside's retired citizens is T. W. Davenport, whose life throughout has been marked by both foresight and determination. In his declining years he displays the same active mental power which has ever been one of his strongest characteristics and which now affords him greater pleasure than ever before. He was born December 29, 1842, in Johnson county, Mo., where he received his early education. In 1852 his parents, J. T. and Sarah Davenport, removed to Dade county, where the son continued his grammar school studies. At the age of fourteen he began working on a farm and by his perseverance and energy gained a good start in life. At the age of nineteen, on December 31, 1861, he was united in marriage, in Dade county, to Miss Mary Davis, who was born there June 14, 1845.

At the call to arms of the nation Mr. Davenport offered his services in the Union cause and December 15, 1862, enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and was assigned to the Seventh Army Corp, Department of Arkansas. After his discharge on October 14, 1865, he returned to Dade county and again resumed farming, which he continued until 1883. In the above-named year he sold out and with his family came to California, settling in Cedarville, Modoc county, where he remained nearly a year, after which he returned to Missouri, bought back his home farm and continued his chosen occupation until 1900, when he settled in Riverside, Cal. While residing in Missouri Mr. Davenport was closely identified with all political movements and was elected one of three judges of the state, his jurisdiction being the western district. (This office is similar to our office of supervisor.) For ten years he served as postmaster of Davenport, Mo., about six miles from Golden City. Always interested in the maintenance of good schools, he served a like period on the school board in his district.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Davenport ten children were born, nine of whom are living. Ata E., the sixth in order of birth, died at the age of sixteen years in Missouri. Of the others we mention the following: Rebecca A. is the wife of E. T. Hickman and they are the parents of four children; Martha J. is the wife of John Thomison and the mother of four children; Julius A. is the father of three children; Sarah M. is the wife of W. H. Helm and the mother of five children; Della M. married H. T. Waggoner and they have three children; James H. is a farmer of West Riverside and the father of three children; Rose D. became the wife of J. W. Coiner and the mother of two children; Minnie S. married C. E. Sunstedt and they have two children; and Terry V., who is named after his great-grandfather and father, a native of Modoc county, Cal., is the father of three children. In December, 1911,

this worthy couple celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home in Riverside. Both are hale and hearty and, though having had many ups and downs in life, enjoy the glorious California climate and bid fair to be spared many years more.

In 1900, having long desired to make a home in the west, Mr. Davenport disposed of his interests in Missouri and came to Riverside, where he purchased thirteen acres of land. Five acres in one tract was planted to oranges and the eight acres in another tract was used for pasturage. For the following ten years he cultivated and improved his property, selling out in 1910 to retire from active physical duties, since which time he has lived in retirement with his wife at No. 464 East Ninth street, Riverside. Always public spirited and prompt to lend his assistance towards public improvements, Mr. Davenport ranks among Riverside's best citizens.

EMERY A. CLOUGH

Wholly unaided, either by capital or influence, Mr. Clough has succeeded during his residence in California in establishing himself as one of Banning's most enterprising and prosperous citizens, his success in horticultural pursuits and his efficient service as president of the Banning Water Company since 1909, having attested to his good judgment and executive ability.

A native of Monmouth, Me., Mr. Clough was born August 23, 1863, and spent his youth upon the farm of his parents, George M. and Elizabeth (Goding) Clough, both natives of that state. During the winter months he attended the district school of his home community, farming through the summer, and in 1888 located in Tustin, Orange county, Cal., where for several years he followed ranching, later securing a position as foreman of the Highland Home place at Beaumont. After eight years, having carefully saved his earnings, he purchased near Banning his present ranch of thirty-five acres, twenty of which he set to almonds, the remainder being in grapes, all of which are now bearing. Mr. Clough also leases other ranches, at present being located on a seventy-acre tract, most of which is in young orchard.

August 5, 1896, in Modesto, Mr. Clough was united in marriage with Miss Emma Dyke, of Macon county, Ill., and later a resident of California. Mr. Clough is still a member of Warrensburg (Ill.) Camp, M. W. A., and with his wife enjoys membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Banning, both being well known as practical, helpful Christians.

D. W. GLENN

Good business judgment and foresight, combined with honorable principles, have enabled Mr. Glenn to bring to fruition the plans which in early youth he formed for the acquirement of a fortune, his well directed efforts and untiring perseverance richly meriting the success which he has achieved. He was born in Wardensville, W. Va., April 29, 1861, son of John C. and Harriett (Wilson) Glenn, natives of Virginia. Upon completion of his education in the public schools of Wardensville, Mr. Glenn worked at various occupations until 1882 when he located in Ohio, where he remained until 1885. From Ohio he went to New Mexico, where for twenty-three years he engaged in stock-raising, after which, in 1910, he located in Redlands, Cal. Six months later he came to Riverside county and purchased a ten-acre orange grove, to which in 1911 he added ten acres, this also being in oranges, and taken as a whole his property is regarded as among the most valuable in this section of the county. Mr. Glenn still continues his interest in the stock business in New Mexico. In 1908, when he made his clean-up he sold twenty thousand head of sheep. Since his retirement from the range he has made many visits to the scene of his former activities.

In 1909 Mr. Glenn was united in marriage with Mrs. Sadie Solander, whose birth occurred in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn are actively identified with all public movements of worth and enjoy a large circle of stanch friends. A member of Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, F. & A. M., of New Mexico, Mr. Glenn is also affiliated with Corona Lodge, No. 271, K. of P., and is always prompt to aid his less fortunate fellow citizens.

JOSEPH MILLBANK

In Joseph Millbank Corona has a man of decided traits of character and one whose personality indicates his Anglo-Saxon origin and ancestry. He was born in England in 1854, son of John and Betsy (Perry) Millbank, the former being born in 1818, but both being now deceased, the mother dying at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Millbank was educated in his native land and his first employment was in the dairy business, in which he was engaged for fifteen years. At the age of forty-six years he came to the United States and settled in Colorado, and after remaining there for five

years came to Corona, Cal., in which place he has continued to live as one of the progressive and liberal members of the community.

In April, 1877, Mr. Millbank married Harriet Oliver, a native of Essex county, England, and to this union nine children were born, one of whom died in England. Those living are residents of Corona. Alice, born in England, is the wife of G. Bateman; John, now in Santa Ana, is married and has two children; Emily is the wife of Chester Anson; the others are William, Harriet, James, Frederick and Hilda. The last-mentioned, now attending the grammar school, was three years old when the family came to America. For five years Mr. Millbank has served as janitor of the Lincoln grammar school. Well and favorably known in his vicinity, he is always ready to assist every worthy project.

WILLIAM H. GREEN

Although dating his identification with Elsinore from a period quite recent, Mr. Green has entered enthusiastically into the activities of the town and allows no pioneer to surpass him in sincere devotion to the local well-being. It was during January of 1910 that he first became associated with the citizenship of the place and since then he has familiarized himself with conditions and possibilities to an unusual extent. Immediately after his arrival in town he began to promote the organization of a Chamber of Commerce and when his efforts had met with success in the starting of the new concern he was chosen its secretary, which position he filled during the year 1910. Through his able management of the Lake Elsinore Valley Press, a paper established in 1888, he has promoted local measures of importance and has proved a forceful "booster" for the attractive city chosen as his home.

Born at Hillsdale, Mich., in 1870, William H. Green is a son of Nelson M. and Mattie E. (Field) Green, natives of Ohio. The father now makes his home in Frontier, Mich. The mother died in Los Angeles in 1909. Primarily educated in the grammar school, William H. Green passed through that and entered Hillsdale College and by diligent application to text-books he laid the foundation of his present broad fund of information. When a mere boy he became interested in the printing business. It is impossible for him to recall the time when his mind first formed the project of being a printer. The mysteries of the "art preservative" appealed to him from youth and it was an easy task for him to learn the trade. This

occupation he has followed throughout all his active life and he is considered one of the most skilled printers in his county.

At the age of twenty-three years William H. Green was united in marriage with Miss Lottie L. Lake, a native of Northville, Wayne county, Mich., and a woman of splendid mental attributes, deservedly popular in her circle of acquaintances. Four children bless the union, Hazel M., Ellsworth, Marshall M. and Wellington S., all of whom are being given the best advantages within the gift of their parents. The daughter is a graduate of Los Angeles high school, winter class of 1912. In politics Mr. Green always has given his influence to the Republican party, whose principles he champions with intelligence and fidelity. Fraternally he holds membership with the blue lodge of Masons at Elsinore and Sunset Camp, M. W. A., in Los Angeles.

THEODORE D. HEWITT

The son of one of the pioneers of Riverside, Theodore D. Hewitt was born October 13, 1860, during the residence of his parents in Illinois. His education was begun in the public school at Forreston and was completed in the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1876. From that time until 1880 he engaged with his father in general merchandising at Forreston and from 1880 until 1885 he was connected with the banking business in that city. Going to Freeport, Ill., in 1885 he embarked in the manufacture of windmills and water-supplies and built up an important and profitable concern, which he sold out in 1900 on his removal to California. For a considerable period after his arrival in Riverside he engaged in the manufacture of machines for making orange boxes and other packing-house equipment, but in 1909 he disposed of the business, since which time he has been successfully identified with the real-estate interests of the vicinity.

The marriage of Theodore D. Hewitt was solemnized at Freeport, Ill., June 1, 1881, and united him with Miss Clara Long, member of a prominent family of that city. They became the parents of an only son, Emerick, who is now manager of the Loring opera house at Riverside. The Episcopal Church has the benefit of the identification of the family. Like his father, Mr. Hewitt supports the men and measures of the Republican party, but never has been an office-holder nor an active partisan in his beliefs. Among the local organizations which owe much to his membership and helpful influence may be mentioned the Masonic blue lodge, the Modern

Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, National Union and Victoria Club. Inheriting not only his father's ability, but also his deep devotion to the welfare of Riverside, he has given stanch cooperation to public enterprises of value, has assisted in movements for the common welfare and has neglected no opportunity to promote civic prosperity by influence, time and means.

JESSE A. KING

Among Riverside's most popular and successful real estate men is Mr. King, whose qualities of manliness and enterprise, united with good business judgment, have placed him in the ranks of the most influential citizens of the community. Born July 24, 1854, in Buffalo, N. Y., his parents, Samuel H. and Henrietta (Miller) King, removed in 1861 to Rochester, Minn., where the son received his preliminary education. Upon completion of his high school course in 1872 he secured a position as teacher in Olmsted county, later performing like duties in Mower county, attending during the summer months the State Normal at Winona. In 1887 he removed to Dexter, Minn., where he purchased twelve hundred acres which he successfully farmed, conducting a hardware business also until 1893, when he located in Riverside, Cal. Shortly thereafter he established mercantile stores in both Perris and Lakeview, but two years later sold his interests and bought a ten-acre orange grove on the corner of Russell and Colton avenues, Riverside, which he retained until 1897. Upon the disposal of his property at a good profit he took up his residence in Los Angeles, establishing in Bakersfield the Minnehaha Oil Company, which he served as vice-president and secretary until 1900. Upon the sale of his business he returned to Riverside, where he opened a real estate office, in which field he has since been active. Mr. King was one of the first men who introduced the exchanging of real estate in the west and he has exchanged property in almost every state in the Union.

In Rochester, Minn., J. A. King was united in marriage with Miss May Pople on October 27, 1880. Their union has been blessed with two children, Edward Alonzo, born in 1882, and who is his father's assistant, and Jessie May, who completed her studies in the public school of this city.

In fraternal relations Mr. King is active and is a member of Sunnyside Lodge No. 112, K. of P., and is also affiliated with Court California No. 451, I. O. F., and with Riverside Camp No. 8513, M.

W. A. As a Republican he has always maintained an active interest in political matters and as an efficient worker in the Riverside Congregational Church his religious life is that of a practical and consistent Christian.

HENRY K. LAIRD

One of the attractive fruit farms lying within the region tributary to Elsinore is the property owned by H. K. Laird and under cultivation principally to apricots and peaches. The attractive appearance of the tract bears silent testimony concerning the artistic taste of the owner, whose sagacious judgment is proved by the thrifty management of the well-improved acreage. The care of the place does not represent the limit of his energies, for in addition he leases and operates a tract of grain land. In the kindred pursuits of grain and fruit farming he finds a diversity of labor as well as an enlargement of financial returns and since he came to the farm he has enjoyed a growing measure of success.

The Civil war with its tragedies bears no place in the memories of H. K. Laird, for one-half of its long contest had been made into history when he was born in 1863 and the fair land of Missouri, where he was born and reared, had recovered from the worst of the struggle when he began to be interested in the outer world of activity. He had very limited educational advantages, but worked early and late on a farm and afterward served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. During 1887 at the age of twenty-four years he left Missouri and settled in California, which was then attracting wide attention throughout the east. A brief sojourn in Elsinore, then a village of small proportions, was followed by removal to Temecula. Afterward he erected the first building and started the first store at Sawtelle, Los Angeles county, where also he bore a part in the establishment of the water company and furthermore started a water plant of his own, but this he soon sold.

After an absence of eighteen years Mr. Laird returned to Elsinore and now conducts his ranch a few miles out of town. His first marriage took place in 1888 and united him with Miss Jennie Clayton, a native of Missouri. The children of that union are Jesse W., Roy H. and William K. During 1901 Mr. Laird was united in marriage with Miss Cora L. Haines, who was born and reared in Missouri, being a daughter of George L. Haines, of that state. The four children of their union are Lee E., Nelson C., Henry K., Jr., and Andrew G. It is the desire of Mr. Laird to give all of his chil-

dren the very best educational advantages his means will permit and he is bending every effort toward aiding them to prepare for fields of usefulness in future years.

While making his home at Sawtelle Mr. Laird assisted in founding a lodge of Odd Fellows at that point and he still holds membership with that organization, in addition to belonging to the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Maccabees. The philanthropic labors of these various lodges receive his cheerful and generous aid. While he avoids partisanship he has firm opinions upon all political questions and gives his support to the men and measures advocated by the Republican party. During one period of four years he filled the office of deputy sheriff of Los Angeles county, but as a rule he has avoided public positions, preferring to devote himself unreservedly to private affairs. His devotion to Riverside county is unquestioned. Of the various localities to which Destiny has drawn him, none appeals to him as possessing greater charm or larger promise than does the city of Elsinore and he has joined the large and growing ranks of citizens pledged to promote the civic and community interests to the extent of their abilities.

THOMAS H. WILKS

The descendant of a long line of English ancestors, Thomas H. Wilks was also a native of England, born in Oxford in 1880, the son of Richard and Fanny (Kimball) Wilks, they, too, being natives of the Mother Country. The year 1887 witnessed the removal of the family to the United States, settlement first being made in New York and from there they removed to Kansas. A still later change brought them to California, settlement being made in what was then San Diego county but which has since become a part of Riverside county. Here, near Wildomar, Richard Wilks now owns a ranch of two hundred and five acres of choice farming land and in close proximity his son also owns a fine tract under cultivation.

A lad of seven years when he came with his parents to the United States, Thomas H. Wilks became a pupil in the school of Wildomar, Cal., and by studious application laid a good foundation that has been added to by reading and observation and has made him the well-informed man that he is today. Following his school career he took up the work for which he was best fitted and his success as an agriculturist during the past ten years has proven beyond doubt that his estimate of his abilities has not been mis-

taken. Starting without means his record in the meantime has been most creditable and today he is counted among the most successful citizens of his community. On his ranch near Wildomar, comprising one hundred acres, he raises alfalfa, barley and alfalfa seed. In addition to the home place, upon which in 1912 he erected a fine country home, he owns a ranch of one hundred acres not far from Wildomar, all of the land under his control showing the possession of wise judgment and a thorough understanding of the intricacies of present-day farming methods.

August 2, 1908, Mr. Wilks was married to Miss Viola Fetterly, who was born in New Mexico, the daughter of Edith Brockman and Charlie Fetterly, the latter deceased and the former still living and a resident of Riverside. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilks, Horace and Arthur I.

Thomas H. Wilks was the second in a family of four children, all of whom are living except the youngest, Valentine John, who was accidentally killed by a hunter who believed footfalls heard on the thicket near Elsinore denoted the presence of a deer. The eldest son, Richard, Jr., assists his father in the care of the home ranch. The only daughter, Mary Elizabeth, also resides at home. Highly esteemed for his capable citizenship and manly qualities, Mr. Wilks is always prompt to respond to calls relating to the welfare of the municipality in which he lives, though his chief interests are centered in his home.

PAUL BERTRAMSON

One of the most enterprising and successful citizens of Riverside county is Mr. Bertramson, who resides one and a half miles from San Jacinto, his ranch of twenty acres being among the most valuable in that section. His parents, John and Jennie (Anderson) Bertramson, both natives of Denmark, left their home in Germany in 1884 and located in Crawford county, Iowa, where, in 1891, the wife passed away. In 1892 the father removed to Nebraska, settling on a farm near Sidney, where his death occurred in 1910.

Born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, May 30, 1879, Paul Bertramson was educated in the public schools of Crawford county, Iowa, later working on a farm. In 1894, with a brother and sister, he went to McMinnville, Ore., remaining two years, then returned to Nebraska. In 1906 he left the parental home in Nebraska and journeyed to Colorado, where he remained two years, going thence to Los Angeles, Cal., and for over two years was manager of the Hicks ranch at Inglewood. In 1910 he purchased near San Jacinto, Riv-

erside county, sixty acres, upon the sale of which he bought the twenty-acre ranch he now owns and which is supplied by water from a pumping plant installed in 1912.

February 2, 1909, Mr. Bertramson was united in married in Los Angeles with Miss Flora Elschalger, whose birth occurred in Ohio, where her parents still reside. In addition to raising alfalfa and Kaffir corn for his stock Mr. Bertramson conducts a dairy supplied by twelve high-grade Jersey cows, and is working into the poultry business, having three hundred laying Plymouth Rock hens.

A Republican with well defined principles, Mr. Bertramson has always maintained a deep interest in both municipal and national developments. Since locating in this valley he has supported movements for the development of the place and is strong in his advocacy of the opportunities offered to settlers by both soil and climate.

WALTER SCOTT HATHAWAY

One of the leading merchants of Banning is Mr. Hathaway, whose progressive methods and unquestioned ability have greatly aided in the growth of the community where he has resided since 1883. Of English parentage, he was born January 10, 1860, in Milwaukee, Wis., where he received his education, later becoming a messenger boy in the service of the Northwestern Life Insurance Association of that city. By virtue of the faithful performance of his duties he was advanced from time to time. In 1883, having long desired to locate in the west, he resigned his position and came to Banning, Cal., shortly thereafter establishing the first lumber yard of that section, and in February, 1884, purchased the first town lots offered for sale, erecting on his property a comfortable residence. Later he bought Hathaway Canyon, where he started an apiary which he gradually enlarged until upon its sale it included over two hundred and fifty stands.

In 1885 Mr. Hathaway purchased an interest in a mercantile store, the firm name of which subsequently changed several times, having been known for some years, however, as W. S. Hathaway & Co. Besides his business house, which is well stocked and modern, he owns several residences which he erected in Banning, having also sold a number of those which he built.

In September, 1893, Mr. Hathaway married Miss Sarah A. Foster, a native of Oregon, the ceremony taking place in San Francisco. Mr. Hathaway is a member of Banning Lodge No. 237, I. O. O. F., and also holds membership in Evergreen Lodge No. 259, Riv-

erside Chapter No. 67, R. A. M., Commandery No. 28, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles. Both himself and wife are affiliated with the Rebekahs, Mrs. Hathaway having held all of the offices of the lodge, and now is past grand. For several years Mr. Hathaway served as secretary of the Banning Water Company and also served as justice of the peace in the early days. One of the first permanent residents of Banning, he has been untiring in his endeavors to assist in developing that section, and besides having been one of the promoters of the Banning bank, has been closely identified with many other public enterprises of worth.

FERDINAND GROTZINGER

Born in St. Louis, Mo., March 9, 1860, Ferdinand Grotzinger lived with his grandparents in that city until 1873, at which time they came to California, making the trip by rail to San Francisco and from there by boat to Los Angeles. The story of his life is that of a man who has achieved success in spite of the lack of good schooling. He attended the public schools of St. Louis until thirteen years of age, but was not permitted to go to school after coming to California. At the age of fifteen, having lived in Los Angeles for two years, he went into that part of San Bernardino county which has since become Riverside county. He engaged in sheep herding and grazed his flocks on the present site of the city of Riverside. He lived in this locality for three or four years and was then in Arizona for two years. Upon his return he found that a saloon and hotel had been built in Riverside as the beginning of a town. After working for others for two years he went into the cattle business for himself and for seventeen years continued this with marked success. Giving up the business at the end of this time he purchased a beautiful alfalfa ranch of fifty acres about six miles northeast of Corona, where he now resides with his family.

In 1886 Mr. Grotzinger was married to Miss Julia Castillo, a native of Riverside county. Mrs. Grotzinger's father was one of the first pioneers to come into this country about 1848. This union has been blessed with three children, as follows: Emma, the wife of William Huston, they and their three children living in Riverside county; Bert, who assists his father in the care of the home ranch; and Clarence, who entered high school in the fall of 1912.

Mr. Grotzinger is a practical farmer and manages his ranch to good advantage. He raises stock for the market with profit, and

his alfalfa runs about nine tons to the acre per year, seven cuttings. He also has an interest in public affairs and has served the community in the capacity of school trustee for twenty years. Politically it is not his policy to adhere to any one party, but he always gives his vote to the man he considers best qualified for the office, believing that he can use his right of franchise to better advantage to his country in this way. He has watched the growth and development of Riverside county with keen interest. When he first came here most of the land was used for sheep herding and from Riverside to Temecula there was no inhabitant. In all this progress Mr. Grotzinger has had an active part and continues to show that progressive spirit which has made his life thus far such a success.

FRANK A. BIXLER

Among Riverside's young business men and progressive citizens mention is made of Frank Bixler, who was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., December 28, 1869, a son of the late Marion F. Bixler. The latter was a native of Indiana, born in 1831, and upon his attaining manhood, left the farm and started for California in 1850. His determination to make a home in the west was brought about by the accounts he had heard of the wonderful country bordering the Pacific ocean, and upon arriving here he engaged in mining and working at the trade of plasterer in Nevada county until 1871, meeting with fair success in his undertakings. Having made a decision to come to the southern part of the state to seek a home he located in Riverside in 1871, and for a time followed his trade, but later bought a tract of land on Sierra street and set out fruit of various kinds, specializing in oranges and raisins, and continuing as a horticulturist until his death in April, 1897. Prior to this he had engaged in dairying for some time. His wife, whom he married in California, was in maidenhood Miss Lizzie N. Blodgett, a native of Vermont, born in 1849. She passed away in December, 1910. There were two children born to this union: Frank A., of this review, and Cora E., who graduated from the Riverside high school and taught for two years. She died aged twenty-four.

F. A. Bixler received his education in the public schools of Riverside, whither he had been brought by his parents when but two years of age. He finished his school course in 1886, and for a time worked on his father's ranch, subsequently securing a position with the Riverside Navel Orange Packing Co. He held various

positions in their packing-house, and for three years was manager of the same, which under his supervision thrived and grew to be one of the important institutions of the city. He retained that position until he accepted his present one as manager of the Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association, and in which he is also a director. The packing house is located at Pachappa station and does a large business.

On September 24, 1894, Frank A. Bixler was united in marriage with Miss Rosa B. Russell, a native of San Diego, Cal., the ceremony taking place in Riverside. Six children have been born to them: Cecil Marion, Frances Lyle, Raymond Russell, Mary Katherine, Merton Franklin, and Francis Asa, all natives of Riverside.

Though an active Republican, intelligently interested in political movements, Mr. Bixler has never desired publicity in that field, choosing, rather, to devote his attention to his business affairs and his home. He is identified with Riverside Parlor, N. S. G. W., and is active in all enterprises pertaining to the welfare of the community.

JOSEPH R. FOUNTAIN

One of Banning's most conservative and progressive citizens is Mr. Fountain who, since 1885, has been a resident of Riverside county. His birth occurred in 1848, in Fleming county, Ky., where he spent his youth, the country schools of that period affording him his early education. Upon reaching manhood he conducted a farm of his own there, but later moved to Macon county, Ill., where he farmed for a time, going thence to Banning, Cal., in the hope of improving the health of his wife. She was formerly Miss Rosa Mier, their marriage occurring in Illinois, and she passed away in Banning in 1889.

Fruit growing engaged Mr. Fountain's attention after coming to California, a pursuit in which he found both profit and pleasure, and although he subsequently visited other beautiful and fertile spots in the state he found none which, in his opinion, excelled the section in which he had located,—a conviction which, throughout his twenty-seven years of residence in this locality, has but deepened. Starting with ten acres which he planted to mixed fruits, he later added to his holdings and in 1897 purchased a ten-acre tract upon which he now resides and which he has highly improved, his substantial home being surrounded by luxuriant flowers, shrubs and trees, which reflect the refined taste and good judgment of its inmates. Mr. Fountain is also the owner of one hundred and twenty

acres of fruit land, as well as one hundred and fifty acres devoted to pasture and the raising of barley. His chief interest, however, is in his fruit, in the cultivation of which he is conceded to use the most up-to-date methods known to orchardists.

Of Mr. Fountain's first marriage three children were born: George, who with his wife and two children, resides in Banning; Robert, who met an accidental death by drowning just after his graduation from Stanford; and Rosa, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Fountain's second marriage united him with Miss Hattie Humphrey, born in Massachusetts, but a resident of San Diego, their marriage occurring in Fallbrook. Two children were born of this marriage, Ruth and Harold, the daughter having graduated from the Banning high school. Politically Mr. Fountain is independent, giving his hearty support to nominees whom he believes possess the ability to discharge their prospective duties. His wife is a member of the Banning Methodist Episcopal Church and is active in the women's auxiliaries of that organization. Mr. Fountain is always ready to lend all the aid in his power toward worthy public enterprises and by his irreproachable conduct as a public spirited citizen has won the high regard of his fellow men.

WILLIAM P. RUSSELL

An illustration of the power of determination of character and force of will in achieving success in the face of obstacles is to be found in the life-history of William P. Russell, president and manager of the Riverside Heights Orange Growers' Association and one of the influential horticulturists of Riverside. Scarcely anyone now engaged in the growing of oranges in this district was identified with the location and the industry at the time of his arrival here. A pioneer fruit-raiser of the county, he has accomplished much in the development of the occupation and his labors have been effective particularly in the production of larger crops from the land and the netting of larger incomes from the sale of the fruit. In the street nomenclature of the city the name of Russell will find lasting perpetuation, for Russell street was so called in honor of the family.

Almost from his earliest recollections Mr. Russell was forced to be self-reliant and self-supporting. His first struggles were the most trying of all, but in the end they proved helpful to him, rather than a stumbling-block in his progress. Born in White

county, Ind., October 9, 1849, he was a son of William and Elizabeth Russell, both of whom died leaving him an orphan at six years of age. He was then taken into the home of his uncle, John Russell, in White county, where he stayed for one year and then was sent to Madison county to make his home with his grandmother and remained there until her death, when he was fourteen. He then returned to his former home with his uncle John, remaining there until he came to California in 1869, joining an uncle at San Diego, near which city he worked on a ranch for a time.

