

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

HISTORY OF MONTEREY COUNTY.

IT is not the province of this work to present a complete and perfect history of Monterey County, going into the minutia of details. Such a collaboration of facts would make a volume too large to subserve the primary object of this publication—to advertise the resources, advantages, and prospects of the county. But an epitomized record of one of the oldest and most prominent counties of California will be interesting and appropriate in this connection, as it will enable the reader to trace the county's progress and development, and compare its present attainments with its primitive condition.

From the earliest period of California's history, Monterey has been conspicuous as the objective point of navigators and explorers, and the arena where were enacted many of the important political and historical events of the country. As early as 1602, Don Sebastian Vizcaino, sailing under instruction from Philip III. of Spain, entered Monterey Bay, and, landing with two priests and a body of soldiers, took possession of the country for the king. A cross was erected and an altar improvised under an oak tree, at which was celebrated the first mass ever heard in the land now known as California. The place was named Monterey in honor of the viceroy of Mexico, Gaspar de Zuniga, Count of Monterey, the projector and patron of the expedition. The departure of this expedition returned the place to its primitive conditions, and the silence in its history was not broken for a period of one hundred and sixty-eight years. When Father Junipero Serra, President of the band of Franciscan missionaries sent to the coast in 1768, was planning his work in California, the most cherished object of his expedition was the founding of a mission at the "Monterey" of Vizcaino's discovery. In 1770 this cherished dream was realized, and the Mission San Carlos de Monterey was established on the 3d of June of that year, "being the holy day of Pentecost" as the Father Serra expresses it. About the end of the year 1771 the mission was removed to Carmelo Valley, some five miles from the bay of Monterey, and called the mission San Carlos de Carmelo. This was done by order of His Excellency the Marquis de Croix, and here, on the banks of the Carmelo River, still stands the old stone church then erected, beneath whose sanctuary repose the remains of Father Serra and three of his co-workers, including Father Crespi, his trusted friend and adviser. The presidio, or military establishment, still remained at Monterey. In its inclosure was the chapel, which is the site of the present Catholic Church; while on the hill overlooking the bay was erected a rude fort, the remains of which are yet discernible.

Monterey County is rich in mission relics, as besides San Carlos, the Mission San Antonio, founded by Father Serra, July 14, 1771, was located some twelve leagues south of Soledad; the Mission Soledad was established October 9, 1791, on the left bank of the Salinas River, in a very fertile section; that of San Juan Bautista, 1794, ten leagues from Monterey, in the present county of San Benito, an offspring of Monterey County, and San Miguel, July 25, 1797, on the Salinas River, in the county of San Luis Obispo.

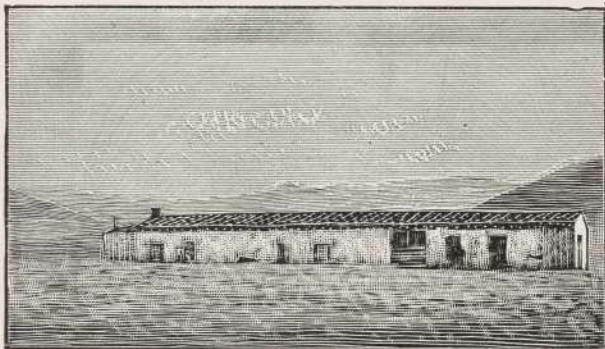
The first Indian baptism by the missionaries in the State was celebrated in Monterey, on the 26th of December, 1770. Monterey County must have been a properous region during those

early days, when the missions flourished and prospered almost beyond precedent, when their fertile acres were cultivated and made to yield princely returns by the Indian converts, and their immense herds of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs roamed undisturbed across these beautiful hills and valleys. It may be well to explain that under Spanish rule the government of California was divided into three departments, viz., the ecclesiastical, established at the missions; the civil, at pueblos, and the military, at presidios. The first authority for granting lands in Alta California was given by the Spanish Viceroy to Comandante Rivera y Moncada upon the occasion of his appointment, in 1773, and under these instructions the first California land grant was made, to one Manuel Bruton, a soldier of the presidio at Monterey, who had married an Indian neophyte, named Margarita Maria. The land granted was near the Misson San Carlos at Carmelo, and was one hundred and forty varas square. The grant was made with much ceremony and in due form, but there being no description by permanent landmarks, in course of years the stakes set up at the time rotted down, the witnesses died, it became impossible to locate the ground, and the grant failed on account of uncertainty.

The first European lady to come to California was the wife of Governor Fages, who arrived in Monterey in 1783. Their child, born about 1784, was probably the first child born in California of European parents. As the "Señora Gobernadera," as she was called, was something of a malcontent, and made domestic matters very lively for her spouse at times, it is to be trusted that her mantle has not fallen upon Monterey. The first complete system or code of legislation for the province of "the Californias," was framed by Governor Felipe de Neve, and dated "June 1, 1779, at the Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Monterey." This "Reglamento" received the royal approval soon afterward.

About the year 1813 the twenty-one missions in California yielded annual revenues aggregating two millions of dollars. They had then reached the zenith of their prosperity, but in that year the first stroke of their death-knell was sounded when the Spanish Cortez, during the struggle for national independence that was being waged on Mexican Territory, ordered that the authority of the Franciscan Friars in California be superseded by that of the secular clergy. With the downfall of Spanish power in Mexico in 1822 came the last stroke of the knell, although the missions were not formally abolished and their property confiscated until 1845. They had then "nothing left but a place in history to record their ruin." During all this time Monterey was the seat of government, and the most important point along the coast. From about the year 1825 or 1830, a large and increasing number of settlers had been pouring into California,—Mexicans, attracted by the fine soil; trappers and hunters who had emerged from the deserts east of the Sierras; Russians from Russian America; sailors and adventurers of all nationalities, who had escaped from merchant ships or who had been left here at their own request; and, occasionally, a citizen of the Eastern States, more venturous or more restless than his neighbors. Monterey must have been, during this period, the residence of a community more thoroughly cosmopolitan than any other place on the continent.

In 1834, during the administration of Governor Figueroa, the first printing press and types brought into California arrived at Monterey; the first printing done was some invitations to a ball to be given in Monterey, November 1, 1834. The Government printing office, established at Sonoma in 1839, was removed to Monterey in 1842.



ADOBE RESIDENCE OF GOV. JUAN B. ALVARADO.

In March of 1839, Juan B. Alvarado, then Governor of California, appointed William E. P. Hartnell "Visitador-General" of Missions, whose duty it was to attend to the complicated affairs of the missions and deal out justice to all concerned. This gentleman, an English merchant of Monterey, who became a resident of the county in 1822, and a naturalized citizen in 1830, was an accomplished linguist and accountant. This appointment was most appropriate, although the almost insurmountable difficulties he experienced in attempting to regulate the disorders everywhere existing rendered the duties of the office exceedingly arduous and distasteful; he therefore resigned the position on the 7th of September, 1840.

In October, 1842, Commodore Jones, U. S. N., under the impression that the brewing disaffection between Mexico and the United States had actually culminated in a declaration of war, entered the harbor of Monterey, captured the fort, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and declared California a territory of the United States, greatly to the satisfaction of most of the inhabitants. But finding himself in error, he next day hauled down his colors and humbly apologized to the Mexican authorities for his conduct.

In January of 1846 John C. Fremont, the leader of a United States expedition to the coast, who had come to Monterey for the purpose of having an interview with Governor Castro, became involved in unpleasant relations with the Mexicans. He was ordered on the 3d of March to leave the country with his men. He replied by moving to a ridge of the Gabilan Mountains at the back of the Alisal Rancho, pitched his camp at a summit called Hawk's Peak, within full view of the Mexicans at San Juan Bautista, threw up a breast-work of logs, and hoisted the American flag. On the night of March 10 he quietly withdrew his forces and marched leisurely toward the Sacramento River, leaving the Californians to pursue or not, which they chose not to do.

In 1846 there were two thousand American citizens in California, about three thousand foreigners who were friendly to them, as against some three thousand who were neutral or hostile. On the 7th of July of that year, war having actually commenced between the United States and Mexico, Commodore John D. Sloat raised the American flag, took possession of Monterey, in the name of the United States Government, and issued a proclamation as Governor of the Territory, this time with better success than that of the fiasco of Commodore Jones. Two days later the United States troops took possession of San Francisco, July 10 of Sonoma, and July 12 of Sutter's Fort.

Commodore Sloat acted as Governor until the 17th of August of the same year, when Commodore Robert F. Stockton was proclaimed his successor.

On the 3d of June, 1849, Gen. Bennett Riley, who was then the Military Governor of California, called a convention to meet at Monterey on the 1st of September to frame a State constitution. This was deemed an urgent necessity, as the provisional government existing since the conquest of California by the United States, was but a temporary affair, and by no means adequate to the needs of so incongruous and rapidly growing a population thus strangely thrown together. This convention, consisting of forty-eight members, and representing all parts of the State, and almost every State in the Union, assembled at the time appointed. As part of the delegation was Spanish, it was found necessary to have a translator, and Wm. E. P. Hartnell was appointed to that position. After six weeks of deliberation, during which the constitutions of New York and Iowa were taken as models, and proper selections made from each, a constitution was framed, reported, adopted, and signed October 13, 1849. This was submitted to the people for ratification on the 13th of November following, when twelve thousand and sixty-four votes were polled in its favor, eight hundred and eleven against it, and twelve hundred were set aside on account of informality. In December, 1849, Peter H. Burnett was elected Governor of California under this constitution, and application made in due form for the admission of California into the Union, which application, after a long period of stormy debate in Congress, was finally granted, on the 7th of September, 1850.

The house in which this Constitutional Convention was held, a large two-story stone building called "Colton Hall," was the most pretentious and fitting structure for the purpose in California, having been erected by Rev. Walter Colton, the Alcalde of Monterey, with funds raised by subscription, by fines imposed in his courts, and by prison labor. The building yet stands in a good state of preservation, and is used as a school-house and public hall. Walter Colton, who was chaplain of the frigate *Congress*, had been appointed Alcalde of Monterey



ADOBE RESIDENCE OF WM. E. P. HARTNELL, ALISAL CANYON.

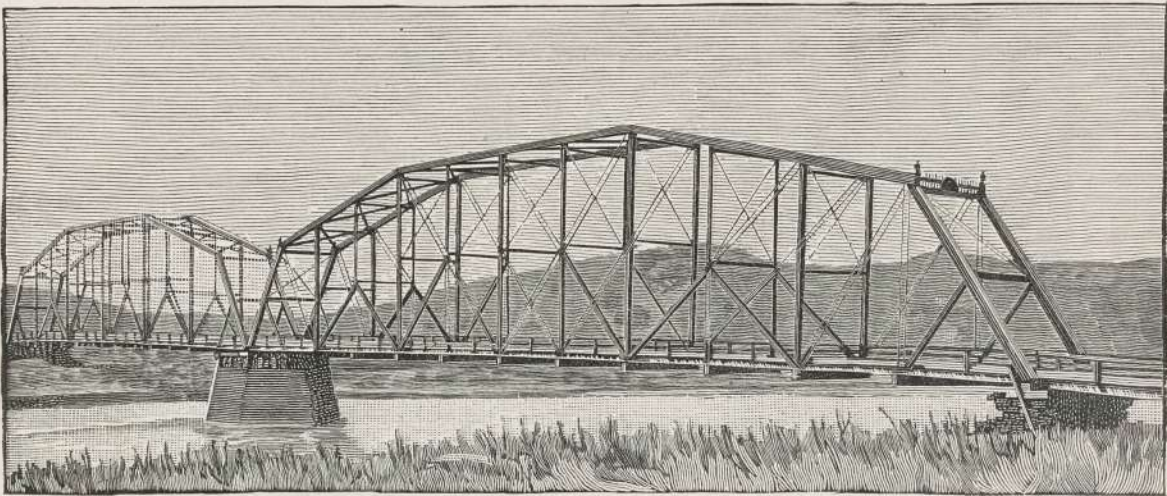
July 28, 1846, by Commodore Stockton. In taking possession of his new office he found among some rubbish the old printing press, brought into Monterey during Governor Figueroa's time, and immediately conceived the plan of starting a newspaper, which plan, by the aid of Robert Semple as partner, was soon put into operation. A keg partly full of ink was found; rules and leads were improvised with the aid of pieces of tin cut into shape with jack-knives; the question of paper was solved by purchasing a lot of cigarette paper, the sheets of which were a little larger than ordinary foolscap, and thus equipped the first number of the first paper printed in the State was issued at Monterey, August 15, 1846, under the name of the "*Californian*." It was

announced as a weekly sheet, one-half in English the other in Spanish, and as Colton was a man of literary taste and ability, the paper was, under the circumstances, a creditable production. It was subsequently removed to San Francisco and continued under the name of the "*Alta Californian*." Thus the *Alta* is the oldest paper on the coast. At a regular election of Alcaldes held September 15, 1846, Colton was elected to continue in the office of Alcalde. The office of Alcalde of Monterey was at this time a very important one. Says the historian: "It involved jurisdiction over every breach of the peace, every case of crime, every business obligation, and every disputed land title within a circuit of three hundred miles. To it there was an appeal from the court of every other Alcalde in the district, but there was none from it to any higher tribunal. There was not a judge on any bench in the United States or England whose power was so absolute as that of the Alcalde of Monterey." Colton had an exalted opinion of the right of trial by jury, and very early in his administration had the opportunity of empanelling the first jury ever summoned in Cali-

charter of incorporation was amended, and her government placed in the hands of a Board of three Trustees. Attempts at re-incorporation have been made several times since then, but have failed on account of legislative hitches, and Monterey (1888) yet remains a town.

The great Salinas Valley, with an extent of a hundred miles in length by an average width of ten miles, and embracing a thousand square miles of country, through which flows the Salinas River, was until within a few years but the home of herds of stock which roamed unrestrained through its lonely expanses of mustard-covered plains. Lands were held in immense tracts or grants whose owners were called "land poor."

Where the city of Salinas now stands was in 1864 an immense mustard patch and cattle range. Land was offered at nominal prices, without purchasers, no one believing the soil would produce grain, forgetting, with the short-sightedness so common among the early settlers, that where mustard could grow in such luxuriance, other productions could be grown as well. Until 1864 this great valley, which will one day contain the wealth and pop-



HILLTOWN BRIDGE ACROSS THE SALINAS RIVER NEAR SALINAS, BUILT BY THE CALIFORNIA BRIDGE CO.

fornia, September 4, 1846. The plaintiff, an Englishman named Isaac Graham, charged Carlos Roussillon, a Frenchman, with stealing lumber. One-third of the jury were Americans, one-third Mexicans, and one-third Californians, and the witnesses represented about all the languages known in California. Hartnell, the linguist, acted as interpreter; they had no lawyers, and as Colton remarked, they "got on very well together." The trial lasted all day, the jury deliberated an hour, returning a verdict acquitting the accused of intentional theft, but ordering him to pay for the lumber, and the prosecution to pay the costs of the court. A very sensible thing all around!

About this time, early in 1849, Rev. S. H. Willey, who had been sent out as a minister by the American Home Missionary Society, taught a six months' school of some forty or fifty pupils in the town. As they understood no English, and Mr. Willey no Spanish, the question of how they "got on," is rather a puzzle. In this year Mr. Willey was instrumental in organizing the "Monterey Library Association," whose collection of some fifteen hundred volumes was the first public library in the State.

In April, 1850, the county of Monterey had been organized with the town of Monterey as the county seat. By an act of the Legislature, passed April 30, 1851, the town was duly incorporated as a city, and Philip A. Roach, now of San Francisco, who was then Alcalde, was elected the first Mayor. Monterey did not long enjoy her dignity as a city, for in May, 1853, her

ulation of an empire in its beautiful embrace, had no town or village through its entire length or breadth. Early in that year, Castroville, the pioneer town, was founded on the Bolsa Nueva y Moro Cojo Rancho, a part of the Castro grant, by Juan B. Castro, one of the owners of the ranch. The proprietors of the town site were very liberal in their donations of lots for public purposes, and to private individuals who would erect substantial buildings, and the prosperity of Castroville was therefore at once insured.

In 1867 the city of Salinas was laid out by Messrs. Ricker & Jackson and Eugene Sherwood, upon a portion of the Sausal and Nacional Ranchos, at a place known as the "Half-Way House." This house had been built in 1856, by a Deacon Elias Howe, who purchased the land whereon it was erected from Jacob P. Leese. The building was used as hotel, meeting-house, and for convention and election purposes, until 1865, when the property was sold to A. Trescony for \$800, who in turn sold it at a low figure to Mr. A. Ricker. When the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad placed the future of this section beyond question, and Salinas City had become the liveliest town in the county, it began to lift up its voice, demanding the county seat. The question was put to vote on the 6th of November, 1872, and Salinas City won the victory. On the following February (1873) the county seat was therefore moved from Monterey to that place. The town was regularly incorporated

by Legislative act, March 4, 1874. The buildings and improvements of Salinas City have from the first been of a substantial character. In 1872 a large section of Monterey County on the northeast was set off as San Benito County.

Towns and villages are rapidly springing up throughout the Salinas Valley and its tributaries. The county, in 1888, voted a bonded indebtedness of \$150,000 to erect four bridges across the Salinas River, *viz.*, at Hilltown, near Salinas City; at Kings City, Bradley, and Soledad. The contracts for these bridges were awarded to the California Bridge Company, of 22 California Street, San Francisco, A. W. Burrell President. The Hilltown bridge is already completed.

Many interesting relics of early days yet remain in Monterey County. A son of Wm. E. P. Hartnell who was born in the beautiful Alisal Cañon, occupies a prominent position in the county at the present time. He was elected County Treasurer in 1879, which position he has filled ever since with a spotless record. He is the owner of the Alisal Rancho previously mentioned, his father having bought it in 1831. In 1833 Mr. Hartnell, Sr., built, on this ranch and at great expense, a two-story adobe house with glass windows, the first of the kind in California. This house included the family residence and a



DR. MAY C. E. GYDISON (See page 54).

chapel, and here in the early days was dispensed a lavish hospitality. The Alisal Rancho, sheltered as it is in the cañon with its genial climate and unequalled surroundings, is one of the loveliest spots in California. Not far from this residence, across the creek, are the ruins of an old adobe, the former residence of Governor Alvarado. A picture of each appears elsewhere in this book.

In the engraving of the ranch of Mr. Hebron is shown grounds where, in early days, the Battle of Salinas was fought, between the Californians and Americans, and was peculiar as being fought on the part of the Californians almost entirely with *lariats*. In fact, almost every acre of Monterey County is historic ground, to which time but adds greater interest.

While Monterey County has its quota of fraternal societies, the order of Native Sons of the Golden West is deserving of especial mention, because of its historical significance. It is composed entirely of native Californians, and the objects of the order are social intercourse and mental benefit; to further the development of the State, and to keep ever green the memory of the pioneers; to emulate their principles and pattern after the spirit of their enterprise. There are four Parlors of this order in the county, with an aggregate active membership of about one hundred and thirty. The Parlors are Monterey No. 75, Santa Lucia, at Salinas, No. 97, San Lucas, 117, and Castroville Parlor. A Parlor of the Native Daughters, which is a branch of the order, will soon be instituted in Salinas.

Until the advent of the railroad, the whole section was a Sleeping Beauty. But when the whistle of this prince was

heard, not one princess, but many, sprang up to meet him, in the form of pretty towns that were built all along its line. The railroad terminus was, until 1886, at Soledad, and all the immense region south of that place was almost entirely undeveloped. Nothing was done in the way of agriculture; only stock-raising was pursued. But in the past two years the section has seen more progress than during all the preceding years since its settlement. Several thousand settlers have come in and taken up lands which the former remoteness from railroad advantages had rendered comparatively useless. Many of the great ranches have been subdivided, and are being sold to actual settlers. Many yet remain intact that will follow the example set them, and all will ultimately be broken into smaller holdings. Then will the true prosperity of the great Salinas Valley begin, and the magnitude of its possibilities be demonstrated.

The valleys of Central and Northern California, of which the Salinas is a conspicuous type, are undoubtedly destined to be the great producing centers of the future. Where all kinds of cereals, fruits, vines, etc., can be grown without irrigation, and where the climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness, the Salinas Valley will be famous, not only as a producing region, but as the location of the ideal California home.

Further information of historical character will be found in the following biographical sketches of prominent citizens of Monterey County.

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HON. J. D. CARR.

THE biography of Jesse D. Carr is the record of a busy and eventful life. It is marked with adventure, with vicissitudes which would have hopelessly wrecked the average mortal, and has finally been crowned with that success which is the sure reward of honesty, industry, and perseverance.

Born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 10, 1814, his early days were spent on a farm. His education was obtained at a country school, and as he left home at the age of sixteen years was not as good as the limited advantages afforded in those early days. His first experience was in a store, kept by Elder Bros., in Cairo. When eighteen years old he went to Nashville and served six years more as store boy. He was married when twenty-three years old, and with his earnings, amounting to about \$1,000, he went to Memphis, and in partnership with Larkin Wood, a former employer, commenced business on his own account. About this time the Chickisaw and Choctaw Indians were removed from North Mississippi and West Tennessee to Arkansas, and those sections rapidly filling up with farmers, Memphis became an important commercial point. Mr. Carr's business prospered until his partner lost his mind, and embarrassed the firm to the extent of \$20,000. This indebtedness Mr. Carr paid off in two years, and at the expiration of six years, when he closed out his business in Memphis, was worth \$40,000. It is a fact worth noting, and of some historical importance, that in 1840 he built the first brick house ever constructed in Memphis.

