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HISTORICAL AND
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LOS ANGELES and VICINITY

Containing a history of the City from its earliest settlement as
a Spanish Pueblo to the closing year of the
Nineteenth Century

By J. M. GUINN, A. M.

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Historical Association of Washington, D. C.*

Also containing biographies of well-known citizens of the
past and present

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"Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost. Then perpetuate them not upon wood or stone that crumble to dust, but upon paper, chronicled in picture and in words that endure forever."—KIRKLAND.

"A true delineation of the smallest man and his scene of pilgrimage through life is capable of interesting the greatest man. All men are to an unspeakable degree brothers, each man's life a strange emblem of every man's; and human portraits, faithfully drawn, are, of all pictures, the welcomest on human walls."—THOMAS CARLYLE.



HISTORICAL



PREFACE.

That genial humorist, Robert J. Burdette, says: "Anybody can write novels; some people can write poetry; few people can write the history of a nation; one man in a million can write the history of a town so that anybody beside proofreaders can be hired to read it." Whether I am "one man in a million" to write the history of a town—of this town—I leave it to the readers of this volume to judge. I have endeavored to make it, to quote from Burdette again, *not* "an advertisement of Smith's shoe shop or Brown's soap factory," but a story of a town—a story of Los Angeles from its inception to the present time, with something about other cities and towns in its vicinity. In writing it I have kept two objects in view,—to make that story readable and reliable.

In my narration of historical events I have endeavored to state what, after most careful investigation, I found to be the truth, although such a statement might destroy some beautiful myth which has been paraded as veritable history; because a story is generally believed to be true is not conclusive evidence that it is true. Some of the most improbable fictions that have found a place in our local histories pass current for historical facts. The story that Fremont built the old fort on Fort Hill and the other fiction that a Chinese wash house out at Sixteenth street was his headquarters in 1847, are generally accepted as historical facts, yet there is not a particle of truth in either statement.

In the preparation of the earlier portions of the historical part of this volume, Bancroft's History of California has been freely consulted and due credit given where extracts have been taken from that valuable work. Hittell's History of California, too, has been examined for data and for the verification of statements derived from other sources. To both these historians, Bancroft and Hittell, Californians owe a debt of gratitude—a debt that future generations will more gratefully acknowledge than their own has done.

The publications of the Historical Society of Southern California (four volumes) have been a fruitful source from which to draw historical material.

Much original historical matter relating to the Mexican era of our city's history has been drawn from the Proceedings (1828 to 1846) of the Ayuntamiento or Municipal Council of Los Angeles. These proceedings, written in provincial Spanish, have hitherto been inaccessible to those not understanding that language, and consequently have been but little consulted by our local historians. Their recent translation into English by order of the city council has made them available for research to the English reader.

The City and County Archives from 1850 to 1900 have been examined and valuable data culled from them. The collection of Spanish Manuscripts in possession of the Historical Society of Southern California, some of them dating back to the first years of the century, have also furnished valuable original material.

In the preparation of the historical sketch of Pasadena for this volume I found that Dr. H. A. Reid, in his History of Pasadena, had harvested the field of its local history.

PREFACE.

Indeed, so thoroughly has Dr. Reid reaped the field that he has scarcely left a straw to the gleaners who may come after him. Few cities can boast of so correct and so complete a history as Pasadena.

Much of the material from which the story of Los Angeles has been derived was collected from interviews and conversations with early pioneers. Among the deceased pioneers from whom, while living, I obtained historical data, I recall the names of the following: Col. J. J. Warner, ex-Governor Pio Pico; Don Antonio F. Coronel, Andronica Sepulveda, Col. John O. Wheeler. Hon. Henry Hamilton, Col. J. J. Ayers, Hon. Stephen C. Foster, J. R. Brierly, Dr. William F. Edgar and J. W. Potts.

To the following named pioneers I tender my thanks for information received on various historical topics: Henry D. Barrows, Judge B. S. Eaton, Hon. William H. Workman, E. H. Workman, Charles M. Jenkins, Oscar Macy, Mrs. Laura Evertsen King, William W. Jenkins, J. Frank Burns, Theodore Rimpau, J. W. Venable, Major Horace Bell, Don Eulogio de Celis, Rev. J. Adam, V. G., J. R. Toberman, James D. Durfee, M. F. Quinn, George W. Hazard and Louis Roeder.