Upon his arrival at Riverside during February of 1871 Mr. Russell entered the employ of the Riverside Canal Company as a day laborer at low wages. Three months later he left that job and began to work on Judge North's ranch as a laborer, remaining about eighteen months. While in the employ of the Judge he aided in the first irrigation work from the Riverside canal, this being on the block where he was employed, now the present site of the Santa Fe depot. With another uncle, Prior S. Russell, he engaged in the nursery business and during their active work along this line of endeavor met with many very discouraging conditions. They were new to the business and had to make many experiments in trying to find out what kind of stock was best adapted to soil and climate. Failure in many instances was the result, but they persevered and followed the business for about twelve years. Meanwhile he had been very desirous of getting a start as a land-owner, so he availed himself of an opportunity to secure an equity in twenty acres of raw land. This he later planted in orange trees. As the years went by the property was paid for through its crops, the value of the grove greatly advanced and now, still in the possession of Mr. Russell, it represents worthily his capable efforts to secure independence. With several others, in the autumn of 1893 he assisted in the organization of the Riverside Heights Orange Growers' Association, of which he now serves as president and manager, having under his supervision the largest packing-house in Riverside. Employment is furnished to seventy-five persons in season. The special brands of the packing-house are blue and red globes. Shipments are made to eastern markets and the enormous business is conducted with resourcefulness, dispatch and ease.

Giving to the management of the plant and his grove his most earnest efforts, Mr. Russell has not had time for participation in public affairs in late years. During the early struggles of the city after its incorporation in 1883, he served on the board of trustees, remaining for six years. During this time the main sewer was laid and many other very necessary improvements put forward and completed. In all movements for the general upbuilding of the city he has ever been ready to assist as far as has been in his power to

do. Such little leisure as he now enjoys is given to the local activities of the lodges of Masons and Knights of Pythias, and to the pleasure of intercourse with the many friends whom he and his wife have drawn to themselves during the long period of their residence in Riverside. Mrs. Russell was formerly Miss Ida Moody and made her home in girlhood in San Francisco, where she was married in September, 1878, coming at once to Southern California and establishing a residence at Riverside, their present home at No. 155 Russell street having been owned and occupied by them during many contented and useful years.

FLORETTA FRASER

Possessed of both courage and perseverance, Mrs. Fraser has unquestionably proven her exceptional ability as a thorough business woman, her excellent judgment in the control of her affairs since the death of her husband in 1891 having placed her among the most influential citizens of Banning.

Of Scotch ancestry, Mrs. Fraser was born in Lisbon, Me., and was the daughter of William and Sarah (Woodard) McLellan, natives of Litchfield, Me. Mr. McLellan, who was a farmer by occupation, came to San Francisco, Cal., in 1850, but after two years returned to his native state, where he purchased a farm which he successfully conducted for several years. In 1870 he brought his family to San Jose, Cal., where he profitably managed a fruit orchard until his death in 1883; his wife died in 1897.

A mere child at the time of her immigration to California, Floretta McLellan received her education in the schools of San Jose, continuing to reside with her parents until her marriage August 12, 1875, to Thomas E. Fraser, whose birth occurred in Nova Scotia. Upon completion of his education Mr. Fraser came to California, where for a time he worked as a carpenter, later contracting and building with great success. In 1873 he moved to San Jose, where he served as general superintendent of business affairs to James Lick. Later he served as superintendent of the construction of the Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, from the very beginning until it was finished in 1887. In that year he removed to San Francisco, where he remained one year, when he located in Banning, in 1888, having previously purchased property in this city. Later he bought an orchard containing one hundred acres, eighty-five of which were planted to prunes, ten to apricots and the balance in mixed fruits, all bearing, and one of the most valuable

properties in this section. Mr. Fraser was a Mason, having joined the order in the east, and his membership was never transferred. Highly respected throughout the county which he assisted so materially in developing, upon his death interment was made in Oak Hill Cemetery, San Jose.

Mrs. Fraser is a member of Emerald Lodge No. 309, Order of Rebeahs, having passed through all the chairs and now is past grand. Upon the death of her husband in 1891, the estate was found to be heavily mortgaged, but with an ability and determination that stirred the admiration of her friends, Mrs. Fraser at once took steps to remove the indebtedness, her careful plans and untiring industry ultimately accomplishing the result which she so earnestly desired, and also enabling her to further improve her property, in addition to which she owns and conducts most successfully a two-story hotel known as the Banning house. She is also a stockholder in the Banning Water & Gas Company and is conceded by her many friends and associates to possess not only exceptional executive skill, but rare, womanly qualities as well.

GEORGE M. BLAIR

One of the best weekly newspapers published in Riverside county is the *Corona Independent*, of which Mr. Blair is the owner and publisher, he having had active charge of the same since May 1, 1910, and since then he has purchased and is now the owner of the entire capital stock of the Corona Independent Publishing Company. A native of Indiana, Mr. Blair was born in Lynn, Randolph county, July 12, 1884. Besides receiving a good grammar school education he also attended Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating from that institution. During his youth he became familiar with newspaper offices, first being employed in the mechanical departments and later was engaged in general work about newspaper plants. With the experience thus gained he came west, locating in San Pedro, Cal., where he purchased the *San Pedro Tribune*, which he published for a time. Selling out his enterprise there he came to Corona and worked on the *Corona Independent*, later purchasing some stock in the same, and finally taking charge of and publishing the paper. The office is fitted up with the best kind of standard linotype, two revolution Hoe presses, as well as much other modern machinery, and Mr. Blair is prepared to do the very finest kind of work in his line. The presses are operated by means of electricity.

Mr. Blair returned to Ohio and was married to Miss Helen Jukes, the ceremony taking place at Marysville, Ohio, June 2, 1906. Mrs. Blair was born and reared in Ohio, educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University and later took a course in the Conservatory of Music at Marysville. After their marriage the happy couple returned to California and commenced their domestic life at San Pedro, Cal. They have one son, James Eugene, born March 7, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Blair are members of the Corona Congregational Church. The former is a member of Temescal Lodge No. 314, F. & A. M., of Corona, and is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Corona, and a member of the San Pedro Lodge, B. P. O. E.

W. C. CLATWORTHY

During his comparatively short residence in Riverside, Mr. Clatworthy has established himself in the community as a man of culture and broad, humane sympathies, his unflinching consideration for others and his progressive spirit having won high commendation. A son of William and Maria J. Clatworthy, natives of England, W. C. Clatworthy was born in Somerset, December 5, 1855. At the age of sixteen years he completed the public school course of study and soon after secured a position in an art store, where he worked until 1874, when he resigned his duties to enter Metropolitan College in London to prepare himself for the ministry of the Baptist church. He was graduated from the college in 1879, and thereafter was appointed to the pastorate in West Brighton; later he preached at Torquay, both fashionable resorts. In 1892 he relinquished his charge and came to the United States. He accepted a call to the First Baptist Church in Piqua, Ohio, one of the oldest and best known churches in the state. Five years later he removed to Aurora, Ind., where he served as pastor of the First Baptist Church until 1904. This was one of the largest and most philanthropic churches of that denomination in the state at that time. He then returned to England for a visit and after an absence of about sixteen months again came to the United States and for the following three years was pastor in Alma, Mich. Upon receiving a call, on his record, from Pomona, Cal., he accepted and came to California and was located there until he removed to Los Angeles to become assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church in that city, at that time the largest church of that denomination in Southern California. Subsequent to the organization of the Temple Baptist Church he became assistant to Robert J. Burdette.

At this period in his life Mr. Clatworthy was bereaved by the

death of his wife, whom he had married in London, England, and he has never sought a pastorate again. To aid his eldest son, Will E., who was a funeral director, they went to Redlands and went into the undertaking business which was continued with success for some time. Disposing of their business there Mr. Clatworthy came to Riverside and bought out the E. H. Hooker Corporation and has since been meeting with gratifying success.

In December of 1908 occurred the second marriage of Mr. Clatworthy, uniting him with Mrs. E. A. Wall, of Monrovia, Cal., where the ceremony took place. By a former marriage Mrs. Clatworthy had two children. Of Mr. Clatworthy's first marriage there are four children living, Will E.; Harlan W.; Mildred (Mrs. Raymond Moses) and Stanford. In fraternal relations Mr. Clatworthy is prominent, being a Knights Templar Mason and he is chaplain of the blue lodge of Riverside. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and is actively interested in public enterprises of merit.

WILL H. STANLEY

A man of culture and sterling qualities, Mr. Stanley was well chosen to fill the responsible position of superintendent of the Soboba, Santa Ynez, Cahuilla, Santa Rosa, and Ramona Indian Reservations in Southern California, his headquarters being at San Jacinto, his sympathy and understanding of his charges having created between them a bond which could not be broken lightly.

Mr. Stanley was born August 6, 1876, in Chapman, Kan., and until the age of twenty-one remained with his parents, Aaron F. and Mary A. (Gerhardt) Stanley, natives of Indiana and Germany, respectively. Upon completion of his education the son became a teacher, working on his father's farm during the summer months, and in 1900 secured an appointment as an instructor in the La Jolla Indian school near San Diego, where he remained two years, being then transferred to Soboba at San Jacinto, of which he took entire charge in 1907, and after that date the above-named reservations were added to his supervision.

October 3, 1898, Mr. Stanley married Miss Mae Bessie Light, a native of Lebanon, Pa., who received her primary education in the public schools of her native city and completed her schooling at the State University of Kansas. Her parents, Harvey M. and Mary A. (Groh) Light, are now residents of Lawrence, Kan. After her marriage Mrs. Stanley taught six years in the Indian school at Soboba

and thus was enabled to understand and assist in meeting the problems that arose in the work of herself and husband. In their son, Arnold A., born in 1900, and who is a student in the San Jacinto public school, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley had an able assistant, the boy having acted as official interpreter of the agency during the past five years. Their second child, Constance E., whose birth occurred on the reservation in 1905, also attends school in San Jacinto.

In his management of the various schools Mr. Stanley displayed marked tact and ability, his duties being greatly lightened, however, by the assistance of his wife and son. For several years he served as deputy special officer under chief special liquor officer W. E. Johnson and also was appointed deputy under Sheriff Wilson in 1911. He was instrumental in the movement of turning the Government Indian schools over to the county public schools and had just begun the work, having turned the Santa Ynez over in the fall of 1911.

An active member of San Jacinto Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M., and of the Eastern Star, Mr. Stanley also held membership in San Jacinto Lodge No. 383, I. O. O. F., and was a Republican, progressive and broad-minded, ever prompt to exercise his privilege as a staunch citizen. He met his death at the hands of an Indian while in the discharge of his duties at the Cahuilla reservation and died May 3, 1912.

JAMES A. KELLY

The course of civilization ever steadily moving westward has brought the Kelly family from the far-distant shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and has identified them at intervals with the development of the central states. The records indicate that during the first half of the nineteenth century E. L. Kelly came with his parents from Indiana to Illinois and settled in Coles county, where he assisted in the development of a farm from a tract of raw land. After his marriage to Elizabeth Yocum, a native of Kentucky, he undertook the improvement of a farm of his own and for years labored with energy and ceaseless industry. During the progress of the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Missouri Infantry, and served until the expiration of his time, when he received an honorable discharge. Somewhat later he disposed of his farm in Illinois and came to California, settling on a ranch near Beaumont, Riverside county, in 1884. Eventually he removed to Orange county and bought a ranch near Santa Ana, where he remained until

his death. Surviving him is the second wife, his first wife having passed away during the early years of their children.

The efficient postmaster of Beaumont, James A. Kelly was born in Coles county, Ill., January 7, 1844, and was a son of the late E. L. and Elizabeth Kelly. As a boy he aided in the cultivation of the home farm. It was not possible for him to attend school regularly, but by self-culture he became a man of broad information. June 7, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company F, Eighth Missouri Infantry, and was mustered into the Union service at St. Louis, whence he was ordered to Kentucky and the Cumberland river. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, Tenn., Fort Hymer, Ark., the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, Miss., the two engagements at Jackson, Miss., and the historic struggle at Chattanooga. During the early part of his service he was in command of General Grant, but later he was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps under Gen. John A. Logan. On the expiration of his time he was ordered to St. Louis and there received an honorable discharge. After a brief visit at home he went to Springfield, Ill., and again enlisted, but was not mustered into service, as news was received of the surrender of General Lee and the close of the war.

In Coles county, Ill., October 9, 1866, occurred the marriage of James A. Kelly and Miss Zenobia Lemons, who was born in Wisconsin, but removed to Illinois at an early age, settling in Coles county. They became the parents of ten children, but four died in childhood. Olivene is the wife of James L. Thompson, of North Dakota; Ozeta married Nathan Gunnels, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad; Helen is the wife of John R. Holman and lives in Beaumont; Ben also lives in this village; Hannah married E. C. Lucy and resides at Needles, Cal.; and Harry is employed as a fireman on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church and maintain a warm interest in religious movements. In former years Mr. Kelly was actively identified with the Riverside Post, G. A. R., but of more recent years he has not kept up his association with that body, retaining, however, the same interest in Grand Army matters that has characterized him since the first establishment of the order.

About two years after his marriage Mr. Kelly sold his property in Coles county and moved to Iowa, buying land in Lucas county and for three years engaging in agricultural pursuits. From there, having disposed of his property, he returned to Coles county, bought a farm and resumed general farming. It was not until 1886 that he sold out and came to California, joining his father in Riverside county and renting a farm near Beaumont. Always staunch in his support of Republican principles, his fidelity to the party received just recognition under the administration of President Mc-

Kinley, when he was appointed postmaster at Beaumont. The commission was renewed under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. Besides serving as postmaster since 1898 he has acted as deputy county clerk since 1899 and fills both positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to all interested parties. The federal government rents from him the building used for postoffice purposes and he owns other property in Beaumont, including a neat residence whose orderly appearance gives silent testimony to the industry and care of his wife.

D. M. BROWNING

The birth of D. M. Browning occurred in Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., July 28, 1861. He is the son of James M. Browning, a native of Tennessee, whose father, David Browning, moved with his family from Tennessee to Illinois and was one of the pioneers of Hancock county. James M. Browning was reared in Hancock county, Ill. He received a good education and for some years in his early life he was a teacher. He married Miss Eliza Matthews, who was born in Indiana, but was reared in Illinois. Throughout Hancock county Mr. Browning was well known, having served three consecutive terms as county treasurer, and he also held other official positions of trust and honor.

D. M. Browning spent his boyhood days in Carthage and was educated in the public schools of that place. He further fitted himself to cope with life's problems by taking a commercial course in the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Ill. After completing this course he worked for a time in his father's office. In 1887 he came to California and located in the Hemet valley. Here he purchased sixty acres of land and improved his ranch to a considerable extent, putting up buildings and planting fifteen acres in deciduous fruit, the remainder of the land being devoted to general farming. In time he added to his holdings in the Hemet valley by purchasing other properties, but in 1900 he sold all of his property and moved to Corona, where he purchased a nice residence property and engaged in fire insurance and notary work. He is also interested in other business enterprises, being one of Corona's most successful and progressive citizens. He does not confine all his attention to his private affairs, but has ably served the community in various public capacities. For six years he was deputy county clerk and for four years served as deputy assessor. For years he was a member of the board of trade and a director of the Corona Home Telephone

Company. He has ever taken a keen interest in educational matters and has been a member of the Corona school board for nine years, and has served on the building committees for the different school buildings. For that entire time he served as clerk of the school board and is still a member. Of recent years Mr. Browning has identified himself with the Republican party, being an advocate of the Lincoln-Roosevelt principles.

Mr. Browning was married in Los Angeles, February 20, 1895, to Miss Anna B. Kendig, the daughter of Abram and Margaret Kendig. Mrs. Browning was born in Missouri, where she was reared and educated, and subsequently she devoted some time to school teaching, both in her native state and in California. Four children were born of this marriage, Clara Fern, Evelyn Etta, Erma Birdine, and Helena. Mr. Browning is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Corona, and he and his wife are members of the Rebekah Lodge. Mrs. Browning has served through the chairs of the lodge and is past noble grand and she has served twice as delegate to the Rebekah Assembly.

MARK M. STRICKLER

Among Riverside's successful orchardists is Mr. Strickler, a man of sterling qualities and unquestioned business ability, whose energy and progressive spirit have greatly aided in the development of the community. He was born October 29, 1848, in Tyrone township, Fayette county, Pa., where he spent his youth on the farm of his parents, Joseph and Barbara (Newcomer) Strickler, both natives of that state. Upon his graduation from high school in 1868 Mr. Strickler engaged in general farming, removing five years later to near Scottsdale, Pa., where until 1879 he was superintendent of a coke manufactory. He then purchased in German township, Fayette county, a farm which he successfully conducted for ten years, moving thence to Uniontown, Pa., where he took up auctioneering. On account of failing health in 1900 he located in Riverside, where he purchased a five-acre orange grove on Pennsylvania avenue and High street, his well-directed efforts in this field affording him not only profit, but pleasure.

Mr. Strickler was united in marriage in Fayette county November 4, 1869, with Miss Margaret Francis, of that county. Two children were born to them: Jennie, Mrs. R. R. McClure, and Mrs. Ida B. Moser, a widow with one son; both daughters reside in River-

side. A stanch Republican, Mr. Strickler was elected in 1907 to serve as councilman of the fifth ward, which office he filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and in 1911 he was re-elected for another term. He is a member of the Redstone Conclave, Independent Order of Heptasoph, and as an active worker in the Riverside Methodist Church has greatly assisted in the cause of practical Christianity.

JAMES L. CAMPBELL

One of Riverside's well known newsmen and public-spirited citizens is Mr. Campbell, who, since 1898, has been identified with the circulation of various prominent dailies of Los Angeles and Riverside as well as surrounding cities, in connection with a general news business. He is a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred September 10, 1875. Nine years later his parents, John E. Campbell, also of Tennessee, and Anna (Wade) Campbell, a native of Alabama, took their family to Colton, Cal., where they remained a year, during which time J. E. Campbell was connected with a fruit cannery. Later he homesteaded one hundred and forty acres, and acted as foreman of the Colton Fruit Cannery in season. He also served two terms as deputy assessor of San Bernardino county for the district of Riverside, and later he carried on horticultural interests, having planted many groves in the county. For three years he operated the Los Angeles Times agency in Riverside and in 1904 engaged in real estate work, buying numerous ranches which he developed and sold. An injury received in an auto accident in 1910 compelled him to retire from active work, after which he resided in Riverside until the fall of 1911. He then made a visit to his old home in Tennessee, after an absence of twenty-seven years. Upon his return to Riverside he settled on an alfalfa ranch near Perris, of which he and his son, J. L., are owners. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell: James L.; Myrtle, a graduate of the San Diego Normal and a teacher by profession; Mabel, who died in 1885; Mamie, who resides in the parental home; Mildred, a graduate of the San Diego Normal and now the wife of Ernest M. Gifford of Riverside; and George, who is employed by the Salt Lake Railroad Company.

James L. Campbell received a common school education in Riverside and at the age of nineteen went to San Diego, where for two years he worked at the fruit and poultry trade, returning thence to his home, where he at once became a paper carrier. A year later

he secured the circulation agency of the Enterprise, shortly thereafter adding the Los Angeles papers to his stock, and in June, 1900, he established a cigar, tobacco and news business, being now located at 660 Eighth street. Since 1904 he has had the agency of the Los Angeles Examiner and conducts a wholesale as well as a retail business, having since June, 1897, operated a newspaper circulation business which has grown steadily and today ranks among the most important and successful agencies in the city. Mr. Campbell's introduction into the newspaper business occurred in 1886, when he was a lad of eleven years. He was present when the first daily paper was run through the press in Riverside and he assisted in delivering the same about town.

In 1900 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Codd, a native of England. Four children have been born to them: Mabel A., Edna L., Clyde H. and Helen Grace. Mr. Campbell is a member of the following lodges: Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F., and Star Encampment No. 73; Hiawatha Tribe No. 106, I. O. R. M. (having been collector of this lodge for eight consecutive years); Magnolia Camp No. 92, W. O. W.; Junior Order of United American Mechanics, serving as collector, and with his wife is a member of the Daughters of the Rebekah and Pocahontas Council, auxiliary to the Redmen. He has efficiently served as a member of the Democratic county central committee and is identified with many public enterprises.

WILLIAM RIDDELL

One of the progressive and successful ranchers of Riverside county is William Riddell, who owns a neat and well-improved ranch of twenty-six acres on Sampson avenue, near Corona. A native of Canada, he was born near Ottawa December 3, 1865, grew to manhood there and was educated in the Ottawa public schools, after which he attended and graduated from Ottawa Business College. Upon coming to the United States he came to Corona, Cal., in 1887 and for a time was engaged in the lumber and hardware business. After selling this business he became associated with the Corona Hardware and Implement Company, serving in the capacity of manager for a number of years.

On April 13, 1891, Mr. Riddell and Miss Minnie Wall were married in Corona, the latter the first young lady to live inside the circle of the Boulevard. Mr. Riddell bought a lot and built a residence thereon, residing there until coming to the place where he now resides, which was purchased in 1910. Here he has a nice

residence and well-equipped outbuildings. The land is cultivated to alfalfa principally, and sufficient fruit for family use is also raised. A splendid system of irrigation is installed on this ranch.

On coming to Corona Mr. Riddell was a sufferer from lung trouble, but the salubrious climate and pure water have done wonders for him and now he is free of his old complaint. Mr. and Mrs. Riddell have one son, Alfred G., who is helping carry on the farm and is a young man of promise. Mr. Riddell is identified with the Republican party and served on the central committee of the county of Riverside for some time. He was deputy county clerk for the term of twelve years, and also served a number of times as delegate to both the state and county conventions. He is a Master Mason and a member of Temescal Lodge, No. 314, F. & A. M., and of Riverside Lodge, No. 643, B. P. O. E. In all his dealings with his fellows he has proven worthy the highest esteem and deepest regard.

JOSEPH SCHNEIDER

The incessant struggle necessary to the earning of a livelihood prevented Mr. Schneider from enjoying the advantages of a good education and the social pleasures of interest to the young; but to recompense him for these deprivations there came to him, as a result of his early labors, a spirit of self-reliance and independence that proved of great value to him in subsequent disappointments and adversities. In his home city of Riverside he is well known and highly honored, his services as chief of the fire department since 1901 having brought him into direct contact with many of the people. All recognize in him the qualities necessary to his position. Quick in resources, prompt in action and energetic in movement, he is well fitted to meet the many emergencies associated with his work and has proved the right man in the right place.

Born in Ste. Marie, Jasper county, Ill., on March 7, 1863, Mr. Schneider is a son of Joseph and Theresa Schneider and descends from a German family early identified with American history. As a pupil in local schools he gained a knowledge of the three R's, but at the age of thirteen years he left school in order to make his own way in the world and for some time he was employed by neighboring farmers. Later he began to work with his father, who was a contractor employed in railroad construction. He became a section hand on the Wabash Railroad, but the work did not prove to be congenial and as soon as possible he sought another opening. The opportunity came when he started a lunch counter at Bement, Ill.

The venture began on a very small scale. Little capital was involved, for the young man had worked for wages so small that it was impossible to accumulate much. From Bement he removed to Decatur, Ill., and operated a lunch counter in that city until 1886, the year of his removal to Southern California.

Ever since coming to the west Mr. Schneider has made his home in Riverside county. For a time he was employed as clerk in the Blue Front grocery, but later he resigned that position and entered the employ of J. R. Newberry, a retail grocer. During the year 1894 he went to Perris and for one year carried on a retail grocery business with Mr. Newberry, returning to Riverside and embarking in the grocery trade for himself. Two years later he sold out and became connected with the Witherspoon grocery, where he remained until 1898. From that year until 1902 he served as constable of Riverside township. In 1901 he was appointed chief of the fire department of Riverside. The Republican party has received his ballot ever since he attained his majority, but in his official position he has friends in both parties and less stress has been put upon partisanship than upon recognized qualifications for the work. In fraternal relations he is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F., having transferred his membership from Bement, Ill., and also a member of Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E. He is a member of the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs' Association. At the time of coming west he was unmarried and it was not until a few years later that he established a home of his own, choosing as his wife Miss Nettie C. Jackson, who was born at St. Catharine, Canada. Their marriage was solemnized on November 4, 1890, and has been blessed with two children, Rena C. and Muriel M., both of whom are students in the public schools. The family has a high standing in the city and numbers many friends among people of culture and recognized worth of character.

WILLIAM CORKHILL

A native of England, William Corkhill was born in the city of Salford in 1856, and at an early age was apprenticed to the painting and decorating trade. At the age of eighteen he immigrated to the United States, locating in the town of Pittsfield, Mass., where he resided for some years or until 1887, when with his family he removed to the town of South Adams, Mass. In the winter of the same year the lure of the west claimed him and he removed with his family to Southern California. In January, 1888, he settled in

South Riverside, where he has resided until the present time. Mr. Corkhill is an ardent believer in Corona and misses no opportunity to help it along the path of progress.

BEN H. CROW

Conceded to be San Jacinto's leading real estate man, Mr. Crow has contributed materially toward the progress of the valley, his unflinching optimism and enterprising efforts having encouraged many excellent citizens to locate in this section, in which, during the past two years, he has sold over \$900,000 worth of property. His father, George Crow, a native of the state of New York, enlisted for service in the Civil war in the Twenty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry at the age of sixteen and served until disabled by a wound received at the battle of Lookout Mountain. After completing the term for which he had enlisted he re-entered the service as a member of the Twelfth Michigan. Subsequently he engaged in the United States forest service, in which he was employed until 1911, when he resigned and retired. With his wife he now resides at San Jacinto, Cal.

Ben H. Crow, whose birth occurred November 17, 1871, in Oregon, Ill., went with his parents in 1872 to near Millington, Mich., where he was educated in the common schools. In 1893 he went to Arizona, where, in the vicinity of Flagstaff and Williams, he was engaged in the cattle business. For seven years he was employed in the United States forest service there and in 1904 was transferred to San Gabriel as chief ranger, a position which he held for three years. In 1907 he established himself in the hotel business in Los Angeles, and upon the sale of his interests there he located in San Jacinto, adjacent to which he purchased three hundred acres which he later sold to Nat Goodwin. In 1910, feeling assured of San Jacinto's future, he launched his present business and his success in it has exceeded his expectations, the growth of the valley having been fully commensurate with his untiring labor in its behalf.

May 8, 1911, Mr. Crow was united in marriage with Miss Alleen B. Wheeler, whose birth occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., and who, in 1910 came to California with her mother, who is now a resident of Los Angeles. Mr. Crow enjoys the distinction of having brought into this section more resources than has any other individual, and is highly esteemed for his characteristics of courage and unquestioned honor. A Republican, thoroughly in touch with political

developments in general, he is prompt to lend practical aid to worthy candidates, though himself never having desired office. Aside from holding membership in Westlake Lodge No. 398, F. & A. M., and the Westlake Chapter, O. E. S., Los Angeles, Mr. Crow is affiliated with no fraternal organizations. He is a director in both the First National and the Savings Bank in San Jacinto, and a member of the San Jacinto Board of Trade.