In 1843 Mr. Carr went to New Orleans, and engaged in the cotton commission business, in which he succeeded in spending the money he had earned in Memphis. The Mexican war breaking out about this time, he made an effort to retrieve his lost fortune as a sutler, still continuing his business, however, in New Orleans. But, to use a homely expression, "he jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire." On the 24th of February, 1847, three thousand Mexican troops, under command of General Urea, captured the train in which were his goods, valued at \$40,000, and killed or captured ninety of one hundred and eighty persons with the train. Mr. Carr was summoned before

General Taylor to give his testimony, as the officer in command of the train had found it expedient to disobey orders. At the first interview General Taylor was in such a rage that he couldn't discuss the subject, but in the second interview he was made to realize that what had been done was the best that could have

ion dollars Government money to pay off troops. General Taylor expressed the opinion that these three thousand troops would have turned the tide of battle at Buena Vista. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Mr. Carr stayed in Mexico until after the war and recuperated



HON. J. D. CARR.

been done under the circumstances. General Taylor afterward told him that the capture of that train possibly prevented his defeat at Buena Vista. General Urea had orders to join the Mexican forces at Buena Vista, but disobeyed them to capture the train under the misapprehension that it carried half a mill-

about \$15,000. He returned to New Orleans in January, 1849; had the cholera for the second time, having had an attack in 1834. As soon as he could travel he went to Washington to collect some accounts against dead soldiers. He remained there two months, and attended the inauguration of General Taylor,

with whom his acquaintance had ripened into a warm friendship. In the meantime Congress had passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish, after registration, persons going to California with fire-arms at Government cost. Gen. Wm. M. Gwin was the first, and the subject of this sketch the second, person to register under this law. While in Washington, Postmaster General Collamore, through the influence of Mr. Carr's friend, Colonel Churchill, of the army, tendered him the appointment of Postal Agent of California, but two days later sent for him and told him that Colonel Bliss, General Taylor's private secretary, wanted the office for an old school-mate, Captain Allen, whereupon Mr. Carr released Judge Collamore from his promise. Mr. Carr had arranged to start for California in June, having been appointed by Col. Jas. Collier, Deputy Collector of the port of San Francisco. Before his departure he was to go to New Orleans and get acquainted with the duties of his office, and the Postmaster-General, in an endeavor to make amends for the *faux pas* of the California Postal Agency appointment, tendered him the position of special Postal Agent at New Orleans, with instructions not to send in his resignation until the day he started for California.

Mr. Carr arrived in San Francisco August 18, 1849; Collier did not arrive until November. Immediately after his arrival, Mr. Carr accepted a position as deputy under the Military Collector, Mr. Harrison, and after Collier's arrival assisted in organizing the office. He was in the custom house a little more than a year.

After retiring he was nominated, against his wish, for the Assembly, and was elected by a majority of one hundred and seventy-six over the highest competing candidate. He thus became a member of the first California Legislature, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and was second on the Ways and Means Committee, and virtually did the work of both. He introduced and passed the first Funding Bill for San Francisco, when warrants were out drawing a monthly interest of three per cent. The bill provided for the funding of the debt at ten per cent per annum. Subsequent to this he mined a little, dealt in real estate some, and in 1852 became interested in a portion of the Pulgas Ranch, and in the fall of 1853 moved to the Pajaro Valley. While living here and during his absence from home he was elected Supervisor of Santa Cruz County. He purchased a part of the Salsupuedes Ranch, and engaged in farming and stock raising, bought and sold grain and other produce. In 1859 he moved to the Salinas Valley, and has made Monterey County his home ever since.

In 1866 he engaged in staging, and carried the first mail between Virginia City, Nev., and Boise, Idaho. It was a dangerous business, as the Indians were very bad at that time. From 1866 to 1870 he was the largest stage contractor on the Pacific Coast, his contracts amounting to as much as \$300,000 a year. For four years he carried the mail between Oroville, Cal., and Portland, Oregon. He has frequently been known to say that this was the hardest work of his life. In a limited way he is still interested in the stage business.

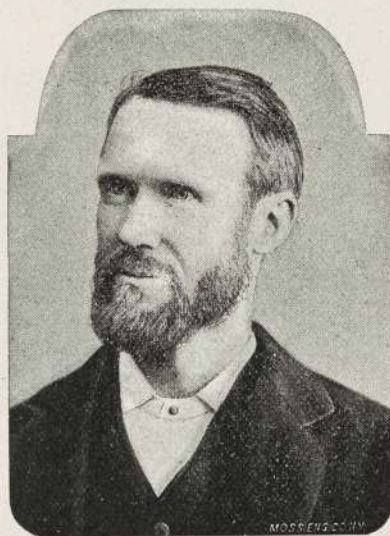
Mr. Carr owns twenty thousand acres of land in Modoc County, and the water controls one hundred and fifty thousand acres. He considers this the best piece of property he has. It is stocked with five thousand head of cattle and five hundred horses. He has recently sold about two-thirds of his Gabilan Ranch, of forty-eight thousand acres, in Monterey County. On the remaining third, as noted in the descriptive part of this book, he has some good coal prospects.

Since he quit staging Mr. Carr has remained most of his time at his home in Salinas. He has been prominently identified with nearly every enterprise of the county. He organized the Salinas Bank, and has been its President ever since. He owns

eight hundred of three thousand shares of stock in the bank. He has also been President, ever since its organization, of the Agricultural Association. He recently endowed the I. O. O. F. Association of Salinas with \$5,000 for a free circulating library. He was raised in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and has always been a liberal patron of that organization. He gave \$4,000 to the Santa Rosa College.

Mr. Carr is not only a conspicuous man in this State, but is well known all over the Pacific Coast, and has been more or less intimately acquainted with every administration at Washington since the incumbency of President Taylor. He has the reputation of having considerable influence at the national capital. Although nearing his seventy-fifth birthday, he is still hale and vigorous. He arises early in the morning, and the amount of work he does would fatigue many young men. He is a striking illustration of the fact that "it takes longer to wear out than it does to rust out."

E. K. ABBOTT was born in Canada, in December, 1840, but passed his boyhood in Northern Illinois. He received his education at Hillsdale College, Michigan, where the literary degree of A. B. was conferred upon him. He afterwards graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He served Uncle Sam faithfully under the old flag for one year during the war. In 1871 he came to California and located in Salinas City, where he began the practice of medicine. Two years later he went East and was married in Medina, Ohio, to Miss Millie E. French, of that place, and returned with his bride to Salinas,



DR. E. K. ABBOTT.

where they have resided ever since. The Doctor owns a fine drug store, to which he has added the book and stationery business. And he is one of Salinas City's representative Prohibitionists. He has kept the meteorological record for the United States Government since 1872.

DR. MAY C. E. GYDISON is of Danish extraction, the daughter of Rev. L. M. Gydison, of the Danish Lutheran Church. She received her medical education at the Omaha Medical College, of Omaha, Nebraska, and spent one year of study in Europe, chiefly in the large hospitals of Germany and Denmark. After her return from Europe she graduated from the Woman's Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, and this completed her course of studies. She then practiced her profession one year in Omaha, when her father's health failed, and she came, with her parents, to Salinas City, where she has been practicing since 1884, paying particular attention to the diseases of women. She has opened a hospital on a small scale for ladies needing medical aid, and as it is the only institution of the kind in the county it supplies a great necessity. One has but to know Dr. Gydison to feel assured of receiving the best attention under her

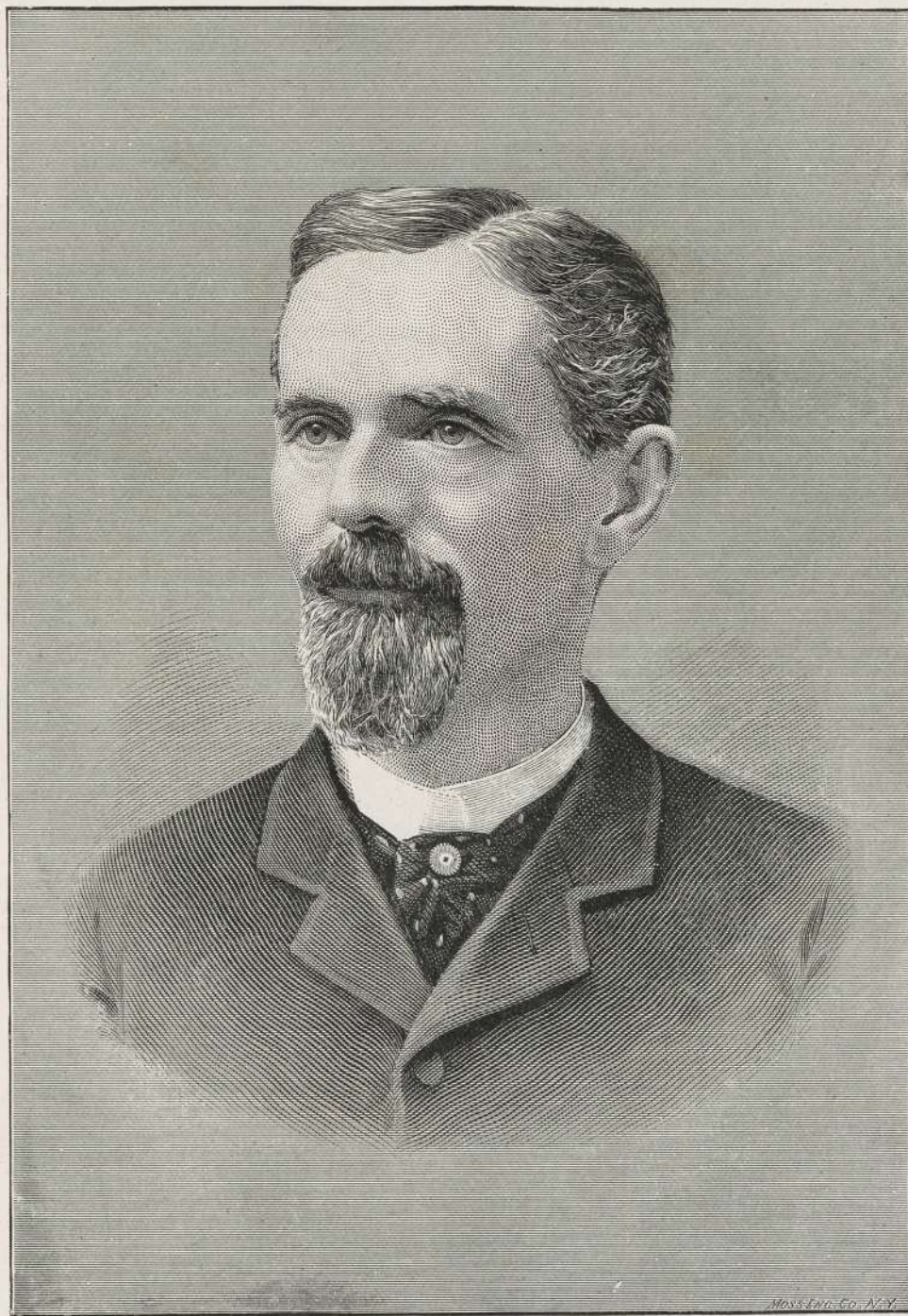
care. She is a lady of fine intellectual capacity, and womanly sympathy, and thoroughly enthused with her profession.

HON. S. N. LAUGHLIN.

Mr. LAUGHLIN, the prosperous manager of the extensive warehouses at Moss Landing, is a native of Ohio and about forty-

lege that had an attendance of upwards of one thousand young men and boys. He continued teaching in the cities of Poughkeepsie, New York, New Haven, Connecticut, and San Jose and San Francisco, California, for about eight years.

In 1874 he came to this county, and ever since has been con-



HON. S. N. LAUGHLIN.

five years of age. He is a gentleman of fine education, of rare purity of character, and of an exceedingly modest and unpretentious disposition. He possesses abundant means and owns about thirty thousand acres of land in this State and New Mexico.

At the age of eighteen he began teaching in an Eastern col-

legiously one of Monterey County's most energetic and enterprising business men, and by his sterling integrity, urbanity of manners, and kindness of heart, has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact.

In 1884 he received, by acclamation, the Republican nomina-

tion for the Assembly, and although his time was so taken up with business matters as to prevent his making a thorough canvass of his candidacy, he was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in this county for that position.

His record as a representative is a good one. He labored zealously for what he conceived to be the best interests of his county and State, and was ever found on the side of the people, working energetically for a good and economical administration of public affairs. He was made Chairman of the very important standing committee of the Assembly, that of Roads and Highways, and was also made a member of the Committee on County and Town-



SAMUEL JUDSON WESTLAKE.

ship Governments and on Homestead and Land Monopoly.

Although he has since been earnestly urged by his party to either accept a re-nomination for the Assembly or a nomination for the State Senate, he has positively declined to do so. His retiring, modest, and unobtrusive disposition prompts him to decline further political honors. He is an ardent Republican and a zealous supporter of his party, but not an aspirer for public place.

SAMUEL JUDSON WESTLAKE is a native of Springfield, Illinois, where he was born in 1849. He was educated in the



J. A. HORTON.

Springfield public schools and the Champagne College of Illinois. He completed his collegiate course in 1870 and came immediately after to California, and located in Monterey County, where he engaged in the profession of school-teaching, and continued in it for ten years. He taught the first school in Long Valley, this county. He discontinued school-teaching to accept

the office of Deputy Assessor, which position he held nine years. In the fall of 1881 he was elected County Assessor and re-elected in the fall of 1886. As Deputy and Principal he has been actively employed in the Assessor's office fifteen years, and the

unexpired term of two years longer before him. This fact alone is conclusive evidence that the people of Monterey County repose the utmost confidence in his ability to faithfully serve their interests. Mr. Westlake was married, in San Jose, October 11, 1876, to Miss Ella Dabney, of that city, and two children, a son and daughter, have been born to them.



DAVID WALLACE.

Monterey County and engaged in farming and dairying on the Bardin Ranch, where he has remained thirteen years. He was married in this county to Miss Lira Grimes, the daughter of an old and prominent citizen of Monterey County, and they now have two children. In the fall of 1888 the voters of Monterey County evinced their confidence in, and esteem for, Mr. Horton by electing him, with a large majority, to his present office. And, judging from his kindly, courteous manner, which overlies an iron will and dauntless courage, he is evidently the right man in the right place.

DAVID WALLACE was born in the town of Monterey the nineteenth day of August, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that place. In his early youth he evinced a deep interest in all questions pertaining to the nation's welfare, and the subject of political economy has been carefully studied by him. Two years ago he was elected County Recorder, and his merits received a just reward in his re-election last November. Mr. Wallace owns six hundred and forty acres of land in the Corral de Tierra, in this county, where, up to the time of his election to office, he led the independent life of a rancher and stock raiser. He is a member of Monterey Parlor, No. 75, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and may justly be considered one of the representative young men of the county. He owns a nice home in Salinas City, and in 1883 was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Watson, who has born him three children.

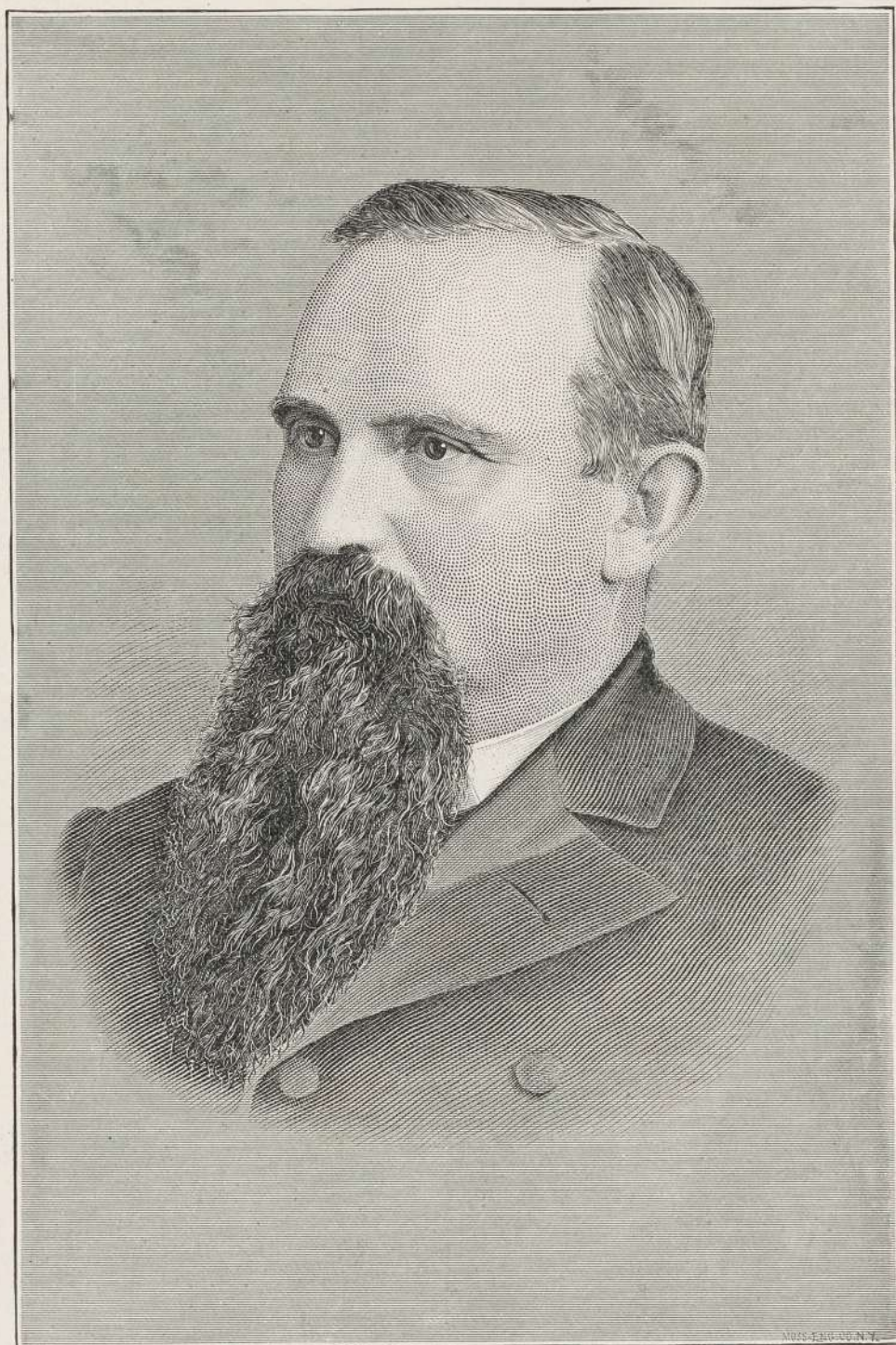
JUDGE JOHN K. ALEXANDER.

"To assume the judicial ermine and wear it worthily requires the abandonment of all party bias and personal prejudice, a possession of educational qualifications, clean hands, and a pure heart." These words, a clear, concise summary of the attributes of the ideal jurist, are taken from Judge Alexander's reply made in 1879 to a written request of one hundred leading citizens of Monterey County, of various political creeds, that he become a candidate for the position of Superior Judge. They are given here because they seem to reflect the character of the gentleman himself more truly than any lengthened description could do.

Judge Alexander's pride is his profession, and the preservation of the purity of the judicial ermine is with him the most sacred obligation.

John K. Alexander was born in Brandon, Rankin County,

attended until 1857, when he went to Calaveras County and worked in a gold mine (the Woodhouse Quartz Co.'s claim) for about one year. Here he earned his first money, and acquired the physical health and stamina so essential to success in any pur-



JUDGE JOHN K. ALEXANDER.

Miss., 1839, and at the age of fifteen years came with his mother, brother, and sister to Sacramento, Cal., to rejoin his father, who had preceded them five years before. Young Alexander entered the Sacramento Grammar School, which he

suit. Returning to Sacramento, he entered the High School, from which he graduated in two years, and served one term as Vice-Principal thereof. Immediately upon graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of Geo. R. Moore, study-

ing later with the firm of Harrison & Estee. The adoption of the profession of law was no mere boyish whim, but a life-work entered upon gravely and seriously, with a clear conception of its intricacies, and a consciousness that it challenged the metal of the very best quality of mind. To this conviction was added the great determination to succeed. October 7, 1862, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State upon motion of Morris M. Estee, after an examination in open court.

In 1863 he formed a partnership with his old instructor, Mr. Moore, which lasted until the latter's death. Says a brilliant writer in speaking of his co-partnership: "Mr. Moore, who had watched with interest his partner's studious and painstaking qualities, had perfect confidence in his competence, and threw the burden of business upon him. This was of immense service to him. He came to owe much to Mr. Moore, whose advice and prompting greatly aided and stimulated his labors, while he studied, and which have greatly advantaged him at the bar, and on the bench." A two years' partnership with Hon. John W. Armstrong, which had been formed soon after Mr. Moore's death, was terminated in 1870 by the election of Judge Alexander to the office of District Attorney. At the completion of his term of office, and after a short vacation, in which a visit was made to the home of his boyhood, he formed a partnership with Hon. A. C. Freeman, the eminent law compiler and writer, which continued until failing health compelled Judge Alexander to remove, in 1874, to Salinas City, the county seat of Monterey County. Here, in 1879, he was induced to become a candidate for the position of Superior Judge, at the request, as before stated, of one hundred of the county's best citizens, irrespective of political bias. He was also nominated by the Democratic County Convention. He was re-elected in 1884, although the State and county went Republican for President—Judge Alexander being a Democrat.

A quiet, and modest gentleman, with the unassuming manner characteristic of true nobility, Judge Alexander yet possesses a magnetic force which makes him always recognized as a power by his associates. Cautious, careful, and methodical, he is yet a man of dispatch. He has been peculiarly successful as a judge; very few of his judgments have been reversed, although many appeals have been taken from them. His charge to the jury in the murder trial of the people *vs. Iams*, which is given in full in the California Reports, is considered a fine legal paper, and was highly complimented by the Supreme Court in affirming Judge Alexander's decision. His charge to the jury in the case of *E. T. Simmons vs. the Pacific Improvement Co.*, for \$100,000 damages, is considered one of the ablest statements of law on the subject of "Probable Cause," that has ever emanated from an American jurist, and is a masterpiece of logic and pure, concise English.

After the separation of San Benito County from Monterey Judge Alexander was appointed a member of the commission to adjudicate the indebtedness of the counties. In July, 1888, the Los Angeles University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him.

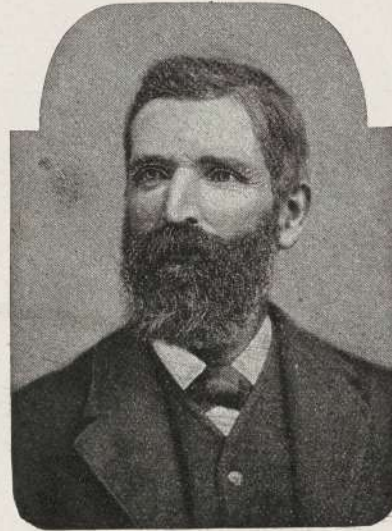
Judge Alexander was married, on the 2d of August, 1865, to Miss Sallie B. Carothers, at Petaluma, and has two sons. He has long been a member of the Masonic Order, being Past Master of Salinas Lodge, No. 204, and a member of Salinas Chapter R. A. M., No. 59, of which he was recently elected and installed High Priest. He is also a member of the San Francisco Bar Association. His aged parents yet live on their farm, Laurel Ranch, near Menlo Park.