Among the many sources from which information in regard to the events and happenings in the American period of our city's history has been drawn, none has been so bountiful in returns as the examination of newspaper files. In the preparation of this work I have scanned thousands of newspaper pages. The following named papers, constituting a complete file from June 20, 1854, to November 1, 1900, are a few of the many that have been searched for items of information and records of the city's daily life: *Southern Californian*, *Los Angeles Star*, *Los Angeles News*, *Los Angeles Evening Express*, *Los Angeles Daily Herald*, *Los Angeles Commercial*, *Los Angeles Republican*, *Los Angeles Daily Times*, *Los Angeles Tribune*, *Los Angeles Daily Record*, *Western Graphic*, *The Capital*, *Pomona Progress*, *Pomona Times*, *Pasadena Daily News*, *Pasadena Star* and *Downey Champion*.

A list of all the books and periodicals consulted in the preparation of the historical part of this volume would be altogether too lengthy for insertion here. To the authors from whom I have quoted credit has been given, either in the body of the work or in foot notes.

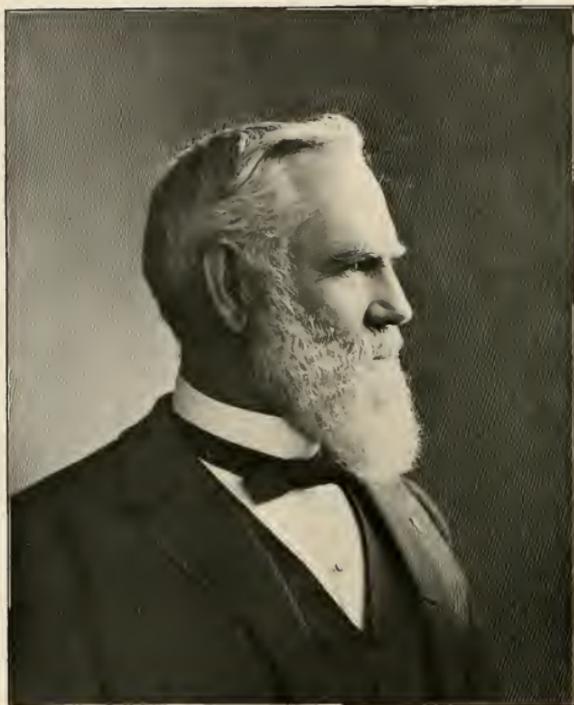
For information on special topics I wish to return my thanks to Frank Wiggins, the efficient secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Prof. Melville Dozier, of the State Normal School; Prof. E. T. Pierce, president of the State Normal School; C. H. Hance, city clerk; T. E. Nichols, county auditor; Prof. James A. Foshay, superintendent Los Angeles city schools; Dr. H. A. Reid, historian of Pasadena; Hon. Walter S. Melick, editor *Pasadena News*; Dr. J. A. Muik; Rev. Frank L. Ferguson, president Pomona College; Rev. Guy Wadsworth, president Occidental College; W. R. Ream, of the *Los Angeles Record*; and Miss Celia Gleason, assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library.

The subject matter of the historical part of this volume has been presented by topic, a chapter usually being devoted to some certain phase of our city's history. The topical plan, in the author's opinion, is preferable to a chronological presentation of events for the following reasons: First, it presents in a consecutive narrative all that has been said on some certain topic; and second, it renders it easy for the seeker after information on any certain topic to find what has been said, without reading over pages of matter foreign to the subject he is investigating.

The author has endeavored to present his readers with an unbiased history of the civic, the social and the industrial life of Los Angeles—to tell the story of its evolution from a pueblo of tule-thatched huts a hundred and twenty years ago, to the magnificent city of to-day. How well he has succeeded his readers will judge for themselves.

J. M. GUINN.

Los Angeles, November 12, 1900.



(HISTORIAN.)

J. M. Guinn

CHAPTER I.

SPANISH DISCOVERIES ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.

ADMIRAL CERVERA, just before sailing from Cape Verde Islands, on the expedition which ended in the destruction of his fleet by Admirals Sampson and Schley at Santiago de Cuba, in an address to his officers and men, said, "Then, when I lead you to battle, have confidence in your chiefs; and the nation whose eye is upon you will see that *Spain to-day is the Spain of all time.*" Cervera's address was intended to stimulate the courage of his men by reference to the glorious achievements of their nation in the past and to arouse their patriotic impulses to emulate the daring deeds of their heroic ancestors. His appeal no doubt touched a responsive chord in the breasts of his men, for whatever else the Spaniard may have let go in the decadence of his nation there is one thing that he has clung to with a tenacious grip, and that is his pride of country. It requires a lively imagination to trace a resemblance between "Spain to-day," beaten in war, torn by dissensions and discords at home and shorn of every vestige of her once vast colonial possessions, and the Spain of three hundred years ago; yet Spanish pride, no doubt, is equal to the task.