JOHN MEHARG

Few men can view in retrospection a more active life governed by high, manly principles, than that of Mr. Meharg. He was born in the North of Ireland, November 25, 1839. His grandfather, a Scotchman, located in that country when a young man. His father, James Meharg, who married an English lady, brought the family to the United States in 1851, settling in Mahoning county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

John Meharg received his education in the common schools and an academy, paying his way through the latter by teaching. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil War. He took part in the Atlanta campaign, as well as in many other important engagements and skirmishes, was with Sherman in his march to the sea and participated in the Grand Review at Washington. In June, 1865, he was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, after which he returned to Ohio and completed the study of law and was admitted to practice at the bar of Mahoning county, Ohio, opening an office at Ravenna. A Republican in political affiliations, having cast his first vote at Atlanta, Ga., while on the battlefield, for A. Lincoln, he has ever been ready to support the candidates of that party and has taken an active interest in politics. In 1872 he was elected county clerk of Mahoning county, serving three consecutive terms, and later was elected prosecuting attorney of Portage county. Upon the expiration of his term in office he purchased the Ravenna Republican, a leading paper of that place and this he controlled and managed until 1895, when he sold it and located in California, where he hoped to regain his health, which had become impaired by continuous application to arduous duties.

After he had investigated the conditions in Riverside Mr. Meharg decided to make this city his home and invested in property, purchasing a ten-acre grove of oranges in the Riverside Heights precinct upon which he erected a comfortable residence, where he

has since made his home. While living in Ohio Mr. Meharg served as a delegate to the national convention and at various times was a delegate to state and county conventions, also serving in the same capacity since coming to California. While living in Ohio he was united in marriage and of the union two children have been born, John Jr., who is employed in the National Bank of Riverside, and Mary K., wife of Arthur H. Brouse, likewise an employe of the same financial institution. The family are members of Riverside Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Meharg is one of the leading workers in the various ladies' auxiliaries of that organization, being especially interested in missionary work. Mr. Meharg is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

DANIEL LORD

One of Corona's most highly esteemed and successful business men is Mr. Lord, who for the past twenty years has been engaged in handling real estate in this city, his good judgment and well-directed efforts having aided materially in the development of the community. Born in 1849, in Bangor, Me., where he received his education, he later went to St. Louis and entered Jones Commercial College, from which he graduated several months later. Shortly thereafter he became employed in the office of D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturers of the Osborne machinery, and he continued with the company for over twenty years. After a service of several years as manager of the St. Louis office he went to Chicago and served as assistant manager for the last seven years he was connected with the concern. His health having failed from constant application to his work, he came to California in 1890-91; going back east, the next year he returned and opened an office in Corona for the sale of Riverside county lands, both virgin and improved, and in the meantime his sales have included hundreds of acres of orange and lemon lands.

Mr. Lord erected, on Magnolia avenue, a residence which he later sold, and also built on Main street two fine business blocks, his well-appointed office and apartments being located on the upper floor of one of the buildings. Though greatly improved in health, he has never been robust, and finds his outdoor life most conducive to his physical well being. A staunch supporter of Republican principles, he takes great pleasure in aiding all municipal movements of worth, and as a member of the Corona Chamber of Com-

merce has been enabled to give practical expression to many of his wise suggestions.

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. Lord was made a Mason and later, in Corona, assisted in organizing Temescal Lodge, No. 314, F. & A. M. For many years he has served as a notary, and as a conscientious business man and helpful citizen, enjoys the high regard of his associates. On September 7, 1911, Mr. Lord was united in marriage with Miss Ethel M. Frankum, of Marysville, Mo.

WILLIAM V. DARLING

The superintendent of streets in Riverside has filled the important post with tact and efficiency since he was honored with the appointment in June of 1909. The care of the public highways involves constant labor as well as promptness in action and intelligence in supervision; in fact, scarcely any position connected with civic affairs calls for a higher degree of ability and certainly none demands greater tact than does this office and the fact that Mr. Darling is making good furnishes abundant proof of his fitness for the work. The thousands of strangers who annually are attracted to the city by its climate and other attractions invariably comment upon the well-kept streets, which give evidence of the public money intelligently disbursed and conscientiously expended. That such results have been achieved speaks volumes for the ability of the official in charge.

Descended from a long line of ancestors identified with New England history and colonial development, William V. Darling was born in Island Falls, Aroostook county, Me., August 28, 1861. His father, Lyman, was a native of Baldwin, that state, born in December of 1832, and reared upon a farm. During 1852 he moved to Aroostook county in the northern part of Maine, where he undertook to wrest a livelihood from the sterile soil in the midst of conditions made doubly distressing owing to the severity of the long winters. After some years he took his family to Massachusetts and settled at Middleton, Essex county, where he still makes his home, being now retired from life's business and agricultural activities and enjoying in old age a well-merited release from the engrossing cares that filled his prime.

After attending the public schools of Middleton until 1877, William V. Darling then returned to Maine and began to work upon a farm in Aroostook county, where he remained until 1881. Returning to Middleton he remained for one year and then started out

to earn his own way in the great west. Attracted by the government lands in South Dakota, he took up a claim near Watertown, built such buildings as were necessary for the shelter of himself and stock from the fierce blizzards of winter and began to place the land under cultivation. Disposing of the property in 1889, he went still further west and settled in Seattle, Wash., from which point he engaged in lumbering. During 1893 he removed to the central part of Washington and bought land, where he began general farming. The year 1895 found him in California. For two years he acted as foreman on a ranch in Ventura county and in 1897 he came to Riverside, where he had charge of orange groves until 1902. In the latter year he became connected with the city street department as a workman and in 1905 he received an appointment as foreman, from which he was promoted in 1909 to be city street superintendent under appointment by the mayor.

Before leaving New England for the west Mr. Darling had established a home of his own and when he removed to South Dakota he took his young wife with him. They had been married in Aroostook county, Me., in August of 1881, and are now the parents of three sons, Charles G., Lyman C. and William D., all of whom have received fair educational advantages. Mrs. Darling was a member of the Record family and was born in Maine, which had been the home of her ancestors for several generations. The Republican party receives the support of Mr. Darling at all local and national elections and he firmly espouses the principles that have made it great and powerful. Several fraternal bodies have had the benefit of his active co-operation, notably the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the offices in the local lodge. In addition he has been warmly interested in the Woodmen of the World and has creditably filled offices in the local camp.

FRANK JOSEPH FARR

An identification with the east dating back to his earliest recollections and affectionately deepened through the bonds of an ancestral association with colonial history met with an abrupt termination when Mr. Farr was brought west by his parents in very early life. Born at Westmoreland, Cheshire county, N. H., March 1, 1853, he was a son of David E. and Louisa B. (Pierce) Farr, both natives of New Hampshire and descendants of early settlers of that commonwealth. Possessed of an adventurous temperament, the father had become interested in tales concerning the discovery of

gold in California and had arranged his affairs in the east with a view to settling on the Pacific coast. However, after he and his family had started on their long journey and had covered a considerable distance, news came to them concerning the Mountain Meadow massacre. The harrowing story of suffering, privation, anguish and death so affected the prospective Argonaut that he retraced his steps as far as Independence, Mo., where he established a home for the family. The town was very small, but he earned a livelihood by dint of assiduous labor and until his death about 1873 he remained quietly in that town with the exception of the period of his service in the army during the Civil war. For many years he was survived by his wife, who was a native of Keene, Cheshire county, N. H., and died in Missouri in 1889.

Upon completing the studies of the common schools and entering upon the task of earning a livelihood, Frank Joseph Farr embarked in the occupation of an apiarist and this he has continued up to the present time. While still a resident of Missouri he married in 1879 Miss Imogene Warren, who was born in New York City, March 1, 1854, being a daughter of Charles B. and Ann C. (Gaskell) Warren, natives of New Jersey. Her father, who was born August 16, 1818, followed the westward tide of migration and identified himself with the material upbuilding of Missouri. Eventually in 1887 he came to California and in this state he died January 31, 1889. His wife was born January 27, 1820, and died April 12, 1901. The eldest son and only surviving child of Frank Joseph and Imogene Farr is Charles E., born at Independence, Mo., in 1881, and educated in Southern California schools. By his marriage to Retta A. Boyd, a native of Indiana, he is the father of three children; the family reside at East San Gabriel in this state. The two younger children in the Farr family were Walter, born in Missouri in 1884 and died in infancy; and Stella May, born in Los Angeles in 1886 and removed by death from the home at the age of five years.

Seven years after his marriage Mr. Farr brought his family to California and settled in Los Angeles county, where he established an apiary. A residence of six years in the same location was followed by a sojourn of one year in Utah, from which state he came to Elsinore, his present home and business headquarters. Five different yards, from three to five miles out of town, are utilized for his bees. At this writing he has about seven hundred stands, a fair yield from which would be sixty-seven thousand two hundred pounds. When an abundance of moisture causes flowers, plants and vegetation to flourish, the expense of the bees is nominal, but during seasons of prolonged drought it is necessary to give special care to these diminutive manufacturers of honey and in the course

of one of these dry years Mr. Farr fed to the bees four thousand pounds of sugar. The care of the apiary requires all of his time and leaves him no leisure for participation in fraternal affairs or in politics, yet he is always ready to support measures for the material or educational upbuilding of his home town and has proved a progressive citizen during the ten years of his association with the locality.

SAMUEL L. WRIGHT

Throughout the greater part of his life a resident of Riverside county, educated in its schools, skilled in the knowledge of its leading occupation and identified with its gradual development, Mr. Wright possesses a firm faith in the future of this community and ranks among those citizens whose patriotic enterprise materially promotes local advancement. Born in Ross county, Ohio, February 9, 1865, he was yet a small boy when he came to Riverside in 1873 in company with his parents, Martin and Margaret Wright. Immediately after the arrival of the family in the then small village he was sent to the public school and continued his studies until he had gained a thorough knowledge of the common branches. When he entered upon life's responsibilities he chose the calling that forms the principal occupation of the locality and ever since 1885 he has been identified with horticultural affairs in some capacity. Until 1888 he assisted his father in the management of an orange grove and from that time until 1890 he was employed as zanjero with the Riverside Water Company.

The qualities of fidelity and trustworthiness that win recognition in positions of responsibility brought to Mr. Wright frequent opportunities to assume the supervision of groves at fair wages, but in 1891, after he had worked for others from the time of leaving school, he decided to take up orange growing for himself. Accordingly he removed to Perris, where he had bought twenty acres and where he remained for two years busily engaged in the supervision of his own grove. During 1893 he sold the property and returned to Riverside, where he again took up the management of ranches for others. As a manager he was skilled, expert and faithful and his work brought satisfaction to all concerned. Since 1899, however, he has devoted his time principally to the development of his own orange grove of ten acres, surrounding his comfortable residence at No. 343 Cypress avenue, Riverside. In addi-

tion, ever since 1904 he has acted as a buyer for the firm of Green & Speich, fruit packers.

Fraternal relations with the Woodmen of the World give Mr. Wright the benefit of the insurance privileges of the order as well as the social advantages connected therewith. Politically he has been a supporter of Republican principles ever since he attained his majority and, while not an office-seeker, he is willing to aid his friends who are candidates for positions of official trust. In religious preferences he inclines toward the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church and with his family attends the services of that denomination in Riverside, contributing as occasion demands to its missionary enterprises and many charities. By his marriage to Miss Alleta Curl, solemnized at Riverside April 30, 1890, he became the father of five children, namely: George Edwin, who died at the age of two years; Samuel Leslie, sixteen years of age, now a student in the high school of his home city; Margery Mildred, twelve; Isabel, seven; and Dorothy, five, all of whom will be given the best educational advantages within the power of their parents.

MENNO S. BOWMAN

Among Riverside's energetic and successful business men is Mr. Bowman, whose absolute integrity and exceptional commercial ability have placed him in his present position of honor, as secretary of the Riverside Building & Loan Association. His life sets forth his high ambition not only to make the most of himself, but to maintain toward others the consideration which he himself desired. He was born September 13, 1838, in Ontario, Canada, his parents, Jonathan B. and Mary (Snyder) Bowman, being among the early settlers of that town. At the age of sixteen years he graduated from public school, shortly thereafter securing a situation as teacher in an Ontario school. Three years later he entered Otterbein Academy at Westerville, Delaware county, Ohio, graduating at the age of twenty-one, and subsequently accepting a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Goshen, Ind. In 1862 he resumed his profession as teacher in Mackinaw, Ill., serving four years prior to his removal to Sterling, Ill., where he opened a clothing store. In 1878 he moved his stock to Dunlap, Iowa, continuing in the business until 1883, when he located in Riverside, Cal. Purchasing an orange grove covering twenty acres he devoted his interests to his orchard until 1895, when he established a boot and

shoe store in Riverside. During the succeeding four years he profitably conducted this business, selling out in 1899 to E. Grundstrom. In 1904 he disposed of his orange grove.

In 1898 Mr. Bowman was elected to the office of public administrator, serving in that capacity until January, 1911, when he was chosen to fill the position which he occupies today, his training and natural ability rendering him fully competent to discharge his many technical duties.

Mr. Bowman is an active member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M. He is a member and secretary of Riverside Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery, No. 28, K. T. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party. A practical worker in the Riverside Methodist Church, he is well known for his efforts in behalf of those less fortunate than himself. In Mackinaw, Ill., August 3, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Baber, a native of that city. No children were born to them.

LEWIS DELANCEY CLARK

The family represented by this pioneer business man of Elsinore comes of old eastern pedigree and the genealogy is traced back to the colonial era of our country's history. The paternal grandfather, George Livingston Clark, a native of the vicinity of Utica, N. Y., and a farmer by occupation, was a direct descendant of George Livingston Clark, an Englishman by birth, education and ancestry, and the founder in the new world of a long line of posterity indissolubly associated with the early development of our nation. Himself a tiller of the soil and a man of fine parts, the original immigrant left to posterity the record of a stainless character and honorable existence devoted to family and country. In the fervor of his patriotism tradition has it that he displayed unusual zeal in behalf of the land of his adoption.

The family of George Livingston Clark consisted of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, among them a son, Joseph Sidney, who was born in Oneida, N. Y., in 1829, and passed away January 6, 1900, at the age of seventy-one years. His was a life of toil on the frontier. As migration turned toward the west he followed the "star of empire" in its course. While still young in years he settled in the lake region of Wisconsin and developed a home in Dodge county, where his son, Lewis D., was born December 18, 1851. About 1858 the family loaded their household necessities

into a 'prairie schooner' and with a team of oxen for motive power they, in company with others numbering eighty-five persons and sixteen wagons, drove slowly through the southern part of Wisconsin, across Illinois and into Missouri, where they engaged in the stock business in Cooper county. Two and one-half years were spent in Missouri and in 1861 they went north as far as Iowa, settling at Knoxville, Marion county. The wife and mother, Adaline Elizabeth (Baker) Clark, who was born in Providence, R. I., in 1832, now makes her home at Guthrie Center, Guthrie county, Iowa, and has two children still living. The marriage of the parents took place in Watertown, Wis., February 23, 1851.

When about ten years of age Lewis D. Clark became identified with agricultural work in Iowa and there he attended the country schools. Although reared to familiarity with agriculture he had a preference for business pursuits and as soon as he started out for himself he learned the tinner's trade, which he followed for five years. Later he engaged in the hardware business for eight years. Upon disposing of his holdings in Iowa he came to California in 1885 and settled at Elsinore, where ever since he has conducted a furniture and undertaking establishment. The business is the oldest in the place and the proprietor has a reputation for energy of character, courtesy of manner and honesty of commercial transactions. When he came here he found a hamlet of insignificant proportions and little apparent promise. It has been his privilege to witness the gradual development of the town and to aid in its material upbuilding. Through his service as a member of the school board and in other capacities he has been instrumental in advancing the permanent welfare of the community. His interest in local advancement has been continuous and his pride in civic growth steadfast. Since 1873 he has been a Mason and since removing to the west he has held membership with the blue lodge at Elsinore, whose philanthropies have been the recipient of his generous contributions.

While still a resident of Iowa and a business man of that state, Mr. Clark was united in marriage at Newton, October 6, 1875, with Miss Mary Allie May Hardesty, who was born in Ohio December 18, 1854, the daughter of an Ohio couple, both now deceased. Mrs. Clark passed away February 23, 1908, and was buried in the Elsinore cemetery. Six children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clark. The eldest, Harry Richard, born at Mitchellville, Iowa, July 22, 1876, married Miss Clara E. Maloon and resides at Los Angeles. The second child, Beatrice Zora, born at Guthrie Center, Iowa, April 20, 1882, has charge of the home since her mother's death. Alfred C., an electrician, was born at Guthrie Center April 28, 1884, and Delancey Sidney at Elsinore March 9, 1887, the latter

being now a carpenter at Chino, Cal. The younger daughter, Adaline May, born at Elsinore March 3, 1889, is the wife of John Coulter Neblett, a native of Tennessee, now living in Riverside. The youngest member of the family circle, Wallace Irwin, born at Elsinore November 8, 1897, is now a student in the local schools.

LLOYD W. ZINN

Identification with the educational interests of Riverside for a period but little less than twenty years brings Mr. Zinn into a deserved prominence among the residents of the city, who are universally appreciative of his permanent contribution to local progress along the lines of his specialty. Previous experience, broad in range and scope, enabled him to enter upon his chosen work in this city with every prospect of success, a hope and anticipation that has seen its fruition in the prosperous reality of the present day. As founder and proprietor of the Riverside Business College he entered upon his association with local educational affairs. The institution was continued as an independent concern until 1907, when a consolidation was effected with the Heald Business College, and since then the success characteristic of former years has been enlarged, the year 1911 showing an enrollment of one hundred and eighty-seven students in the various departments. To build up such an institution is an achievement worthy of a lifetime of effort by any man and the manager of this school has no reason to feel anything but gratification at the successful outcome of his intelligent activities.

A son of Peter and Charlotte Zinn and a descendant of old eastern families, Mr. Zinn was born in Virginia, in the year 1859 and received his primary education in local schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the Morgantown Academy in Monongalia county, W. Va., and continued the regular studies of that institution until 1877. Returning to his native county he engaged in public school work and continued there until 1880, when he removed to Missouri. For three years he was associated with a brother-in-law in the hardware business at Kahoka and then matriculated in the Kirksville (Mo.) Mercantile College. Subsequent to his graduation he continued in the institution as an instructor for six months, resigning in order to establish a school of his own, the Western Business College and Normal School, which in 1884 he opened at Hutchinson, Kan. Six years later he sold his interests there and came to

California, where he was connected with the Los Angeles Business College.

While making his headquarters in Kansas Mr. Zinn was married in Hutchinson to Miss Emma A. Gleichman, their union being solemnized in December, 1888. They became the parents of two sons, Edgar and Paul. The elder, now twenty-three years of age, is completing his studies in the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. The younger, now twenty years of age, is also pursuing a course of osteopathy and surgery with his brother.

Mr. Zinn is a progressive and well-informed man. He is a member of the National Education Association, the Federation of Commercial Teachers and the Business College Managers' Association. Besides being a member of the Fraternal Aid Association he is actively identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and further affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Present Day Club, finding in his connection with these various organizations and societies a relaxation from the cares of his chosen profession, and further finding in them an opportunity for companionship with men of congenial tastes and high ideals.

FRANK A. SANDERS

A native of California, his birth having occurred in Los Angeles (now Orange) county, August 29, 1873, Mr. Sanders is one of the most up-to-date and successful farmers of Riverside county, his thirty-five acre alfalfa and potato ranch being among the most productive and highly improved in the San Jacinto section. The parents of Mr. Sanders, A. J. and Elizabeth (McPherson) Sanders, are now residents of Orange, Orange county.

Upon completion of his education in the public schools Mr. Sanders engaged in teaming, and at the age of twenty-four removed to Riverside county, where he remained three years engaged in dry farming with his brother. From there he went to Orange county, where he followed teaming and farming. In 1906, after having surveyed many choice sections in the state, he purchased a place in San Jacinto, Riverside county, and in 1909 bought the thirty-five acre tract upon which he now resides and upon which he has made all improvements, putting down a well of one hundred and sixteen-inch capacity.

February 10, 1896, Mr. Sanders married in Orange Miss Louie F. Brown, who accompanied her parents from her native state,

Iowa, to Orange county, Cal., in 1892. Her father, W. L. Brown, a native of Indiana, is a Civil war veteran, and he and his wife, formerly Miss Carrie Willis, are residents of Hemet, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have two children, both of whom attend public school: Ada C., born in December, 1899, and Donald M., whose birth occurred in June, 1902.

A member of no fraternal organization, Mr. Sanders is nevertheless deeply interested in the welfare of his fellowmen, and is always prompt to lend his assistance in all movements pertaining to the advancement of the municipality in which he lives, his progressive spirit and kindly consideration for others having won the high regard of his associates. Thoroughly modern in his methods, he has achieved gratifying success in his present industry, which includes the raising of alfalfa and potatoes. A Republican, intelligently interested in both civic and national political developments, Mr. Sanders has never sought office, though ever prompt in his support of worthy candidates.

ROBERT P. CUNDIFF

During his thirty-five years' residence in Riverside county Mr. Cundiff has gained, by his unflinching perseverance and sterling integrity, united with most progressive methods, his present position of honor as county commissioner of horticulture, his opinion on that subject being widely sought throughout the state. His father, Richard N. Cundiff, was born in Danville, Ky., April 15, 1825, was there educated and later he engaged in farming and stock-raising in St. Francois county, Mo. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, Second Missouri Cavalry, under Gen. Sterling Price, and was honorably discharged just before the close of the war on account of sickness. Returning to his farm near Farmington, Mo., he passed away soon afterward, February 2, 1865.

Robert P. Cundiff was born December 14, 1854, in St. Francois county, Mo., his mother having been prior to her marriage Miss Agnes Blue, of Tennessee. For a time the son attended private school at Charleston, Miss., graduating in 1871, and thereupon entered Oakdale Academy, Coffeetown, Miss., completing his studies in 1873. In January, 1874, he came to California, arriving in Sacramento. For a year he mined and also farmed, then in January, 1875, came to Riverside, where he became associated with G. D. Carlton, nurseryman. That same year he purchased ten acres in Brockton Square which he planted to trees, and in 1890 disposed of

the property. In the meantime, in 1887, he engaged in the book and stationery business, in which field he was most successful. In 1895 he sold his store, later being appointed county inspector of horticulture, and in 1899 he received his present position, to which each succeeding term, he has been re-appointed.

Mr. Cundiff is a member of all branches of the York Rite in Masonry. He has been for the past twenty-two years secretary of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, and is also affiliated with Magnolia Camp, No. 91, W. O. W. Politically his principles are Democratic and though having long been prominent in local politics, he has never desired office, preferring to devote his interests to his business and his home, including, also, a share in the work of the Riverside Congregational Church, of which both himself and wife are active members.

Mr. Cundiff was united in marriage November 17, 1880, in Lowell Hill, Nevada county, Cal., with Miss Etta W. Wilkinson, a native of Hamilton, Canada. Five children were born to them: Frank S., fiscal agent for the United States reclamation service at Yuma, Ariz.; Mrs. Alice Small and Mrs. Edna Smith of Riverside; Leota, a graduate of the Riverside high school; and Stanley M., a high school student.

STEDMAN M. HOWE

Attracted to San Jacinto because of its mild and healthful climate and to enable himself and family to enjoy the comforts made possible by many years of activity on a farm in South Dakota, Mr. Howe settled one mile from the city of San Jacinto on Central avenue in 1906.

S. M. Howe was born October 2, 1846, in Worcester, Vt., a son of Samuel and Abigail N. (Bixby) Howe. The former died in 1852, and some time later Mrs. Howe married a Mr. Tucker. She died at Tunbridge, Vt., July 14, 1874. In 1853 the family moved to Middlesex, thence to Williamstown, and still later to Tunbridge. Mr. Howe received his education in the district schools and completed it by taking a business course in a New Hampshire college. He then engaged in farming and after a time located in Lowell, Mass., in time going to Bethel, thence to West Randolph, Vt., where he was engaged in teaming. In 1878 he moved to Clay county, S. Dak., where three years later he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres and also took up a like amount, proving up on his land and improving it and carrying on farming operations until 1905. That farm is now conceded to be one of the best in that part of

the state. Mr. Howe still retains the ownership of it. In the above-named year he leased the farm and took his family to Florida, and for two years traveled about, visiting many points of interest and finally landing in California, over which he traveled to some extent prior to locating on his present place. He came to San Jacinto expecting to spend some time at the hot springs and finding his present tract of land unimproved and for sale, purchased it and began its improvement. There were two flowing wells on the place and he installed a system of irrigation suitable for his needs and now has a valuable property.

In 1893 Mr. Howe was united in marriage with Miss Hannah B. Rockey, who was born April 14, 1857, in Clinton county, Pa., and whose parents were both natives of that state. Her father passed away there in 1865, and her mother in Wisconsin in 1892. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe one son, Samuel A., was born November 19, 1898, in South Dakota, and is now attending the grammar school in San Jacinto. They have an adopted daughter, Olive, now the wife of Roy Mead of San Jacinto. She was born April 1, 1890, in Vermilion, S. Dak.

In politics Mr. Howe votes for the men and measures he deems best suited to the conditions, regardless of party lines, and has never sought office. He is a liberal supporter of all movements for the upbuilding of the locality and since his location here has proven his worth as a man and citizen.

JOHN D. ALLEN

The beginning of the nineteenth century found the Allen family identified with the agricultural development of Kentucky and with its transformation from a wilderness into a region of rich plantations. The blue grass state was the native commonwealth of Nathan Allen, who was born in 1813 and who suffered a deep bereavement in the death of his parents when he was scarcely old enough to comprehend his serious loss. A kind-hearted neighbor, John Duncan, took him and his little sister into his own home and there cared for them with an unselfish tenderness until they were able to earn their own way in the world. The foster parents moved from Kentucky into Indiana and traveled by wagon a short distance north of the Ohio river, taking up a claim in Orange county and developing a farm from the primeval woods.

A similar task fell upon the broad shoulders of Nathan Allen, who in turn cleared a large tract, placed the land in condition for

cultivation and established a cabin home in the midst of the clearing. To this frontier abode he brought his bride, Margaret Warren, who was born in Kentucky, but moved to Indiana at the age of eighteen years. It was the task of the young people to make their farm produce a livelihood for their growing family and they labored diligently. The years passed by and they were young no longer, but they had achieved much in the battle of life. Their children had been reared to lives of usefulness and they had ever displayed qualities of thrift, frugality and industry. At the old home where he had labored so long and so well Mr. Allen died in 1861 just as the Civil war was throwing its somber cloud over the country. His widow long survived him and eventually passed from earth in 1894. All of their family, three sons and three daughters, attained to mature years. Two sons and a daughter now survive, namely: John D., of Riverside; George, of Orange county, Ind.; and Mrs. Sarah J. Edwards, of Arkansas. Two children died in infancy. The parents and children were all members of the Christian Church.