JOHN EDMOND TRAFTON was born in Canada, and when four years old moved with his parents to Missouri. Realizing that "westward the star of empire takes its way," the family started across the plains to California, in 1852. At that time the

dreaded cholera was raging along the route, and his father fell a victim to the disease. Left a widow under such sad circumstances, his brave mother, with her little family, completed the long journey to this State, and in 1858 they came to Pajaro Valley and settled within a half a mile of his present home. Mr. Trafton owns four hundred acres of land in that vicinity,

two hundred and eighty acres of which are in the level valley, and the balance is rolling land.

Here he has a fine dairy and stock ranch, besides making a specialty of raising the best potatoes in Monterey County. He has never taken an active part in politics, though his party has often urged him to accept the nomination of Supervisor from his district, but he

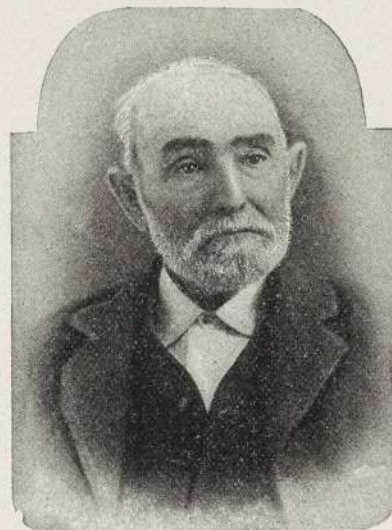


JOHN EDMOND TRAFTON.

prefers the quiet of home to the political arena. He has been identified with the county's agricultural interests for thirty years, and has done much to develop its resources. His mother, who is nearing fourscore years, resides in Watsonville, and the consciousness of duty well done, combined with the appreciative love of her children, shines like a benediction upon her life's closing scene.

L. FINE, who owns a one-third interest in the famous Paraiso Springs, of Monterey County, was born in East Tennessee, March 22, 1808. When eight years of age he moved with his parents to

St. Louis, Mo., where they spent one winter. From there they went to Arrow Rock, which at that time was a Territory, but only remained there one year, finally settling in what was then known as Tabo, but is now the town of Dover, Lafayette County. In 1833 Mr. Fine was married to Miss Martha Cox, daughter of Judge Cox, of that place. He is one of the pioneers of the



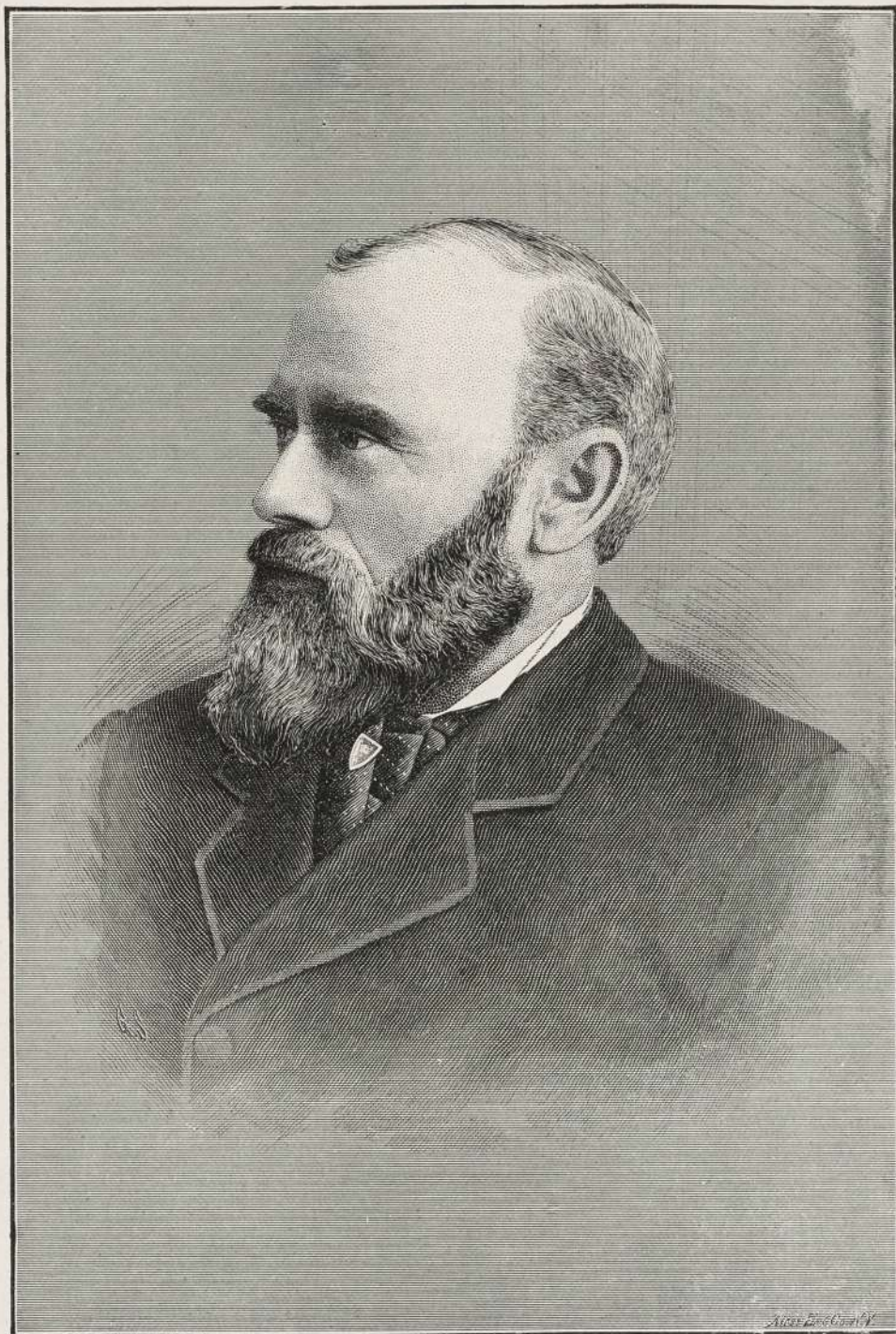
L. FINE.

Pacific slope, having crossed the plains in 1849. A year later he returned to Missouri. In 1854, driving a band of stock, he again made a long journey across the continent, bringing his wife and two children with him, and leaving three children at the

old home. That same year he returned to Missouri by water, and after selling his property, brought his three children to California, where he arrived in 1855 and settled with his family in Gilroy, Santa Clara County. He made that place his home for

H. S. BALL.

HENRY S. BALL is one of the prominent men of Monterey County; a man who has encountered more than the usual num-



H. S. BALL.

nineteen years, when he bought an interest in the Paraiso Springs, in 1874. Although near his eightieth birthday, Mr. Fine enjoys good health, and is as spry as many men not half so old, with an intellect undimmed by the touch of time.

ber of obstacles which beset life's pathway, and has surmounted them all; who has arisen from the humble walks of life to positions of honor and trust, and has done much directly and indirectly to develop the resources of the county.

He was born in Chautauqua County, New York, March 4, 1830, and received a meager education in the public schools of his native State. When sixteen years old his parents moved to Wisconsin, and four years later he crossed the plains to California, arriving in Hangtown September 5, 1850. During his first year's residence in the State he mined a little, but was sick most of the time. He was at Mud Springs and Downieville, and at the latter place saw the hanging of a woman after she had been convicted of murder, according to the laws of the mining camp. He was in Sacramento at the time the cholera was raging. After meeting with poor success in the mines, he engaged in teaming to Shasta, and teamed and staged for five years.

December 10, 1857, Mr. Ball was married to Miss Kate Lean. He settled on a piece of land, and built a ferry on the Sacramento River, five miles below Redding. Here he lived eleven years, improving his property and trading with emigrants. In 1867 he moved to San Jose, and the following year went to Salinas. The town had just been surveyed, and the town site was an immense mustard patch. He commenced life in Monterey County as a farmer, and the first two years lost nearly all of his small possessions. The third year, with four horses, he put in two hundred acres of grain, and cleared \$3,500. During the next three years he made about \$16,000 farming. In 1874 he bought Salinas City property, and in partnership with Chris Franks, now United States Marshal for California, he built a livery stable. In the same year he went into the wheat business with Isaac Friedlander, "The Wheat King," furnishing bags, making advances on grain, etc. In the same year he built the Chualar and Gonzales warehouses, and also conducted the Castroville and Salinas warehouses. During the first two years with Mr. Friedlander his business amounted to \$2,000,000, and he sold one and one-half tons of sack twine in one year.

After Friedlander's death Mr. Ball purchased the Salinas warehouse, and made it seven hundred and fifty feet longer, which makes it probably the longest warehouse in the State away from a water front. Two years ago the Salinas, Chualar, Gonzales, and Soledad warehouses were consolidated, and are now owned by the Salinas Valley Warehouse Association, of which Mr. Ball is Secretary and Treasurer, and one of the principal stockholders. He also farms eight hundred acres of land near Salinas, which he owns, and is a member of a syndicate which owns six hundred acres near town. He says that farming is the most profitable business he has ever followed. He has the crop statistics of the county, and has kept a careful estimate of the profits of his farm. He says that the cost of producing one thousand pounds of wheat to the acre will not exceed \$5.00. He has raised wheat and put it in the warehouse for 40 cents a cental. A representative of the German Government, who was gathering statistics on agriculture, informed him that Monterey County had made the best showing of maximum production at minimum cost, of any section he had visited.

Mr. Ball resides on his ranch during the winter months and lives in Salinas in the summer. He is still in the grain and bag business.

Mr. Ball was Mayor of Salinas for eleven consecutive years. He is a life member, and was for seven years a Director of the Monterey District Agricultural Association. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, a Director of the Salinas City Board of Trade, and is foremost in all enterprises to promote the welfare of the county.

N. A. DORN was born in Iowa in 1852, and crossed the plains with his parents to California when he was one year old. They came direct to Monterey County, where they located. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, and studied law under Judge Archer, of San Jose. In 1874 he

was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He then returned to Salinas City, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected District Attorney of Monterey County, and filled the office two years. In 1879 he was re-elected to the office and served the county officially three



N. A. DORN.

years longer. Since the expiration of his term as District Attorney, Mr. Dorn has continued the practice of law in Salinas City, and is a member of the firm of Dorn & Parker. He is extensively interested in real estate in the county, owning fifteen hundred acres of land in the vicinity of the Corral de Tierra. In October, 1873, Mr. Dorn was married to Miss McCusker, of this county, and six children are the fruit of their union.

W. M. R. PARKER was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 15, 1837. He was educated in that city, graduating from the Boston High School. In June, 1856, he came to California, locating in San Francisco. Six years later he came to Monterey County, and began the study of law in the town of Monterey, where he resided for ten years. That same year, 1862, he was elected County Clerk, which office he held for eight years. At the expiration of his term of office he was appointed Under Sheriff, and served the county in that capacity two years.



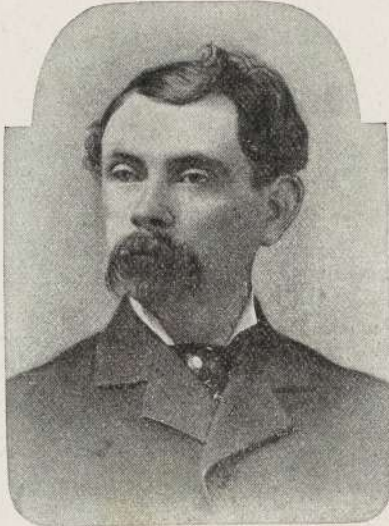
W. M. R. PARKER.

In 1870 he was re-elected County Clerk and held the office four years, when he was appointed County Judge by Governor Booth. This responsible and honorable position he filled very creditably for two years, making a total of fourteen consecutive years that he served the county in office. Since then he has practiced law in Salinas City, where, with his wife and

children, he has made his home since 1872.

M. F. WALSH is a native of Ireland, where he was born forty-two years ago. In his early youth the love of liberty was instilled into his mind. When the patriots of 1867 revolted against English oppression, he was one of the first to take up

arms in defense of his country's rights, though comparatively a boy at the time. Being one of the "wild geese," he sailed for America the same year, and landed in Boston, Mass., where he remained twelve months. Finding the climate of the East too severe, he came to San Francisco and engaged in the shoe business in all of its branches. While there he took an active part in organizing some of the leading Irish societies of that city. In 1877 he came to Castroville, and becoming charmed with the fine climate and beautiful scenery, concluded to locate there permanently. He sent for his family and bought him a little home, and has ever had the best interests of the town and county at heart. He owns a large amount of real estate in the old and new towns, which he has carefully improved. His residence and beautiful grounds are an ornament to Castroville, and a credit to himself. He believes implicitly in the town as the coming city of Monterey County, and works ever with that object in view.



M. F. WALSH.

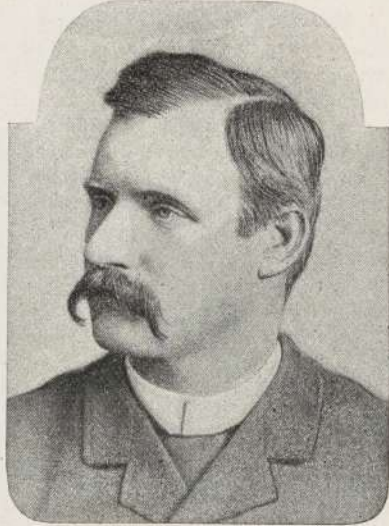
JAMES T. STOCKDALE, the Principal of the public schools of Monterey, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 19, 1863. He received his education in his native place and remained there until 1881. The first year from home he spent in civil engineering on Iowa railroads. In 1882 he went to Wyoming Territory and engaged in the cattle business, which he followed only a few months, preferring the roving life of a surveyor, which occupation he pursued until the fall of 1885, with the exception of one winter spent at his old home. While engaged in this pursuit he traveled through the Territories of Wyoming and Utah and the State of Colorado surveying public lands, and a portion of the time was spent in Northern California on the engineer corps of the California and Oregon Railroad. In 1886 he engaged in school-teaching in Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, and one year later came to Salinas as substitute



JAMES T. STOCKDALE.

Principal of the High School. The following term he was engaged as Vice-Principal of schools, and during a six months' vacation, soon after, he was surveying as Deputy County Surveyor. He is at present the Principal of the Monterey schools, where he has taught one term. He is a member of the County Board of Education.

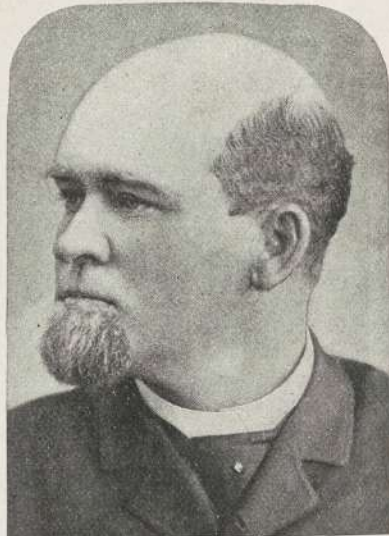
VICTOR D. BLACK, the genial Manager of the Central Milling Company's property in Salinas, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Mount Vernon, Posey County, August, 1855, and came to this State with his parents in 1863, his first experience in California being in the mines, where his father remained for three years. His school-boy



VICTOR D. BLACK.

days were spent in Los Gatos, Santa Clara County. His father was a miller and taught the son his trade. He worked for a considerable while in the mills of Merced County. Came to Monterey County in 1880, and with his father bought and run a mill at Castroville, dealing also in grain. He stayed here until 1885, when he came to Salinas City and assumed the management of the Salinas mill, and has been here ever since. He does all the buying for the mill, the quantity of grain purchased annually amounting to fifteen thousand tons, and exercises a general supervision over the company's business here. His long residence in the valley makes him familiar with every grade of wheat that is here raised, and his extensive experience as a miller is one of the things which has helped Salinas flour to attain such an enviable reputation in the markets of the State.

F. H. LANG is a native of Lorraine County, Ohio, born November, 1849, and was educated in the public schools there. After leaving school he engaged in the cheese-

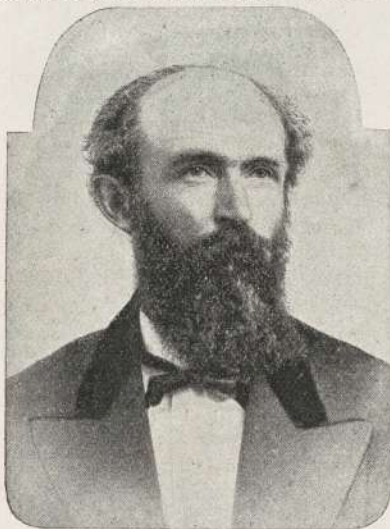


F. H. LANG.

factory business, and in 1877 he came to Marin County, California, where he continued in the same business. At the expiration of five years he concluded to go to a better county, and selected Monterey as his destination. He engaged in the butcher busi-

ness in Castroville, in which he continued a year and a half, and then entered into partnership with M. R. Merritt, in the real-estate agency. Mr. Lang owns seventy acres of fine land adjoining the town of Castroville. He was married to Miss Julia Damon, of Ohio, and is the father of four children.

S. McCONNELL SHEARER is a man of versatile talents, having devoted most of his life to school-teaching, dabbled in literature, and is now following the more prosaic and probably more profitable pursuit of a real-estate and grain broker. He is a native of Leesville, Carroll County, Ohio. Was born December 26, 1836. In 1847, after having attended public schools, he was sent to New Hagerstown Academy until about 1855, when he taught his first school in Goshen, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Subsequently taught at Lockport and Taber, Ohio, and Pleasant Lake, Indiana. Came to California September, 1860, and taught school in the Springfield District. Subsequently taught at San Juan, Monterey, Gilroy, and Salinas. He was elected School Superintendent of Monterey County in 1871, and again elected to the same position in 1879. He has also filled the offices of School Trustee and Superintendent of Schools of Salinas.



S. McCONNELL SHEARER.

WILLIAM HATTON. This gentleman, who is the owner and proprietor of the Del Monte Dairy in Carmel Valley, is one of the representative men of the State in this line of business. Mr. Hatton is a native of County Wicklow, Ireland. Coming to California in 1870 he began work as a dairyman's apprentice upon the same ranch where his own dairy is now located. He thus learned the business thoroughly by practical experience. He worked continuously for the gentleman who owned the dairy at that time, Mr. E. St. John, now of Salinas, until he bought his interest. Being a man possessed of great energy and perseverance combined with fine executive ability, Mr. Hatton applied the early lessons of his business so well that he is considered to-day without superior as a practical dairyman. A description of his dairy, given elsewhere, will exemplify this fact better than anything else. Although Mr. Hatton has long ago given the execution of his plans into the hands of competent, well-selected assistants, yet he is able at any moment to bring the keen, practiced eye of long experience to bear upon even the smallest detail of his immense business, and instantly gauge its acceptability. He is an enthusiast, and loves his business, which probably is one great element of his success. Mr. Hatton, besides his own interest, including the largest dairy interests in

the county, and six hundred and fifty-eight acres of choice grain land in Salinas Valley, has been for six years manager of the Pacific Improvement Company's ranches, dairy and cattle interests in Monterey County. He married Miss Kate Harney, a native of South Carolina, which union has been blessed with six children, three boys and three girls.

JAMES B. SNIVELY, one of the representative men of Monterey, was born near Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y., October 21, 1835, and became an orphan at the early age of ten years.

With meager education, when fifteen years old he started for himself and learned the trade of tool making, in Cleveland, Ohio, and followed it until the commencement of the Rebellion. He enlisted in August, 1861, in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and saw three years of active service at the front. He was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. Returning to Indiana he resumed his occupation of tool making, but the rigors and hardships of a soldier's life had left him an invalid, and being unfitted for active and prolonged work, he resolved to come to California in search of health. He arrived here in 1868, and the following year engaged in the lumber business at Monterey with Captain Lambert. In 1873 he was appointed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent at Monterey, and has held that and the Western Union telegraph office continuously ever since. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and Knights Templar. Mr. Snively is an unassuming, quiet gentleman, but appreciated by those who know him best. He is a progressive citizen, interested in the development of Monterey County, although it would seem that he is not so anxious about increasing the population, as he has never married.



WM. HATTON.

He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and Knights Templar. Mr. Snively is an unassuming, quiet gentleman, but appreciated by those who know him best. He is a progressive citizen, interested in the development of Monterey County, although it would seem that he is not so anxious about increasing the population, as he has never married.



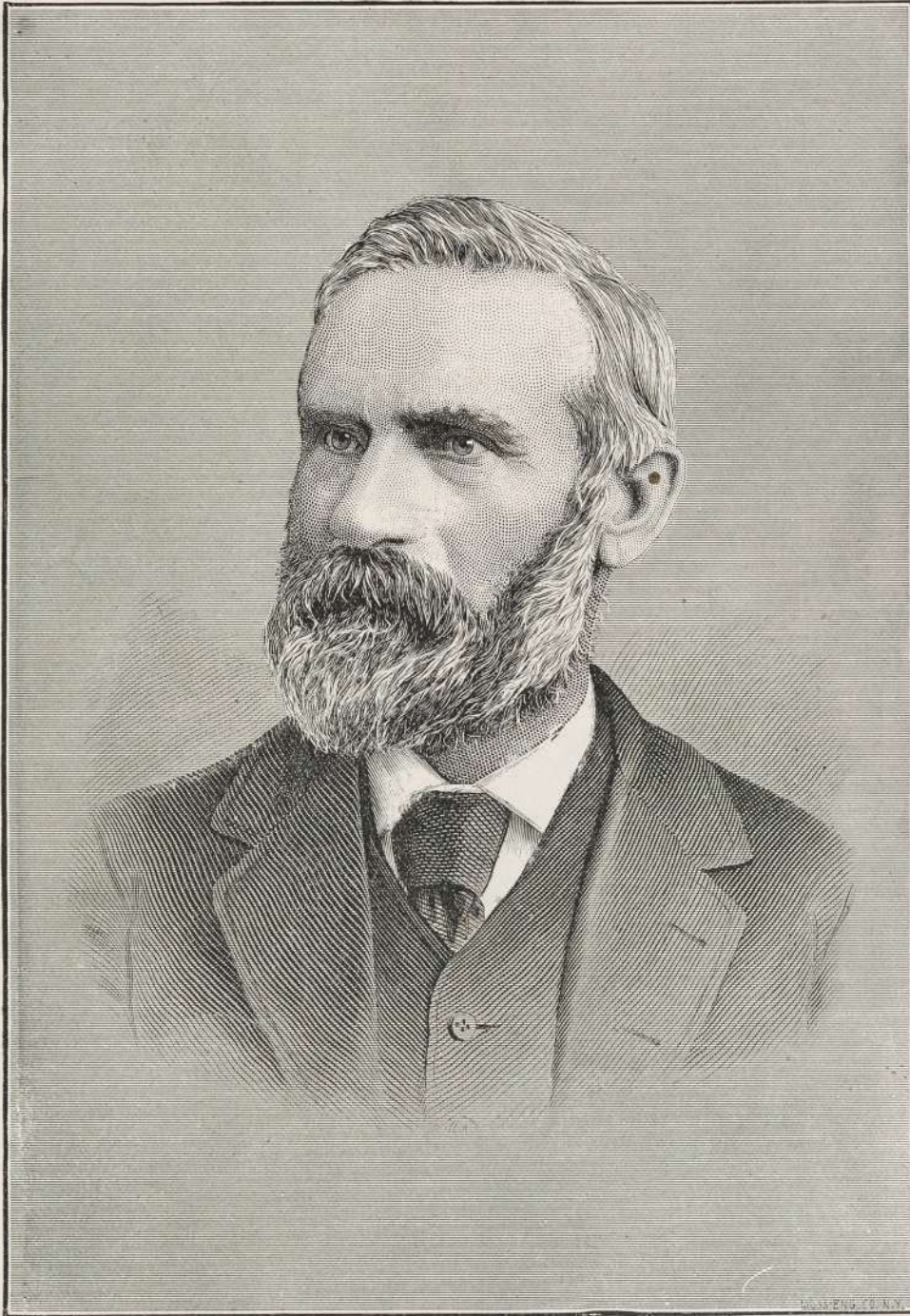
JAMES B. SNIVELY.