The unparalleled success of our army and navy in our recent war with Spain has bred in us a contempt for the Spanish soldier and sailor; and, in our overmastering Anglo-Saxon conceit, we are inclined to consider our race the conservator of enterprise, adventure and martial valor; while on the other hand we regard the Spanish Celt a prototype of indolence, and as lacking in energy and courage.

And yet there was a time when these race conditions were seemingly reversed. There was a time when "Spain to-day," moribund, dying of political conservatism, ignorance and bigotry, was the most energetic, the most enterprising and the most adventurous nation of Europe.

A hundred years before our Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, Spain had flourishing colonies in America. Eighty-five years before the first cabin was built in Jamestown, Cortes had conquered and made tributary to the Spanish crown the empire of Mexico—a country more

populous and many times larger than Spain herself. Ninety years before the Dutch had planted the germ of a settlement on Manhattan Island—the site of the future metropolis of the new world—Pizarro, the swineherd of Truxillo, with a handful of adventurers, had conquered Peru, the richest, most populous and most civilized empire of America.

In less than fifty years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Balboa had discovered the Pacific Ocean; Magellan, sailing through the straits that still bear his name and crossing the wide Pacific, had discovered the Islands of the Setting Sun (now the Philippines) and his ship had circumnavigated the globe; Alvar Nuñez (better known as Cabeza de Vaca), with three companions, the only survivors of three hundred men Narvaez landed in Florida, after years of wandering among the Indians, had crossed the continent overland from the Atlantic to the Pacific; Coronado had penetrated the interior of the North American continent to the plains of Kansas; Alárcon had reached the head of the Gulf of California and sailed up the Rio Colorado; and Cabrillo, the discoverer of Alta California, had explored the Pacific Coast of America to the 44th parallel of North Latitude.

While the English were cautiously feeling their way along the North Atlantic Coast of America and taking possession of a few bays and harbors, the Spaniards had possessed themselves of nearly all of the South American continent and more than one third of the North American. When we consider the imperfect arms with which the Spaniards made their conquests, and the lumbering and unseaworthy craft in which they explored unknown and uncharted seas, we are surprised at their success and astonished at their enterprise and daring.

The ships of Cabrillo were but little better than floating tubs, square rigged, high decked, broad bottomed—they sailed almost equally well with broadside as with keel to the wave. Even the boasted galleons of Spain were but little better than caricatures of maritime architecture—huge, clumsy, round-stemmed vessels, with sides from

the water's edge upward sloping inward, and built up at stem and stern like castles—they rocked and rolled their way across the ocean. Nor were storms and shipwreck on unknown seas the mariner's greatest dread nor his deadliest enemies. That fearful scourge of the high seas, the dreaded *escorbuto*, or scurvy, always made its appearance on long voyages and sometimes exterminated the entire ship's crew. Sebastian Viscaïno, in 1602, with three ships and two hundred men, sailed out of Acapulco to explore the Coast of California. At the end of a voyage of eleven months the *San Tomas* returned with nine men alive. Of the crew of the *Tres Reyes* (Three Kings) only five returned; and his flag ship, the *San Diego*, lost more than half her men.

A hundred and sixty-seven years later Galvez fitted out an expedition for the colonization of California. He despatched the *San Antonio* and the *San Carlos* as a complement of the land expeditions under Portolá and Serra. The *San Antonio*, after a prosperous voyage of fifty-seven days from Cape San Lucas, anchored in San Diego harbor. The *San Carlos*, after a tedious voyage of one hundred and ten days from La Paz, drifted into San Diego Bay, her crew prostrated with scurvy, not enough able-bodied men to man a boat to reach the shore. When the plague had run its course, of the crew of the *San Carlos* one sailor and a cook were all that were alive. The *San Jose*, despatched several months later from San Jose del Cabo with mission supplies and a double crew to supply the loss of men on the other vessels, was never heard of after the day of her sailing. Her fate was doubtless that of many a gallant ship before her time. Her crew, prostrated by the scurvy, none able to man the ship, not one able to wait on another, dying, day by day until all are dead—then the vessel, a floating charnel house, tossed by the winds and buffeted by the waves, sinks at last into the ocean's depths and her ghastly tale of horrors forever remains untold.

It is to the energy and adventurous spirit of Hernan Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, that we owe the discovery of California at so early a period in the age of discoveries. Scarcely had he completed the conquest of Mexico before he began preparation for new conquests. The vast unknown regions to the north and northwest of Mexico proper held within them possibilities of illimitable wealth and spoils. To the exploration and conquest of these he bent his energies.