Born in Orange county, Ind., September 9, 1841, John D. Allen grew to manhood on the old home farm and aided in bringing the soil into a state of productive fertility. It was impossible for him to attend school regularly, for his help was needed at home and in the field. However, through habits of observation he has acquired a wide fund of valuable information. After the death of his father he took charge of the Orange county homestead. During the autumn of 1865 he married Miss Lucinda Sullivan, who was born in Floyd county, Ind., near the Ohio river, and grew to young womanhood in that locality, whence she removed to Orange county prior to her marriage. Her father, John Sullivan, was a native of Floyd county and belonged to a very old family of that vicinity. The young couple began housekeeping on a rented farm of one hundred and sixty acres and for several years continued as tenants. With the savings of that period of hard labor they invested in a farm of eighty acres in Sullivan county, Ind., where they prosecuted agricultural enterprises for a considerable period. Eventually they rented the property and removed into the village of Sullivan, but a year later they disposed of their holdings and came to California, where since 1904 they have owned and occupied a comfortable home in Riverside. Their diligent application and continued effort made them prosperous and they amply merit the position they occupy in the community.

In religious connections Mr. and Mrs. Allen are identified with the Riverside Church of Christ. Well informed concerning governmental problems, he gives his support to the Democratic party in national issues. Though never an aspirant for office, he consented

to fill the position of judge of elections both in Indiana and California and in the former place he served for years in that capacity. Accompanied by his wife in the autumn of 1909 he returned to Indiana and enjoyed a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in Orange and Sullivan counties, but came back to Riverside doubly contented to pass his remaining years in this land of sunshine and flowers. Of his children the two eldest, George W. and Joseph H., formerly engaged in teaching school, but now hold business positions. Emma is the wife of James Bidgeway, a farmer of Sullivan county, Ind.; Florence M. married Roland E. Ball, of Riverside; Ollie Pearl is the wife of Irvin Rich, of Riverside; John W. died at the age of ten months; Mary E. and Anna both passed from earth at the age of eighteen years.

CAPT. JOHN L. MERRIAM

Numbered among the old settlers of California is Capt. John L. Merriam, who came to the state in 1853. As one of the public men of Corona he has served as city clerk and also as treasurer for some years. He was born January 18, 1835, in Essex county, N. Y., and lived there until he was seventeen years of age, in the meantime receiving the advantages of the common school.

As a young man Captain Merriam came west and first located at Sonora, where he was engaged in the manufacture of soda for some years. In 1861, with patriotic zeal and love for his country, he joined the Second California Cavalry, Company E, and went out with that regiment. He was later transferred to the First California Cavalry, and because of loyal service and bravery he was promoted to first lieutenant and later, in 1864, was promoted to the rank of captain, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. His service was all in the west. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in October, 1865. After the war was over he returned to his old home in New York, remaining there for a time.

Captain Merriam was married June 23, 1868, in Pittsford, Vt., to Miss Anna B. Lewis, also a native of Essex county, N. Y., born in 1844. To this union two sons were born. Otto E. died in Minnesota when two years old; George H., a well-known resident and business man of San Bernardino, is married and has two children, a daughter and son.

Shortly after their marriage Captain and Mrs. Merriam went

to Minnesota, where he entered the service of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad. He continued with the company as agent at different places for fourteen years, being for nine years agent at Sioux City, Iowa. He then retired from railroad life and after his resignation came to California, locating at Corona. For a time he was employed as a clerk and was then appointed postmaster, serving in this public office for a term of four years. He later was elected city clerk and so well did he fulfill his duty to the people that he was re-elected a number of times and then was elected city treasurer, in which capacity he has now served since 1905. Since 1890 he has been a notary. Purchasing a block in the residence portion of the city Captain and Mrs. Merriam built a comfortable home. They are highly esteemed by their fellow citizens and have been privileged to see much of growth and development since their residence in the state.

THOMAS E. KEEGAN

Well known throughout Elsinore and vicinity as a man of progressive spirit and honorable principles, Mr. Keegan amply merits the esteem which his manly, generous qualities have inspired among his associates. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., February 25, 1854, and received his education in Reedsburg, that state. Remaining on his father's farm until the age of seventeen, he then became an employee in the mines of Ironton. His parents, Michael and Catherine (Brennan) Keegan, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of Ireland and settled in America in 1845.

In 1884 Mr. Keegan moved to South Dakota, where he filed on a homestead, continuing to develop his property during the succeeding twenty-two years. Upon its sale in 1906 he located in Elsinore, Cal., where he purchased seventy-one acres, later adding to his holdings eighteen acres and devoting his property to olives, apricots, oranges and peaches.

In 1882 Mr. Keegan was united in marriage at Cazenovia, Wis., with Miss Celia Ruskauff, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., and whose parents, both of whom are deceased, were natives of Germany. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Keegan eight children were born, all of whom are living: Matthew; Agnes, now the wife of Bernard Martin, a rancher in the Elsinore district; Phillip, at home; Florence; Alice; Katie; Thomas and William, all of whom are students in the public schools. During his residence in South

Dakota Mr. Keegan became affiliated with the Lebanon Lodge of Fraternal Brotherhood and the Ancient Order of United Workmen of that city. He maintained a deep and practical interest in all movements relating to both civic and national improvements.

JOHN Q. PERLEY

The attractions offered by Riverside for a winter home first led Mr. Perley to this place in 1888, when, having accumulated a competency through large business interests and sagacious investments, he found himself in a financial position justifying the enjoyment of ease and relaxation from commercial affairs. From the outset of his identification with this section of the country he found his mind attuned to the refined surroundings and his body upbuilt by the healthful environment. With increasing pleasure each year he turned his steps toward his winter residence and with enhanced reluctance each spring he started back toward his Illinois headquarters. Eventually it became possible for him to relinquish commercial activities, retaining however his stock in the concern to whose upbuilding he had devoted years of effort, and he then established citizenship in Riverside, where now he has one of the beautiful homes in the city as well as one of the most productive orange groves.

The family represented by Mr. Perley and the ancestors of his parents, Uri and Fannie (Sawyer) Perley, were identified with the history of New England from the early days of its agricultural development. Born in Enfield, N. H., November 27, 1831, he was sent to the public schools and the Meriden (N. H.) Seminary, and upon the completion of his studies turned his attention to agriculture, working on his father's farm for two years. Agriculture, however, did not appeal to him from the standpoint of a barren New England farm and he determined to enter upon a business career. For this purpose he moved to West Canaan, N. H., and embarked in the mercantile business, also engaged in lumbering. At the expiration of fifteen years he disposed of his interests at a figure netting him a gratifying profit and he then removed to Illinois, where he became interested in farm lands near Monmouth and also acquired stock in the Pattee Plow Company, with which he yet remains connected.

In order to avoid the rigorous winters of Illinois, during 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Perley came to California and located at Riverside, where they spent the winter months, returning to Monmouth for

the summers. This custom was continued for a considerable period, but in 1900 Mr. Perley arranged his affairs in Illinois so that further residence there was unnecessary, whereupon he became a permanent resident of Riverside. In 1906 he erected their present residence and bought an orange grove of forty acres. This property he still owns and superintends, but others take charge of the details of harvesting the crops and caring for the grove. To some it may seem that the life of Mr. Perley has been an unbroken record of achievement and success, but none knows better than he the discouragements he has faced and the obstacles he has conquered. With him as with all, one of the uses of adversity is that it lays bare the real fibre of the soul and affords an opportunity for the development of the highest traits of character. The patience that knew no defeat and the courage that surmounted every disaster led him through devious ways to ultimate prosperity. His own splendid traits of manhood laid the foundation of the high esteem in which he is held, both in his present place of residence and in his former Illinois home. In the midst of his manifold business cares he maintained no active part in politics, but in the national elections always then voted, and still votes, the Republican ticket. His marriage was solemnized at Ogdensburg, N. Y., October 1, 1859, and united him with Miss Elizabeth D. Pattee. Three children blessed their union, of whom the only son, Charles A., now of Los Angeles, formerly was connected with the Pattee Plow Company of Monmouth. One of the daughters is the wife of Dr. C. W. Girdlestone and the other married H. R. Greene, both being residents of Riverside.

FRED P. BLODGETT

A man of sterling principles and good business judgment, Mr. Blodgett ranks among the enterprising and progressive citizens of San Jacinto, to the upbuilding of which he is ever ready to lend what aid lays in his power. He was born in Aroostook county, Me., September 25, 1874, a son of George R. and Emily E. (Perry) Blodgett, both natives of that state and the former now engaged in farming near San Jacinto, his wife having died in 1889.

F. P. Blodgett received a good common school education and grew to manhood on the farm. He accompanied his parents to South Dakota, and while living there was employed at farm labor. Thinking to better his condition he came to California, first securing employment as a ranch hand in Ventura county, and later

locating in Riverside, where he was employed as a stationery engineer for nine years, the last two years being in the employ of the Cresmer Manufacturing Company. With his savings he came to San Jacinto in 1909 and purchased the San Jacinto Valley Creamery and since that time has given his entire time to its management and has increased the daily output from one hundred pounds to four hundred pounds of butter fat. He uses the most modern methods and is rapidly enlarging his plant. He also owns ten acres of land adjoining the city.

While living in Riverside Mr. Blodgett was an active member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and still retains his membership there. He is a Socialist in political belief and renders all possible aid to the cause he represents. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the word and enjoys the esteem and good will of his fellow citizens.

WILBUR W. AYERS

By virtue of a good education and thorough training in the business world, Mr. Ayers is well fitted for the position he now occupies in Riverside county, where by his industry and unflinching sterling qualities he has won the respect and esteem of his associates. He was born September 25, 1874, in Linn county, Kan., the fourth in a family of five children born to his parents, William H. and Minnie E. (Newell) Ayers, who were natives of Erie county, Pa., and Iowa, and born in 1845 and 1846 respectively. In 1847 W. H. Ayers was taken to Ohio by his parents and later removed to Kansas, in 1857. He served during the Civil war as a member of Company M, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. In 1866 he was united in marriage, in Linn county, Kan., and that county remained the family home until removal was made to Highgrove, Cal., in 1908. Besides Wilbur W. the children are: F. S., a resident of San Diego; Augusta, Mrs. J. W. Adams, of Riverside; Rollin H., a Methodist preacher now in Denver, Colo.; and E. L., who is associated with his brother in the mercantile business at Highgrove. W. H. Ayers was a son of Dr. Samuel Ayers, who was a co-worker with John Brown, Jr., and others in the border warfare in Kansas.

Upon the completion of his education in the public schools of Linn county, W. W. Ayers took a year's normal course, after which he secured a position as teacher in the schools of his native town. In 1897 he removed to Albany, Ore., where he accepted a position

in the Albany Woolen Mills, but a year later went to San Francisco, where he secured employment with the Great American Importing Tea Company. In 1898 he took charge of their Riverside business, continuing with the company until 1904, when he removed to Highgrove, where he purchased a small stock of merchandise, being associated with his younger brother. Shortly after his location in his present place he was appointed postmaster and has since served in that capacity. In 1907 Mr. Ayers erected a store building suited to their growing business and by the united efforts of his brother and himself their business has been placed on a substantial basis.

Despite an unfortunate accident which occurred August 19, 1909, as he stepped from a train at Highgrove, his right arm being crushed beneath the wheels, Mr. Ayers bravely continued his duties and has become expert in using his left hand. He is an official member of Highgrove Methodist Episcopal Church, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for three years. His wife also is a faithful worker in that field and is well known as a leader in the various women's auxiliaries in the church.

On December 25, 1901, Mr. Ayers was united in marriage with Miss Stella Stephenson, a native of Sedgwick, Kan., where she received her primary education and later graduated from Riverside high school. She is a daughter of Homer Stephenson, of whom a sketch is to be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers have four children: Ronald W., Arthur M., Wilbur W., Jr., and Newell Morgan, all of whom were born in Riverside county. In politics Mr. Ayers is independent and prompt to support well qualified candidates. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and is conceded to be one of Highgrove's public spirited and helpful citizens, having aided materially in the development of the community.

DAVID G. MITCHELL

A wide experience with the activities of various parts of our nation, beginning with an army service in his early youth and covering later years of business associations, not only gives Mr. Mitchell an adequate comprehension of the resources of many localities, but also enables him to impartially compare California with other regions, with the result that he is firmly entrenched in the belief that no district offers greater opportunities than our own. Through service in an official capacity he has become well known to

the people of Riverside county and it may be stated that his friends are not limited to the members of his own party (the Republican), but embrace many representatives of other political organizations, it being the opinion of practically the entire citizenship that the county could secure no official more painstaking than he or more honorable in every transaction.

A son of Richard and Sophia (Bailey) Mitchell, the gentleman above-named was born in Erie county, Pa., July 3, 1846, and attended school between the years of six and fifteen. At the opening of the Civil war he embraced the Union cause with youthful enthusiasm. His services were accepted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and he accompanied his regiment to the front, remaining in active service until the expiration of his term of enlistment in December of 1864. Returning to his native county he again offered his services to the Union and again was accepted, this time being a member of Company M, One Hundred and Second Veterans, Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, in which he served until July 3, 1865, and was honorably discharged on the nineteenth anniversary of his birth.

A position in the bridge department of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad Company occupied the time of the young soldier until the fall of 1870, after which he spent six months as clerk in a millinery store at Rockford, Ill., and then engaged in farming for one year near Fayette, Iowa. His next position gave him charge of a construction gang for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Then he returned to Rockford, Ill., and opened the first steam laundry in that city. During the spring of 1886 he came to California and settled in Riverside county, where he became interested in farming near Perris. During March of 1893 he was appointed by the governor one of five county commissioners selected to complete the county organization and he was chosen secretary of the board, which position he filled with trustworthy energy and intelligence. Recognizing his fitness for public office, his fellow-citizens selected him to serve as county treasurer and in June of 1893 he was first chosen for this office, which he still fills. In common with other veterans of the Civil war he finds pleasure in his connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. Fraternaly he is identified with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which he has served as state counsellor, besides representing the state organization in the convention held at Detroit, Mich., in 1910. With his family he holds membership in the Congregational Church.

The marriage of Mr. Mitchell was solemnized in Forestville, N. Y., December 30, 1868, and united him with Miss Harriett Godfrey of that place. They are the parents of five children. The eldest son, Harry E., is connected with the Sherman Institute.

The second child, Frank E., is a citizen of Chicago, where he is employed as searcher of records with the Chicago Title & Trust Company. The third son, Claude W., of Berkeley, Cal., is a graduate of the University of California in the mechanical and electrical engineering department and now holds a position as electrical inspector for the board of fire underwriters of the Pacific. The youngest son, Ray R., a civil engineer, has charge of a crew of workmen in the Philippine Islands. The youngest child and only daughter, Miss Alice M., holds the position of deputy treasurer of Riverside county.

GEORGE J. YONG

A citizen of business experience and since the year 1905 a resident of the vicinity of Elsinore, George J. Yong has built two wineries and set out two vineyards and has successfully demonstrated the adaptability of this section of Riverside county for grape growing. A native of the state, he was born in Anaheim, November 10, 1876, a son of George and Marie Yong, natives of Switzerland and France respectively. George Yong, Sr., came to this state in an early day and is now a resident of Orange county.

George J. Yong received his education in St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, and at the age of eighteen he became his father's assistant on his ranch near Santa Ana. Four years later he struck out for himself, going to Santa Barbara, where he worked for two years, from there going to Temescal and engaging in horticultural pursuits. His next move was made about three years later to De Luz, San Diego county, where he set out a vineyard and erected a winery. Coming to Riverside county in 1905 he first settled about three and a half miles from Elsinore and here he set out a vineyard and erected a winery. After he had put the place on a paying basis he sold it and in 1909 removed to his present place, where he bought a tract of raw land that was covered with brush. Here he has erected a comfortable house and cleared part of the land, now having about forty-five acres in wine and table grapes of a fine variety. Some of his land is devoted to nursery stock, including a fine grade of orange trees, and the balance of his seventy-nine acres is rapidly being cleared and set to vines. His winery on this place has a capacity of sixty thousand gallons and is equipped with all modern appliances. The entire ranch shows the thrift of its owner.

Mr. Yong has been twice married, the first marriage taking

place in Los Angeles in 1897 and uniting him with Louise Norman of Oxnard, by whom two children were born: Walter, born in 1898, and Emma, born in 1901. In 1909 he was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Thomas, a native of Indiana. A staunch Democrat, Mr. Yong is intelligently interested in political affairs, though he never has desired office at any time, preferring to devote his attention to the conduct of his own affairs and is untiring in his efforts toward the progress of the community. He is a member of the Eagles and Native Sons of the Golden West, and is much respected by his neighbors and friends as a progressive citizen of Riverside county.

WALTER SCOTT CLAYSON

The profession of law has in all ages and in every part of the civilized world attracted to its practice many of the brightest minds and keenest intellects among the ambitious youths seeking the development of their talents along congenial and favorable lines. Doubtless no calling presents greater difficulties at the outset, but in the end to him who in patience runs his course there comes the reward of high professional standing, a satisfactory financial success and a frequent association with movements for the permanent welfare of community and commonwealth. Invariably men of the profession are to be found on the side of progress, interested in forward movements and contributors to local measures of educational, civic or moral worth.

At the outset of his career as an attorney Mr. Clayson has won recognition among the rising young lawyers of Riverside county and it is confidently predicted that the future holds successes for him along the line of his chosen calling. His office is at Corona, where he has made his home since 1901 and where he has a large circle of friends and well-wishers. Born in Redwood Falls, Minn., January 25, 1887, a son of Walter S. and Charlotte P. Clayson, he received a grammar-school education in his native city. After the removal of the family to California in 1901 he entered the high school of Corona and continued the regular course of studies until his graduation in 1905. Already he had selected the law as his chosen work in life and his high-school studies had been energetically carried forward with that object in view.

After leaving the high school Mr. Clayson matriculated in the law department of the University of Southern California and entered upon the study of legal authorities with ambition and per-

severance. At the conclusion of the course he passed a rigid examination and received his degree of LL.B. in 1908. Immediately afterward he was admitted to the bar of California by the court of appeals and the federal court, since which he has engaged in professional practice at Corona. In this place he is a leading Republican worker, a contributor to civic measures and a welcomed guest in the most refined circles of society. Mr. Clayson is an enthusiastic worker in the Knights of Pythias lodge, and at present is Chancellor Commander of Corona Lodge, No. 291.

JOHN W. AMSTUTZ

An experience with diversified lines of activity in various cities of the east preceded the removal of Mr. Amstutz to California and qualified him for a forceful and progressive identification with the commercial history of Riverside, where for some years he has been a partner in the undertaking firm of Ward, Amstutz & Glenn. The principles of the business were studied under the tutelage of professional embalmers in the east. No labor was spared whereby his qualifications for service might be enlarged. Already he had enjoyed the advantage of a general business experience and after he had mastered the science in its modern system of usage he was abundantly fitted for all the intricate details connected with the undertaking business. Thorough knowledge of the work, unerring tact and unfailing courtesy are the keynote of his growing popularity in his specialty.

Born at Smithville, Wayne county, Ohio, January 10, 1865, John W. Amstutz is a son of Peter and Sarah Amstutz, of that state. From the age of six until he was sixteen he attended the local schools and later he was a normal student at Orrville, Wayne county, where he completed a specified course of study at the age of eighteen. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and began to study the drug business in a wholesale house, where he remained for three years meanwhile learning every detail of the occupation of a druggist. Fortified by this practical experience, he secured a clerkship in a retail drug store in Cleveland. After one year in that pharmacy he returned to Orrville and for a year clerked in a retail drug store. His next location was at Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, where he bought an interest in a wholesale and retail drug store, and continued until 1898. Upon selling out that business he removed to Michigan and for a year owned and conducted a drug

store at Battle Creek. With the sale of that business his connection with the occupation of a druggist ceased.

A thorough course in the Pennsylvania College of Embalming detained Mr. Amstutz in Pittsburg, Pa., for some time and enabled him to graduate in 1900 with a degree of efficiency and skill in the art. For six months after graduation he was engaged by a firm of undertakers to take charge of their embalming business. Next he went to Michigan and settled in Marshall, where he conducted a furniture store and also engaged in undertaking. By passing a rigid examination he was granted a state license. In 1905 he came to Southern California and established his home at Riverside, where now he is prosperously identified with the firm of Ward, Amstutz & Glenn, undertakers and embalmers. The duties of business demand his entire time and leave him little leisure for participation in political affairs, in which, indeed, he takes no part aside from voting the Republican ticket. His interest in the benevolent and elevating work accomplished by fraternal organizations has led him to identify himself with various of these, among them being the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons in the blue lodge. At Orrville, Ohio, October 10, 1890, he married Miss Laura Thomas, a graduate of the musical department of Wooster University and a lady of the highest culture, who shares with him in the good-will of the people and with him maintains a helpful connection with the work of the Presbyterian Church. They are the parents of two sons, the elder of whom, Karl, is a musician of local reputation. The younger, Harry, is now a student in the Riverside schools.

HOMER STEPHENSON

An increasing identification with the horticultural activities of Riverside places Mr. Stephenson in a position of importance and gives him prestige as an orange-grower. Shortly after his removal to this city from Kansas during the year 1893 he bought a tract of five acres and began to raise oranges. The business was conducted on a small scale at first, but as he found himself more and more interested in the occupation and increasingly successful in its prosecution he bought adjacent tracts and now owns sixteen acres of valuable orange land. Coming to the west from the great grain fields and corn lands of Kansas, he entered upon an occupation radically different from that in which he had engaged,

but one requiring equally with agriculture skill, industry, good judgment and watchfulness. As a farmer in Kansas he was successful and the same may be said of his experiences in California, for here as there he has exhibited intelligence in the conduct of his land and skill in its cultivation.

Born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 27, 1844, Homer Stephenson is a son of Decatur and Phoebe Stephenson and as a boy received such advantages as the country schools afforded. At the opening of the Civil war he was eager to go to the front and serve under the stars and stripes. When only eighteen years of age, in 1862, he was accepted as a volunteer in the Union service and became a private in Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Infantry. With his regiment he went to the south and fought for the Union on many a sanguinary and fiercely-contested battlefield, always serving faithfully and well. When the war had come to an end and the need of soldiers no longer existed he received an honorable discharge in June of 1865 and returned to his home with a record for bravery of which he and his might well be proud.

The need of more extended educational opportunities than the public schools afforded had impressed itself upon the mind of the young soldier, who upon his return from the army entered the Normal Institute at Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and for the three ensuing years carried on the regular studies of that school. On his return to Trumbull county he engaged in teaching school, but in 1869 removed to Illinois and for one year taught near Aurora. The course of travel took him westward to Kansas, where he settled in Sedgwick county and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. While holding the claim he earned a livelihood by teaching school. Little by little the claim was put under cultivation and improvements were made. As his means increased and the returns from the farm justified enlarged expansion he bought a tract of two hundred and forty acres and this too he brought under cultivation. For a long period he tilled the soil of his landed possessions in Kansas. When eventually he sold the land, amounting to four hundred acres, it was at a large advance over its cost and he was enabled to leave the state with a neat capital for investment in California, where he settled in 1893. Since then he has been contentedly pursuing the occupation of a horticulturist in Riverside and has identified himself with civic affairs to an extent indicative of his progressive spirit and loyal devotion.

Ever since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in the country Mr. Stephenson has maintained a warm interest in its enterprises and his connection with the post at Riverside has been one of the most pleasant incidents of his life in this city. Pleasant also has been his share in the work of the

Methodist Episcopal Church at Riverside. The denomination has in him a liberal contributor to its missionary movements and a warm believer in its doctrines. Although not active in local politics, he stanchly upholds Republican principles. While residing in Kansas he was married in Harvey county, that state, in May of 1876, his wife being Miss Dora Morgan, a native of Ohio. They became the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, two having died in infancy. Those living are: Mrs. Stella Ayres, of Highgrove; Decatur, on his father's ranch; Laura Stocking, of Riverside; H. Bruce, a graduate of the University of California and now a lieutenant in the constabulary in the Philippine Islands; Morgan, of Arlington; Lillian, Beulah and Gladys, at home with their parents.

CHARLES L. SMALL

In industrial circles of Riverside, Charles L. Small has long been recognized as a man of energy and ability, his progressive spirit having greatly aided in the success of the wholesale fuel and feed business established by his father, H. K. Small, in 1902, and which the son has served as secretary and treasurer since its organization.

The Small family is of eastern origin and for generations its members contributed to the well-being of the state of Maine, four generations at least claiming that New England state as their birthplace. (For a complete history of the family the reader is referred to the sketch of Henry K. Small, which appears elsewhere in this volume.) Charles L. Small was born in Aroostook county, Me., December 1, 1874, the son of Henry K. and Emma Maria (Carr) Small. During his boyhood the family home was transferred from the far east to the extreme west, settlement being made in Orange county, Cal., where he continued his studies in the public schools until the year 1892. Subsequently he assisted his father on the home ranch near Riverside, and still later, in 1902, joined his father in the establishment of the fuel and feed business which for more than a decade has been successfully conducted under the name of H. K. Small & Sons.

The marriage of Charles L. Small and Miss Inez Loveland of Riverside, occurred June 10, 1904, and four children were born to them. As an enterprising and honorable citizen Mr. Small enjoys the high regard of friends and associates, who predict for him a most encouraging future. He is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F., and is a stanch Republican, thoroughly optimistic concerning the welfare of his party.

GEORGE N. REYNOLDS

Long in the hearts of his many friends and associates will live the memory of George N. Reynolds, a pioneer merchant and revered philanthropist of Riverside, who passed away September 21, 1911, and whose life was an example well worthy of emulation. His characteristics of sterling integrity and keen executive ability united with broad and generous sympathies and a deeply religious nature found adequate expression not only in the management of his own wide financial interests, but in countless benevolent enterprises as well. His career was remarkable not only for the wonderful success he achieved from an infinitely small beginning, but for the continued generosity displayed by him even throughout the years in which he laid the foundations of his future vast interests.

Born November 24, 1860, at St. Catharine, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Reynolds was the only son of Robert and Catherine (Nicoll) Reynolds, the father's death occurring when the boy was quite young. Subsequently the mother married William Caldwell and taking charge of her daughters, Isabelle, now deceased, and Margaret Robinson, who now resides in Kingston, Canada, placed her boy in the hands of his uncle, Joseph Nicoll, who conducted a nursery and green house in Cataraque. During his residence with his uncle he attended the country school several winters, completing his education at Cataraque, Ontario, and in 1880 he came to Riverside, Cal., securing employment on a ranch which was later chosen for the site of Chemawa Park. After five years, during which time he had risen to the position of foreman of the Everest rancho, he determined to engage in business with the small capital of \$1200, which he had saved from his earnings, and in 1885 established a mercantile store in the room which now forms the south half of the Newberry grocery store. Nine years later, his trade having grown too large for his small quarters, he removed to the Castleman block on the spot where the First National Bank now stands. In 1896 he added to his store the north room now occupied by the Hinde Hardware Company, his stock comprising men's clothes, furnishing goods and shoes. Shortly thereafter, however, having reached the limit of expansion along special lines, he decided to establish a department store, feeling sure that this field offered unlimited opportunities for a man of confidence and training. To that end was erected the building now occupied by Frankenheimer & Lightner, and in which the Reynolds Department Store located October 7, 1896. As new departments were added it became apparent that more room would be required and the venture appearing to justify his next move he erected in 1900 his present building, consisting of

three stories and basement and covering 100x157 feet. In 1903 he purchased the Casa Palma Hotel which he remodeled under the name of the Reynolds Hotel building, his many real estate transactions being directed with a view to the development of Riverside in whose future he ever maintained unswerving faith.