CARLYLE S. ABBOTT.

THIS gentleman was born in the Province of Quebec, on the 26th of February, 1828. As his parents were citizens of the United States, residing for the time in Quebec, and the subject

of this sketch came to the United States to reside at the age of eighteen years, he is therefore a citizen of the United States without the aid of the naturalization law. His parents were farmers, and his early life was passed on a farm, his early edu-

money, he went East and married Elizabeth Merryman. In 1852 he re-crossed the plains with his young wife, and located near Sacramento, where he followed farming for two years, when he went to Nevada City, and began the dairy business.



CARLYLE S. ABBOTT.

cation being acquired in the district schools of Canada. At fifteen years of age he attended a select school in Sycamore, Dekalb County, Illinois, alternately going to school and working, as the exigences of his life permitted. In 1850 he crossed the plains for California. After mining on the middle fork of the American River, in 1850 and 1851, where he made some

In 1857 he removed to Marin County, and pursued dairying and stock raising upon an extensive scale. He remained here until 1865, prospering in business and accumulating considerable property and money. When, in the year 1865, he came to Monterey County, he brought, as his capital, some six hundred head of stock. Purchasing a league of the Buena Vista Rancho,

he continued his former business of dairying and stock raising, with unprecedented success, until he had a dairy of fifteen hundred cows, at that time probably the largest in the United States.

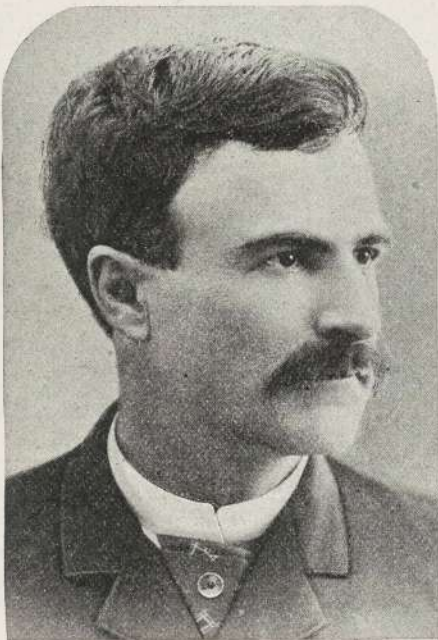
In 1868 he built the Abbott House, in Salinas City, at a cost of \$45,000. He also bought eight thousand acres of the San Lorenzo Rancho, and raised cattle for the market. He was the principal promoter and organizer of the Monterey and Salinas Valley Railway Company—peace to its ashes. This last venture proved his financial Waterloo, and he went to Arizona, in 1879, to recuperate his fortunes. He began raising and slaughtering cattle, and is now a member of a syndicate owning a band of four thousand head of cattle, and an extensive cattle ranch.

In 1887 he returned to Monterey and leased from Alberto Trescony the Tularcitos Rancho, of thirteen thousand acres, near Monterey, his lease extending five years, with the privilege of purchase, at any time before its expiration, at the present valuation. His chances are now bright for occupying his former financial position in the county.

During Governor Irwin's administration, Mr. Abbott was elected to the Legislature from this county, in which position he rendered valuable services. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia, in 1872, when General Grant was nominated. He has always been a consistent and enthusiastic Republican, and has taken an active part in politics. His positions have come to him unsought. His wife, and three of the four children which blessed his married life, are yet living. His son, H. E. Abbott, is a prominent and highly respected merchant of Salinas.

JAMES H. ROBINSON was born in Dallas, Texas, December 26, 1855. When he was five years old his parents came to

California and located in Monterey County. He was educated in the public schools of this county and early in life engaged in stock raising and farming. He owns a fine ranch of eighteen hundred and ten acres near what is known as the Corral de Tiera, in this county. He was married,

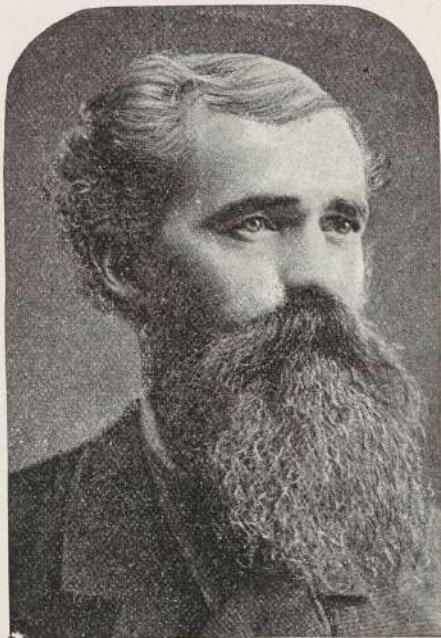


JAMES H. ROBINSON.

January 1, 1884, to Miss Annie Condon, of Salinas City, and he is now the proud and happy father of three beautiful children. Two years ago he accepted the office of Deputy County Recorder, which position he has successfully filled to the present time.

A. EARLY AVERRETT, senior member of the firm of Averrett & Stephens, dealers in general merchandise at Soledad, is a native of the State of Georgia, where he was born on the thirteenth day of November, 1845. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents to Alabama, where he remained until

he was twenty-three years old, when he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in June, 1868. He went to Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, and entered the mercantile house of A. Lewis & Co., as salesman, which position he occupied seven years. On the 26th of



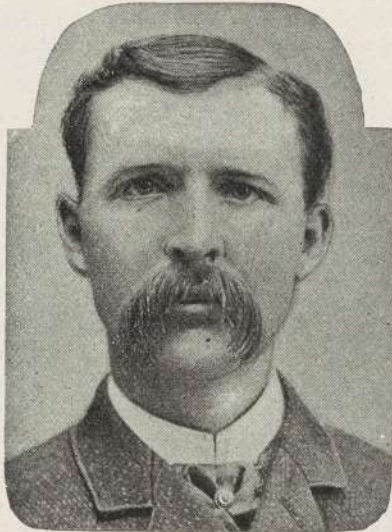
A. EARLY AVERRETT.

February, 1871, he was married to Miss E. L., daughter of C. H. Pratt, of Watsonville. In January, 1875, he bought the mercantile business of his brother-in-law, H. C. Pratt, of Soledad, Monterey County, where for several years he prosecuted the business alone. In January, 1883, he admitted to partnership H. R. Stephens, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name above mentioned. In 1887 Mr. Averrett left his partner in charge of the business for a few months and traveled over the State seeking a place for a permanent home, and finally settled in San Jose, Santa Clara County, where he has built himself a fine home, and enjoys the comforts thereof, together with his wife and three children, two sons and a daughter.

H. R. STEPHENS, of the firm of Averett & Stephens, of Soledad, is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born October 19, 1852. At the age of fourteen years he moved with his parents to a farm in Spring Valley, Rockland County, near the city of New York, where he remained until in his nineteenth year, when he went to New York City and entered a clothing store as clerk. At the expiration of two years he caught the California fever, and in November, 1873, left New York with his brother for the Golden State, and went direct to Monterey County. In the spring of the following year they bought a band of sheep, which they took to Cholame, San Luis Obispo County, but owing to the dry season which followed, many of their sheep died, and they returned with the remnant to Monterey County and sold them. The subject of this sketch then worked on a ranch for some time, and after various other business exploits, generally with a successful result, he finally bought a half interest in his present business. In 1883 he was married, and, according to his own statement, has been virtuous and happy ever since.

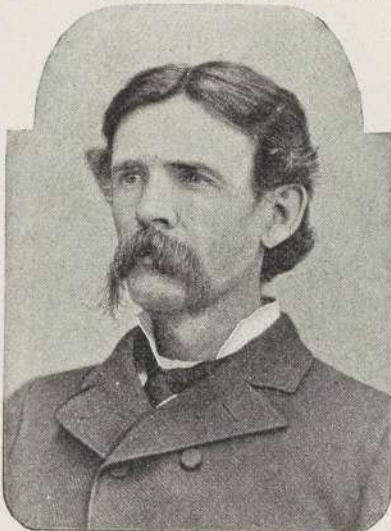
HENRY VINSON MOREHOUSE was born the first day

of April, 1849, in Elkhart, Indiana. He came to California across the plains with his parents when he was four years old. He was educated at the Sotoyome Institute at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, of which James W. Anderson, the present Superintendent of Schools of the City and County of San Francisco, was Principal. He left school and began teaching in Mendocino County when he was not quite sixteen years old. After teaching two years he came to Monterey County and edited the Salinas City *Standard* for a period of eight months, when he became satiated with journalistic fame and went to work on a farm, where he remained six months, during which time he



H. R. STEPHENS.

studied hard for the county examination of teachers, which he passed, obtaining a first-grade certificate. He taught ten school years in the county with unprecedented success, and devoted his leisure moments to the study of law; was admitted to practice in the county court in 1876. Three months later he was elected District Attorney of Monterey County, and has since been admitted to the District, Supreme and all the Federal Courts. He held office one term. Since then he has practiced his profession in Salinas City. He is a member of the law firm of Geil & Morehouse, who have never defended a man who was not acquitted. Their practice in all the courts is very large. Further comment is superfluous. He is also attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. As an orator, either before the bar or on the stump, he is too well known throughout the State to need any eulogium here. Nothing has concerned the public interests of the county but what



H. V. MOREHOUSE.

he has participated in it. For six years he was a member of the County Board of Examiners, and always takes an active interest in educational matters. He is commissioned Major and Judge Advocate on Brig.-Gen. A. A. Smith's Staff, Fifth Brigade N. G. C. He is at present a candidate for the office of United States District Attorney of the Northern District of

California, and if Uncle Sam wants his legal work done, and would have it well done, he cannot intrust it to better hands.

JUAN B. CASTRO is one of Monterey County's prominent native sons. He was born in the city of Monterey, in 1836, on the 24th of June (St. John's day). At the age of six he lost his father by death, and after passing through the schools of Monterey and attaining his majority, he took charge of his father's ranch, which consisted of eight leagues of land. Mr. Castro has always been a progressive and wide-awake citizen, and was one of the first to realize that the development of the country depended



J. B. CASTRO.

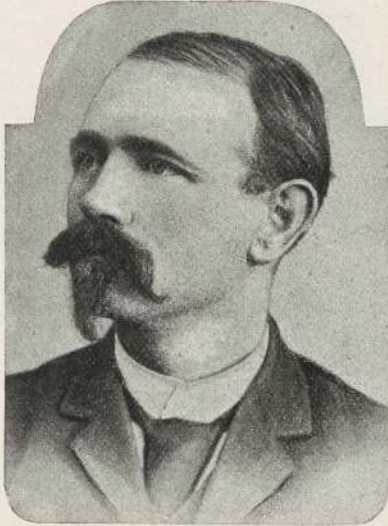
on sub-dividing and settling the large ranchos. In December, 1863, he laid out what is now the town of Castroville, and was the first man in the county to cut up his ranch and offer inducements to settlers. The town improved rapidly until the railroad passed through it, after which it remained in *statu quo* for several years, but is now starting up again, with brighter prospects than ever. In 1866 he established the Castroville *Argus*, which has ranked among the leading interior papers of the State. To the railroad company he donated the right of way and forty acres of land for a depot. He has been twice County Treasurer, and twice a member of the Board of Supervisors of Monterey County. He is an ardent Democrat, and was on the Seymore and Tilden electoral tickets. He has held numerous small offices, and has followed the pursuits of stock-raising and farming. He is now engaged in the real-estate business, having considerable property of his own for sale in lots to suit. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Pombert, and is the father of six children, three boys and three girls.



S. J. DUCKWORTH.

SANTIAGO J. DUCKWORTH was born in Monterey, June 13, 1865. At the age of six years he lost his father, and with his two older brothers was sent to the Watsonville Orphan Asylum, then in charge of the Franciscan Fathers, where he

was educated. In 1883 he accepted the office of chief operator in the Federal Telegraph Service of Mexico in the State of Sonora. This responsible position he filled for a term of three years, when he resigned and returned to Monterey, where he established a real-estate and insurance business in company with



HON. THOMAS RENISON.

both the Spanish and English languages.

HON. THOS. RENISON, of Gonzales, Monterey County, the present representative of the Sixty-ninth District in the Assembly, was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1850. He came to California in 1868, and located in Monterey County in 1869, beginning life here as a farm-hand. His education had been obtained in the common schools of Ireland, and after coming to this county he studied law by himself, being admitted to the bar in 1881. In 1879 he was elected Justice of the Peace at Salinas, serving one term. He was appointed Deputy District Attorney under J. A. Wall. He was elected to the Assembly in 1886, and again in 1888, by a large majority. From the first he took a leading position on the floor of the House, and at once became one of its most influential members. He has been the author of several bills and resolutions of importance, and has taken no uncertain position on all questions involving the rights and privileges of his constituents. Mr. Renison is a married man, very domestic in his tastes, and fond of his home and its comforts. Modest and retiring in manner, yet in debate he is "forcible, aggressive, logical, and convincing." His constituents are proud of him, and believe that he is destined to many years of usefulness, as the people will not fail to take advantage of his abilities in the future, as in the past. His career is a shining exemplification of the truth that if the rue metal is in a man it will be made manifest in spite of poverty, obscurity, and difficulties to overcome. Let no man sit down to await his opportunity, but rather, with his own hands and brain, shape it for himself.

JOHN H. GARBER, who has held the office of County Surveyor of Monterey County continuously since 1882, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Trappe, Montgomery County, January 13, 1845. He was born and raised on a farm. His early education was obtained at the public schools of his native place, studying later at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1871. After graduating he taught school in the oil regions for a year, after which he took a post graduate course of one year and a half, at

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In 1875 he came to California, coming direct to Monterey County. He served four years as Deputy Clerk under John Markley, after which he went East for a short visit. After his return to this county he received the appointment to the office which he has held ever since. Mr. Garber has thus far resisted the wiles of Cupid and maintains his state of single blessedness.

CHARLES FRANCEE, one of the leading furniture dealers



JOHN H. GARBER.

of Salinas City, was born in Sweden, June 5, 1853. His father was a landscape painter of Ystad, and Charles, early in life, was apprenticed to learn the trade of wood and carriage painting and fresco work. After serving his apprenticeship of seven years, and improving, in the meantime, the opportunities for education which were at his disposal, he came to the United States

in 1871. Settling in Illinois, he worked four years at his trade, his specialty being carriage painting and fresco work. In 1875 he came to Virginia City, where he remained three years, coming then to Yuba County, California, where he followed his trade. He came to Salinas, in 1880, for his health, and opened a paint shop, working at his business about five years, when, acting upon the advice of a physician, he abandoned painting, and went into the furniture business with S. J. Burkman. The business has grown to be the leading one of the kind in the county, the firm importing its goods directly from the East. Mr. Francee was elected coroner and public administrator in 1888, by a majority of one hundred and eighty-six, running ahead of his ticket one hundred and seventy-nine votes.



CHARLES FRANCEE.

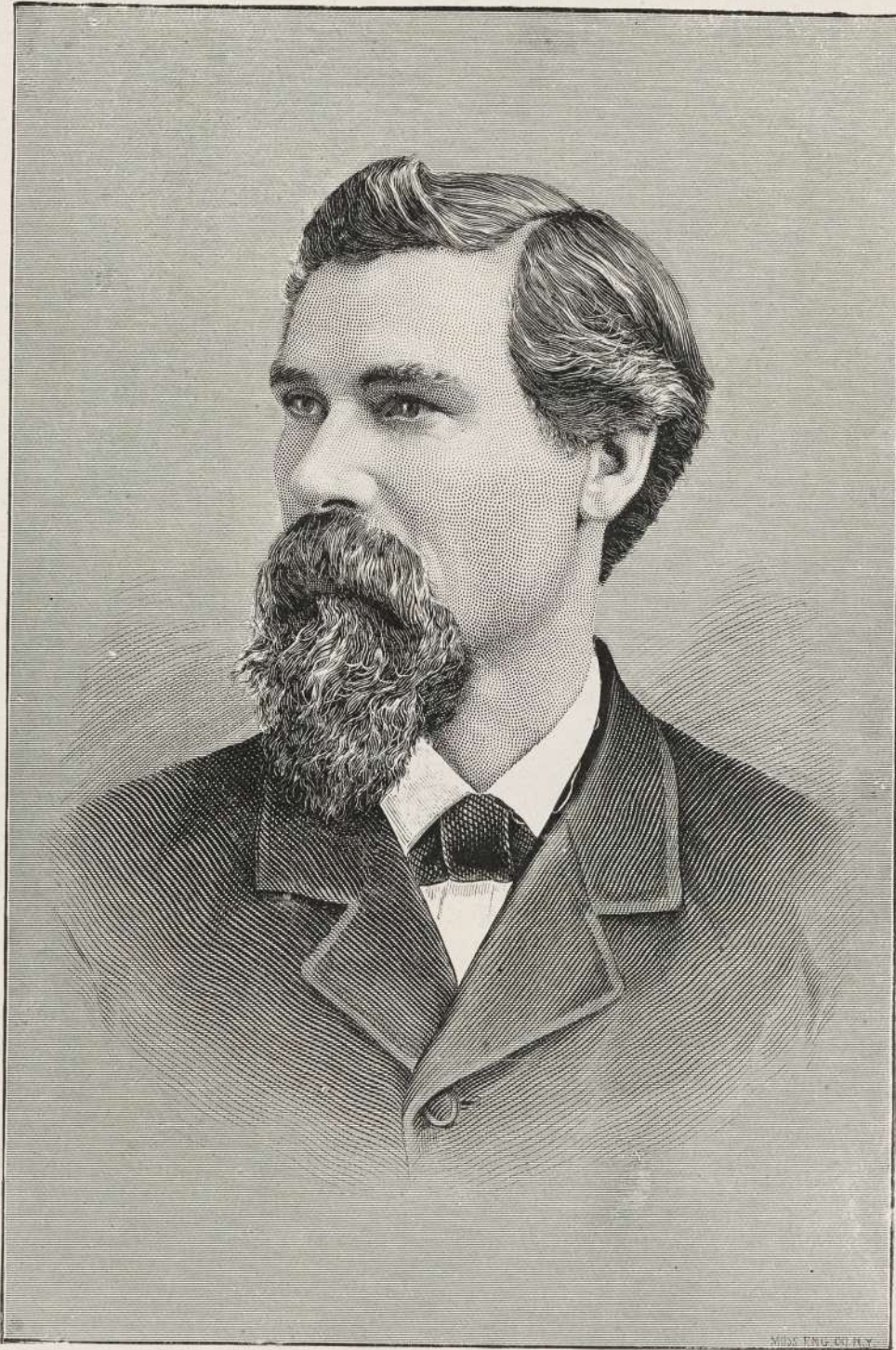
HON. W. J. HILL.

W. J. HILL is the present Mayor of Salinas and the editor of the *Salinas Index*. He has had an exciting and active life, full of perilous adventure on the frontier, conspicuous in journalism of the West, prominent as a Legislator of California, and as an

energetic citizen of Monterey County, laboring assiduously to develop the resources of the great Salinas Valley.

He was born near Prescott, Canada West, in 1840, and came to California in 1862, and, after visiting the gold fields of British

and held the key to the travel on these roads. It was during this period that he was repeatedly attacked by the Indians, fired at more than one hundred times, and was seven times wounded, but always managed to "hold the fort." The record of his



HON. W. J. HILL.

Columbia, entering Alaska, and rambling over considerable territory, he located in Idaho, obtained a stock ranch, and established Hill's Ferry, on the Owyhee River, at the junction of the Chico road from California, and the Humboldt road from Nevada. He kept this ferry during the years of 1865, 1866, and 1867,

thrilling adventures, and numerous single-handed fights with the Indians, would make an interesting volume, in which facts would rival the fiction of a border novel. He seemed to bear a charmed life, and the Indians became superstitious over their inability to kill him. They thought "the pale-faced chief with

the big canoe" was "bad medicine man." It was here that our hero obtained the *sobriquet* of "Old Hill," a title which still clings to him.

In the spring of 1867 he went to Silver City, Idaho, and engaged in the newspaper business, as publisher of the *Avalanche*. He introduced the first steam press and published the first daily paper in Idaho. His reputation as an Indian fighter and a brave man had spread throughout the Northwest, and being a man of liberal education, extensive reading, and industrious habits, it is not surprising that his paper was the leading one of the Territory. Such was his personal popularity that, although a consistent and outspoken Republican, he was elected County Clerk, Sheriff, and Tax Collector by handsome majorities in a strong Democratic county. He was also the Centennial Commissioner from Idaho, and was tendered the Republican nomination for delegate to Congress.