Mr. Reynolds enjoyed the distinction of operating the largest department store in Southern California, with the exception of Los Angeles, and was the largest individual tax payer in Riverside county, having erected a greater number of business blocks than any other person or corporation. Following is a list of business property owned by him, his residence holdings also having been considerable: The Reynolds Hotel Building on Main street; the two-story brick block 50x100 feet adjoining; a building between this structure and the Pennsylvania building; one hundred and fifty-seven feet of a store building on Ninth street east of Main; one-fourth of a block on Ninth and Orange occupied by the Russ Lumber yard; one hundred and seventy-five feet of unimproved property on Orange between Ninth and Tenth; and the College building on Main street between Seventh and Eighth, which he built for a store building and later sold. He was also active in the development of Hall Addition, a rapidly growing and desirable section of the city. An enthusiastic believer in civic improvements Mr. Reynolds lent much aid towards establishing and improving roads, schools, parks, in fact, everything that tends to beautify a city and its environs. His donations toward public improvements are a matter of special mention and include the fountain and lily pond presented to White Park in 1909, and Fairmount Park improvements aggregating several thousand dollars.

During the past few years of his life Mr. Reynolds traveled extensively, having made three trips abroad, including a year's tour of the world, his keen observation and appreciative nature rendering his journeys not only pleasant but profitable. On June 1, 1911, owing to ill-health, he was forced to relinquish the activities of his life, his son Charles L. relieving him of all responsibility. Mr. Reynolds held active membership in the Riverside Chamber of Commerce from the time of its organization, having served several years on its directorate, also. He was a valued worker in the Business Men's Association of the city and upon his death his fellow members tendered to the bereaved family a beautiful tribute to his memory in the form of a resolution setting forth the incalculable inspiration and encouragement his life has been to them. In truth, the entire city paused in mourning during his funeral services, for he was widely known and loved. A member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M., and Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E., he was affiliated, also, with the Victoria Club. A staunch Republican,

he was deeply interested in political developments, though never desirous of office. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, his religious life being that of a consistent Christian whose personal success never for a moment dulled his sympathies for those less fortunate than himself.

Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage November 29, 1888, in Riverside, with Miss Laura T. Low, a daughter of J. D. Low, who, in 1883, brought his family to California from Chicago. With a manliness which has proved a deep solace to his mother, their only son, Charles Low Reynolds, has taken upon his own young shoulders the financial responsibilities of his father, whose noble characteristics he bids fair to exemplify in his own career.

THOMAS A. KISE

Although his identification with the business interests of Riverside does not cover a long period of years, Mr. Kise already has become known through his efficiency as a painter and finisher. At his headquarters, No. 565 West Eighth street, he may be found busily engaged with important contracts of finishing, renovating pianos and furniture until they appear as new and taking charge of other high-grade work. Recently he installed an electric elevator to provide for the handling of automobiles, other vehicles, pianos and furniture, between the ground floor and his finishing rooms on the second story. The elevator will accommodate vehicles 17x9 feet and is therefore of capacity for the largest automobile in the city. Since he came to his present location he has established a large business in piano refinishing and a constantly increasing trade in carriage and automobile painting. The business has grown to such an extent that the shop has come to be recognized as one of the best equipped in the state. This gratifying result with pianos is due to some extent to the kind of polish used in his work, which is his own manufacture, guaranteed as to quality and used in all of the work that goes from the shop.

A son of George W. and Melvina Kise, the gentleman whose name introduces this article was born at Springfield, Mo., February 26, 1872. George W. Kise was born on a farm in Marion, Ohio, and there grew to manhood and at the age of eighteen years enlisted for service in the Mexican war. After the war he located in Arkansas, where he followed stock buying with good success. He was also interested in the state militia and when the Civil war broke out he was importuned to organize a company and drill them

for service in the Southern cause, but being a Northern sympathizer he refused, and was threatened with death unless he complied. He then ran away and hid in a swamp for two weeks before he was captured and taken back. Finally he organized a company and drilled them and, gaining the confidence of the men, induced them to join him in making their escape to join the Northern army. Under cover of darkness they built a raft and the entire company embarked and floated down the river and soon were inside the lines of the Federal army. They were assigned to the Second Kansas Cavalry and Mr. Kise was made first lieutenant and served with distinction during the war. Afterward he was honorably discharged and returned to Springfield, Mo., where he again took up stock buying and where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife was a native of Virginia and they were united in marriage in Ft. Smith, Ark. During the Civil war she was a nurse on the battlefields. She now makes her home in Riverside and at the age of seventy-eight years is hale and hearty.

Thomas A. Kise received a fair education in the schools of his native city. Upon leaving school in 1886 he began an apprenticeship to the trade of a carriage painter and when he had acquired a thorough knowledge of all details he secured employment as a journeyman, going in 1890 to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked for two years. After a year at his trade in his old home town he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and found ready employment in a carriage-painting shop, but after twelve months he returned to St. Louis, where for a year he was engaged as a piano finisher. For a similar period he held a like position in Chicago, from which city he went back to St. Louis and resumed work as a finisher of pianos. A year afterward he returned to Springfield, Mo., and for eight months he worked as a finisher in a furniture factory. Next he was employed as a carriage-painter in Wichita, Kan., for six months, after which he earned high wages as a piano finisher in Kansas City, Mo. At the expiration of one year in that city he returned to Springfield, Mo., and for six months worked as a carriage painter.

A return to St. Louis and an experience of two years as a painter of carriages and pianos was followed by Mr. Kise's removal to Springfield, his native town, where for three years he followed carriage-painting. After two years at Fort Worth, Tex., as a hardwood finisher he came to California in 1898 and settled in Riverside, where ever since he has successfully followed the lines of his chosen specialty. In this work he has few equals. Conscientious in his efforts, skilled in touch and quick in action, he has gained a reputation to which his merits fully entitle him, and among the workmen in his line he is regarded with the respect and admiration to which his success entitles him. Giving his time closely to his

chosen vocation, he does not mingle in public activities and takes no part in politics aside from voting the Republican ticket. In religion he is an adherent of the Christian Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. While living in Springfield, Mo., he was there united in marriage, March 22, 1895, with Miss Lena L. De Friesse, a native of Chattanooga, Tenn., by whom he is the father of one child, Dorothy L., now a student in the Riverside schools.

HUGH A. CLARK

Possessed of courage and perseverance, Mr. Clark has endeavored to exemplify the principles of honor and manliness which form the leaven of true success in life. He was born January 31, 1845, in Campbell county, Va. At that time the state was not divided and now this county is situated in West Virginia. When he was one year old his parents, Thomas A. and Mary (Guthrie) Clark, natives of New York and Virginia respectively, moved to Lawrence county, Ohio. It was in this county that H. A. Clark grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools, after which he learned the cooper's trade. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Company B, First West Virginia Light Artillery, and after a service of four years, lacking fifty days, received an honorable discharge. During the time of service he participated in many engagements, among which were those of the Army of the Potomac and the Shenandoah Valley campaign. The war over he returned to his home and in 1866 went to Troy, Ill., and resumed work at his trade, later returning to Lawrence, Ohio, where he taught in a district school. In 1871, at Athalia, Ohio, he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing for twelve years.

In 1884, after disposing of his holdings in Ohio, Mr. Clark came to California looking for a location and decided that San Jacinto met his requirements. Accordingly he bought property consisting of twenty acres adjoining the town. He returned to Ohio for his family and 1885 found them permanently located in their new home, where Mr. Clark carried on ranching. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of San Jacinto by Mr. Cleveland, retaining the office four years, after which he again took up agricultural pursuits. In the meantime he had bought thirty-six acres, subsequently selling four acres, upon which is located his present home and where he has made all the improvements. In 1907 he removed his family to this place and as the land is well adapted for apricots he intends to specialize on this fruit. In the meantime

he does general farming and raises potatoes. He irrigates his land from a well, his pump having a capacity of about fifty inches.

On June 28, 1870, occurred the marriage of H. A. Clark and Miss Fannie Blake, a native of West Virginia, and of their union ten children were born, of whom five died in early childhood. Those living are: Carrie, wife of R. S. Molyneux, residents of Anaheim; Minnie, who married George A. Johnson and lives at Ocean Park; James W. and Homer A., at home on the ranch; and Lucile, the wife of B. W. Douglas, of Los Angeles.

In politics Mr. Clark is a Democrat and maintains an intelligent interest in the party's welfare. He was appointed fruit tree inspector for the San Jacinto valley and served fourteen years. He served three terms as city trustee of San Jacinto and during its existence was a member of San Jacinto Post, No. 118, G. A. R. He has liberally forwarded all movements for the upbuilding of the town and is accounted one of the dependable citizens of the county.

STEPHEN BIRD

A well-known resident of Corona is Stephen Bird, who came here in 1907, and who is now a successful and progressive fruit grower of this vicinity, owning a neat and well-managed ranch of five acres. He was born in Portland, Ore., October 9, 1854, and there his boyhood and early manhood were spent. After completing his training in the grammar and high schools of that city he learned the plasterer's trade and followed that occupation there for about six years. He then sought a new field for his labors in Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in business for fifteen years. He also resided for some time in Williamsville.

In October, 1882, at Springfield, Ill., Mr. Bird was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary M. Moyer, a widow, who had been reared and educated in Sangamon county.

Gov. John R. Tanner appointed Mr. Bird night captain at the Joliet penitentiary and he held this post for twelve consecutive years. After resigning the position at the penitentiary he returned to Williamsville, Ill., where he had country and town property. His wife being in poor health he disposed of all his property in Williamsville and came to California in 1907, coming directly to Riverside county and purchasing the orange grove in Corona where he now lives. This fine property is located on north Main street and Mr. Bird has made considerable improvements on it

since he bought the place, fencing the entire property with woven wire fence, fertilizing and enriching the soil, planting grapes, loquats and deciduous fruits and has become a successful fruit grower.

Mr. Bird is a member of the Corona Citrus Association. He is a Master Mason, being a member of Temescal Lodge, No. 314, F. & A. M., and he is also identified with the Williamsville (Ill.) Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all the positions which that lodge offers and is past grand. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, where he has served through the chairs and is past chancellor.

In February, 1910, Mr. Bird met with an accident in the packing house at Corona, when he had his right hand cut by a circular saw. Blood poisoning set in and it became necessary to amputate the right thumb. He was seriously ill for some thirteen months, during which time he had ample opportunity to train the left hand to do the work of the right and became a fair left-handed scribe. He has since somewhat recovered the use of his right hand.

RAY H. JESSUP

Optimism is one of the most potent qualities of the progressive business man; his faith in the ultimate success of his plans is decisive, unchanging, and failure to him is only a nudge of fate to avoid a similar pitfall in his next venture. In Mr. Jessup we find a man who, never doubting his powers, took the tool life offered him and while patiently working with it, was ever on the alert for the opportunity which he felt assured would eventually pass within his grasp. He was born in Antioch, Contra Costa county, Cal., October 6, 1870, receiving a common school education. In 1886 he moved to Santa Barbara and three years later located in Riverside. In September, 1889, he started in to learn the business with G. Rouse & Co., where he is still employed, having served also as vice-president of the firm since its incorporation in 1905.

Mr. Jessup is an active member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Riverside Parlor No. 251, and of Riverside Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E. Throughout his residence in Riverside he has made many staunch friends and occupies in the community an honored place fully justified by his manly characteristics. In all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city he maintains an enthusiastic interest accompanied by practical assistance.

HUGH A. BAIN

Among the influential and public spirited men who have made Riverside their home is Hugh A. Bain, who since 1898 has been identified with the growth and development of this city. He was born in Nairn, Scotland, April 18, 1849. His parents, Hugh Bain, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Margaret (Fraser) Bain, who was born in Forres, immigrated to Paisley, Canada, in 1857. The team that hauled their goods into that country was the first team of horses seen in that section, which at that period was but sparsely settled, while deer and other wild game were very plentiful. Mr. Bain erected the first frame house ever built in that locality and for a time was engaged in general merchandising. He retired from active duties and continued to make Paisley his home until his death, in 1893.

Hugh A. Bain was educated in the public schools of Paisley, Canada, and at the age of sixteen years secured a position as teacher. In 1868 he entered Queen's University, Ontario, from which he was graduated after two years and subsequently secured an appointment as instructor in mathematics and classics in West End Academy, Montreal, Canada. After three years of successful work he decided to enter a new field and resigning his position, journeyed to New York City. Soon after his arrival there he accepted a position in the office of Lewisohn Brothers, hair manufacturers and importers and dealers in haircloth. He remained as their office manager for a time and later became interested in the company. This company had large mining interests in the vicinity of Butte, Mont., and Mr. Bain was given supervision of this branch of the business and traveled throughout the United States and Europe in that interest, altogether making seventeen trips across the Atlantic. This company was the first to use electricity in separating gold, silver and copper from the ore. Heretofore, all ore running over a certain percentage was sent to Europe for separating the metals, and by their introducing the new method enormous expense was saved the company. Mr. Bain went to the mines and superintended the installation of the plant, which proved a success. For years that company paid the highest wages in the country for work done at the mines.

Always having in mind the advancement of the interests of the company and the development of that part of the country Mr. Bain was the means of getting the Northern Pacific Railroad to extend their line into Butte, Mont., and later interested James J. Hill in that section of the country. This not only developed the country, but it saved the company thousands of dollars in freight

rates and in supplying cheap fuel to their mines and permitted his scheme of the development of the rich mineral resources of that region. Mr. Bain continued as active manager and retained his interests in the corporation for many years, giving his entire time and attention to the promotion of their business. During his active business career he came in contact with some of the greatest financiers of both continents. In 1898 he retired and shortly after located in Riverside and is now residing in the home which he erected at No. 1484 Orange Grove avenue, this being one of the show places of the city.

In Staten Island, N. Y., February 17, 1897, Mr. Bain was married to Miss Helen L. Snow, a native of Rockland, Me. As a Republican Mr. Bain has always maintained a deep interest in political developments and is a staunch supporter of Theodore Roosevelt. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Mt. Maria Lodge, Montreal, Canada. He is a member of the Riverside Presbyterian Church and as a man of high ambition and exemplary principles he enjoys the esteem of his many friends and associates.

SIDNEY E. POTTER

Among Riverside's rising young commercial men is S. E. Potter, who by perseverance and wise judgment has succeeded, in the face of most adverse circumstances, in establishing a successful business in his chosen profession, plumbing and heating, his future prosperity appearing amply assured.

Born December 28, 1878, in Spartanburg, S. C., Mr. Potter remained with his parents, Dock and Mary (King) Potter, natives of South Carolina, until the age of fifteen. Upon completion of his grammar school studies he removed to Clifton, S. C., where he spent five years learning the trade of cotton weaving, and in 1898, his apprenticeship having expired, he became a clerk in a furniture store in Atlanta, Ga. Three years later he engaged in weaving in Pacolet, S. C., but in 1903 resigned his work to fulfill a long cherished desire to establish a home in the west, locating in Riverside, Cal., where he secured a situation with M. T. Cunniff, McCormack, Orman & Company, plumbers. Later he served in a similar capacity with A. H. Schanck, plumber, relinquishing his duties in July, 1904, to accept a position as plumber with the Wilcox-Rose Construction Company, of Pasadena, Cal. September 1, 1904, the company transferred him to San Dimas, Cal., where he remained

until November, going thence to Tuba, Ariz., in which place he worked at his trade for several months. In July, 1905, he located in Los Angeles, Cal., and was employed as a plumber with Newell Brothers until November, then transferring his services to A. Peasley, plumber, and in June, 1906, returned to Riverside, immediately securing a situation with McCormack, Orman & Company. In September, 1908, he formed a partnership with H. D. Knight, the firm being known as Potter & Knight, since which period both himself and associate have devoted their best efforts to their rapidly growing and most successful enterprise, their work including general plumbing, heating and ventilating.

Mr. Potter is a Republican, with a stanch and well defined political principles, and maintains a deep interest in municipal affairs in general. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 112, K. of P. and ranks among the city's most progressive and highly esteemed business men.

JAMES W. CARROLL

The substantial construction noticeable throughout the greater portion of the buildings of Riverside may be attributed to the painstaking industry and intelligent supervision of the contractors, a number of whom, long identified with local activities, would rank high in any metropolis. Not least among these successful workers may be mentioned the name of James W. Carroll, whose identification with the city has been of the greatest importance to its permanent upbuilding, for always he has maintained principles of the highest honor in his building operations. To state that a structure has been erected under his oversight is equivalent to a statement that it is well built, with no detail neglected and no part, however unimportant, slighted by the workmen. Buildings erected by him years ago still stand in their original strength and attractiveness, their durability proved by usage and their foundations tested by time.

The Carroll family became established in the east during the colonial period of our country's history and the Morgan family, the maternal ancestors of Mr. Carroll, likewise were early settlers. Born in Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y., February 13, 1860, he was named in honor of his father, James Sr., and as soon as old enough was sent to the district schools in his native county, near a babbling brook, in a beautiful forest of oaks, etc. Later he passed the exam-

inations for admission into the grammar school and then into the high school, where he carried on the regular course of study until 1878. On leaving school he became an apprentice to the trade of a carpenter and served his time under a prominent contractor of Rochester, N. Y., where he continued for some time, first as apprentice, later as journeyman. Coming to Riverside October 17, 1887, at the age of twenty-seven years, he has since been identified with the building industry in this district. For a time he worked by the day, but as early as 1891 he began to take contracts and since that year he has been kept occupied busily in superintending the erection of buildings.

Among the contracts filed by Mr. Carroll may be mentioned those for the Covert, Regina, Tetley and Leighton blocks, the building owned by Dr. Howe, the department store building owned by George N. Reynolds, the public library, Riverside Water Company's offices, the city power plant and a large number of elegant residences in the city and surrounding country. His home at No. 485 Fourteenth street, erected some years ago, adds another to the list of the artistically beautiful homes of Riverside and in its construction furnishes added testimony concerning his skill and efficiency. In addition he erected and now owns a summer home at East Newport, where his family spend a few months every year and where, in the intervals of business, he joins them for a brief period of relaxation and a delightful vacation spent near the ocean. November 5, 1884, at Rochester, N. Y., he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret O'Brien, who was reared and educated in the east. They are the parents of three children. The eldest, James V., is a graduate of St. Vincent's College, as is also John H.. Margaret, the youngest member of the family circle, is now a student in the Hollywood convent. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church and contribute generously to religious enterprises. Politically Mr. Carroll votes with the Republican party and in fraternal relations he holds membership with the Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

HENRY K. SMALL

The records of the Small family reveal the fact that it was represented in the state of Maine prior to the Revolutionary war and that members of it rendered valiant service in that conflict. The earliest member of the family of whom we have authentic knowledge was James Small. His son, also James Small, was born in

Cape Elizabeth, Me., in 1784. His marriage united him with Lydia Howard, the daughter of Amos Howard, of Lyman, Me., who was born May 2, 1752, and died in Rumford, Me., September 17, 1837. He was a participant in the Revolutionary war. Cyrus Small was a son of James and Lydia (Howard) Small and was born in Lisbon, Me., April 18, 1816, and he died in Caribou, that state, in March, 1878. His wife in maidenhood was Lucy Ann Kimball, who was born February 13, 1820, and died May 22, 1848. She was the daughter of Porter and Nancy Kimball, the former born in Bradford, Mass., May 19, 1793, and the latter was the daughter of Asa and Phebe (Foster) Kimball, of Rumford, Me.

Among the children in the family of Cyrus and Lucy Ann (Kimball) Small was Henry K. Small, born at Rumford Corner, Me., February 10, 1847. During his boyhood the family removed from Oxford county to Aroostook county, same state, and there he received his education. Later years found him proprietor of a hotel in that locality, but a growing desire to come to the west and take advantage of the broader conditions led him to dispose of his hostelry. After visiting several sections of California he located in Orange county, where soon afterward he became superintendent and manager of the Olive Flour Mills. In 1894 removal was made to Riverside, where, until 1903, he successfully conducted a grain ranch, assisted by his sons. Having familiarized himself with conditions governing the grain and feed business he embarked in that venture, becoming president of the newly organized company, known as H. K. Small & Sons, one of the thriving industries of Riverside.

The marriage of H. K. Small, May 17, 1868, united him with Emma Maria Carr, who was born at Dedham, Me., October 3, 1851, the daughter of Henry D. and Sabrina (Billington) Carr. The son of Edmund Carr, Henry D. Carr was born February 2, 1820, at Bucksport, Me., and died February 14, 1905, at Orange, Cal. Sabrina Billington was born in China, Me., June 12, 1828, the daughter of Asa Billington, also a native of China, Me., and Eunice (Ward) Billington, she being a daughter of Thomas Ward, of that place also, the latter a Revolutionary soldier. Asa Billington was a son of Job Billington. Six children, five sons and one daughter, were born of the marriage of H. K. and Emma M. Small. The eldest, Cyrus Henry, born May 22, 1869, in Caribou, Me., died in June of the following year; Warren Dwinel, born November 23, 1870, was married December 24, 1892, to Lutie Powers, of Oswego, N. Y.; Lucy Eveleen, born December 23, 1872, died in October, 1873; Charles Leon, born December 1, 1874, is represented at length on another page; Ernest Carr, born July 13, 1881, was married in Riverside, June 27, 1906, to Alice May Cundiff, of this city; Ray

Porter, born May 25, 1887, was married July 3, 1908, to Lucy Rennie Kingston, of Perris, Cal.

In whatever locality Mr. Small has made his home the community has benefited by his citizenship, this being especially demonstrated since his residence in Riverside, where for five years he was a member of the board of utilities, and he was also largely instrumental in getting installed the ornamental lighting system of the city. Politically he is a Republican and has always stood firmly by the principles of his chosen party. Fraternally he is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M.

REV. BERRY EDMISTON

Having been for years closely associated with the development of Riverside, Mr. Edmiston is today a beloved and devoted citizen, the value of whose efforts in behalf of moral, educational and civic progress can scarcely be over-estimated. Born March 16, 1831, in Lincoln county, Tenn., Mr. Edmiston's parents were James and Jane Edmiston, both natives of South Carolina. The son received a meager education in the schools common to that period, most of his time being spent in the hard labor of pioneer farming. Upon reaching his majority he spent several years in school, determined to make his first care the acquirement of an education. At the age of twenty-five he entered the Methodist ministry, and upon his marriage in 1861 with Miss Ednah Lee, who was born in Sandwich, N. H., both himself and wife entered upon their duties in his chosen calling. Mrs. Edmiston's parents, Joseph and Maria Lee, were early settlers in Michigan and gave their daughter every advantage possible. At the age of sixteen she began teaching school and continued for eleven years. After her marriage, and while living in Morristown, she assisted her husband one year in the academy there. Mr. Edmiston preached in Michigan three years, after which he and his wife entered Adrian (Mich.) College, graduating therefrom in 1866. He then took up his ministerial labors in a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa. Two years later, in 1868, he was appointed principal of the Morristown (Ind.) Academy, and in 1869, having changed his religious views, accepted the pastorate of the Swedenborgian Church at Henry Ill., and continued there until failing health compelled him to seek a complete rest and change of climate. Locating in Riverside, Cal., in 1878, the family took up their residence on a government tract of ten acres at the head of

Magnolia avenue, on Palm avenue. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Edmiston purchased a ten-acre tract on the west side of Grand avenue, about three miles south of Riverside, erecting upon his property a cottage home, and devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. In 1881 he bought an additional ten acres adjoining his land on the south, and after seven years he added to his holdings thirteen acres, this being also a portion of a government tract located one-half mile south of his home place. During the intervening years he has disposed of all but his home place of ten acres on Grand avenue.

Upon a partial recovery of his health, Mr. Edmiston resumed his labors in behalf of the moral welfare of the people about him, establishing in 1885 the new church society of the Swedenborgian faith, and chiefly through his efforts in 1886 a chapel was remodeled from a building erected for a school house on Central avenue, though services had been held in private homes from 1880. Mr. Edmiston not only acted as the first officiating minister of that church, but has since served continuously as pastor of that denomination, his people being thoroughly appreciative of the exceptional qualities of their leader. This chapel was later sold and moved to Arlington, where it is used as a house of worship by the Christian Church. In 1905 a modern building was erected on Locust street, costing \$3,000, and here are held the meetings of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmiston were blessed with three children: Joseph L., of Los Angeles; Charles H., and Lloyd H., who reside in Riverside. Sincere Christians, exemplifying in their daily lives the wonderful precepts of the Golden Rule, Mr. and Mrs. Edmiston enjoy the high regard of their many friends and co-laborers in the field where they cheerfully serve.

ROBERT D. CRAWFORD

A native of California, his birth having occurred in Downey, Los Angeles county, October 13, 1866, Mr. Crawford is well known as an enterprising and successful citizen of Riverside county, to the development of which since his arrival in the Wildomar section in 1901, he has given his best efforts. His parents, John and Hester Ann (Bidwell) Crawford, natives of Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively, left their home in Texas in 1861 and came across the plains with ox teams, arriving in Los Angeles county in 1863. Their train camped on the spot where the Oatman family were massacred. In their overland trip they had many fights with the Indians and

were continually on guard to prevent an attack. On going into camp one night, after everything was made ready, it was noticed that some of the mules were uneasy and as it was known that a mule could smell Indians, after a time it was decided to break camp and move along. This was carried out and it was well that it was, as they avoided the terrible calamity that befell the Oatman family that made camp on that same spot that same night. After many hardships the family arrived in this state and made settlement at Downey, purchasing land from Governor Downey, which was farmed for about ten years. The next location was at San Jacinto, but being unable to get full title to the property he had intended to purchase, Mr. Crawford moved to Los Angeles and lived at the corner of Temple and Broadway, on property owned by a relative, James Potts. For a year Mr. Crawford worked for this man and then went to Ventura county and bought a tract of land along the Santa Clara river, which he farmed for about seven years. He then returned to Los Angeles and five years later he went to San Diego, where he passed away. His widow returned to Downey, and there she spent her last days. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were of that pioneer stock that never knew failure and in every place they made their home made and retained a host of friends. Their tales of trying experiences in reaching this state were always entertaining and at their passing, California lost two of her sturdy pioneers.

R. D. Crawford received his schooling in Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Later, in 1888-9, he became a driver and conductor on one of the old horse-car lines running from the junction of Main and Spring streets to Agricultural park. In 1889 he took up his residence in San Diego county, proved up on a claim and farmed for six years, with indifferent success. His next move was to Cahuilla, where he engaged in mining for two years, but this was another unfortunate move and he returned to Los Angeles county. There he secured employment as superintendent of the McNally ranch at La Mirada, and he continued ranch pursuits thereafter in that county until he came to his present place in 1901 in the vicinity of Wildomar, Riverside county. Here he carried on farming and stock raising with fair success. This enabled him to purchase eighteen acres in 1905, upon which he now resides and which he devotes to alfalfa and fruit. He also leases about three hundred acres of land that he devotes to grain. Since taking up his home in his present location Mr. Crawford has prospered and while he has devoted his entire time to his affairs he is never found wanting when it comes to supporting enterprises for the upbuilding of the county in general. He has seen the rapid growth throughout the

entire southern part of the state and takes pride in the fact that he is a native son of the Golden West.

Mr. Crawford was united in marriage in 1890 with Miss Mary Jane Willard, a native of Yolo county, and a daughter of John Willard, a pioneer of that county. Of this union four children were born: John Robert, born 1891; Ora Emily, Mrs. Earl Timmis, born 1893 and living in Elsinore; Clyde, born 1895, attending the Elsinore Union high school; and Bessie, born in 1898, adopted by Lee Green and wife of San Jacinto. The wife and mother died in 1898 and in 1900 Mr. Crawford married Miss Barbara McDonald, who was born in Scotland, December 25, 1863, and came to the United States in 1886, and who with her husband enjoys the good-will and esteem of a wide circle of friends throughout the valley.

THOMAS CHRISTIAN GULLIVER

A Civil war veteran, holding membership in T. B. Stevens Post No. 103, G. A. R., Mr. Gulliver is well known in Elsinore and vicinity as a citizen of sterling character and progressive spirit, his share in the development of the community having been both generous and practical. A Pennsylvanian, his birth having occurred in Lycoming county, April 21, 1841, Mr. Gulliver received educational advantages common to that period. At an early age he secured a position with the Pennsylvania Canal Company, with whom he remained until 1859. Upon the declaration of war between the North and the South he gladly offered his services in behalf of his country, enlisting August 14, 1861, in Company C, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, under Capt. Daniel Burgett, serving in this division throughout the long and terrible struggle which ensued. During his military career he was twice wounded, May 9, 1864, in the Battle of the Wilderness, and May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, where he was captured and placed in Libby prison, in which he was confined four months; this experience, perhaps more than actual warfare, made upon his mind an indelible impression of horror and injustice. Among the thirty-eight engagements in which he participated none is clearer in memory than the Battle of Antietam, in which he took the flag from the Eighth Louisiana, receiving for his courage a medal from General McClellan.

Upon his honorable discharge in 1865, Mr. Gulliver settled in Grand Island county, Neb., where he resided seven years prior to his immigration in 1885 to Riverside county, which he has ever con-

sidered the most delightful locality in which he has made his home. There were but seven houses and three tents in Elsinore at that time. During his residence in California he has followed mining in the desert, and after locating in Sawtelle he ran a 'bus line for about twelve years.

While a resident of Sawtelle Mr. Gulliver was married March 9, 1905, to Mrs. Hensine Duvall, the widow of a soldier. In maidenhood she was Miss Voigt and was born in Hedemarken, Norway, and came to the United States in 1884. Mr. Gulliver assisted in the organization of T. B. Stevens Post, G. A. R., and was the second commander of the post. He has always been a staunch Republican, has ever maintained a practical interest in civic and national affairs, and now in the evening of his days enjoys life to the fullest extent.

MARTIN HOOVER

While not having the distinction of being one of the pioneers of Riverside, the city had been founded but ten years when Mr. Hoover came hither and ever since then he has been identified with its development, having been for twenty-seven years the owner of the same orange grove, a highly cultivated and productive tract situated on Magnolia avenue. At the time of his arrival in 1880 property was still low and he was able to buy twenty acres without large outlay of money. Orange trees were bought and planted and when the grove came into bearing it proved a profitable venture, returning large dividends on the original investment and subsequent expenditure. It was not until January of 1907, when advancing years rendered continued exertion unwise, that the owner consented to part with the homestead and since he sold out he has lived in retirement, enjoying the companionship of the friends of olden days as well as the respect of the younger generation. He served as a member of the board of the Riverside Water Company for years. For twenty-seven years he has officiated as an elder in the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church and meanwhile he has been a leader in the manifold missionary movements of that society. On the organization of the city of Riverside he was chosen a member of the board of trustees and aided in establishing wisely and well the county's official and financial system. It was from a small beginning and with crude implements that the present beautiful city with her unsurpassed streets, has sprung.

The Hoover family comes of old eastern stock. Martin, Sr., a

native of Franklin county, Pa., born in the year 1796, spent much of his active life in that locality, where he conducted a grist mill, a woolen factory and a country store. The destruction of the plant by fire in 1842 left him without means. Seeking a new start he went to Ohio and settled at Dalton, where he carried on a grocery business. Thirteen years after going to that place he removed to Illinois and in 1855 became a resident of Galesburg, where he engaged with his sons in the grocery business, continuing in the same occupation until his death in 1870. Among the children born to his union with Mary Snively, a native of Pennsylvania, there was a son who bore his father's name and who like him was a native of Franklin county. Born January 20, 1830, he was sent to the public schools of his native county from the age of six to that of twelve years, after which he was a pupil for a few years in the schools of Dalton, Ohio.

At the time of the discovery of gold in California and the migration thither of gold-seekers Martin Hoover determined to come to the then unknown west. With two of his brothers in the spring of 1850 he started across the plains and in the autumn of the same year he arrived in the northern part of the state. At once he began to try his luck in the mines and until 1865 he continued at the occupation, mainly working in Placer and Plumas counties. Meanwhile he had experienced the ups and downs of a miner's life and had accepted successes and reverses with equal composure. In 1865 he returned to the east and joined his parents who had established their home in Galesburg, Ill., and in that city he and a brother with their father's assistance conducted a large trade as grocers. In 1872 he disposed of his interest in the store and removed to Kansas, where he embarked in the grocery business at Leavenworth. A fair degree of success came to him there, but the climate was not entirely satisfactory and in 1880 he sold out in order to seek a more congenial environment at Riverside.

Ten years before he came west Mr. Hoover established domestic ties, having been united in marriage with Miss Kate E. Craven, November 23, 1870, at Winfield, Henry county, Iowa. No children came to bless their union, so that they are deprived of the pleasure of utilizing their ample means for the benefit of descendants. Other opportunities for helpfulness, however, are ever open to them and of these they have availed themselves to the utmost. No worthy person has been denied in an appeal for aid. With quiet and unostentatious generosity they have helped many in temporary distress and urgent need. The principles of the Republican party have received the support of Mr. Hoover, who served on the first board of supervisors as that party's choice. A man of striking personal-

ity, erect in stature and genial in manner, he bears his years with graceful dignity and his calm and benevolent countenance shows little trace of the stress and strain of life's stirring activities.

PHILIP A. GUNSOLUS

Not far from the shores of Lake Ontario in the district of Hastings several successive generations of the Gunsolus family lived and labored and the present generation, scattered through various portions of the United States, exhibit in temperament and character the traits that distinguished their Canadian progenitors as far back as the records can be traced. Devoted as he is to the land of his birth and the scenes of his childhood, Mr. Gunsolus entertains no desire to return to the bleak climate with its extremes of cold and snow and since he completed a common-school education he has earned his livelihood on this side of the line. His residence in Riverside dates from February 21, 1883. More than twenty-nine years have brought their changes to the country since he first beheld its inviting environment, but in all of that period his loyalty to his adopted locality has never wavered, his interest in local progress has never lessened.

Andrew and Eliza Gunsolus, the parents of Philip A., were born and reared in Hastings, Canada, where they continued to live after marriage and where their son was born November 17, 1849. During 1871 the father moved to Michigan and settled in St. Clair county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. After four years he sold his farm and went into Brockway Center (now Yale), St. Clair county, where he embarked in the grocery business and also acted as postmaster. Retiring from business in 1880, he remained in Michigan for five years and then came to California, joining a son in Amador county and taking no part in business activities. During 1888 he returned to the east and settled at Conneville, Ohio, where his remaining years were quietly passed and where in 1909 his useful existence came to an end.

Primarily educated in Hastings, Canada, and later a student in the public schools of Brockway Center, St. Clair county, Mich., Philip A. Gunsolus in 1870 took a course of study in the business college at East Saginaw, Mich. Immediately after leaving school he secured employment as a day laborer in a lumber yard in Michigan, where he remained until 1876. In that year he removed to Illinois and rented land in Knox county, but farming proved uncongenial and was relinquished for other occupations. At first he was salesman in a general mercantile store in Illinois, but soon a desire

to see the west led him to resign the position and he thereupon removed to California, settling at Riverside. Until 1886 he was employed as a bookkeeper with the Riverside Land & Irrigating Company, after which he spent two years as a clerk in the dry-goods establishment of E. Rosenthal & Co., and then one year as salesman with the dry-goods firm of Wilbur & Reynolds. Subsequent employment as bookkeeper with the Pioneer Lumber & Mill Company was followed by a clerkship with the mercantile house of McBean & Co., where he continued for three years. A period of four years was devoted to the work of horticultural inspector and a similar period was spent as night watchman at the courthouse, after which he was elected to his present position as city treasurer of Riverside, this being his second term.

For a considerable period after coming to Riverside Mr. Gunsolus remained a bachelor, but he established domestic ties May 24, 1894, on which day he married Miss Hattie B. Lyon, of this city. They are the parents of an only child, Hobart, born June 20, 1896, and is now a pupil in the public schools. Partisanship makes no appeal to Mr. Gunsolus, but he is firm in his political convictions and ever since he became a voting citizen of our country he has supported the men and measures of the Republican party. In fraternal relations he is active in Masonic circles and is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. & A. M., past high priest of Riverside Chapter No. 67, R. A. M.; and past eminent commander of Riverside Commandery No. 28, K. T., and is also a member of Riverside Lodge No. 282, I. O. O. F. He is a devoted believer in the philanthropic work of these organizations and as near as possible lives to the tenets of the Golden Rule.

M. R. WHIFFIN

Cosmopolitan culture acquired through contact with the people in various portions of the world predominates among the traits that impress a stranger concerning Mr. Whiffin's striking personality. His privilege it was to enjoy the broad educational advantages offered by old England, his native country and the home of his ancestors as far back as the genealogical record can be traced. It was further his privilege to acquire a vast fund of information concerning Indian lore and people while carrying on special work in that distant land. Later he came under the old flag in Canada, where he experimented with the raising of wheat and other small

grains in Manitoba. Eventually, and this he considers his most fortunate move, he came to Southern California and settled at Riverside, where success has crowned his resourceful activities and a competency rewarded his painstaking efforts.

A son of Henry E. and Jessie Whiffin and descended, as before mentioned, from an ancient English family, M. R. Whiffin was born in the shire of Surrey near London September 9, 1868, and during boyhood received educational advantages of the usual character. After his graduation from the local high school in 1884 he matriculated in the United Services College in England and there carried on the regular course of study, graduating in 1886. Immediately after the completion of his studies he went to India and embarked in the raising of indigo utilized for dyeing purposes, but a brief experience with the occupation and the climate convinced him he would find a more satisfactory environment elsewhere. Crossing the Atlantic ocean in 1888 he went to Canada and took up land in Manitoba, where he engaged in general farming and in cattle-buying. The rigorous climate proved very trying and led him to seek a home further south.

At the time of his arrival in Riverside in April of 1898, Mr. Whiffin had very limited means and it was necessary for him to secure employment without delay. His first occupation was that of laborer with the Arlington Heights Fruit Company. Later he became foreman of the orange pickers and from that position he rose to be superintendent of the Prenda packing house, said to be the largest of its kind in the entire world. During October of 1910 he received a further promotion, being appointed general manager of the four packing houses owned by the company. Two of these buildings are utilized for the packing of lemons and the others are for oranges. Employment is furnished to two hundred and seventy-five persons, all of whom come under the direct supervision of Mr. Whiffin and work under his instructions. The leading brands in the fancies are the Golden and the Squirrel oranges, while in choice grades a specialty is made of the varieties known as Palm Tree and Prairie Chicken. The most scrupulous care is exercised in the picking and packing of the fruit. The process of sorting is carried forward rapidly but so efficiently that grades of different kinds are never found in the same box. In no plant has the work been maintained at a higher standard than in the one owned by this company.

In addition to the general management of the large business Mr. Whiffin holds a position as vice-president of the Riverside Development Company. Movements for the benefit of the city receive his steadfast support, whether along educational lines, religious activities or civic affairs. Since he became a citizen of our

country he has allied himself with the Republican party and has been pronounced in his adherence to the principles of that organization. During boyhood he became a communicant of the Church of England and his faith in its doctrines remains strong to the present day, so that he gives generous support to its missionary measures and contributes also to its general maintenance. At the time of coming to California he had not established domestic ties, but two years later he founded a home of his own, his marriage in Los Angeles uniting him with Miss Vivian Lovelock of that city and being solemnized in June of 1900. They are the parents of two daughters, Maxine and Virginia, who form the joy of the home as well as the delight of a large circle of friends.

THOMAS FARMER

By his unwavering courage and determination, Mr. Farmer has achieved success in life and though practically retired from active pursuits, maintains an interest in the progress of the community which he has assisted in developing. As a man of sterling qualities, ever considerate of the rights of others, he has made countless friends who respect him for his ability and unfailing generosity, and now in the twilight of life's activities he and his wife are living quietly at their home on Central avenue, San Jacinto.

Thomas Farmer was born in Breewood Parish, England, July 7, 1842, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Farmer, both lifelong residents of that country. Only one other member of the family is living in California, a brother of Thomas, and a pioneer of San Jacinto, but now a resident of Covina. Mr. Farmer received a common school education and as soon as old enough was apprenticed to the wheelwright's trade, but did not follow it. After he had served his time he worked at various occupations, learning parts of several trades in the course of his career, having a natural mechanical ability. He worked as a contractor in the construction of a plant at a large colliery in Hednesford, England, and after completing it accepted a position as foreman of the colliery, remaining so employed until he left there, in 1888, for California, coming direct to San Jacinto, where he had a brother who had written of the wonderful climate of this section. Upon his arrival he built a small cottage and engaged in any employment that would bring an honest living for his family. He carried on truck gardening with success, supplying in season the first and best plants produced in this place.

For two years he engaged in working for the San Jacinto Lumber Company and the O. B. Fuller Company, at their lumber camps in the mountains. Returning to town, he opened a wood-working shop, meanwhile his wife and daughters started a hotel, known as the San Jacinto Hotel. Some time later the family moved to a ranch on the river, but the high waters washed away part of their land and they returned to town. He resumed woodworking and the wife and daughters opened up the Farmer Hotel. Beginning on a small scale the business increased to such proportions that Mr. Farmer gave up his work and assisted in the management of the hotel. For many years they carried on the business, developing the property until he sold out. The hotel is now conducted by W. G. Vosburgh, who in 1912 added improvements costing over \$12,000.

The marriage of Mr. Farmer occurred in 1868, uniting him with Miss Jane Williams, a native of England, and of this union four children were born, three living and residents of San Jacinto: Florence married Percy Walker and died in 1898; Frank, an engineer on the Santa Fe, has two daughters; Emma Jane is Mrs. E. J. Dunham and the mother of two children; and Hannah is the wife of W. G. Vosburgh and they are parents of two children.

JOHN W. KISHLAR

One of Riverside's early settlers, who materially aided in its general development, was Mr. Kishlar, a man of unquestioned honor and progressive, generous principles, active in his work as a prominent orchardist and as a devoted citizen until his death, May 14, 1901. Born in Rochester, N. Y., February 20, 1837, he received a thorough public school education, and upon completion of his studies secured a position as station agent in Marshall, Mich., which he retained until 1860. The following year he opened a farming implement establishment in Brookston, Ind., which he successfully conducted until 1872, then removing to Warren, Ohio, where he became a manufacturer of carriages. Four years later he entered the dry goods business in Goodland, Ind., but disposed of his business in 1888 to locate in Riverside, Cal., having long desired to make a home in the west. Purchasing fifteen acres in Riverside which he set out in oranges he thereupon devoted his time and attention to orange culture, conducting also a fertilizing business with profit.

Mr. Kishlar was married November 6, 1862, in Marshall, Mich., to Miss Frances G. Cook, who was born in that city. A member of Goodland Lodge, K. of P., he also holds membership in the Masonic

lodge at Goodland, Ind., and was a Republican, with well defined political opinions. Considerate and kindly with all who were privileged to know him, he was widely recognized as a man of high ethical principles and noble character, his memory being sacred to his many friends and associates. Mrs. Kishlar, a woman of rare attainments and womanly sympathies, resides in the home place at No. 475 Lemon street, surrounded by her friends, who find both help and inspiration in her companionship.

JOHN H. SCHAIN

One of the substantial and successful ranchers of the San Jacinto section of Riverside county and one who has ever had the best interests of the county at heart is J. H. Schain, who was born January 11, 1849, in Kur-Hessen, Germany, and accompanied his parents, Casper and Mary (Boath) Schain, both natives of that province, to America when he was four years of age. The family settled in Ohio in 1853, but in 1856 removed to Cass county, Iowa, where they resided until their deaths, aged seventy-three and seventy-five years, respectively. Three of their children reside in Cass county.

The oldest of the family of four children, J. H. Schain, was educated in the common schools of his home county in Iowa near Lewis, and his boyhood was spent on the farm. After reaching manhood he still continued farming but on account of ill-health he came to California in 1871, and during the following eighteen months remained in this state, returning then to Iowa and resuming farming. However, in 1874, he again came west and was employed at ranching near Anaheim. He could not break the ties that bound him to the east and in 1877 we again find him in Iowa. It was not until 1881 that the call of the west became so strong that he decided to dispose of his holdings and take up a permanent abiding place in Southern California, when he located near the limits of San Bernardino city. Two years later he came to this section and located in the San Jacinto mountains, where he engaged in raising cattle and hogs and in the growing of apples. So successful was he in the last-named business that in 1904 the exhibit he sent to the World's Fair at St. Louis (consisting of Parmains, Ben Davis, Smith Cider and Winesaps) received a gold medal for the finest display of Southern California apples. His industry and skill demonstrated the ideal soil and climate for the successful raising of fruit. Sell-

ing this ranch in 1905 he bought twenty-four acres near San Jacinto, which he has improved and put into alfalfa, making his home in town. By well directed efforts he has placed his ranch among the best of the locality. It is watered by wells and they are equipped with a pumping plant with a capacity of thirty inches.

In 1874 Mr. Schain was united in marriage in Cass county, Iowa, with Miss Ann Sevilla Armentrout, a native of Iowa. They became the parents of eight children, viz: R. Paul; Nellie, wife of William Barton; Belle, who married Lee Pope; M. Fred; G. Carl; Frances; Allen C., and H. Stanley, the three eldest born in Iowa and all educated in the schools of California. The second marriage of Mr. Schain, in 1908, united him with Mrs. Ruby (Dillon) Hewitt, a native of New York state, as were her parents, who spent their entire lives there. Her first trip to California was made via Panama and she located near Stockton, Cal.

Mr. Schain is a social member of the M. W. A., and maintains an active interest in all public enterprises of worth. He is deeply interested in educational matters and served as school director in the Benedict district. For many years he voted the Democratic ticket, but is now a believer in Socialism, and prompt to lend his aid in betterment of social conditions. When he first located in this place Hemet was not in existence and but few claims had been taken up between Riverside and San Jacinto. He has at all times advocated the fact that the best conditions are to be found here for all purposes and has done all in his power to induce settlers to come to this locality for homes.

HARWOOD ROBBINS

The same kindly Dame Nature that smiled upon the soil of Southern California and kissed the flowers into radiant beauty, gave also to this favored land the mountains with their mist-enwrapped, snow-capped summits and with their picturesque foothills adorned with orange groves or exhibiting the presence of valuable ores and native metals. Diversity of products gives rise to variety of occupations, not the least important of which is that of mining, a pursuit identified with the history of the state from the period of the earliest American occupancy up to the present time. No occupation has presented greater fascination nor has any rewarded science and skill with larger returns, while withholding its secrets from the obtrusive curiosity of the uninformed. Many of the most capable and intelligent citizens of the coast country have been

attracted to mining as a permanent occupation and have made good in its pursuit through the possession and exercise of the qualities of energy, sagacity and industry. Prominent among these mining men may be presented the name of Harwood Robbins, owner of the Crescent copper mine, president of the Continental Mines Development Company and manager of the Reliance gold mine.

A resident of Riverside since the year 1901 and a participant in mining activities for the same period, Mr. Robbins claims Ohio as his native commonwealth, Cincinnati as his native city and January 18, 1868, as the date of his birth. Passing his boyhood years in the home of his parents, Edward and Harriet Robbins, and in attendance upon public and private schools, he learned the lessons of prudence and honor indissolubly associated with the truest success. When he had completed his schooling he entered upon the active duties of life and as early as the age of eighteen he was learning the principles of business. For a considerable period he engaged in the flour and grain commission business for himself in Cincinnati, where in 1899 and 1900 he owned and conducted a large book store. Upon disposing of the latter business he came to Riverside, where he now has his office in the First National Bank building. Throughout the entire period of his residence in the west he has engaged in the mining of gold, silver and copper. In the meantime he has come to be regarded as an authority on the subject. The Crescent copper mine, of which he is the sole owner, stands in the Ironwood range and comprises a vein of ore extending three miles. The product is of a high grade and brings from \$50 to \$100 per ton in carload shipments. It is the intention of the owner to add to the equipment an oil-burning reverberatory furnace for smelting the ore and blistering the copper. In these furnaces the ore is exposed to the action of the flame, but not to contact with any fuel. The method thus employed has stood the test of time and is regarded as almost ideal in its results.

Upon his removal from the east Mr. Robbins brought with him his wife and daughter and son. While living in Cincinnati he had been united, May 6, 1891, with Miss Maria W. Davenport, member of an old family of that city. Their only daughter, Harriet C., is now a student in Vassar College, and the son, Harwood, Jr., attends the high school in Riverside. The family hold membership with the Baptist Church and contribute generously to denominational activities as well as to general philanthropies. It has not been the policy of Mr. Robbins to identify himself with politics and he has taken no part in local campaigns aside from casting a ballot for Republican candidates. As a citizen, however, he displays a loyalty to the city and a devotion to local progress characteristic of public-spirited men, who deem no service onerous that will promote the

prosperity of the home of their adoption and no duty irksome done in the interests of their community. Such citizens form the bone and sinew of every prosperous locality and their presence is sufficient indication of the stability of local enterprises.

ABRAM N. KUMLER

Well known as a business man and rancher of San Jacinto, Mr. Kumler has attained his present position by his own efforts, his ambition and perseverance having brought to successful fruition his careful plans for financial prosperity. A native of Ohio, his birth occurred December 29, 1843, in Butler county, where, until he reached manhood, he resided with his parents. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and among the battles in which he participated were Chickamauga (in which about sixty per cent of Mr. Kumler's company were sacrificed and in which he himself received a slight wound), Look-out Mountain, Winchester and in the Atlanta campaign. Later, under Sherman, his battalion marched to the sea, a journey which still remains fresh in the minds of those who experienced it. Upon his honorable discharge Mr. Kumler returned to his home.

September 15, 1869, Mr. Kumler was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Ross, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and to their union three children were born, two of whom are living: Alice, who is married and living in San Jacinto, and whose three children are Gretchen, Philip and Mary; and H. R., also married, who has three children, Carroll, Wanda and Bettie. The deceased daughter, Louie, who was a professional nurse, died October 28, 1906.

Two years after his marriage Mr. Kumler removed to McLean county, Iowa, where he farmed for eleven years, moving thence to San Bernardino county, Cal., and purchasing a tract of twenty acres, ten of which he planted to oranges, the remainder being devoted to Muscatel grapes. In the meantime the dwelling which he erected, also clothing and household goods, were destroyed by fire, and for a time, until his fruit came into bearing, hard times were experienced. However, upon the sale of his crop he was enabled to purchase an additional tract, which he set to grapes and oranges, erecting shortly thereafter a good concrete house, the walls of which he laid himself. In 1907 he sold his property for \$28,000 and later located in San Jacinto, where he purchased the Holt ranch consisting of twenty-five acres—stock, implements, etc., being included in the transaction. Later Mr. Kumler installed a

forty-five horsepower pumping plant, built a substantial barn and remodeled the dwelling, after which, in 1910, he disposed of the property at a good profit. He has also bought and improved other land, his good business judgment having been amply proven by his excellent management of his affairs at all times.

A Republican of influence, Mr. Kumler cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, whom he regarded with sincere admiration. He has served as delegate to numerous county conventions, maintaining at all times a special interest in local politics, and by virtue of service, holds membership in San Bernardino Post, G. A. R., which he joined upon his arrival in that city.

MARCEL N. HERBELIN

One of the most highly esteemed and prosperous young merchants of Riverside county is Mr. Herbelin, who since June, 1910, has been identified with the commercial interests of Elsinore. Born January 31, 1884, in New Orleans, La., he there received his early education and completed his studies in Biloxi, Miss. In 1900 he accompanied his parents to Los Angeles, Cal., where his father, Jules V. Herbelin, opened a mercantile establishment which he conducted until his retirement in 1907. Mr. Herbelin, who is a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, came to America in the '60s and in New Orleans married Miss Lucy Huet, whose birth occurred in Paris, France, and who passed away in Los Angeles in 1909.

Shortly after his arrival in Los Angeles, Marcel Herbelin secured employment with Brownstein, Newmark & Louis, with whom he remained ten years, availing himself of every opportunity presented to learn all phases of the mercantile business. This service, coupled with the training received in the store of his father, who for twenty years had been a leading merchant in Louisiana, Mississippi and California, enabled him in 1910 to launch a similar enterprise of his own, his subsequent success having proven his ability and good judgment.

Mr. Herbelin was married in Los Angeles August 7, 1907, with Miss Mattie Switzer, a native of Flagstaff, Ariz., who came to California in 1897 with her parents, William and Lou (Offutt) Switzer. Both were natives of Kentucky and the former is deceased, Mrs. Switzer making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Herbelin. During his residence in Los Angeles Mr. Herbelin became a member of the Golden State Camp, No. 7110, M. W. A., besides which he holds membership in the I. C. M. A., is a member

of Elsinore Lodge, No. 289, F. & A. M., and with his wife is also a member of Elsinore Chapter, No. 243, O. E. S. Socially he is a member and a director of the Lake Elsinore Commercial Club. Though very progressive and alive to all questions of the day, devoting his best attention to the welfare of his own section, he firmly refuses to allow politics to bear in any manner upon his business interests, and is well known as a man of conscientious and generous principles.

WILLIAM R. RUSSELL

One of Riverside's retired citizens, well-known for his generous principles and public spirit, is Mr. Russell, who was born October 9, 1838, in Holt county, Mo., where he spent his boyhood, receiving his education in the public schools of that period. In 1854, with his parents, he came to California and located in Solano county, where his father, John Russell, a native of Kentucky, and his mother, Margaret (Oiler) Russell, who was a native of Virginia, settled on a farm. That continued to be their home and ranching his father's occupation until his death in 1861.