He returned to California in 1876 and became the proprietor of the *Salinas Index*, and was soon recognized by the press as the publisher of one of the leading interior journals of the State. In 1880 he was elected joint Senator to represent the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito. As Senator he acquired the reputation of being an untiring worker, and a fearless, honest advocate of the right. While making no pretensions to fine oratory, he is vigorous and forcible in speech, and a ready and graceful writer.

Since he has been Mayor of Salinas the city has issued bonds to the extent of \$25,000, by a practically unanimous vote, and its judicious expenditure has done much to improve and beautify the city. Through the *Index* he has helped to develop the resources of Monterey County, and has recently shown his faith in the Salinas Valley by purchasing a tract of the Buena Vista Ranch.

Mr. Hill is a leading member of several fraternal organizations. He is Past Master of Salinas Lodge, No. 204, F. & A. M.; was the first and is Past Patron of Reveille Chapter, No. 47, O. E. S.; is Past Master of Sausal Lodge, No. 47, A. O. U. W., and was the first Master of the lodge. He is a member of the Watsonville Commandery Knights Templar, of Salinas Chapter R. A. M., and is ninety-fifth degree member of the Royal Masonic Rite. He is also Master of the Salinas Grange.

Through heredity and his training on the frontier, Mr. Hill possesses great strength of character, and a marked individuality. An untiring worker, relentless in his determinations when he feels he is right, he possesses withal those qualities of mind and heart which bring to him the warmest friends, as the following published in an Idaho paper at the time he left the Territory would indicate:—

"Mr. Hill has spent ten or twelve of the best years in his life in assisting to build up, and heroically battling for the best interests of, Idaho Territory—first as frontiersman and next as a journalist. His name is a household word throughout the land. His life, his deeds, his very action, are so well known that to attempt to recount them at this time were unnecessary. In truth, so deeply do we feel the loss of a man like him that we have the heart to say but little about it. We regard it as a public calamity, and in saying this we only echo the expressed sentiment of the people of the whole Territory. He leaves an impress upon the country that will never be erased. * * * Good-bye, 'Old Hill!' May Heaven's choicest blessings shower your pathway through life, and California's brightest flowers bloom for you and yours in your new home."

Mr. Hill owns a handsome residence in Salinas, and his wife is an intellectual and accomplished woman. He has one son.

DR. S. M. ARCHER is not only an eminent physician and

genial gentleman, but one of the landmarks of Monterey County, having resided here since 1869. He is forty-two years old and came to California in 1868, from Louisville, Kentucky. He comes from a long line of American ancestors, the first of whom were early colonial settlers in Virginia and Maryland.



DR. S. M. ARCHER.

At a later date members of the family participated in the wars of the Revolution and 1812, and in the early Indian wars, many of them filling important positions in the army and Government. Among Dr. Archer's ancestors is John Archer, of Maryland, who was the first man to graduate in medicine in the United States. He obtained his diploma from the Philadelphia Medical College in 1768. The subject of this sketch received his college education at the Indiana Asbury University, and graduated in medicine at Louisville. He then attended the clinics at the Bellevue and Blackwell Island Hospitals, New York, for a considerable length of time. After arriving in San Francisco in 1868, as a matter of adventure, and with a desire to see more of the world, he made a trip to China *via* Sandwich Islands and Japan, as surgeon of a vessel. The passage both ways was rough, dangerous, and disagreeable, and when the young *medico* got back to San Francisco he concluded that he had enough of "life on the ocean wave." He determined to locate in the country, contrary to the advice of Dr. H. H. Toland, the well-known physician of San Francisco, to whom he had letters of introduction from personal friends. In 1869 he went to Monterey County, intending to return to the city in a few years to locate permanently. But he soon became a fixture in Monterey County, although he has often been called to the city professionally. In 1872 he was appointed County Physician, and took charge of the County Hospital, and has held that position ever since, during which time he has perhaps successfully treated more desperate cases of dropsy than any other physician in the State. He served one term as Coroner and Public Administrator, from 1876 to 1878, but declined a renomination, and also declined the nomination for the Assembly in 1886. Dr. Archer is married and has seven children, all girls. While his modesty will not permit him to claim the professional and other honors which are his due, he unblushingly considers that in this respect he has done well for his country.

DR. THOMAS FLINT.

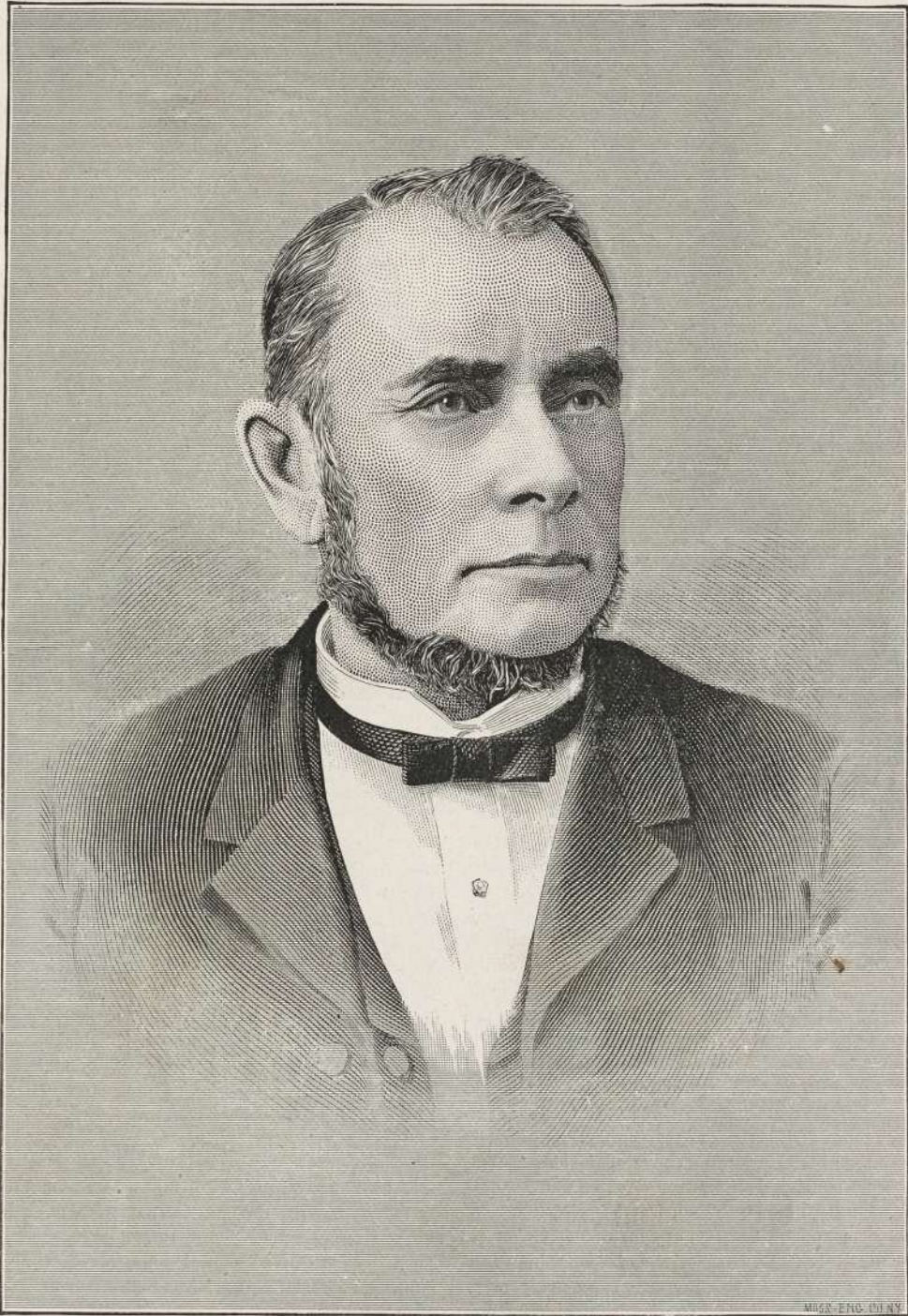
THIS gentleman is the senior member of the firm of Flint, Bixby & Co., a prominent citizen of the State, and a resident of San Juan, San Benito County, formerly a part of Monterey County. His connection with the history, growth, and development of Monterey County has been so intimate and conspicuous that this work would be incomplete without a sketch of his career.

He was born in New Vineyard, Somerset County, Maine,

May 13, 1824, and belongs to the ninth generation of one of the first settlers of the United States, the eldest son of each generation receiving the name of Thomas. His father was a farmer, teacher, and civil engineer, and served three terms as

which he could not avoid, ever since. He is now Chairman of the Medical Society of San Benito County.

In 1851 he came to California, *via* Chagres and Panama, and arrived at Volcano, this State, July 12, with about \$5.00. He



DR. THOMAS FLINT.

State Senator. Dr. Flint was educated in public schools, by private tutors, and in the academies of Maine. He was well advanced in mathematics and languages, when he commenced the study of medicine. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1849, but has never made a business of the profession, although he has had considerable desultory practice,

secured employment as manager of a business, at \$250 per month, to supply mining camps with meat. He followed this business at Coloma and Volcano until Christmas, 1852, when, in company with his brother Benjamin, and L. Bixby, an old friend and subsequent partner, he started East *via* Panama. They took the gold they had accumulated to the Philadelphia

Mint, and, after visiting awhile in Maine, they started west, reaching Terra Haute by railroad, that being then the extreme western terminus. From here they rode on horseback across Illinois.

At Terra Haute the firm of Flint, Bixby & Co., with a capital of \$10,000, was formed. Their first business venture was to buy two thousand four hundred sheep, and fifteen yoke of oxen. They left the Mississippi River at Keokuk, on the 1st of May, and started to drive their stock across the plains to California. They arrived at San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, January 8, 1854, with thirteen hundred head of sheep and one hundred additional cattle purchased in Utah Territory. They started up the coast, and *en route* bought enough stock to make out the original number of sheep, and one hundred and twenty cattle. They stopped near San Jose, and rented the Santa Teresa Ranch for a stock range, where they remained a year. Their first purchase of land was the San Justo Ranch, in Monterey County, consisting of thirty-seven thousand acres. This was acquired in 1855. They subsequently acquired real estate in San Luis Obispo County, and other sections of the State, aggregating one hundred and sixty-seven thousand acres, and are at present the owners of about fifty thousand acres of California land.

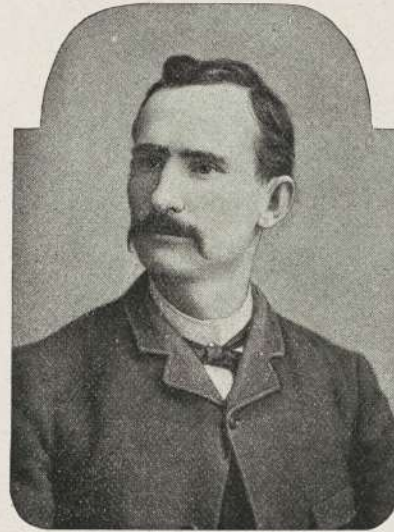
The firm has been extensively engaged in staging, owning for twelve years the coast stage line between San Jose and Los Angeles, and Sol-dad and San Diego, about five hundred miles. Their Government contracts amounted to as much as \$75,000 per year. For ten years they were in the commission wool business in San Francisco. They were largely interested in the beet sugar manufactory at Soquel, Santa Cruz County, which was moved there from Alameda, in which over \$150,000 was invested. But this industry was killed by the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands. The firm has also been largely interested in mining, and are the owners of the Cerro Bonito and Monterey quicksilver mines, Chrome iron mines, in Stanislaus County, and silver mines in Arizona and Nevada. But stock-raising, farming, and staging have been the only lines that have yielded a profit.

Dr. Flint came to Monterey County in 1855, and, after the purchase of the San Justo Ranch, he moved to San Juan, where he has resided continuously since. His home place now consists of thirteen thousand acres, upon which there is a two-hundred-acre orchard of almonds, apricots, peaches, nectarines, olives, etc., in bearing, which is a practical illustration of the success of horticulture in the county. While taking a general interest in, and contributing largely towards, developing the State, he has always been a leader in enterprises intended to build up his county. He was one of the first men to import fine merino sheep, with which he stocked the Monterey Ranch. He was a member of the Monterey County Board of Supervisors for three years, and served four years in the same capacity in San Benito County. He was a member of the commissions to establish the boundary line between Monterey and Santa Clara Counties, to partition Natividad, Los Virgeles, San Antonio, and La Brea ranches (the two first in Monterey County, San Antonio in San Benito County, and La Brea in Santa Clara County), and has served the people in many other capacities. In 1875 he was elected joint Senator from Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito Counties, and discharged the duties of his office in an able and satisfactory manner. He is at present a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was a member of the delegation from this State to the Republican National Convention, which met in Chicago in 1884. He is also a director in the Bank of Hollister and in the Monterey County District Agricultural Association.

Notwithstanding the multifarious duties of his business, and

the time devoted to public service, he is a prominent member of a number of fraternal organizations. In the Masonic Fraternity he is a Past Master, Past High Priest, Past Commander, and a member of the Royal and Select Masters, and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is at present a Director in the Grangers' Business Association, and Grand Patron of the O. E. S. of California. His wife, who is a most estimable lady, is the present Most Worthy Grand Matron of the O. E. S. of the United States. He has two sons and one daughter. The elder son, Thomas Flint, Jr., is joint Senator from Monterey and San Benito Counties.

JOHN EDMUND BACON is a native of California, having



JOHN EDMUND BACON.

been born in Prairie City (a small mining town twenty miles east of Sacramento City), in 1854. At the age of two years he moved with his parents to Sacramento, and three years later they went to Sutter County, where the subject of this sketch was educated, and employed his time in various occupations. He went with his parents to San Jose, where he learned photography. Two years ago he came to Salinas City, and engaged in the photographic business, where he is now permanently located. He is also a natural artist, and his crayon sketches of animal heads bear the stamp of genius. He enlarges photographs in free-hand drawing so perfectly that they may justly be termed speaking likenesses. He does work of this kind for other photographers all over this State, and in some of the Eastern States, and, considering the fact that he never has taken any lessons in this branch of his art, one has but to view his efforts to become convinced that inspiration is his master, and that he will some day achieve the success only accorded to the truly gifted. Most of the portraits in this book are from photographs by Mr. Bacon. He was married, in October, 1880, to Miss Sarah E. Little, of Oakland, also a native of this State, and their union has been blessed with three lovely children.

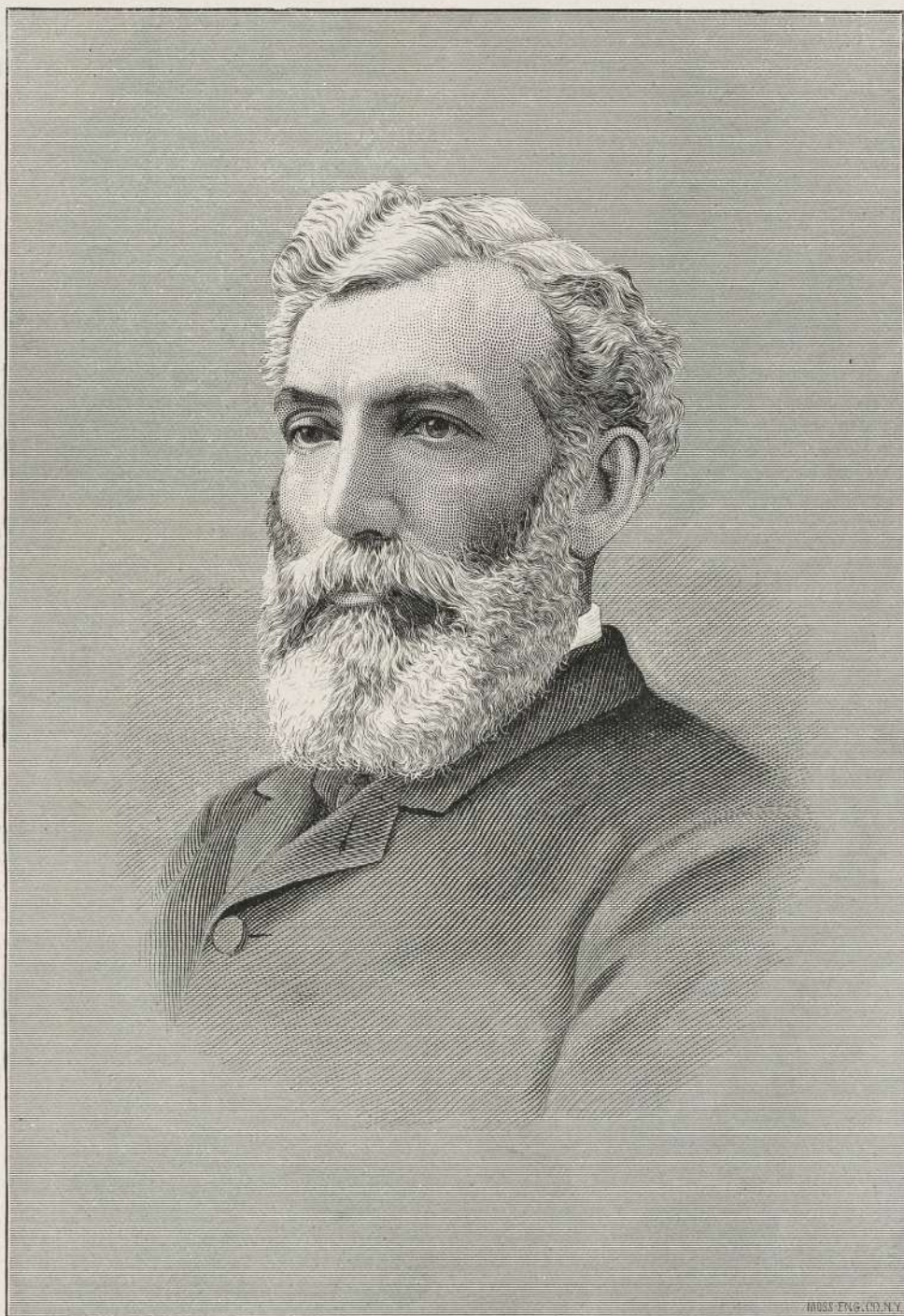
C. H. KING.

THE life history of C. H. King is useful and full of suggestion to the young man who, just on the threshold of manhood, asks himself the question, "How shall I succeed?" It illustrates most forcibly that concentrated thought, industry, and intelligent, well-directed and persistent effort are the most prominent essentials of success.

Mr. King was born May 3, 1844, in Ontario County, New York, on the banks of Hemlock Lake, which has since become a conspicuous watering-place. His early life was spent on a farm, and his educational opportunities were confined to the public school and a few terms at a village school. There was no day-dream, adolescent period in his life. From a child he became a man, pursuing various avocations, from chopping cord-wood to the business manager of a lecturer, and at times

supplying the place of the lecturer. He came to California in 1859, and attended several terms at the Sotoyome Institute, preparing himself for the profession of a teacher. After receiving his certificate he taught school a few terms, and, health

fornia, in 1865, and resumed teaching in Butte County. From here he started to the Yellowstone Valley, and after going as far as Scott Valley, Siskiyou County, he received information which caused him to change his course for the coast. The trip



C. H. KING.

failing, he went to the Sandwich Islands. His first duties on the islands were discharged as private preceptor in the family of Rev. C. B. Andrews, a missionary and prominent educator. He was subsequently one of the overseers on the Lewer's Plantation.

After spending two years on the islands he returned to Cali-

was beset with perils, Indians on the war-path being numerous, but he arrived safely at Trinidad. Here he taught school for a number of years, meeting with the usual financial success of teachers.

But by far the most important point in the life of the subject of this sketch occurred in 1870. It is the beginning of a new

chapter in his career, a chapter fraught with interest to every young man. One day he was on an island a short distance from the mainland, near Trinidad. By dint of exertion he climbed its brushy slope, and found a green, open spot on the highest point. Here he fell into a retrospective reverie, from which he awakened with the conclusion that his life was a failure, and before he left that spot he had mapped out a plan of action, and made resolutions which he instantly proceeded to put into operation. Some of the work of his early life had made him familiar with the timber and lumber business, and it was here that his efforts were directed. He concentrated his energies, worked diligently, and was rewarded by the rapid accumulation of money. He connected himself with Joseph Russ, and after several years of prosperous business, he went to Mexico to purchase land for a company, but did not buy, as the tract was a myth. In 1878 he went to San Francisco, and took charge of the business of the firm of J. Russ & Co. The following year he went to Eureka, and to Mexico again, and after his return bought the interest of Mr. Russ' partners.

It was shortly after this he concocted the scheme the carrying out of which was the work of his life. Others had attempted it and failed, but in the lexicon of C. H. King there was no such word as fail. His scheme was to control the redwood lumber interests of California. His first work was to quietly bond all the redwood property he could get. Before anyone had an intimation of his plans, he had bonded two-thirds of the redwood land of California, and was in Scotland organizing the California Redwood Company. The company was duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, Mr. King receiving \$1,400,000 for the interest of himself and partner. He was appointed business manager in San Francisco, D. Evans in Eureka, and Faulkner & Bell financial agents. The company owned two hundred thousand acres of the finest redwood land in the State, together with mills, railroads, vessels, etc. The prospects were bright, but the agents began such a system of extravagance, contrary to the advice and protests of Mr. King, that it was obvious that financial ruin was inevitable. Mr. King was wedded to this work. It was the scheme of his life. He expected to develop it, and make a great fortune, and it was with reluctance that he withdrew. But the inevitable crash came. That property to-day is worth \$50,000,000, and if it belonged to the company and had been judiciously managed, its value would have been twice that sum. Mr. King's good judgment and tact were displayed in disposing of his stock as well as in organizing the company.

In 1884 Mr. King purchased the San Lorenzo Rancho, of thirteen thousand acres, and thus became identified with Monterey County. Besides farming this fine property, he is engaged in speculative enterprises, buying and selling real estate, etc. In 1875 he was married to Miss Kate Brown, of Yreka. He has six children, four boys and two girls, and when he is not at his ranch, lives in a beautiful home on Clinton Street, Oakland, Cal.