William Russell attended school in Solano county and remained at home on the ranch until his twentieth year, when, on account of ill health, he required a change of climate. Going to Oregon he remained for a time in Portland and also in Canyon City, spending about eighteen months. Returning to California he managed the farm for his mother for some years and then concluded to see some of the world beyond the mountains eastward and after working various places for several months, came back to California in 1875. At this time he was employed by a Mr. Allison of San Francisco, to assist in driving a band of sheep to Arizona. En route they encountered so many discouragements in seeing thousands of dead animals of bands that had preceded them on their way to that territory that they decided to take the coast route and accordingly landed at "Old Baldy," where they made camp for a time. They started with six thousand head of animals, but when they had been in this section a time, the bears, that infested the mountain section where they were stopping, decimated their band till they had only about three thousand. During the time Mr. Russell was taken sick with fever and was unable to do any work and when Mr. Allison was ready to start and the Santa Ana river was reached Mr. Russell decided he would not go any further. He waited until his employer could find some one to take his place and then he started for San Bernardino, where he had made some

friends. Arriving at Riverside he met an old acquaintance, George Carlton, and hired out to work in his nursery and soon afterwards he became a partner in the business.

The surroundings so attracted Mr. Russell that he decided to settle permanently and become a landowner. In 1878 he bought twenty acres on Arlington avenue, ten of which he planted to oranges and the remainder to grapes. He also had ten acres on Riverside avenue. Later he disposed of these holdings and purchased some land east of the Santa Fe Railroad, near where he now resides and where he has a small orange grove. He is now living retired after many years' active work. In 1898 he was engaged by the El Cajon Vineyard Company to take charge of their vineyard at El Cajon, and later he spent two years at Santa Paula as manager of the great lemon orchard at that place, a position for which he was well fitted.

Mr. Russell has ever been a staunch Republican, though never an aspirant for official honors. He has never refused to discharge the duties of a citizen and has been a liberal supporter of all progressive movements for the upbuilding of Riverside. He was united in marriage in July, 1881, with Margaret E. Hayes, who was born in Indiana. Four children have blessed this union: Mrs. Nellie M. Knight, of Riverside; Ralph R., a plumber by trade; Catherine, and Paul Muzzy, all living at home. There is no citizen in the city that has more friends and well wishers than Mr. Russell, who had been an active worker in his younger days for the betterment of the whole community and now in the evening of his life he can look back on a life well spent and with no regrets, for he has tried to live by the "Golden Rule" in so far as has been possible.

JOSEPH M. SPINING

One of the well-known business men of Corona is Joseph M. Spining for the past six years manager of the Russ Lumber and Mill Company and a resident of this state since 1900. He was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., and from there his parents later moved to Ohio, where they spent eight years. They then came to California, and after residing here three years returned east and located in New York state. J. M. Spining had good educational advantages, attending the public schools and later the Centenarian College Institute at Hackettstown, N. J., graduating with the class of 1899. He came to California in 1900 and located in San Francisco, where he entered the employ of a lumber company, working in the office

and in the yard as an all-round man. He later was head of the office force and cashier, having arisen to this position because of strict attention to duty and indefatigable desire to make progress. Leaving Northern California he came to the southern section of the state and located at Corona, where he took charge of the business interests of the Russ Lumber and Mill Company. Mr. Spining is a man of fine business ability and has a wonderful fund of practical information concerning his special business. He has worked up a fine trade in lumber and all building materials. In addition to his numerous business interests he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Corona. He has built two nice residences in the city himself and in other ways has been and still is identified with the growth of this fertile section of the county.

In San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Spining and Miss Alice Duncan, born and reared in California, were married April 21, 1906. Two daughters, Mary and Alice, were born to them.

Mr. Spining is a Master Mason, a member of Temescal Lodge, No. 314, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Riverside Lodge of Elks. He has served as deputy county clerk and also as deputy sheriff since coming to Corona.

ELI A. DAVIS.

Since his location in San Jacinto in the early '90s Mr. Davis has been untiring in his efforts to assist in developing the community, his honorable principles and enterprising spirit having established him as a citizen of the highest worth. His father, Levi Davis, a native of Ohio, was a Civil war veteran, serving three years and eight months as a scout under General Sherman, with whom he marched and came within eight miles of the sea, his detachment going into camp and not coming in sight of the ocean. He married Miss Delila Hickle, of Noble county, Ohio, and in 1866 he took his family to Appanoose county, Iowa. Later he moved to Taylor county, where he followed carpentering and general farming and raised stock. Upon moving to southwestern Iowa he found the country in its primitive condition, wild game of all kinds was plentiful and human habitations were few. His last years were spent in this locality.

Born October 19, 1862, in Noble county, Ohio, Eli A. Davis went to Iowa with his parents in 1866. He received but a limited education in the common schools of Taylor county, having to go

three miles to school. Later he became a farmer. In 1888 he married Miss Ella M. Frazier, whose birth occurred in Illinois. Her parents, who were natives of Scotland and New York, respectively, are both now deceased.

In 1890 Mr. Davis, on account of ill-health, brought his family to San Jacinto, Cal., where for a short time he worked as a laborer. Later he went to Riverside, but returned to San Jacinto and engaged in ranching, purchasing in 1896 twenty acres three miles from San Jacinto with absolutely no improvements. Adding to his holdings from time to time, he owns today fifty acres, most of which is planted to alfalfa, and he also raises fine Belgian horses. During the twenty years he has resided in this locality he has lived in three counties, yet he has never been out of the confines of Riverside county.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children, Ruth and Dorothy Irene, both of whom are students in the Hemet high school.

While residing in Taylor county, Iowa, Mr. Davis became a member of the Masons, in which he maintained an active interest while a resident there. Broad minded and generous, he is always prompt to aid in municipal movements and with his wife and family enjoys the highest esteem of the community.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM

Among the substantial citizens of Elsinore none has been more interested in the general upbuilding or is held in higher esteem than Mr. Graham, who has been a resident of this section now embraced in Riverside county since 1883. He is a native of Ireland, having been born in County Armagh on December 1, 1841, a son of Jared and Margaret (Boyd) Graham, both of whom were born in Scotland. In childhood they went to Ireland, where they met and were married. In 1847 the family came to the United States and settled in Long Island, N. Y., where the father was engaged as a landscape gardener for six years, after which he took his family to McHenry county, Ill. There he engaged in farming for six years, at the end of which time he moved to Anderson county, Kan., and here continued farm pursuits. The parents finally settled in Pasadena, Cal., where they both passed away at advanced ages.

Alexander Graham received his education in the public schools in Illinois and Kansas and at an early age took up the trades of cabinet and wagon making. At the breaking out of the Civil war, he gave his services to his country, in 1861 enlisting in Company A,

Second Kansas Cavalry, under Capt. D. J. Crawford. During the three years and seven months of his service he participated in numerous important engagements and was on the skirmish line almost continuously. He was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., whereupon he returned to Kansas and took up work where he had left it upon going to the front. He was married in 1866, in that state, to Miss Crissie Alvey, a native of Kentucky. Of this union four children were born, two of whom are living. Charles, residing in Elsinore, married Miss Mary Hamm, and they have six children; Perry C., also a resident of Elsinore and interested in the well-drilling business with his father, married Mrs. Emma Isenhardt, and with their two children make their home with Mr. Graham. One son, James, met an accidental death when nineteen years of age. Mrs. Graham passed away in Elsinore in 1884.

Coming to California for his wife's health, Mr. Graham located in Elsinore and took up well-drilling and ever since that time has followed that calling, doing work in Riverside, Orange, San Diego and surrounding country, and has met with deserved success. He is a member of J. B. Stevens Post No. 103, G. A. R., and has held various offices in that organization. In political views he favors the Prohibition party platform and has always lent his aid to forward the movements put forth by that party. At no time has he ever allowed his name to be put forward for any office, but he prefers to give his support to those men for local positions whom he considers best suited for the place. Movements for the building up of Riverside county have always had his hearty support and no man is more loyal to his adopted home place than Mr. Graham.

EUSEBIUS MORSE MILES.

Extended realty activities throughout a number of well-known regions in the Pacific coast country gave to Mr. Miles a comprehensive knowledge of the soil, climate and possibilities of each section; and to Elsinore, where the closing years of his life were passed, he gave a devotion of citizenship as sincere as it was unquestioned. Without making any pretentious claims as to possible rivalry with the more populous cities of the valley, he yet appreciated its spirit of quiet restfulness, understood its merits of soil and climate, and entered into harmonious accord with its zeal for development and educational advancement. Since his lamented demise Mrs. Miles has continued to reside here and owns

a cozy, attractive home, with real estate representing important moneyed aggregations.

It was the misfortune of Mr. Miles to suffer for many years as a result of the hardship, injuries and exposures of war, and his death eventually resulted therefrom. Having been born in 1846, he was only fifteen years of age when the war cloud darkened the national sky. Youth was no handicap to patriotism and he was enthusiastic to serve the Union in the cause of freedom. With a company of privates from his native city of Galesburg, Ill., he enlisted in the service and was assigned to Company C, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, a regiment commanded by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. With the command he marched to the front and immediately began to take part in a series of engagements that kept him in the din of battle and the excitement of camp until his health broke down. On account of a very serious illness he was honorably discharged in 1864 and returned to his old home, where for some time he was unable to engage in business of any kind. Indeed, he was never afterward rugged and sturdy, but was forced to give constant attention to the care of his health.

The marriage of Mr. Miles took place in 1869 and united him with Miss Geraldine Shipman, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Isaiah Shipman, the latter of Ohio birth, while Mrs. Shipman was born and reared in Canada; Mr. Miles himself was of southern extraction and came from ancestry long identified with the development of Virginia and Kentucky, his parents having been Kentuckians by birth. However, they left the home of their forefathers and began anew among the pioneers of Illinois, where they lived to attain a fair degree of material success. Two sons blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miles. The elder, Eugene Herbert, was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., and received a high school education in that town. The younger son, Frank, was born in the same city in 1873 and died there at the age of ten months. The family removed from the Falls to Iron River, Bayfield county, Wis., in 1891, but during September of the following year they came for the first time to California and for five years lived at Castle Craig, Shasta county.

Subsequent to a residence of eight years at Fall River Mills, Shasta county, Mr. Miles removed to Watsonville, Santa Cruz county. During 1906 he went to Washington and carried on realty interests in Seattle for sixteen months. At the expiration of that time he spent three months at his old home in Watsonville and then sojourned at Los Angeles, whence he removed to Elsinore in 1906 and here, after more than forty years of ill health, he succumbed December 8, 1910, to the effects of his service in the Civil war. For a long time he had retained membership with the blue

lodge of Masons at Chippewa Falls, Wis., and his body was conveyed to that town, where the beautiful burial service of the order was read beside his last resting place. His long struggle against ill health and his brave attitude in continuing business affairs despite physical suffering, had won for him the sympathy and admiration of friends at every place where he made his home. Often, in testimony of their appreciation of his discouragements, his friends in the Republican party elected him to local offices and at such times he received likewise the support of many Democrats, for he was respected by all acquaintances regardless of their political views.

JOSEPH M. OLDENDORF

A Teutonic origin would be indicated by the name of Oldendorf as well as by the genealogical records, but it is a matter of history that several successive generations have been identified long and honorably with the development of the new world. Established in the first immigration near the shores of the Atlantic ocean, they followed the westward drift of civilization and settlement and Joseph M. Oldendorf was born in Illinois, whither his parents, Philip and Fannie Oldendorf, had removed during the period of frontier development. Born at Mount Carmel May 27, 1855, he attended the public schools of his native village and in 1871 left the high school within a month of the time he would have graduated. Later he attended the business college at Evansville, Ind., and at the expiration of one year received a diploma from the institution.

Practically the first employment secured by Mr. Oldendorf was at Indianapolis, Ind., where he secured a position as clerk in 1876 and remained until 1882 connected with a leading mercantile house. During the last-named year he came to California and settled at Riverside, where for one year he gave service as zanjero with the Riverside Water Company. On resigning that position he bought ten acres at No. 247 East Central avenue and immediately settled at the new purchase. From that time to the present he has remained at the same place, meanwhile making improvements, and in 1904 adding to the property by the purchase of an orange grove of ten acres adjoining his original grove. When he came here seven acres of the ten had been planted to seedling oranges and these he grafted with navels of the choicest varieties, also planting the balance of the grove in the same kind of orange, so that he finally acquired a property producing fruit of the most select grades. It has been his pride to maintain a high class of improvements and

to keep the grove in a condition not only financially remunerative but also artistically attractive. The grove is said to be one of the finest in the district and its deserved reputation may be attributed to the owner's constant labor and sagacious judgment.

The religious views of Mr. Oldendorf are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church and he has his membership with that congregation in Riverside. It has not been his policy to mingle in public affairs or participate in political conventions. Aside from voting the Republican ticket he has no part whatever in politics, but civic movements of non-partisan origin meet his approval and secure his co-operation, when once he is convinced of their ultimate value to the community. Nothing perhaps interests him more than do educational matters. He believes the future prosperity of our country depends upon the proper education of the masses and in his opinion the poorest child, as well as the most wealthy, needs the very best educational preparation possible in order to meet life's exigencies. Holding this theory, he was willing to accept a position as a member of the board of school trustees and for six years the schools of Riverside had the benefit of his intelligent supervision and wise co-operation. While making his headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., in November of 1881 he married Miss Minerva Josephine Barrett, by whom he has three children. The eldest, Jesse B., a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, is in the United States Navy. The two youngest, Frances and Beatrice, have had superior educational advantages in California, supplemented by attendance at an exclusive seminary at Graves End, London, where they were students for one year.

OSWALD M. ROBERTSON

Widely known as one of the most successful poultry men of Southern California, Mr. Robertson has justly earned his enviable position by his perseverance and his absolute integrity, his character being synonymous with his reputation—manly and sincere.

Born June 4, 1875, in Rothesay, Scotland, Mr. Robertson's parents were John and Elizabeth (Miller) Robertson, both also natives of Scotland. Upon completion of his high school studies in Oldham, England, whither the family removed in 1881, the son in 1887 entered the Manchester grammar school, from which he graduated in 1891. He then served two years in a law office in Glasgow, Scotland, thereafter being employed for a like period in a general merchandise office in that city. The company then, in 1893, transferred him to London, England, where for three years he acted as assistant manager. In 1896 he started on a trip around the world,

returning to Glasgow after an absence of nine months. In January, 1907, he immigrated to America, settling in Arlington, Riverside county, Cal., since which time he has been engaged in poultry raising, his specialty being the hatching of chickens.

Mr. Robertson was united in marriage in Glasgow, Scotland, in October, 1902, to Miss Margaret Mary Roberts, a native of Wales. With their three children, Muriel, Gwendolyn and Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson reside on their home place known as Rose-nearth Ranch, in Arlington. As members of the Arlington Presbyterian Church, they are never too busy with personal affairs to lend their material support to the cause of practical Christianity, and are highly esteemed throughout the community.

JAMES G. DANIELS

Of sturdy Scotch blood, one of Corona's most esteemed citizens is James G. Daniels, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1865, and received his education and early training in the old country. At the age of twenty-one years he decided to come to America and seek his fortune. He landed in New York, but stayed in that city only two weeks, going from there to Boston, Mass., where he lived for seventeen years. Before leaving his native heath he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Norval, a native of Scotland, and together they started for the United States to found their home. Four children have been born to this union: William C., who was born in 1887 and is at present living, with his family, in Los Angeles; Harry J., born in 1890, now living at home with his parents and employed in the grocery business at Corona; Beatrice L., born in 1893, and living at home, having gained her education in the public schools of Corona; and Fred J., who was born in 1900 and is now attending school.

While living in Boston, Mr. Daniels worked for a lead pipe manufacturing company. On coming to California the family first settled in Los Angeles, where Mr. Daniels purchased a rooming house which in turn he traded for a grocery store in Corona. This latter business was traded for an interest in a planing mill. In addition to his lumber interests Mr. Daniels has taken up, under the desert act, three hundred acres of government land in Chuckawalla valley, on which he expects soon to take out a patent. He is a man much respected in the community, as he has made all that he has by his own efforts and industry and he is a public-spirited

man, being ever ready to aid in movements for the benefit of the community. He is a member of the Red Men of Corona. Politically he does not hold strictly to any party tenets, but votes for the man he deems best fitted to serve the people. Mr. Daniels' mother is deceased. His father, who is still living in Scotland, paid his son a visit in America at one time. Two brothers and one sister reside in Wakefield, Mass.

M. L. COLEMAN

The record of the life of M. L. Coleman shows that he is a native of Michigan, a son of William H. and Lucretia Coleman and born in the city of Battle Creek, August 8, 1840. Primarily educated in the grammar school of that city, he later attended the high school and eventually became a student in the Kalamazoo Business College, from which he was graduated in 1861. Returning to his native city on the conclusion of his commercial course he made a brief sojourn there and then settled at Lansing, Mich., where he secured employment with Joseph Mills. For eight years he was connected with the Second National Bank as a general utility man. Upon resigning from that institution he became a leading factor in the organization of the Lansing National Bank, of which he acted as general manager. The concern enjoyed excellent growth and continued to conduct a profitable business until the charter expired in 1895, when the business was discontinued.

Seeking a home in a more genial climate than Michigan can boast, Mr. Coleman came to Southern California after he had closed out his banking interests in 1895. A tour of inspection led him to locate at Riverside and here he bought twelve acres of unimproved land, which he planted in orange trees. Since the grove came into bearing it has returned large dividends, not only upon the original investment, but also upon the present valuation. Subsequent purchase has increased the holdings of Mr. Coleman, who now owns thirty acres, all under cultivation to oranges. The large and valuable estate represents the results of his own unaided and judicious labors and proves him to be a man of thrift, discriminating wisely in all business matters and superintending his enterprises with an unflinching energy. Surrounded by an estate artistically attractive and financially remunerative, blessed with the admiration of a younger generation and the warm friendship of associates of his own age, he is tranquilly passing the twilight of his useful existence. Diversified activities fill his mind. Aside from the care of the

property, he has outside interests, notably the work of the Congregational Church, to which he is a generous contributor. In a lesser degree he maintains an interest in politics, but his partisan associations extend no further than the voting of a Republican ticket at all general elections. While living in Battle Creek, in May of 1865, he married Miss Mary Sutton, of that city. They are the parents of four children, of whom the eldest, William T., is engaged in the hotel business at Greenville, Mercer county, Pa. The younger son, Frank E., is interested with his father in the growing of oranges. The daughters are Mrs. Frank O. Atkins, of Los Angeles, and Miss Nina L., who remains with her parents to brighten their declining days with her intelligent and helpful companionship.

CHARTER REEVE

Among Elsinore's most industrious and public-spirited citizens is Mr. Reeve, who has not only made a success of his own enterprises, but has assisted not a little in the development of the community. A native of England, his birth occurred March 31, 1850, in Farith, where he received a good education, and later learned the trade of landscape gardening. Still later he was employed by a cousin in the livery business, prior to his immigration to America, at the age of twenty-five. Locating in Oneida, N. Y., he took up his chosen work and continued there for two years. Then, in 1877, he returned to England to take charge of a large butcher business formerly conducted by his grandfather. Six months later, however, he relinquished his duties and again came to the United States, first going to Wisconsin and later to Plymouth, Iowa. Subsequently he settled in Minnesota, where he remained eight years, taking up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Wilkin county. After he had made a six months' visit to his native land, he returned to the United States, settling in Fresno, Cal., in 1891. Subsequently he went to San Francisco, thence to Los Angeles and finally to Elsinore, where he again became a landscape gardener, and in 1892 purchased his present ranch of eleven acres. He has cleared and improved the land and his orchard is devoted to apricots and other fruits.

Mr. Reeve's parents, John and Sarah Ann Reeve, never left their native land, preferring to spend their last days among the scenes which they had known and loved so long. Mr. Reeve is affiliated with no fraternities and has never held public office, except the position of school trustee in Grand avenue district

Untiringly ambitious, not only for himself, but likewise for public welfare, his well directed efforts are conceded to be well worthy of emulation, and as a man of ability and culture he is highly esteemed throughout the community.

ELLINGTON H. RECORD

Among the successful ranchers of Riverside county none is more highly esteemed than Mr. Record, who resides three miles from San Jacinto. Starting with a capital of but \$500, supplemented, however, by ambition and enterprise, his finances have so greatly improved that today he is regarded as one of the most prosperous citizens of the community. His father, Jonathan G. Record, whose ancestors came from England to America in the Mayflower in 1620, had also the distinction of being a cousin of Benjamin Franklin. He was a farmer by occupation, actively conducting his duties until his death in San Jacinto, in October, 1902, aged eighty-two years. His wife, formerly Miss Lucilvia Irish, of Maine, was a daughter of Hon. William Irish, a Republican, who for two terms served as Maine's representative in the state senate. Mrs. Record, among whose relatives was the illustrious Daniel Webster, is making her home adjacent to her son's, and at the age of seventy-five years is enjoying good health.

Born July 15, 1866, in Aroostook county, Me., Mr. Record there attended school until sixteen years of age, then removing to Coddington county, S. Dak., where he assisted his father in breaking up the prairie land and improving a farm. Coming to Riverside county in 1893 he worked at various occupations for a time and then went to Ventura county and worked as a farm hand. Three years later he purchased in West Riverside a fourteen-acre orange grove. After disposing of this he came to San Jacinto and for some time rented a dairy farm, after which he bought in Riverside a ranch upon which he resided for eighteen months. Returning to San Jacinto, he purchased forty acres on Central avenue, which he sold two years later and shortly thereafter departed for the Colorado desert, which is now included in Imperial county, and where he remained four and one-half years, during which time he improved and sold several ranches. Upon the sale of his property in 1908 he removed to Riverside, and after eighteen months purchased the ranch upon which he now resides, and which at that time was virgin land. His untiring and well directed efforts toward its development, however, have placed the major portion under cultivation and today its worth is conceded to be at least \$25,000. Besides a general

farming and dairy business, Mr. Record raises hogs, the proceeds from his live-stock having been \$1,000 in 1911.

March 13, 1898, Mr. Record was united in marriage with a cousin on his maternal side, Miss Grace E. Blodgett, of Aroostook county, Me., whose parents, George R. and Evangeline (Perry) Blodgett, were also natives of the county. Since the death of his wife, who was a descendant of the well-known Capt. John Barbour, Mr. Blodgett, who is a farmer by occupation, has continued to make his home in San Jacinto valley. Mr. and Mrs. Record have one child, Evangeline, whose birth occurred September 13, 1899. A self-made man, who has mastered his difficulties with patience and optimism, Mr. Record has never lost sight of his duty to his fellows and deservedly enjoys the sincere regard of his many friends and associates.

MELVIN M. RANDALL

The late M. M. Randall who had been a resident of Riverside county since 1892, was the owner of a valuable and well-kept ranch of eleven acres on Magnolia avenue. He was the son of John and Esther (Adams) Randall, the former a native of Knox county, Ohio, and the latter a descendant of former President Adams. Mr. Randall grew up in Ohio, but in 1852 moved with his family to McLean county, Ill., opening up a new farm near Bloomington. They were among the first families to settle in that community. M. M. Randall was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 18, 1849, and was but three years of age when the family moved to Illinois. He spent his boyhood days on the farm with his father and received thorough training along agricultural lines. He was practically a self-educated man, living on the farm until he was fifteen years of age and then he learned the carpenter trade and worked at this for several years.

In 1877, in Ellsworth, McLean county, Ill., Mr. Randall married Miss Viola J. Dunlap, the daughter of Calhoun Dunlap, one of the pioneers of McLean county, having settled there in 1857. For several years Mr. and Mrs. Randall made their home there on a farm. They then purchased and improved a farm of one hundred and twenty acres near Carthage, Barton county, Mo., an undertaking that proved remunerative, but on account of poor health they were forced to leave that locality and in 1892 came to California. They located in Corona, where Mr. Randall engaged in working in the orange groves and also worked at the carpenter's

trade for some time. In 1903 he purchased the home place where he spent his last years. The place was under cultivation to alfalfa, and he further improved the property by building a good house and by erecting suitable outbuildings. In addition to carrying on the ranch he conducted a dairy and was the owner of some of the best Jersey stock in Riverside county. Besides the home place he also had other real estate, owning a lot on North Main street, Riverside, and one in the Boulevard tract in Corona. Mr. Randall was satisfied with his quest for health, fully recovering in this salubrious climate.

Mr. and Mrs. Randall became the parents of three sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Cecil B. Randall, resides in Corona, Cal., is married and has two children. Belle Randall is the wife of A. H. Larrabee, of Corona. Charles C., who is also married, is living in Riverside and is employed in the office of the Portland Cement Company. The other son, Raymond F. Randall, is employed in the traffic department in Santa Ana.

Politically Mr. Randall was a Republican and was proud of the fact that he cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, and that he never missed using his right of franchise, except once, that being at the time of his removal to California. Mr. Randall was a director of the Riverside Water Company. Both Mr. and Mrs. Randall were members of the Corona Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Randall has served through the chairs of the Rebekahs and is past matron of the Eastern Star. Mr. Randall died December 1, 1911.

ROBERT STRAIN

Among the prominent business men of Corona is Robert Strain, who for a number of years has been manager of the Growers' Fruit Company. He has been a resident of California since 1889, coming to the state in that year and settling in Los Angeles. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1877. The family was well known in that city, where the paternal grandfather and father of our subject were very prominent publishers and binders, employing as many as five hundred hands. The father dying when his son was a child, the mother came with her family to the New World, locating in Los Angeles, Cal., where Robert Strain grew to years of maturity. He was well educated in the Los Angeles schools and later served for a time at the printing business. Subsequently going to San Bernardino he secured employment in the Santa Fe

railroad shops and remained there until accepting employment in the orange and lemon groves at Fullerton. In that town he worked with the E. K. B. Fruit Company for five years and then became manager of the Exchange. In 1909 he came to Corona and took charge of the Exchange. Besides handling and shipping oranges and lemons he also visits other shipping points and solicits business for the company. While in Fullerton he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Strain was married in Fullerton, Cal., April 27, 1903, to Miss Ethel Spencer, who was born and reared in Fullerton. They have one son, Robert Stanley Strain. Mr. Strain owns and occupies a neat residence in Corona.

Mr. and Mrs. Strain are active members of the Congregational Church and participants in its work. The new church edifice, one of the best public buildings of Corona, was erected at a cost of \$35,000. Mr. Strain is an active and successful business man of Corona, where he is highly esteemed by all who are brought in contact with him.

JOHN W. CLAYTON

For the past twenty-six years a factor in the development of Elsinore, Riverside county, Mr. Clayton's manly characteristics and unquestioned executive ability have placed him among the most influential and prosperous business men of the community. Since 1910 he has served as landscape gardner of the city park, having discharged his duties with an interest and ability which have won the commendation of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Clayton was born February 8, 1842, in Ralls county, Mo., and spent his youth upon the farm of his parents, James R., and Elmira A. (Conn) Clayton, natives of Kentucky. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry, under Col. Patrick Dyer, serving faithfully until the close of the war in 1865, having taken part in numerous important engagements, including the siege of Mobile, running fights and skirmishes.

In 1880 Mr. Clayton was united in marriage with Miss Susan E. McConnell, of Carlisle, Ky., whose parents were natives of that state.

In the hope of benefiting his health Mr. Clayton came to California in 1886, arriving in Elsinore on September 6, his sole capital consisting of \$400. With the industry and foresight which have characterized all his efforts and being willing to work at any em-

ployment, he succeeded in improving the state of his finances until at present his property is worth at least \$8,000.