M. R. MERRITT was born in the town of Monterey the eighth day of June, 1855. He is the son of the late Josiah Merritt, ex-County Judge of Monterey County, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. In 1869, his father having died, he left school and entered the office of the Monterey *Republican*, where he learned the printing business. He afterward became the editor of the Castroville *Argus*, and later published the Monterey *Herald*, in connection with E. E. Curtis, now telegraph editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. In 1878 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for several years. In 1882 he was elected Supervisor of Monterey County from the First District. He has been a delegate to the

Democratic State Convention four times, and served as Secretary to the Democratic County Committee four years. He is at present, and has been for several years, Clerk of the Board of Trustees of Castroville District, also a notary public and postmaster in that town, and one of the publishers of the Castroville

Gazette. He is a member of the reliable real-estate firm of Lang, Merritt & Dexter, and, with his mother, owns an interest in the Castro grant, upon which the town of Castroville is located. He is also a member of Monterey Parlor No. 75, of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Several years ago he was married to Miss Lizzie W. Townsend, of Alameda. They have a charming little



M. R. MERRITT.

home in Castroville, and three children.

S. Z. HEBERT is a native of San Francisco, where he was born on the twelfth day of October, 1862. When he was nine years of age he came, with his parents, to this county. He first attended school at St. Marys in San Francisco, then the Sacred Heart School and St. Ignatius College of that city, and later he attended the Santa Clara College, where he completed his literary education in 1877, and began a course at the Pacific Business College of San Francisco, but, owing to a severe illness, he was obliged to give up his studies and return to his home, at

Salinas City. He is possessed of much natural business ability, and is one of the representative young men of the county.

He is Treasurer of Santa Lucia Parlor, No. 97, N. S. G. W., and has been Treasurer of the Democratic County Central Committee four years, which office he still holds, and in this capacity has taken an active interest in politics. Mr. Hebert owns \$50,000

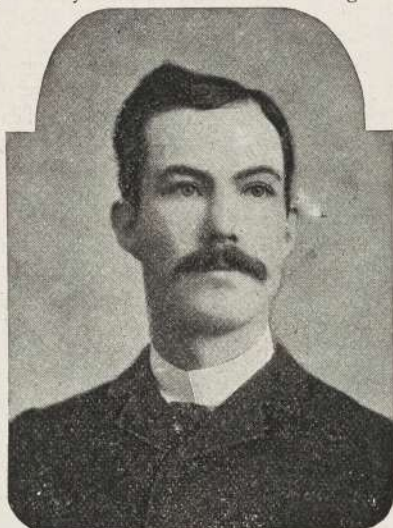


S. Z. HEBERT.

worth of country real estate near Salinas City, and all of his efforts are directed towards the best interests of the county. He is engaged in the grain buying business, and in this, as well as in the management of his property interests, he has shown the discretion and judgment of an older

head, and is now rated among the prosperous and solid men of the county.

THOMAS J. RIORDAN was born in San Francisco, November 15, 1859. His family removed to Salinas Valley in 1860, his father having previously been here. After attending the public schools of Natividad, in this county, he was two years in St. Mary's College, San Francisco, leaving this latter institution in 1876. He commenced his business life as a clerk in the general merchandise store of John S. Paine, at Pajaro, where he remained about a year. After this he went to the southern part of the county with W. H. Taylor, Superintendent of the coast



THOMAS J. RIORDAN.

stage line, coming to Salinas later, in the employ of W. W. Battles, a prominent grain buyer. After the death of W. W. Battles, he went into grain business for himself, and while in this business was elected Auditor. He was elected County Auditor in 1882; subsequently he went into the tailoring and furnishing goods business with T. B. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Riordan. After three years of successful business operation he sold out, in October, 1887, and went into the grain-buying business with S. Z. Hebert. He was elected County Clerk in 1888 by a

majority of one hundred votes, his opponent being a very popular incumbent. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West; a man of unblemished reputation and immense popularity. Mr. Riordan was married, on the 21st of October, 1884, to Miss Madge Sheehy, daughter of Ex-Supervisor John Sheehy, by whom he has had two children, a son and daughter.



WILLIAM M. VANDERHURST.

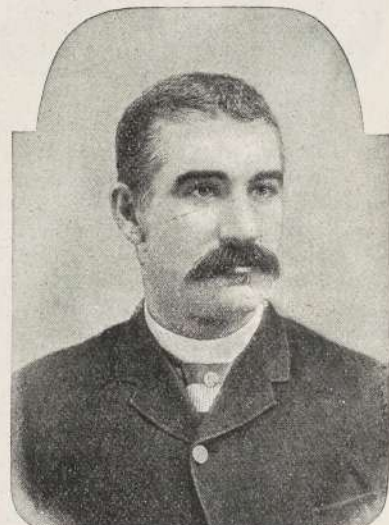
WILLIAM M. VANDERHURST, eldest son of William Vanderhurst, the popular pioneer merchant of Salinas, was born in Watsonville, California, January 18, 1862. In 1868 he came to Salinas with his parents, attended the public schools of that place, and subsequently took a course at the University of the Pacific, in San Jose. He then served his mercantile appren-

ticeship in his father's large establishment, passing through all the departments, and familiarizing himself with the various lines of this extensive business. He served three years as salesman, and four years in which his duties were divided between office work and the sales department. After this thorough preparation it is but natural that he has elected to permanently pursue this line of business. Mr. Vanderhurst is a steady, sober, industrious young man, and already gives indication of that rare business ability which has characterized his father and made him rich. His social position is on a par with his business standing, as he is a member of Salinas Lodge, No. 204, F. and A. M.; Salinas Chapter, No. 59, Royal Arch Masons; Watsonville Commandery, No. 22, Knight Templars; Alisal Lodge, No. 163, I. O. O. F.; Compromise Encampment, No. 37, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Santa Lucia Parlor, No. 97, N. S. G. W.

B. V. SARGENT, JR., one of the rising young attorneys of Monterey County, having an office at Salinas, was born on the San Carlos Ranch, near Monterey, July 5, 1863. He received his early education in the public school of Monterey, and at the age of eighteen went to Santa Clara College, from which he graduated in 1884. The following year he took a post graduate course, graduating with the highest credits ever given by this institution for this degree. That summer he entered the Law Department at Yale, and graduated in 1887, receiving degree of L. L. B. and standing among the first of a class of thirty, considered the best class ever graduated from that school. In January, 1888, he entered the District Attorney's office of San Francisco, where he remained until the campaign began, when he stumped the State for Cleveland and Thurman. He is a fluent speaker, and during the campaign discussed the issues before the people in a clear and logical manner, giving evidence of talent as an orator, and a future which will make him a con-



B. V. SARGENT, JR.

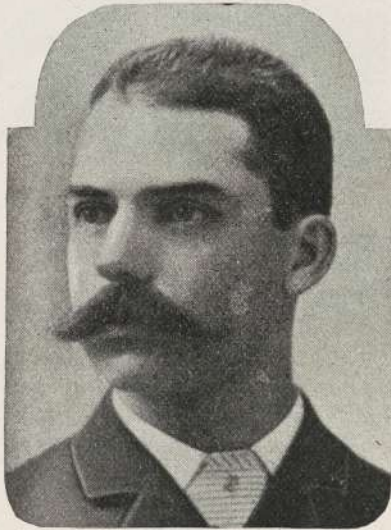


EDWARD INGRAM.

spicuous member of the California bar. He was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court of California in 1887, having been previously admitted to practice in the courts of Connecticut. He is a prominent Native Son of the Golden West, holding the office of President of Parlor 75, of Monterey.

EDWARD INGRAM is a resident of Monterey, and a Native Son of the Golden West. He was born in Sonoma County, January 23, 1855, and came to Monterey County in 1872. Mr. Ingram is a very affable and popular gentleman, is widely known throughout the county as a reliable business man and prominent Democratic politician. While he has never been an aspirant for any elective office, his influence at elections is felt and appreciated. He has been postmaster of Monterey since April, 1887, and has been engaged extensively in the butcher business for seven years. He has an estimable wife, and four sons to bless their wedded life.

FRANCIS M. HILBY was born in Cloverdale, California, February 28, 1860, being the first white boy born in that place.

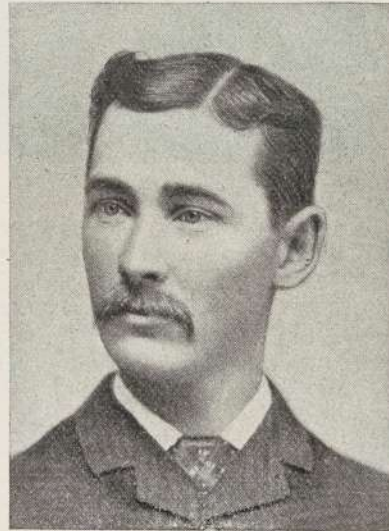


FRANCIS M. HILBY.

His father dying in 1862, and his mother again marrying, he moved with his parents, in 1867, to Owyhee County, Idaho Territory, where his step-father had large mining interests. Here he remained until 1871, when he again returned to Cloverdale and attended public school, where he prepared himself for the State University under M. E. C. Munday, since Assemblyman from Sonoma County, but being too young at the time to enter, he learned telegraphy, his tutor being Nestor A. Young, now a member of the State Legislature. In 1879 he graduated at Heald's Business College, and later at the California College of Pharmacy. Entering the employ of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, he acted as operator, and afterward as agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Mateo, Mayfield, and Monterey. On January 7, 1882, while taking his mother and sister to the Carmel Mission, the horses ran away, throwing him out and breaking his leg. After several months' confinement he recovered, and engaged in the drug business at Monterey. He was married April 14, 1887, to Miss Julia Mayer, of Mayfield, California, and has a son, born April 28, 1888. He is a member of the California and American Pharmaceutical Societies, and of several orders, being quite prominent in the Native Sons of the Golden West, having been a delegate to several Grand Parlors, and acted as Deputy Grand President for two years, and is generally well known by the prominent young men of the State. In politics he has taken some interest, attending county and State conventions, being a member of the Dirigo Club, and of the County Central Committee, for a number of years.

JULIUS A. TRESCONY, who has the management of his father's large ranches at San Lucas, is one of the prominent

young men of Monterey County. He was born August 27, 1857, in the town of Monterey, where he passed his boyhood days. At the age of sixteen he entered St. Mary's College, San Francisco, which he attended two years. He then took a course in the Pacific Business College, and after graduating accepted a position on the Santa Cruz Railroad as agent, but resigned to take charge of his father's ranches, Las Tularcitos, near Monterey. His father disposing of the stock on this ranch, he moved to San Lucas, and went into the sheep business, in which he was successful. In 1886, when the railroad passed through Monterey County, Mr. Trescony had charge of the erection of all buildings on his father's ranch, leased out the property to sixteen tenants for farming and dairy purposes, built a fine graded road to Jolon Valley and roads to other sections of the adjacent county, and otherwise has displayed a commendable spirit of enterprise. Mr. Trescony takes an active interest in the order of Native Sons; was the organizer and is Past President of San Lucas Parlor, having previously belonged to the Parlor at Salinas City. He speaks fluently English, French, Spanish,



JULIUS A. TRESCONY.

Italian, Portuguese, Swiss and several dialects. He was married, in San Francisco, October 15, 1884, to Miss Kate Aguirre, and has two children. His wife is an accomplished lady, and can speak in as many tongues as her husband. Mr. Trescony's father, Alberto Trescony, is a native of Italy. He came to Monterey in 1842, and was the first man

to import a billiard table and a safe into California.

WILLIAM DUNPHY.

THE career of this gentleman recalls an ancient custom among the North American Indians. In teaching a child how to swim he was pitched head foremost and without aid into the water. If there was the proper metal in him he struck out and kept above water, otherwise he drowned.

William Dunphy was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, on the 24th day of December, 1829, but being of an adventurous turn he determined, when but eleven years of age, to seek his fortune in the New World. Leaving home on his own permit, he took passage on a vessel bound for St. John, New Brunswick, where he landed when scarcely twelve years of age, friendless and almost penniless. Turning his attention at once to work, he engaged first in the coast fisheries and later shipped for a seal hunt. But being shipwrecked on the home voyage, and enduring sufferings and privations almost indescribable, our hero, after safely reaching New York, concluded he was not intended for a sailor, and after staying a while in the metropolis, went South, where he engaged for some years in cattle, trading along the Mississippi River. He seems, in this occupation, to have found the true touch-stone of his future fortune.

When the war with Mexico broke out, he went to that coun-

try, and with rare business tact for a boy eighteen years old, secured a contract to furnish the United States Army with beef. With his headquarters at Vera Cruz, he furnished the army until the last year of the war, when he joined the Jack Hayes

a French bark from Mazatlan. Mr. Dunphy carries the record of many of the incidents of this journey in the shape of scars on his body. However, he was just in time to be a pioneer.

After side-tracking a few months in mining, he recovered



WILLIAM DUNPHY.

Rangers, and fought like an Irishman for his adopted country, being several times wounded. At the close of the war he engaged in the cattle business until the news of the discovery of gold in California induced him to come to this State, which he reached on the 21st of December, 1849, after an adventurous trip of several months, on horseback, fighting Indians, and finally on

his course and again turned his attention to cattle dealing, in which occupation he has had the wisdom to remain ever since. By his remarkable business ability, and that great strength of character which was undoubtedly developed by his early years of independent exertion, Mr. Dunphy has accumulated a very large fortune. His ranch in the counties of Elko,

Eureka, and Lander in the State of Nevada, comprising some two hundred thousand acres, and stocked with over thirty thousand head of cattle and an immense number of horses, is traversed by the Central Pacific Railroad for a distance of twenty-five miles. A fine ranch in Monterey County, stocked with imported cattle; the spacious slaughter-houses of the late firm of Dunphy & Hildreth, in South San Francisco, together with several blocks of land in that city, and a palatial residence on Sacramento Street, are among the present possessions of the little Irish lad who landed in America with scarcely money enough to buy a breakfast.

In 1852 Mr. Dunphy was married, in Tuolumne County, and is the father of seven children. In politics Mr. Dunphy is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, and also to the one which nominated Grover Cleveland. He is a member of the Olympic Club, the Pacific Yacht Club, Pacific Union Club, and a life member of the California Pioneers, of which society he has been a Director. Such is a very meager sketch of the remarkable events of the life of this gentleman.

In appearance, Mr. Dunphy is a remarkable man. Standing more than six feet in height, of massive frame, magnificent physique, and commanding presence, he would be recognized anywhere as a man beyond the ordinary. Generous to a fault, giving lavishly to all charitable and worthy purposes, a genial friend, a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, such is the character of this gentleman. It seems but a just reward of meritorious energy and enterprise that the sunset side of his life shall be passed in the midst of peace and prosperity.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, JR., was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1856. His education was obtained principally at the New Bedford Academy, though he also attended the public school a short time.



GEORGE B. RICHMOND, JR. M. D.

After completing the Academic Course he entered the University of the city of New York, where he graduated in medicine in 1879. Immediately after graduating he substituted several months in Bellevue Hospital for one of the regular physicians who was absent on a vacation. While there he was offered the position of Ship Surgeon on the *Verronica*, bound to the Western Islands. He accepted this offer, and in the spring of 1879 sailed from Boston to Madeira and the Azore Islands. Returning home the same summer he began the practice of medicine in the town of Dighton, between Boston and New Bedford, where he remained two years and a half. Excessive hard work in his profession brought on nervous prostration, and he was advised by Dr. Beard, of New York, an eminent authority upon nervous diseases, to take a long sea voyage. Acting under this advice he gave up his practice and sailed to Valparaiso, Chili, where he remained a short time, and, feeling no better in health, embarked on another voyage and

sailed up the coast to British Columbia. After spending a few months there and on Puget Sound, he came to San Francisco, intending to return home. There his health began to improve, and after spending a few months in Lake County he concluded to remain in California. As health was paramount with him, he selected Salinas City as most conducive to that object, and located here three and a half years ago, resuming the practice of medicine. In May, 1888, Dr. Richmond's professional services were required in attendance upon a lady who had come, with friends, to California on an excursion from Boston. Her health failing, they concluded to return home with her, and the doctor



A. WIEDEMAN.

accompanied them in a special car to that city. After making a short visit to his parents, and viewing the principal points of interest along the route, he returned to Salinas City, the trip having consumed but a month of time. The doctor, though young in years, has had a very eventful life, as well as a wide and varied professional experience. Naturally talented and observant, he

has improved his opportunities, and his life gives promise of a bright future.

A. WIEDEMAN, of the firm of Sarles & Wiedeman, dealers in general merchandise, Gonzales, was born in France in 1838, and came to America with his parents in 1844. They located in the State of Illinois, where the subject of this sketch remained until 1864, when he came to California. He worked in the redwoods and harvest-fields of Santa Cruz County for two years, then came to Monterey County and took charge of the Cattle Ranch of Dunphy & Hildreth. In the spring of 1867 he was placed in charge of the Gonzales Ranches, owned by the same firm, and remained there ten years. Subsequently he went into the stock and farming business with J. D. Cochran, of Gonzales. They sowed the first grain that was threshed and hauled to Moss Landing from the Malarin Ranch. In the spring of 1874 he engaged in the mercantile business in Gonzales, and still occupies his time merchandising, farming, and stock-raising. He has been tendered the nomination for County Treasurer by the Democratic party, but has always declined all political honors.

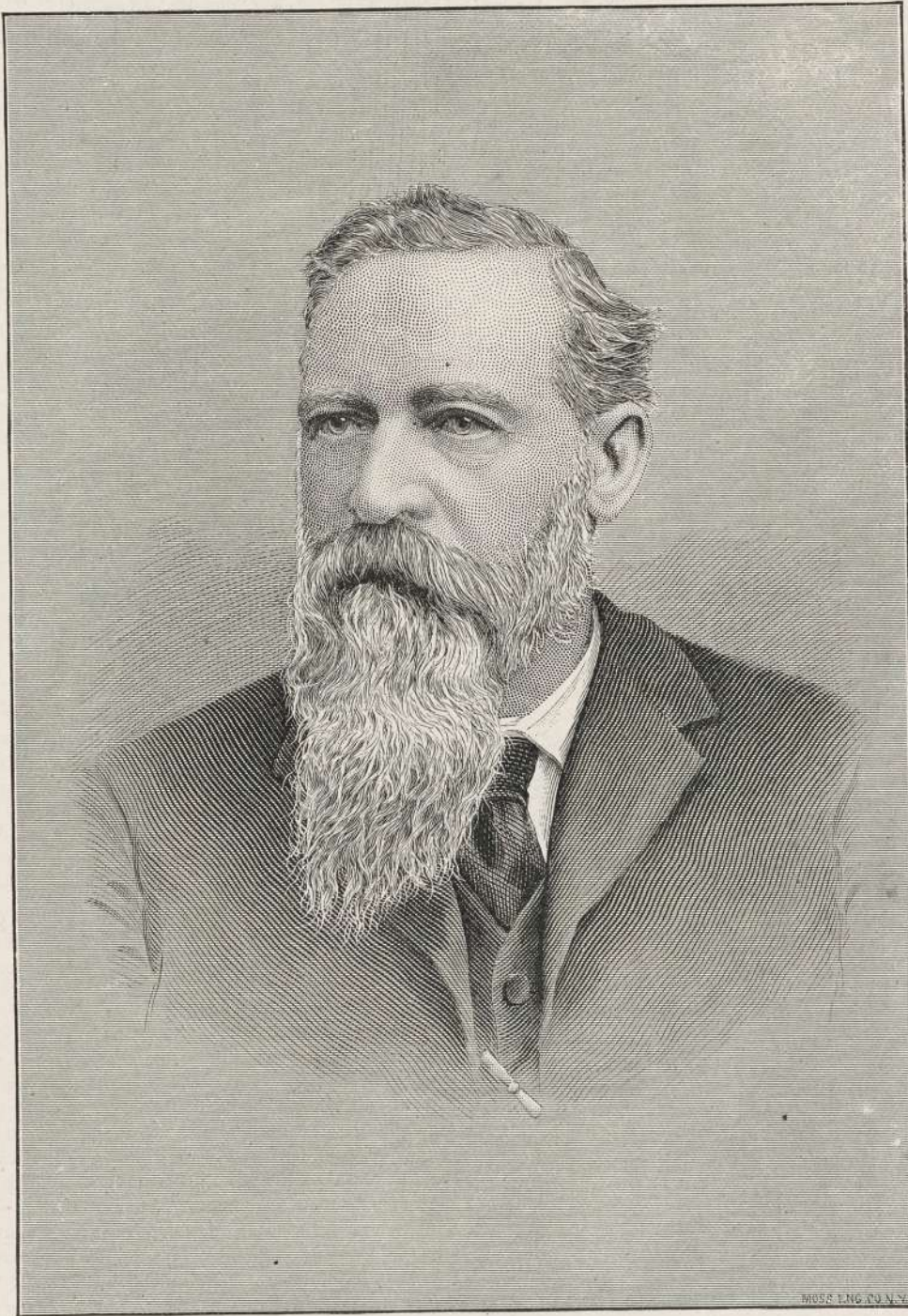
HON. B. V. SARGENT.

HON. B. V. SARGENT has resided in the town of Monterey since June, 1858. He is a prominent citizen by virtue of his long residence here, but more prominent because of his connection with the industries and politics of the county, having served his fellow-citizens in various official capacities, among others very acceptably and creditably filling the office of State Senator in the Legislature of 1887.

He was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, in 1828, and spent his early days in Boston. He arrived in San Francisco July, 1849, and immediately went to the mines on Mokelumne River. He went to San Jose in September of the same year, and kept

hotel there until the opening of the first State Legislature. He then went to the Sandwich Islands, where he remained until the spring of 1850. Returning to California, he met his three brothers, J. P., R. C., and J. L. Sargent, who had come out

they have a grain and stock ranch of thirty thousand acres, under the charge of Ross and Dr. Jacob Sargent. In Santa Clara County they have twelve thousand acres, under the management of J. P. Sargent. This is one of the best properties in



HON. B. V. SARGENT.

overland from Chicago the year previous. In the fall, of 1850 the four brothers settled in San Joaquin County, where the town of Woodbridge now stands, and went into the stock business as Sargent Bros.

The firm is one of the most widely known in the State, owning large properties in several counties. In San Joaquin County

the State, and is used for diversified farming and stock raising. Some of the fastest and best blooded horses in the State are raised here. In Monterey County they have two ranches, which are under the supervision of B. V. Sargent. At Bradley, in the southern part of the county, is La Pestilencia, of twelve thousand acres. The name is derived from the stenches of sulphur

springs on the place, the country thereabouts abounding in mineral springs. The soil of this ranch is very fertile and adapted to grain and fruit, although stock raising has heretofore been the principal industry. The ranch consists principally of low rolling hills and ridges, which in the spring-time are carpeted with alfalfa and wild grasses, bunch-grass being conspicuous. About six miles from Monterey they own a ranch of twenty-three thousand acres, El Potrero San Carlos y San Francisquito.

It was here that the hero of this sketch in an early day climbed a chaparral oak tree to get out of the way of some wild cattle, but was knocked out by the impact of a frightened bull-ock, and fell astride the back of a grizzly bear that had been frightened from his midday *siesta* by the stampede. He grabbed the shaggy hair of the brute, and with a desperation born of fear spurred him in the flanks. Down the mountain they came like an avalanche; Mr. Sargent's brother-in-law, who was in the cañon holding their horses, above the noise of the stampede heard Brad's voice: "Save yourself! I am headed for you on the back of a grizzly!" But the bear turned up a little ravine, and our modern Mazeppa (or Munchausen) found an opportunity as he passed between two rocks to disengage himself from his untamed steed. In those days grizzlies were as thick as Fresno jack-rabbits, which makes more probable the possibility of such an adventure. But, unfortunately for Mr. Sargent, the only witness to this exciting bareback performance is dead.

The San Francisquito Ranch furnishes grazing for four thousand head of cattle, and is watered by numerous streams. It is considered one of the finest stock ranches in the State.

As noticed in the outset of this sketch, Mr. Sargent has served in various official capacities. He has been Supervisor of Monterey County several times, and was elected joint Senator of Monterey and San Benito Counties in 1886. He was married in 1856 at Mokelumne Hill. His wife is a most estimable lady, well-known in Monterey for her goodness of heart and many acts of charity. They have four children, three sons and a daughter. Two of the sons, J. P. and R. C. Sargent, have



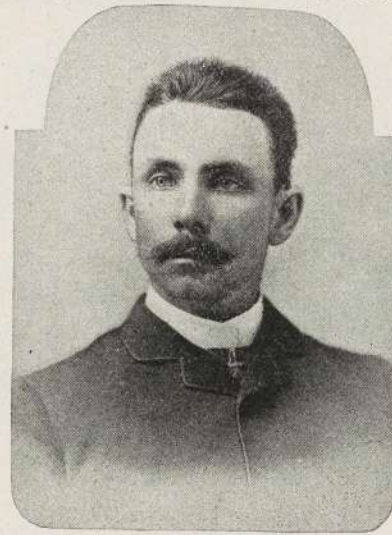
W. SARLES.

and pleasing manner of telling his stories.

W. SARLES was born in LaSalle County, Illinois, August 29, 1847. He came to California in 1870, and three years later settled in the town of Gonzales—being one of its first residents—where he has lived ever since. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of that town, which position he has filled continuously to the present time.

He is senior member of the well-known firm of Sarles & Wideman, of Gonzales, dealers in groceries, dry goods, general merchandise and lumber, and as an enterprising business man he has greatly aided in advancing the interests of Monterey County generally, and Gonzales particularly.

HON. THOS. FLINT, JR., is one of the youngest State Senators in the California Legislature. He was born at San Juan, Monterey County (now San Benito County), May 29, 1858. He prepared for college at Golden Gate (now Hopkins Academy), Oakland, California, and entered Dartmouth College in 1876, graduating in 1880 with degree of A. B. In 1883 he received the degree of A. M. from same college. After graduating he returned to California, and has resided at his home in San Juan ever since. He is the foreman of his father's extensive ranch, and the owner of the largest orchard in San Benito County. He is a prominent Mason and Past Grand Treasurer and Past Grand Trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is Vice-President of the Hollister Board of Trade, and a member of the State Board of Trade. He is Foreman of the San Juan Fire Company, and was prominent in athletic sports



HON. THOS. FLINT, JR.

when a student at college. In 1888 he was elected on the Republican ticket, joint Senator of Monterey and San Benito Counties, which position he has creditably filled. It is a fact worthy of note that both his father and grandfather were State Senators. Mr. Flint is a modest, retiring gentleman, very popular among the young men, as his election in a Democratic district would indicate.

Z. HEBERT.

THE biographies and reminiscences of the early settlers of California would be a valuable and interesting contribution to literature. The hardships they endured, the perils they encountered, the reverses they met and overcome, the amusing positions in which they were often placed, and finally the success which has crowned the efforts of many of them, would form a picture strong in detail and contrast, in which the skillful artist could so dispose the lights and shades that something would strike a sympathetic cord in every heart.

The subject of this sketch has been the hero of many adventures, but his buoyant, fun-loving disposition has caused him to always see the ludicrous phase of every situation, and from temporary reverses and misfortunes he has always rallied, and at the sound of the bell was on the track ready to "trot them another heat."

Z. Hebert was born at Breuax Bridge, San Martin Parish, Louisiana, January 17, 1826. His father was a farmer and planter, and young Hebert's education was received at Breuax Bridge prior to the age of fifteen, at which time he left home and went to New Orleans, relinquishing his interest in his father's estate to his brothers and sisters. After following various occupations here, he started for California in 1850, *via*

Chagres and Panama His capital consisted of \$700. After walking from Chagres to Panama he was in a badly used-up condition, and his mental condition was not improved on learning that a steamer ticket for San Francisco would cost \$500.

When he arrived in San Francisco he was surprised to see so much gambling and such a quantity of gold bars and gold-dust. The killing of a man every day was not unusual. Mr. Hebert immediately secured work in a butcher shop and grocery store



Z. HEBERT.

He finally secured passage for \$75 on the brig *W. Brown*, but was three months at sea, a part of the time on very short allowance of food and water. During the voyage the passengers were compelled to take possession of the vessel, put a drunken captain in irons, and place the second mate in command. Such were the privations and dangers of this voyage that Mr. Hebert resolved never to go home until he could go by land.

at \$200 per month, and subsequently opened a butcher shop on the corner of Jackson and Dupont Streets. He made about \$3,000 here, when his partner got the gold fever and they started for the mines. But his mining experience was disastrous. There was an ill omen at the start. Their pack mule ran away and scattered their pans and other mining paraphernalia along the trail. Soon after he returned from the mines he

opened a butcher stall, and subsequently started a wholesale butcher business, and commenced dealing in sheep, with a man by the name of Sedgley for partner.

In 1865 he bought three thousand acres of land at Natividad, Monterey County, which he still owns. He came to Monterey County to reside in 1868, and has ever since been prominently identified with the county. He has been a Director, ever since its organization, of the Monterey District Agricultural Association, and owns some good trotting stock. He was one of the founders of Salinas City Bank, and is still a stockholder. He is frank, broad and liberal in his views, and generous to a fault.

CAPT. J. G. FOSTER, the efficient and popular proprietor of the Paraiso Springs, that wonderful mineral resort, a description of which is given in the first pages of this work, is a native of Massachusetts, and has been in the hotel and similar lines of business for thirty-five years. In the early California trade he was connected with steamships on both sides of the Isthmus. In 1860 he bought the International Hotel, on Jackson Street, San Francisco, at that time the leading hotel in the city, and successfully conducted it for three years, when he founded the Cliff House. For twenty-one years he was proprietor and manager of this world-famous establishment, during which time he came in contact with people from every part of the civilized world, and is perhaps to-day known by more people than any other man in California. The wear and tear indispensable to the management of the Cliff House, admonished him that a change was necessary for his continued good health. In 1886, with his son, E. J. Foster, he assumed proprietorship of the Paraiso Springs, at which place his health has been entirely restored. I do not believe there is a man in the West more thoroughly conversant with all the details of the hotel business, and more successful in contributing to the wants and comforts of his guests, than Capt. J. G. Foster.



CAPT. J. G. FOSTER.

contributing to the wants and comforts of his guests, than Capt. J. G. Foster.

JAMES DUNCAN, a cut of whose residence appears on page thirty, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, 1841. He came to California direct from Ireland in 1867, having previously held office under the British Government, being principal Warden of one of the county prisons. Arriving in California he came to Monterey County and engaged in farming. He worked for Matt Williams five years, after which he rented land from Eugene Sherwood, and farmed for himself. Subsequently he bought a tract of land from Mr. Sherwood, and with later purchases has a ranch of two hundred and seventy-four acres. He refers to Mr. Sherwood as one of the best men of the county, who by his liberality and enterprise has done much for Salinas and the surrounding country. In 1872 Mr. Duncan paid a visit to the scenes of his boyhood, remaining six months. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Alice Williams, a sister of Matt Williams, and has drawn a prize in the matrimonial lottery.

Mr. Duncan is quietly pursuing the life of a farmer, living in a pretty cottage on his farm near Salinas, and enjoying the contentment and domestic felicity indicative of a happy life.

EDWIN J. FOSTER is the assistant manager of the Paraiso Springs, and the son of Capt. J. G. Foster. He came to San Francisco as an infant, in 1854, and has had since boyhood continual experience up to the present in the hotel business. He is a born hotel man, thoroughly competent to successfully manage every branch of the business, and already has a reputation that few hotel men have acquired. With a sound and practical judgment of business affairs, he possesses that politeness and urbanity of manner so essential to success in the vocation he is following.



EDWIN J. FOSTER.

so essential to success in the vocation he is following.

JAMES R. HEBBRON has been a resident of Monterey County since 1866, and is a successful stock raiser, prominent citizen, and highly respected gentleman. He was born in London in 1828, and came to New York in 1852. After a short stay here, and at Panama, he arrived in San Francisco August, 1852. He engaged in mining in El Dorado County with varying success, when he moved to Sonoma County and purchased a farm of four hundred and eighty acres near Bodega; afterwards purchased another farm in Green Valley. In 1863 and 1864 he lived in Humboldt, Nevada. Returning to California he pursued the business of dairying and stock raising near Petaluma, and came to Monterey County in the year above noted. The following year, 1867, he moved his stock, teams, and everything to Salinas Valley, and in 1868 purchased the ranch near Natividad, where he has resided ever since. This ranch consists of eight hundred and forty-eight acres. He also has a ranch of five thousand acres near Gonzales. He has been largely interested in the sheep industry, and is one of the successful stock raisers of this section of the State. In 1850 he married Eleanor Noice, and is the father of six sons and four daughters. One son died in infancy, and a daughter, wife of D. McKinnon,



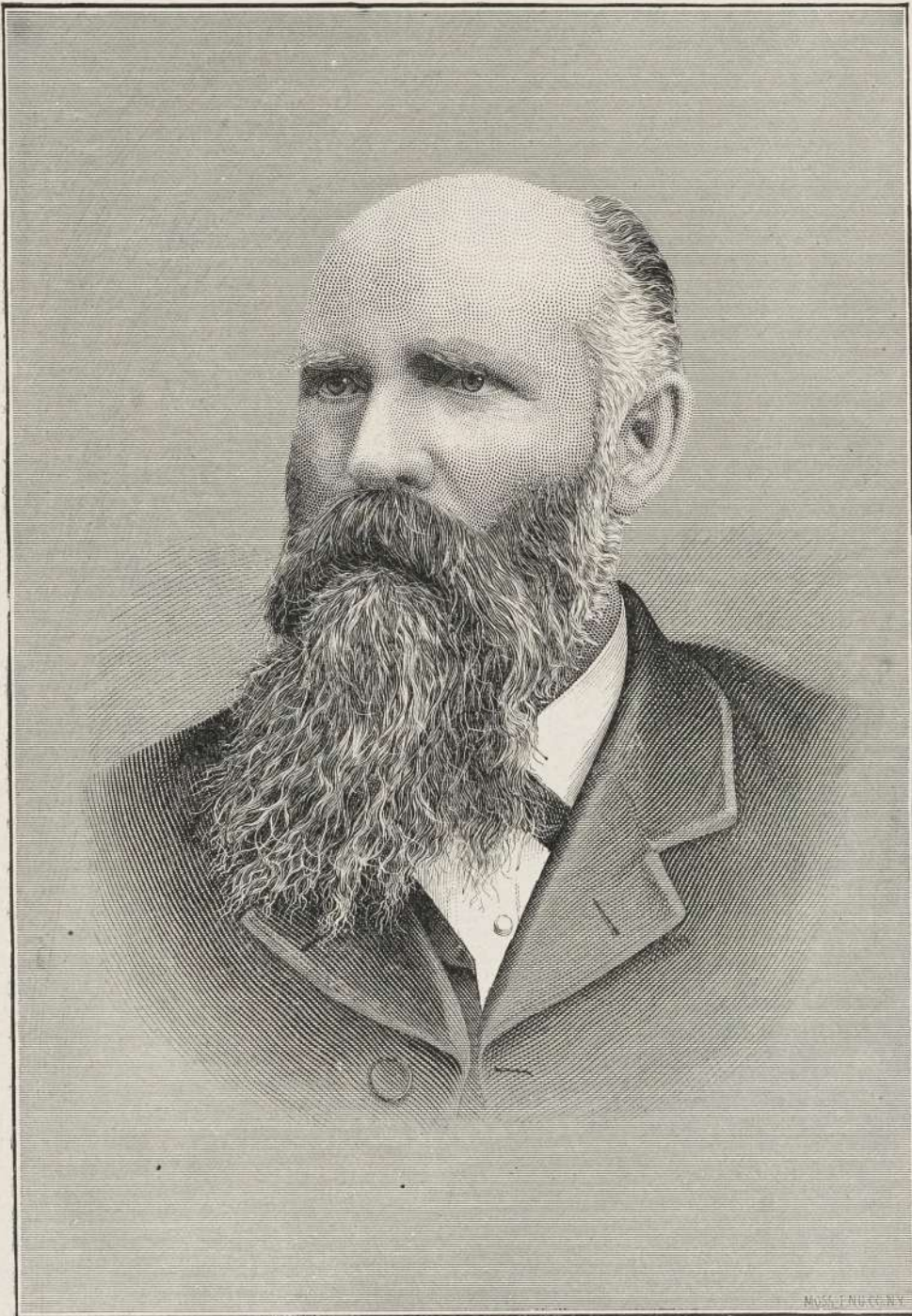
JAMES R. HEBBRON.

This ranch consists of eight hundred and forty-eight acres. He also has a ranch of five thousand acres near Gonzales. He has been largely interested in the sheep industry, and is one of the successful stock raisers of this section of the State. In 1850 he married Eleanor Noice, and is the father of six sons and four daughters. One son died in infancy, and a daughter, wife of D. McKinnon,

died in 1887. A son is in Texas, another married and engaged in farming near Salinas, and a widowed daughter and the other sons and daughters live at home, which, by the way, is one of the most picturesque spots in the Salinas Valley.

"To win dame Fortune's smile
Assiduously wait upon her,
And gather gear by every wile
That's justified by honor."

Coming to Monterey County when it was comparatively a new



J. B. IVERSON.

JAMES B. IVERSON.

WHEN James B. Iverson started for California, twenty-five years ago, he borrowed money to pay the expenses of the trip. To-day he owns a competence, and financially is one of the solid men of Monterey County. Fortune did not hunt him up to lavishly pour her treasures into his lap. He found it necessary to follow the advice of Bobby Burns:—

country, he has done much to develop the resources of the Salinas Valley, and has profited by enhancing property values, and creating wealth, where, in the undeveloped condition of the county, none existed.

He is a native of Denmark, and was born October 3, 1835, in Apenrade, Schleswig (now a part of Prussia). He was educated in the common schools of his country, having only one

teacher during the whole period of his school-boy days. He learned the trade of blacksmithing from his father, and after serving sixteen months in the Danish Army, in 1863 he came to California. He worked at the forge five years in San Lorenzo for Henry Smith. When he had been in California eighteen months, he had paid the friend who loaned him money to come to America with, and had \$50 left. This \$50 he invested in mining stock, and he has the stock yet. He is keeping it as a souvenir of his first investment.

From San Lorenzo he went to Watsonville, where he worked three months. In September, 1868, he arrived at Salinas with a little more than \$2,000, which he expended and went in debt \$800 in fitting up a shop. He worked hard and met with success, adding to his shop as his circumstances would permit, eventually adding a machine department, until he had the most complete establishment of this kind in this section of the State.

Shortly after he established in Salinas, his brother, E. P. Iverson, came from Denmark, and worked for him ten years, when he was admitted to partnership. Later Mr. Iverson sent for the balance of the family, and they are now all living in Salinas. His father lives with his youngest daughter, and although eighty-three years old, is hale and hearty.

During the past six or eight years Mr. Iverson has turned the management of the shop over to his brother, his outside interests in land, stock, etc., demanding all his attention. He and Jesse D. Carr and Wm. Vanderhurst bought one thousand five hundred acres of swamp land near Salinas from Eugene Sherwood, which, by the expenditure of a large sum of money and several years of hard labor, they reclaimed. It is now among the finest properties in the county. Mr. Iverson is in partnership with Wm.



W. P. L. WINHAM.

Vanderhurst in a number of ranches, and is engaged extensively in grain and stock raising, and is also interested in Los Burros mines. He is President of the Gas, Electric Light and Water Company, and of the I. O. O. F. Hall Association. He has been a member of the Common Council and is a Director in the Agricultural Association, having

the management of the track. He is a progressive citizen, prominent in all enterprises that are for the benefit of Salinas or Monterey County.

W. P. L. WINHAM, an old and successful real-estate agent of Salinas, is a native of Sumner County, Tennessee. He was born January 10, 1826. His education was obtained at public schools, after which he served an apprenticeship with T. Wells, the leading druggist of Nashville. He remained in the drug business several years, and came to California in 1850. He went to Nevada and Tuolumne Counties; mined but did not find it profitable; went to San Joaquin County and bought a ranch, and in 1854 went back to Nevada County and mined in North San Juan, Birchville, and Sweetland Creek. In 1861 he

went to Santa Cruz County, and engaged in the drug business. The year 1862 found him in Washoe, Nevada, compounding prescriptions. While here he was appointed County Clerk by the Board of Supervisors, and was subsequently elected County Treasurer. In 1867 he went to Healdsburg, California. After a short residence here he quit the drug business for good, and in October of the following year came to Monterey County, where he has since resided, being engaged most of the time in the real-estate and insurance business. His long residence



WILLIAM GRISWOLD.

here has made him familiar with the location, value, and character of soil of nearly every section of land in the county. He is a genial, jolly old gentleman, of unquestioned integrity, commanding the confidence of the public, and doing an extensive and profitable business. He was married in May, 1857, to Helen M. Clark, and has four living children, three boys and a girl, all grown.

WILLIAM GRISWOLD is among the oldest, most prominent, and best-known citizens of Southern Monterey County. He was born November 15, 1847, at the foot of the Catskill Mountains, in the State of New York, and came to California in the winter of 1867, and to Long Valley, Monterey County, seven years later. Here, in 1883, he established the Griswold Post-office, and held the position of Postmaster for three years. When the railroad was built the post-office was moved to San Lucas, at which place he still exercises a supervision over the mails. He is Justice of the Peace, having held the office during the last nine years, and is a gentleman highly respected by all who know him. Besides owning a fine ranch in Long Valley, he is engaged in merchandising in San Lucas. He is a progressive and wide-awake citizen, firmly believing that with co-operative effort this section of Monterey County has a bright and promising future. His wife is an intelligent and highly esteemed lady, and has proven herself a worthy help-mate to the Judge.

R. L. PORTER.

He was a man of infinite jest.

—Hamlet.

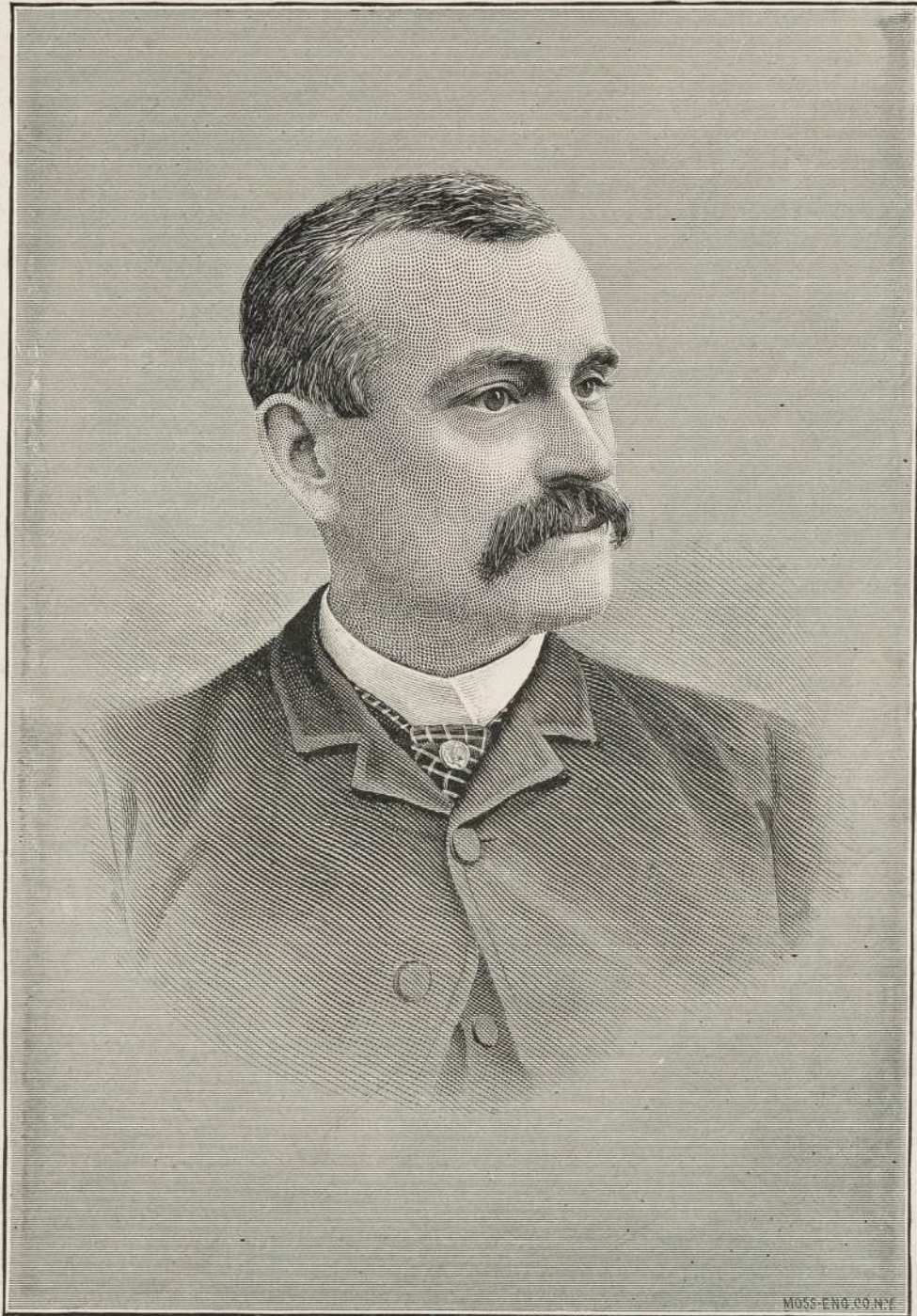
R. L. PORTER was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, October 12, 1842. The dominant trait of his character is told in the above line from the "Bard of Avon."