Mr. Clayton has always been a Republican of activity and was elected to serve on the city council of Elsinore, declining to become a candidate after one term. At one time he held membership in the Masons and Odd Fellows and also in the Grand Army, but at present is affiliated with no fraternities on account of impaired hearing. He enjoys life to its fullest extent, is genial and kindly to all.

H. L. THOMPSON

No citizen has contributed more materially toward the permanent development of Hemet valley than has Mr. Thompson, who, as manager of the Hemet Land Company, has, perhaps, located a larger number of settlers than any other real estate man in the community. Not confined to the commercial field are his capabilities, however, his engineering skill having won him universal renown by virtue of his invention of the ball-bearing device, which in reducing friction to a minimum has proved of incalculable value to the mechanical world.

A native of Maine, Mr. Thompson was born September 10, 1860, in Wilton, Franklin county. He was educated in the public schools of his home section and in 1878 removed to Mount Vernon, Me., with his parents. As a salesman of nursery stock he subsequently traveled through Maine, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey, but later transferred his services to a Massachusetts piano house, with which firm he remained twenty years, serving also in the interim as director of the Orient and president of the Comet bicycle companies, which he assisted in promoting and in which he held considerable stock. In 1905 he sold his eastern interests and as representative of the Hemet Land Company came to Riverside county, in company with a number of Boston families whom he located in the Hemet section. Since then he has given his attention to real estate enterprises, in which his success has been most gratifying, his sales in the valley having approximated thirteen thousand acres. In addition to a substantial interest in a twenty-five acre orange grove, recently matured, he is the owner of forty acres of land, a thirty-acre walnut orchard in bearing and a ten-acre tract planted to apricots and peaches, his property being among the most highly cultivated in the valley.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage March 15, 1889, with Miss E. Whittier, a niece of Dr. W. F. Whittier, formerly of Hemet

but now a resident of San Francisco, the ceremony taking place in Mount Vernon, Me., the birthplace of the bride. Frank L., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, is now engaged with his father in the real estate business and with his wife and son Leslie K. resides in Hemet. An enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Thompson serves also as a director of the Hemet Land & Water Company and holds active membership in the Republican Club. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and he is also a member of the Rebekahs, which his wife now serves as vice grand. They are also actively associated with the Hemet Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Thompson being a leading worker in the women's auxiliaries and Sunday school connected therewith.

JOHN E. CUTTER

One of Riverside's well known pioneers is Mr. Cutter, who, since his arrival in the city, March, 1878, has been closely associated with its development, his untiring energy and progressive spirit having largely contributed to the optimism of his fellow-citizens. He was born March 16, 1844, in Webster, Me., a son of Dr. Benoni and Olive S. (Drinkwater) Cutter, the former a native of Jaffrey, N. H., and the latter of Cumberland county, Me.

John E. Cutter was educated in the common schools of his home town and grew to manhood there. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, in Company E, Twenty-third Maine Regiment, served for the term of his enlistment and was discharged in 1863, after which he again offered himself for duty, re-enlisting in Company K, Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment, serving under General Banks in Louisiana and afterwards under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, all in Gen. W. H. Emory's Nineteenth Army Corps. After the war was over he returned to his home and completed his schooling by taking an advanced course in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and soon after his graduation secured a position as a teacher and taught in the public schools in various places in Maine. Later he went to Murray county, Minn., where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, and in 1872 was appointed the first county superintendent of schools upon the organization of that county. During winters of his residence in Minnesota he engaged in teaching in Olmsted county. Later, in 1872, he returned to his home in Sabatis, Me., and devoted his attention principally to teaching for the next five years, the last two years being principal of the Litch-

field Academy at Litchfield Corners. Here he continued his duties until he came to California early in 1878 and located in Riverside, where for a year he served as principal of the school and later he taught elsewhere for two terms. In 1879 he had purchased eight acres on Cypress avenue which he planted to oranges and grapes. In 1887 he bought ten acres on East Eighth street and engaged in the nursery business with A. J. and D. C. Twogood, disposing of this interest in 1894.

Mr. Cutter was united in marriage in March, 1876, in Litchfield, Me., with Miss Annie L. Dinsmore, who was a native of Canaan, Me., a teacher by occupation, and after settling in Riverside she taught at different times while her husband was engaged in horticultural work. She died in this city in May, 1894. Of this union there was one child, a daughter, Charlotte Mary, who is now the wife of F. A. Noyes, Jr., and is living in Los Angeles. The second marriage of Mr. Cutter took place in June, 1897, in Trinidad, Colo., and united him with Miss Ellen E. Prescott, also a native of Maine. They reside at their home in Riverside at No. 1496 Lemon street.

Although retired from the strenuous duties of ranching Mr. Cutter still superintends the work on his ranch. He is a director and was one of the organizers of the Riverside Heights Orange Growers' Association, in 1894; is also a director of the Riverside Fruit Exchange. In politics he is a Republican, but never has been an aspirant for office. As an active member of the Riverside Methodist Church he has given of his time and means to promote its philanthropies, and he is a member of Riverside Post No. 118, G. A. R. Mr. Cutter has been an occasional contributor to various newspapers and magazines on horticultural and other topics, both in prose and verse. During all the years that he has been a resident of this county he has been a firm believer in and an advocate of all movements that have had for their object the best interests of the county and citizens and no one takes more pride in the growth of the city and county than he.

CHARLES R. CAWTHON

A public spirited and leading citizen of Coachella, having also been one of its pioneers, Mr. Cawthon has done much towards the development of Riverside county. He was born in 1872 in Los Angeles county, near Norwalk, where he spent his boyhood, receiving a public school education. Later he engaged in the nursery business, but after three years he took up hydraulic well digging

in the vicinity of his home town, as well as in Orange county prior to 1899, when, in response to a call from Indio, he drilled the first hydraulic well established in the valley. The same year he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land. During that year also he drilled altogether two hundred wells, twenty-two of which, under one contract, were installed on a United States Indian reservation. At the same time he raised on his ranch sufficient feed for the stock which he used in connection with his well work, and also put in a truck garden. In 1909 he engaged in hog raising, shortly thereafter drilling on his property a twelve-inch artesian well twelve hundred and sixty-three feet deep, developing seventy inches of water. This is the pioneer artesian well, also the largest of that section, its cost having been \$6,000.

Mr. Cawthon devotes five acres of his ranch to alfalfa, a portion being in Kaffir and field corn, two acres in onions and a small tract in vegetables. He has also a nursery stock of twelve thousand orange trees set out in 1910, three acres of grapes which will bear in June or July, and three hundred datetrees, his plan being to specialize on dates and oranges. In addition to his one hundred and sixty-acre ranch he owns near Indio an excellent twenty-acre tract, the value of which has increased materially since its purchase.

In 1898 Mr. Cawthon was united in marriage with Miss Mollie Sawtelle, a native of Illinois and later a resident of Artesia, Cal. Five children have been born to them: Edna, Ray, George, John and Eppsie. By his honorable business methods and untiring efforts in behalf of the community Mr. Cawthon has won wide commendation.

THOMAS D. BARNETT

It was as a Kansas farmer and land-owner that Mr. Barnett accumulated the means which now enables him in his cozy home at Elsinore to enjoy an old age of comfortable independence, surrounded by the visible evidence of years of practical forethought and sagacious industry. The course of existence has brought to him an especially comprehensive knowledge of three sections of our great country, namely: Indiana, where in youth he learned the lessons of frugality and self-reliance indispensable to the frontier environment of that period; Kansas, where he passed through innumerable hardships yet achieved a satisfactory degree of material success; and California, whither considerations of health brought him after his retirement from agricultural pursuits. While memory lingers affectionately with the home of his boyhood and the later

scenes of diligent activity, he cherishes a peculiar devotion for his present abiding place and among the citizens of Elsinore none is more loyal than he, his co-operation being relied upon for the advancement of movements of general importance.

A short distance west of the Ohio state line in Wayne county, Ind., lies the country hamlet of Economy, where Thomas D. Barnett was born May 28, 1834. Then as now the community was the home of a frugal, industrious class of farmers, who in choosing a name for their village gave expression to the creed which necessity had forced upon them. When the boy was four years of age the family removed to Noblesville, Hamilton county, Ind., and there he received his early education. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his parents to Randolph county and a few years later took a course of study at Whitewater College in Centerville, Wayne county. After leaving school he became a tiller of the soil and continued in Randolph county until about 1868 and in 1870 he removed to Kansas after having spent two years in his native county.

The first marriage of Mr. Barnett took place in Indiana and united him with Miss Nancy L. Jordan, a native of the Hoosier state. Six children were born of the union, of whom George Washington, William, Mary Tabitha and Harriet Rachel are deceased. Cyrus Sylvester, who was born in Randolph county, Ind., in 1855, is now postmaster at Stark, Neosho county, Kan., and ranks among the leading men of his locality. Naomi Ellen, who was born in Randolph county in 1857, is now married and living at Winfield, Cowley county, Kan. The mother of these children died at Winfield and the second wife of Mr. Barnett also died in Kansas. April 19, 1900, he was united with Mrs. Robert M. Fuller, a native of New Jersey, but a resident of Kansas from early childhood. She bore the maiden name of Phoebe S. Challender and became Mr. Fuller's wife in 1868, after which they remained in Kansas until his death. Seven children were born of their marriage and all reside in California, but only one, Miss Jessie May Fuller, remains with her mother.

After having made his home at Garnett, Anderson county, Kan., from 1870 until 1875, Mr. Barnett then removed to Neosho county, the same state, and for twenty years identified himself with the development of that part of the commonwealth. During 1896 he established his residence in Winfield, but four years later he removed to Longton, Elk county, Kan., and in 1903 came to Riverside county, Cal., where he has since identified himself with the growth and progress of Elsinore. Throughout active life he devoted his time principally to agriculture, but in addition he taught twelve terms of school and both as a teacher and as a farmer he proved energetic, progressive and resourceful. Community affairs have

received his thoughtful consideration and in earlier years he served both as township trustee and township clerk. During the existence of the Grange he gave to it his steadfast support. For years he was active with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his consistent support also was given to the Order of Good Templars. Together with his wife he holds membership in the Elsinore Methodist Episcopal Church and during the sixty years of his identification therewith he has held various of its offices, has contributed regularly to its maintenance and in his life has endeavored to exemplify its ennobling doctrines.

HANS H. PAULSON

Ancestry and birth alike form links binding Mr. Paulson closely to the rugged and thrifty kingdom of Denmark, where his progenitors lived and labored as far back as genealogical records and traditional lore throw light upon the family history. No stirring or unusual events differentiated their lives from those of the people around them. In times of war they furnished gallant men to help their country and in seasons of peace they toiled as industrious, honorable citizens, some tilling the sterile soil and some going out upon the seas as sailors or as fishermen. The first to break away from the tradition of his elders was John, a native of Denmark, born in October of 1839, and for some years connected with a military school in his native country. Accompanied by his wife, Hancine, and their children, in 1872 he crossed the ocean to the United States, where he hoped he might better his financial condition. A search for a location ended near Waterloo, Iowa, where he bought a tract of land and began to till the soil. The results were encouraging and he became fairly well-to-do, but climatic conditions were unsatisfactory and he therefore disposed of his property there in 1890, coming in that year to Southern California and settling in Riverside. The acquisition of a small orange grove here furnished him with an occupation and a livelihood and he found horticulture a pleasant and profitable pursuit, continuing the work until his demise in 1902 at his suburban home.

No recollection of the trip across the ocean lingers in the memory of Hans H. Paulson, for he was only an infant at the time of the immigration to America. Born July 27, 1872, he is a typical American in all save birth and his devotion to commonwealth and country is surpassed by none. His education was begun in country schools in Iowa and completed in the Riverside schools, after which

he began to work by the day on ranches in the district. Notwithstanding the fact that in those days wages were low, he gradually accumulated a neat little sum of money and eventually was in a position to buy a place of his own. The property which he purchased stands on the corner of Monroe and Colorado streets and comprises ten acres available for various crops.

The marriage of Mr. Paulson took place in Riverside January 8, 1894, and united him with Miss Ellen Ringsburg, of this city. They are the parents of four children, namely: Paul, born in 1897 and now a student in the Riverside schools; Walter, born in 1899; Dorothy, whose birth occurred in 1903; and Mildred, 1907. Each child will be given good educational advantages and prepared for the responsibilities of the world. Activity in politics is not a characteristic of Mr. Paulson, whose tastes and inclination lead him to prefer the quiet round of farming duties and social affairs rather than any participation in civic or county projects. However, he keeps posted concerning national issues and gives his support to Democratic principles. At one time he served as deputy assessor in his district. The Fraternal Brotherhood has the benefit of his participation in its local affairs and he has been a contributor to its charitable work. In addition he has been warmly interested in the lodge work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for years has been a quiet, earnest worker in its many local activities.

WILLIAM W. POOLE

One of Riverside's most successful young men is W. W. Poole, who, since his arrival in the city, January 3, 1906, has proven his ability and manliness. He was born in Yuma, Ariz., March 19, 1876, a son of William and Sarah (Williams) Poole, natives of Scotland and England, respectively. The father went to sea when a lad and followed that calling for many years and in 1852 landed in San Francisco from a vessel of which he was mate. Leaving the ship he went to the mines and later worked at various kinds of employment and in different parts of the state for some time. He then went to Yuma, Ariz., where he made his headquarters and became captain of a vessel that plied a trade on the Colorado river, carrying passengers and supplies for that section from the gulf, as well as transporting ore from the mines, down the river. During the Indian troubles in that territory he carried the soldiers who were sent to quell the disturbances. He remained in that section until the railroad was built through Arizona in 1878, after which the

services he was rendering were no longer necessary. In the above named year he removed to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, becoming captain of the ferry boat Solano, running between Port Costa and Benicia and later was captain of the Piedmont, running between Oakland and San Francisco. During his many years of service on these boats he contracted rheumatism and retired from active work, being in poor health for about nine years before his death, which occurred in 1904. The mother is still living in San Francisco.

William W. Poole, after completing his studies in the grammar school in San Francisco in 1889, took a thorough engineering course in the Van der Nailen School of Engineering, from which he was graduated. He served some time in the drafting room of the San Francisco Tool Company after having served an apprenticeship in the shops, during which time he attended a school of drafting, nights. He finally rose to the position of superintendent of the shops of the Krogh Manufacturing Company, successors to the San Francisco Tool Company, remaining there until he entered the employ of the Henshaw-Buckley Company as chief engineer, and while he was in their employ traveled extensively throughout the west. In 1900 he accepted a position with the Southern California Cement Company and spent five months in the east studying the cement plants in various localities, after which he returned to California and located in Riverside, where he took charge of construction of the plant of that company, now the Riverside Portland Cement Company, and later being promoted to the position of general manager, which position he still occupies.

This plant, which was designed to produce three thousand barrels per day, now turns out five thousand daily and also supplies a commercial product of crushed rock which is used extensively throughout the city and county of Riverside in general concrete and road work. The Los Angeles highway commission also used a large amount of this material throughout Los Angeles county. The stockholders of the Riverside Cement Company own the Crescent City Railway, running from First street, Riverside, to Bloomington, a distance of nine miles. This road was built under the supervision of Mr. Poole. This company adds materially to the welfare of Riverside, giving employment to about five hundred men. Their holdings approximate about two thousand acres of which four hundred acres are planted to oranges.

Mr. Poole was united in marriage, in San Francisco, November 1, 1900, with Miss Gertrude F. Austin, a native of that city. Two children have been born to them, Bernice M. and Worth Tyler. Mr. Poole is a member of Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., and Mission Chapter, R. A. M., in San Francisco. He is also a member of Riverside

Lodge No. 643, B. P. O. E., of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles and the Victoria and Country clubs of Riverside. In politics he is a Republican and thoroughly in touch with political developments, and is a member of the Riverside Episcopal Church.

HARRY M. MAY

The fact that the district of Riverside has been prosperous to an unusual degree is attributed by many to the adaptability of its soil to orange cultivation and by many to the patriotic loyalty and civic devotion of its citizens. In a degree both of these causes are responsible for the attainment of the desired result. The presence of a large proportion of energetic, resourceful and capable young men has been most helpful to the increased prosperity of the district. Their energies have promoted the local welfare and their enterprise has fostered local progress. Not the least prominent among these progressive young men is the secretary of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, for some years a well-known resident of the city and the promoter, through his official capacity, of movements for the direct upbuilding of the place. Since he was chosen to fill this position, in June of 1907, he has been a leading factor in civic enterprises and has aided in promoting the growth of a town noted as a law-abiding, prosperous and contented community, whose commercial interests are important, whose churches and schoolhouses are unsurpassed and whose moral conditions indicate culture and a high plane of living.

Born in the city of Rochelle, Ill., January 18, 1878, Harry M. May is a son of Henry R. and Ida M. May and received the best educational advantages his native place afforded. After his graduation from the Rochelle high school in 1893 he matriculated in the University of Illinois and began a thorough course in the department of electrical engineering, from which he was graduated in 1898 with a high standing. Going to Chicago he secured employment with the Western Electric Company as installer and telephone engineer, which work he carried forward with recognized ability as long as he remained with the company. For a time after he came to Riverside in 1902 he was not connected with the company, but in 1906-07 he served with their telephone sales department in San Francisco. Upon his return to Riverside after twelve months in the northern part of the state he was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and since then has filled the position with devotion and signal success. Mr. May is also serving as secretary

of the Riverside Realty Board and of the Riverside County Humane Society.

The marriage of Harry M. May and Miss Frances Howard was solemnized in Milan, Ill., September 18, 1900, and was blessed with two sons, David and Bruce, now (1912) eight and six years of age respectively. The family hold membership with the Presbyterian Church and form an acceptable addition to the working element of the local congregation, whose maintenance they assist in assuming and whose charities are promoted by their ready assistance. While a student in the university Mr. May held fraternal relations with the Tau Beta Pi and in the latter circle of activities he has been similarly characterized by genial temperament, companionable disposition and kindly generousities. Ever since he attained his majority he has voted the Republican ticket in general and local elections and has been warmly attached to the principles of that organization, yet always sinking the demands of partisanship beneath the claims of a high-minded, impartial citizenship.

ROSWELL M. ROGERS

Travel throughout the western part of the United States as far north as Canada and south across the line into Mexico has given Mr. Rogers a comprehensive knowledge of the resources of the vast region lying to the west of the Mississippi valley. Of all this great country he considers Southern California the most desirable from a standpoint of soil fertility, climatic conditions and business opportunities, and since he came to Riverside in 1907 his devotion to this well-known region has deepened with his increased knowledge of its attractions. His attention has been given to his trade and he has not identified himself with horticultural activities, although he maintains a warm interest in the leading occupation of the locality.

The early boyhood days of Roswell M. Rogers were passed in a valley in Utah lying between the San Pitch and the Wahsatch mountains and in the county of San Pete, where he was born at Moroni, March 20, 1867, being a son of Ruel N. and Lovina Rogers. After the completion of the public-school studies he was sent to Brigham Young's Academy and remained there until his graduation in 1891. Turning his attention from text-book study to practical affairs, he apprenticed himself to Leo Halliday of Provo, Utah, and for three years served his time at the trades of brick-layer and plasterer. When he had completed his apprenticeship and was free to make his own way, he traveled from place to place as a

journeyman, meanwhile gaining practical experience at his trade and at the same time acquiring important information concerning the western country. Eventually he decided to establish a permanent home in Riverside and here since 1907 he has engaged in mason contracting, doing a large business in the line of his specialty. As a workman he is skilled, practical and efficient and completes every contract with thoroughness, neglecting no detail that will contribute in the least toward a satisfactory consummation of the task in question.

The first marriage of Mr. Rogers took place at Junction, Utah, January 25, 1892, and united him with Miss Theresa Barnson of that place. His second marriage was solemnized at San Bernardino in March of 1908 and united him with Miss Mabel McIntyre, by whom he has one child, Lovina. Mrs. Rogers is a daughter of William and Annetta McIntyre, who settled in Riverside in 1889. Of the first marriage there were four children. The eldest, Carl D., was born at Panguitch, Garfield county, Utah, March 10, 1893, and received a thorough education in local schools and Salt Lake University. At this writing he acts as his father's assistant in the mason business. The second child, Nellie, is a high school student. The others, Leon and Theresa, are pupils in the public schools of Junction, Utah. From early life Mr. Rogers has been a close student of public affairs. As he has reviewed the accumulating of vast wealth in the hands of a few, he foresees a time when the masses will be in little less than slavery to the capitalists and he regards socialism as the antidote for such a deplorable condition of affairs. Hence he is a socialist in the true sense of that often-abused word, a firm believer in the rights of the poor and in the obligations of the nation toward even the humblest struggler who can claim citizenship beneath the stars and stripes.

CHARLES N. GARDNER

Although the period of his identification with the development of Elsinore was all too brief in duration, Mr. Gardner became an enthusiastic believer in the future prosperity of the place and devoted the last energies of his useful existence to plans for the local development. These plans have since been carried from the formulative stage into actual operation through the sagacious efforts of his wife, a talented business woman, with the forceful assistance of his former business partner and intimate friend. Throughout the greater part of his life he was a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., where

he was born in 1847 and where his parents remained until death, father and son having been business partners for many years in an enterprise of substantial importance and considerable prominence. When the business finally passed into other hands the younger member of the firm removed to Tacoma in 1903 and opened a piano establishment on C street, where he continued in business for five years, removing thence to California and settling at Elsinore. Shortly after his arrival he acquired the Lake View Inn and Hot Springs, but his demise in 1909 left to his widow and business associate the task of developing this property, notably one of the most beautiful places in Southern California. During his residence in Wisconsin he was identified prominently with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Milwaukee, but aside therefrom he held no fraternal associations. Nor did his tastes incline him toward politics, in which he took no part whatever other than giving his ballot to the men whom he considered best qualified to represent the people.

The marriage of Mr. Gardner August 10, 1892, united him with Miss Mary Prothero, who was born in Wisconsin, being a daughter of Thomas and Anna M. Prothero, still residents of that state. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner is Amos Dodge Gardner, who was born August 26, 1893, and received his education largely in the German and English Academy at Milwaukee. After accompanying his parents to the west he identified himself with the upbuilding of the coast country and is now a capable supporter of Riverside county development. Since the death of his father he has remained with his mother and has assisted her in the carrying forward of their business affairs.

With a view to the development of the property Mrs. Gardner bought ten acres across the lake and this she contemplates transforming into a beautiful park, thus affording a means of pleasure and recreation for the patrons of the Inn. Other property has been acquired since the death of Mr. Gardner and in these important transactions Mrs. Gardner has the benefit of the experience and counsel of M. L. Cambern, the long-time business associate as well as especial friend of Mr. Gardner. This gentleman is likewise a "booster" of Riverside county and believes that you can traverse the entire area of the United States without discovering a spot more rich in natural wealth, more delightful in climate, or more attractive in the high character of its citizenship than Riverside county in general and Elsinore in particular. With this opinion concerning the merits of the locality he has been glad to invest in property and recently succeeded with Mrs. Gardner in securing the franchise for fifty years for the lighting and heating of the city of Elsinore, besides which he has aided Mrs. Gardner in making arrangements to

bore for oil at once. General projects also receive his practical assistance and any movement for the local upbuilding receives his enthusiastic support.

JOHN A. SIMMS

An identification of many years with the business interests of Riverside and a mental endowment peculiarly qualifying him for extensive participation in finances, form the substantial basis upon which Mr. Simms has risen to a commanding position in the financial circles of Southern California and especially in that portion thereof included within the boundaries of Riverside county. As president of the Riverside Savings Bank & Trust Company, vice-president of the First National Bank and also as president of the Riverside Title & Trust Company, his influence is wide and his prominence unquestioned. In the management of the funds entrusted to the various institutions with which he has connection he displays a judgment rarely at fault and a conservative spirit that shuns all hazardous investments, however promising they may appear to the casual observer. An era of encouraging progress has characterized the concerns of his upbuilding and confidence has marked their relations with depositors and customers, who regard them as invaluable factors in the civic prosperity.

A son of Albert G. and Mary Simms and a native of Henry county, Ky., born September 20, 1851, John A. Simms accompanied his parents to Indiana at an early age and settled with them on a farm near Brookston, White county, where he received a common-school education. Upon leaving school he began to give his entire attention to the home farm and for five years he continued to assist his father in agricultural operations. The call of the west then led him to Southern California, where he joined an uncle, Dr. Ball, at Riverside, and soon he secured employment in the Russell nurseries. At the expiration of three years in the nursery business he embarked in buying and selling real estate and this proved a profitable enterprise. During the year 1887 he entered the nursery business with L. C. Waite, investing all of his capital in the undertaking, and here, as in previous connections, he has prospered, his retirement in 1895 enabling him to enjoy in leisure and comfort the fruits of his profitable industry. However, idleness was uncongenial to his tastes and after a lapse of eleven years he again became connected with civic enterprises, this time entering the arena of finance as an officer in institutions of large capital and expanding resources.

The family of Mr. Simms consists of his wife, formerly Miss

Jennie Patton, whom he married in Riverside August 7, 1879, and their two sons—twins—La Roy and La Monte, who were students in Heald's Business College at Riverside and now employed in the First National Bank of this city. While not a partisan and at no time a candidate for official honors, Mr. Simms maintains a warm interest in all public affairs of importance and gives his support to Republican principles. He was elected a member of the board of freeholders that framed the new city charter and served as a member of the council four years. During his term in office the municipal electric light plant and system were installed. In local affairs he supports those officials who in their administrations emphasize economy and system. Public service, in his opinion, should be elevated to a high place and the keenest minds should be retained so that good government may be promoted. Various fraternal organizations have received the benefit of his energy and ability, among these being the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters, also the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order.

ALVA R. McCARTY

Alva R. McCarty, a resident of San Bernardino county, is the only man in that county who is living on a United States grant of land, he having a patent to seventy-three acres that was signed by President Grover Cleveland in 1885. Mr. McCarty was born in Mason county, Ill., in 1858, and at the age of eleven years he moved with his parents to Dallas, Tex., and after a stay of seven years in the Lone Star state the family moved to California and settled in San Bernardino county. Mr. McCarty's father bought one hundred acres of land and also that number of acres near Compton and eighty acres in Temescal. Mr. McCarty now owns two hundred acres of as fine land as can be found. His ranch was the first in the county to have pipe lines and plenty of water. On this land beets, hay, oats, grain, alfalfa and fine stock for the market are among the commodities raised.

Mr. McCarty married Margaret Walkenshall, a native daughter of California, born in San Bernardino, and four children were born to the union, of whom three sons are living. They were all born on the ranch, the house in which their advent took place still being intact. Mr. McCarty's father and mother were born in Ohio and Indiana, respectively, the former; Cornelius McCarty,

died at Temescal. The sons, who assist their father with the work of the ranch, are good citizens and men of honor. Clarence is a member of the Odd Fellows and William of the Redmen. Their father does not belong to any orders, but was at one time school trustee.

Mr. McCarty is a staunch Democrat. He started in life with practically nothing, but by dint of careful management and hard work has arisen to a position of honor among his fellows and has accumulated a competency.