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Porter is one of the most successful business men of Salinas. Ingenious, forcible, and enterprising, he has arisen from the position of book-keeper to a membership in the leading firm in the county, and one of the largest in the State, and by his counsel and efforts has contributed in no small degree to the continued success and increasing popularity of the firm.

His father was a ship builder and lumber merchant, and at the age of fourteen Mr. Porter left school and entered his father's

office, where he finished his education. In 1860 he went to New York, and was in a merchant's office for one year. In 1861 he returned home, and in November of that year he shipped for Baltimore, before the mast, at \$3.75 per month. At

Sanborn & Co., of Salinas, as book-keeper. He began work for \$50 a month; his salary was raised several times, and January 1, 1875, he became a partner in the firm. He has filled the office of City Treasurer, and is a prominent member of a num-



R. L. PORTER.

Baltimore his vessel loaded for Liverpool, which place was reached in December, when he left the ship and accepted a position with Garnock, Bibby & Co., the largest rope manufacturers in the world, in whose employ he remained six years. He returned home in 1867, and on September 5, 1868, sailed for San Francisco *via* Panama. He was in San Francisco less than a week when he secured a position with Vanderhurst,

member of fraternal organizations. He belongs to Watsonville Commandery Knights Templar, and was the first candidate initiated after instituting the Blue Lodge of Salinas; the first candidate to receive the degrees in Salinas Chapter, R. A. M.; and the first candidate to receive the orders in the Watsonville Commandery. He was the first Recorder of the Commandery, first secretary of the Chapter, and served in a similar capacity

in the Blue Lodge for a number of years. He is also a member of the A. O. U., American Legion of Honor, and Chosen Friends. He was married, December 22, 1870, to Miss Arina L. Abbott, and has three children, two boys and a girl.

Such is a brief sketch of one of the jolliest and most genial citizens of Monterey County, a man with an inexhaustible fund of witticism, an entertaining companion, and "a right good fellow." May it be many years before his friends find him "a grave man."

W. T. CRUIKSHANK is a native of Troy, New York, and



W. T. CRUIKSHANK.

came to California in 1849. He moved with his family to the southwestern part of Monterey County, about ninety miles from Monterey, in 1872. Here, in a little valley of these rugged mountains, he built himself a home, and passed a comparatively uneventful life until his son discovered a gold mine in the neighborhood. This mine is one of the most valuable in the State, as a tunnel four hundred and sixty feet long, and reaching a depth of one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, has encountered five veins, the first fourteen inches, the second eighteen inches, the third six feet, the fourth ten feet, and the fifth eighteen inches and not yet through it, the whole aggregating more than twenty feet of vein matter, which mills on an average \$200 per ton. On page 47 will be found some views of the mines and surroundings, and a more complete description of their great wealth, etc.



W. D. CRUIKSHANK.

young man, with great force of character.

ELLIS ROBERTS, one of the owners of Los Burros Mines, was born in North Wales in 1831. Early in life he went to sea

as an apprentice, and serving his time became a good sailor. In that capacity he has been all over the known world. In 1846 he came around the Horn to Callao, Peru. He was in Australia when gold was first discovered there. He has not been to sea since 1853, when he engaged in mining in the Monte Cristo Mine, Sierra County. Like all other miners, he met



ELLIS ROBERTS.

with varying success, and finally went to Contra Costa County, where at one time he was Deputy Sheriff. It was while there that he met Mr. Cruikshank, in 1865, and clerked in his store. They formed a warm friendship for each other, and when Mr. Cruikshank discovered Los Burros Mines, he gave his friend, Mr. Roberts, an interest in them. Mr. Roberts is married and settled in San Francisco, where he has been eleven years on the police force.

WILLIAM VANDERHURST.

WILLIAM VANDERHURST has been identified with every enterprise that has had for its object the development or benefiting of Monterey County, and has taken a leading part in the measures which have contributed the most good to the Salinas Valley. He is the senior member of Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co., whose extensive interests have been noted elsewhere in this work. The position he occupies as head of the largest mercantile firm of the county implies the possession of that business capacity, enterprise, and self-reliance which are characteristics of but few people, and the prominent part he has taken in all public enterprises indicates that withal he is liberal and generous, and as much concerned in advancing the public welfare as in promoting his private interests.

Among the many things which have contributed to the prosperity of Monterey County, the moving of the county seat to Salinas, securing the right of way for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the building of the bridges across the Salinas River, are the most important. Mr. Vanderhurst was a leader and untiring worker in all these measures.

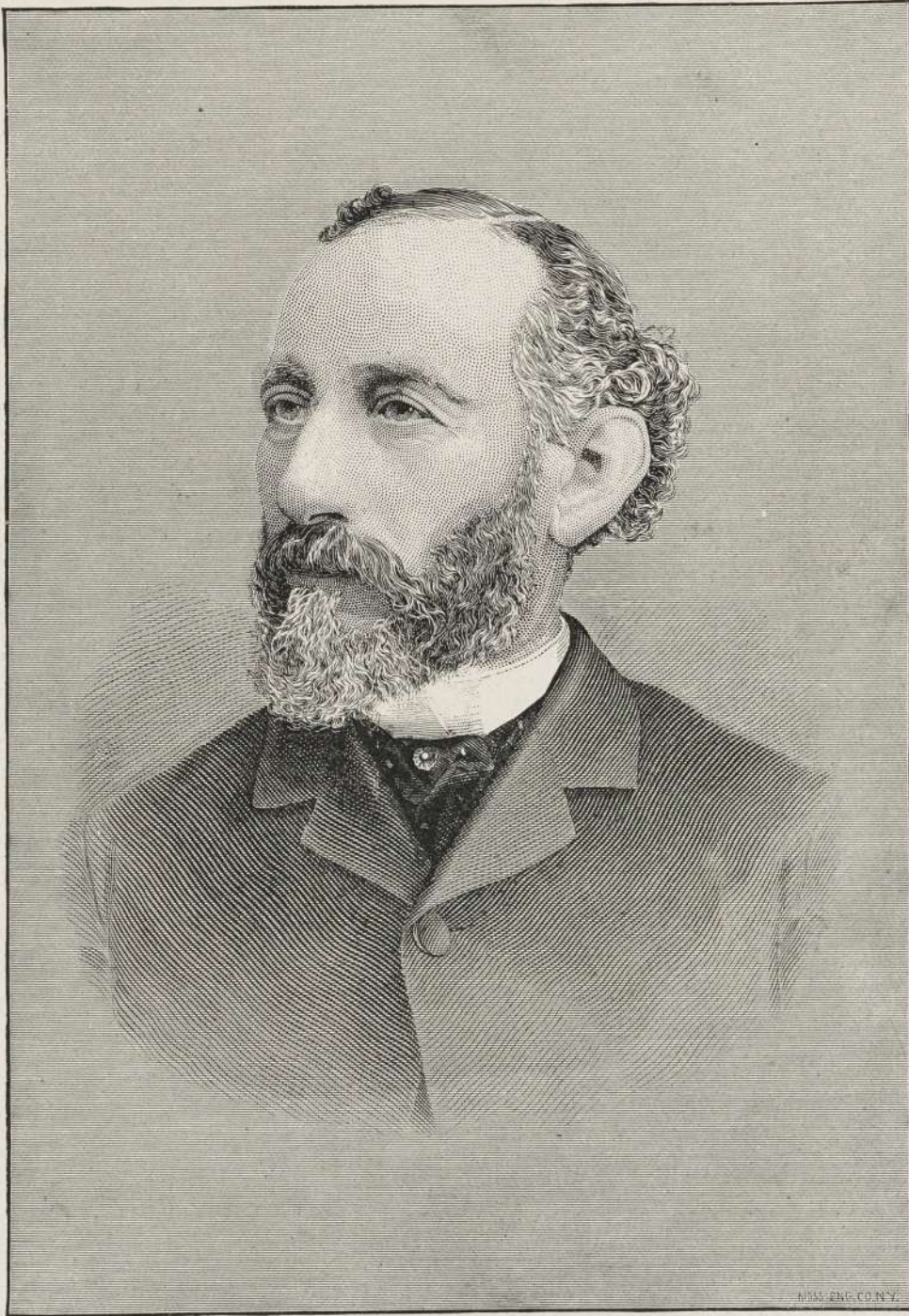
He was born January 12, 1833, in Marion County, Mississippi, and in his early days attended such schools as they had in that country. His father was a merchant, but died when his son was six years old. At the age of sixteen the subject of this sketch went into a store as clerk, which business, except one year spent at school, he followed until he started for California, December 31, 1852. His trip to this State *via* the Isthmus was an eventful one. Measles, small-pox, and yellow fever broke out on the vessel, and between Panama and Acapulco the passengers died at the rate of four and five a day. But Mr. Vanderhurst escaped with an attack of varioloid.

He arrived in San Francisco, February 5, 1853. He had letters of introduction to the mayor of San Francisco, but never presented them, as he started immediately after arriving for the mines at Jamestown, Tuolumne County. He went to Gol-

Hill in May, thence to the Middle Fork of the American River, and in November returned to San Francisco thoroughly disgusted with mining.

His next venture was in an agricultural part of the State.

ting out pickets, shakes, etc. He then made arrangements with Tyus & Poole to farm on the shares, they furnishing everything and receiving one-half the crop. The first year he made enough money to buy a team and farming utensils, and in 1855 leased



WILLIAM VANDERHURST.

He went to Santa Cruz County, and secured employment with Cummins & Kitchen, contractors, to dig potatoes. But as he did not understand the business, he could not dig as many potatoes as the other *dagoes*, and was discharged, although the firm, liking his industry, retained him a few days on other work. He then worked for J. B. Tyus, who now lives in Indian Valley, Monterey County. He was in the redwoods two months get-

land from Joseph Hatch. In 1856 he bought a squatter's claim, part of the Vallejo Grant in Monterey County, where he farmed until 1858, when he sold out, and moved to Watsonville the following year.

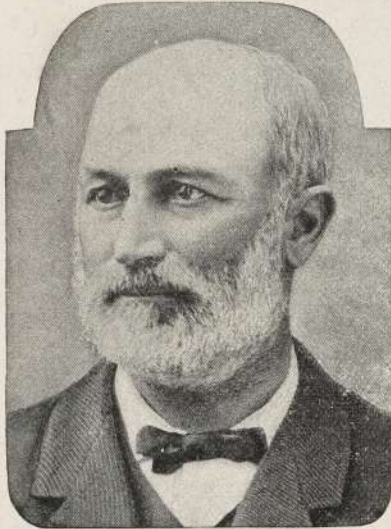
In July, 1859, he went into the mercantile business with Robert M. Griffin, in Watsonville, under the firm name of Griffin & Co., which business they continued until 1862. They invested

their money, about \$12,000, in mining stocks, and lost it, notwithstanding, Mr. Vanderhurst went to Nevada in 1863, and remained until the following year, trying to make something out of their interest there. He returned to Watsonville in 1864, and kept books for E. L. Goldstein & Co., and in January, 1865, was admitted to partnership. He remained here until January 1, 1868.

On the 1st of May, 1868, he formed a partnership with Chas. Ford and Lucius Sanborn (L. R. Porter being subsequently admitted to the firm), and went to Salinas. The town had been laid out the preceding February, and their store was among the first buildings to be constructed. Their store was opened for business August 25, 1868, and from the first has been the leading mercantile institution of the county. The firm has large interests outside of their regular lines, being one of the principal owners in the Gas and Water Company, which has recently put in the Thomson-Houston system of electric lights in Salinas. They have three stores in Salinas, and a branch store at Kings City.

Mr. Vanderhurst was one of the first trustees of the town of Salinas, and was one of the first Councilmen after the town was incorporated. He was a member of the Council at the time the streets were macadamized and the sidewalks laid out. He was also *ex-officio* Mayor of Salinas for six months.

He is a prominent Mason, and assisted in organizing a masonic lodge in Salinas in 1869, of which he was the first Senior Warden. He was the first High Priest of the Chapter of the R. A. M., of Salinas, and the first Generalissimo of the Watsonville Commandery Knights Templar, subsequently filling the office of Commander for two years. He is the present Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter R. A. M., of California, and is also Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of California. He



J. B. H. COOPER.

is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He is a Director in the Bank of Salinas, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and owns considerable real estate in the county, being largely interested in farming and stock raising.

He was married, December 3, 1856, to Miss Jane Hatch, and ten children have been born unto them, seven of whom,

four boys and three girls, are living; the oldest daughter is married, and lives in San Francisco.

J. B. H. COOPER was born in Monterey, September 30, 1830. His father was a native of Alderny Island, England, and was one of the first settlers of California, arriving in Monterey during the year 1823. He was prominently identified with the county for many years, and acquired large property interests. The subject of this sketch is one of the largest land owners in the county, the ranches Salinas, Moro Cojo, San Barnebe, and part of the Sur being his property. He filled the office of Supervisor of Monterey County for nine years, and could have had other

official positions had he desired them. At present he lives in San Francisco, but makes frequent trips to Monterey County, looking after his extensive interests there. He is a most sociable and genial gentleman, combining the urbanity of manner and chivalric instincts inherited from Spanish ancestry on his mother's side, with the candor and liberality of the California pioneer.

D. J. SPENCE comes from ancestors who have been closely identified with Monterey for several generations. His grandfather, Daniel Spence, was a native of Scotland and a member of an old and prominent Scottish family. He came to California in 1824, and settled in Monterey, where he engaged in buying the products of the country and shipping them to Europe. In 1829 he married Adelaida, daughter of Marino Estrado, the commander of the Mexican forces, and was appointed Alcalde of Monterey by Governor Arguello, his wife's uncle. The result of their union was one child, David Stewart Spence, who, in 1856, married Miss Rufugio Malarin, and they are the parents of the subject, David J. Spence, who was born in Monterey in 1862, and educated at the Santa Clara College. In 1886 he married Miss Hattie L. Foley, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have one child, who bears his father's entire name. Mr. Spence's grandfather passed to a higher life in 1877, after having been a prominent citizen of Monterey over fifty years. He left a large estate, and after generous bequests to various churches and charitable institutions, the bulk of his fortune was left to his direct heirs. Part of his estate consists of the Buena Esperanza Rancho and the Lleno de Buena Vista. Mr. D. J. Spence has four thousand acres in the valley, one thousand of which he is improving, and putting in a hundred-acre orchard of prunes, olives, and vines. The balance is stocked. This is to be his beautiful country residence, known as the Oak Mound Farm.

H. SAMUELS is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1833, and educated in that country. In 1861 he came to California and went to Mariposa County, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and remained there eight years. He came to Monterey County in 1870, and located in Salinas City, where he kept the American Hotel one year and a half, after which he entered into partnership with Mr. Conklin in a general mercantile business, in which he still continues. He was elected Supervisor from the Alisal District in 1879, and has been re-elected four times, being the present incumbent, and Chairman of the Board. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Ziegler, of San Francisco, and two of their daughters are teachers in the public schools of Monterey County at the present time. Mr. Samuels has been identified with the county's interests eighteen years, and is a representative citizen and an efficient officer.

CAPTAIN JOHN SHEEHY began life as a sailor-boy, and for four years "sailed the ocean blue" as master of a ship. In 1852 he became tired of a seafaring life, and resigned command of his vessel, then lying at New Orleans. He came to California and courted the fair Goddess of Fortune in the mines. At the expiration of two years he went to San Francisco, where for five years he was engaged in various occupations. While there he married, and in 1859 came with his wife and two children to Pajaro Valley, where he located permanently. Here the fickle dame smiled upon him, and to-day he owns one of the most beautiful of the many lovely homes in this charming valley, besides other landed interests in the same locality. Here eight more children, including twin boys, were born to him and his most estimable wife, all of whom are still living. Nineteen years ago Captain Sheehy was elected Supervisor from his district and served two terms. Two years ago he was appointed by Governor Stoneman to the same office, and has therefore

served the county in a political capacity eight years, besides having repeatedly declined the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer. He has been identified with Monterey County's interests and progress for nearly thirty years, and may aptly be termed one of her standard-bearers.

WILLIAM PINKERTON was born in South Australia, May 16, 1844, his father being engaged in the sheep business there. In 1855 he moved with his parents to Otago, New Zealand, at which place his father continued in the same line of business. In 1862 and 1863, when the gold mines opened, the subject of this sketch commenced dealing in sheep and cattle, and continued in that business until he came with the family, in 1868, to California. Mr. Pinkerton was very successful in his operations, and at the age of twenty had accumulated about \$20,000. His father purchased the Pleyto Rancho, in Monterey County,

Company in 1865, and has been connected with railroads in some capacity most of the time since. He came to this State in 1875, and for a number of years was a conductor on the Southern Pacific Road. He is now, and has been for several years, managing the ranches and other business of the Munras family, of which his wife is a member. He has resided in Monterey for the past seven years. In 1884 he was elected Supervisor while East, and last fall was re-elected without opposition. He is married and has two children. His wife was Miss Danglada, an accomplished lady and a resident of Monterey. Mr. Field is a man of fine business ability, of unimpeachable integrity, and his popularity is best attested by the way he has been retained as a member of the Board of Supervisors.

GEORGE W. THEUERKAUF is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born the tenth day of September, 1846.



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MONTEREY COUNTY, 1888.

T. J. FIELD.

JOHN SHEEHY.

H. SAMUELS.

WM. PINKERTON.

GEORGE W. THEUERKAUF.

and four or five years later sold it to his son William and Mr. Jackson, of San Francisco, who have since successfully conducted it under the firm name of Pinkerton & Jackson. They are connected with other enterprises, and among them are valuable interests in Los Burros Mines. In 1875 Mr. Pinkerton married Mary H. Earl, and is the proud and devoted father of two bright children, a boy and a girl. He represented the Fourth District of Monterey County on the Board of Supervisors from 1884 to January 1, 1889, and faithfully discharged his duties in the interests of the people. He is a man of many excellent qualities, successful in business, loyal to his friends, upright and honorable to everyone.

T. J. FIELD is a native of Indiana, where he was born forty years ago. He spent a part of his boyhood days in Kentucky, and went south in 1863, where he remained until 1874. He entered the employ of the Louisville and Nashville Railway

When six years of age he came with his parents to California, on the steamer *Golden Gate*, via Isthmus of Panama, and located on a farm in Santa Clara County, where his parents still reside. After completing his education at the University of the Pacific, he remained on his father's farm until 1876, when he came to Monterey County and purchased six hundred acres of land three miles southeast of Gonzales, where he has engaged extensively in agriculture. Two years ago he was elected Supervisor from his district by a large majority. He is a very popular gentleman, most highly esteemed by those who know him best. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary Hertel, of Dutch Flat, and their union has been blessed with six children, four daughters and two sons.

OLD GABRIEL. "The oldest inhabitant," is a mythical character often referred to, but his portrait and biography have

never before been presented to the public. He is an Indian, and an inmate of the County Hospital of Monterey County. His name is Gabriel, and he is between one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and fifty years old. Unfortunately, the exact date of his birth is unknown, but sufficient evidence has been adduced to prove the truth of the above figures. Father



OLD GABRIEL.

Sorrentine, the parish priest of Salinas, and Mrs. W. S. Johnson, furnished the editor of the *Monterey Democrat* with the following facts:—

“It is well authenticated that at the landing of Junipero Serra at Monterey he was a grandfather, and when the first chapel was built on the site of the present Carmelo Mission, in 1771-72, he was present and assisted in erecting the adobe walls.

“As the Indians did not marry until they were at least fifteen years of age, he would necessarily be thirty-two years or more before he could possibly be a grandfather. He is a native of Tulare County, but came to Carmelo when quite young, for what reason cannot be ascertained, for he does not seem to know, or at least has not told. Under the instructions of Junipero Serra he learned to cut and lay stone, so that he was one of the principal workmen at the building of Soledad and San Antonio Missions. When it came to the erection of the Carmelo Mission he was so well skilled in the use of the tools of that day that he often now speaks of his ability as a stone-cutter during that work. At the time of the building of the Soledad Mission (1791) he had his second wife, and in this connection Father Sorrentini states that in 1845, when Bishop Amat and himself arrived at Monterey, they were met by a large number of the native population, the oldest of whom was Gabriel, reputed as then having his sixth wife, but this wife has been dead now about thirty years. In conversation with the oldest inhabitants at that time they all averred that Gabriel was more than one hundred and ten years of age. Ex-Tax Collector Manuel Castro's mother died about four years ago, aged ninety-five years, and the old lady often spoke of knowing Gabriel when she was a child, and that he was then called ‘old Gabriel,’ and his grandchildren were older than she herself. An old lame Indian, who died years ago, aged one hundred and ten years, once asked by the Rev. Father how much older he was than Gabriel, laughed heartily and said, ‘Gabriel was an old man when I was a child.’”

The picture presented herewith is from a photograph made a couple of years ago. He is feeble, although able to walk without assistance. During the past year he has nearly lost the faculty of memory, and the power of speech, but there is not that evidence of physical decay which would lead one to believe that his days of life are nearly numbered. He is a living exemplification of the age to which a person with a strong constitution and hygienic methods of living can attain. He has never used liquor nor tobacco. His diet has been of the simplest and plainest food, and his habits regular. He has paid particular attention to bathing, in earlier days, within the recollection of people in the county, having a sweat-house on the bank of a stream near where he lived. Even now, when circumstances and old age deprive him of this hygienic regulation, he scrapes himself with an old case-knife, thereby keeping the pores open and the skin active.

I have deemed it a fitting conclusion to this work, to present the above facts, and the accompanying picture of this old relic of Monterey County's early days. If it be true, as averred by some metaphysicians, that the human mind never forgets, but only temporarily ceases to remember what it has seen and heard and thought, what a fund of fact and fancy is stored away in this old Indian's brain.

Addendum.—Since printing the first forms of this book the Paraiso Springs have been purchased by Vanderhurst, Sanborn & Co., the well-known and enterprising mercantile firm of Monterey County. Extensive improvements in the way of new buildings, etc., will be made immediately. The Springs will continue under the management of Captain Foster.

Errata.—On page 42 it is erroneously stated that the Milpitas Ranch belongs to F. D. Atherton. It belongs to the Atherton estate.

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