In 1522, but three years after his landing in Mexico, he had established a shipyard at Zacatula, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, and began building an exploring fleet. But from the very beginning of his enterprise "unmerciful disaster

followed him fast and followed him faster." His warehouse at Zacatula, filled with ship-building material, carried at great expense overland from Vera Cruz, was burned. Shipwreck and mutiny at sea; disasters and defeat of his forces on land; treachery of his subordinates and jealousy of royal officials thwarted his plans and wasted his substance. After expending nearly a million dollars in explorations and attempts at colonization, disappointed, impoverished, fretted and worried by the ingratitude of a monarch for whom he had sacrificed so much, he died in 1547, at a little village near Seville, in Spain.

It was through a mutiny on one of Cortes' ships that the peninsula of California was discovered. In 1533 Cortes had fitted out two new ships for exploration and discoveries. On one of these, commanded by Becerra de Mendoza, a mutiny broke out headed by Fortuño Ximenez, the chief pilot. Mendoza was killed and his friends forced to go ashore on the coast of Jalisco, where they were abandoned. Ximenez and his mutinous crew sailed directly away from the coast and after being at sea for a number of days discovered what they supposed to be an island. They landed at a place now known as La Paz, in Lower California. Here Ximenez and twenty of his companions were reported to have been killed by the Indians. The remainder of the crew navigated the ship back to Jalisco, where they reported the discovery. In 1535 Cortes landed at the same port where Ximenez had been killed. Here he attempted to plant a colony, but the colony scheme was a failure and the colonists returned to Mexico.

The last voyage of exploration made under the auspices of Cortes was that of Francisco de Ulloa in 1539-40. He sailed up the Gulf of California to its head, skirting the coast of the main land, then turning he sailed down the eastern shore of the peninsula, doubled Cape San Lucas and sailed up the Pacific Coast of Lower California to Cedros Island, where, on account of head winds and his provisions being nearly exhausted, he was forced to return. His voyage proved that what hitherto had been considered an island was a peninsula. The name California had been applied to the peninsula when it was supposed to be an island, some time between 1535 and 1539. The name was undoubtedly taken from an old Spanish romance, "The Sergas de Esplandian," written by Ordoñez de Montalvo, and published in Seville about 1510. This novel was quite popular in the times of Cortes and ran through several editions. This romance describes an island "on the right hand of the Indies, very near the Terrestrial Paradise, which was peopled with black women without any men among them, because they were accustomed to live after the fashion of Amazons."

The supposition that the Indies lay at no great distance to the left of the supposed island no doubt suggested the fitness of the name, but who first applied it is uncertain.

So far the explorations of the North Pacific had not extended to what in later years was known as Alta California. It is true Alárcon, the discoverer of the Colorado River in 1540, may possibly have set foot on Californian soil, and Melchoir Diaz later in the same year may have done so when he led an expedition to the mouth of the Colorado, or Buena Guia, as it was then called, but there were no interior boundary lines, and the whole country around the Colorado was called Pimeria. Alárcon had returned from his voyage up the Gulf of California without accomplishing any of the objects for which he had been sent by Viceroy Mendoza. Coronado was still absent in search of Quivera and the fabulous seven cities of Cibola. Mendoza was anxious to prosecute the search for Quivera still further. Pedro de Alvarado had arrived at Navidad from Guatemala with a fleet of 12 ships and a license from the crown for the discovery and conquest of islands in the South Seas. Mendoza, by sharp practice, had obtained a half interest in the projected discoveries. It was proposed before begin-

ning the voyage to the South Seas to employ Alvarado's fleet and men in exploring the Gulf of California and the country to the north of it, but before the expedition was ready to sail an insurrection broke out among the natives of Nueva Galacia and Jalisco. Alvarado was sent with a large part of his force to suppress it. In an attack upon a fortified stronghold he was killed by the insurgents. In the meantime Coronado's return dispelled the myths of Quivera and the seven cities of Cibola; disapproved Padre Niza's stories of their fabulous wealth and dissipated Mendoza's hopes of finding a second Mexico or Peru in the desolate regions of Pimeria. The death of Alvarado had left the fleet at Navidad without a commander, and Mendoza having obtained full possession of the fleet it became necessary for him to find something for it to do. Five of the ships were despatched under command of Ruy Lopez de Villalobos to the Islas de Poniente or the Islands of the Setting Sun (on this voyage Villalobos changed the name of these islands to the Philippines) to establish trade with the islanders, and two of the ships under Cabrillo were sent to explore the northwest coast of the mainland of North America.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISCOVERY OF NUEVA OR ALTA CALIFORNIA.

JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO (generally reputed to be Portuguese by birth, but of this there is no positive evidence) sailed from Navidad, June 27, 1542, with two ships, the San Salvador and Vitoria. On the 20th of August he reached Cabo del Engaño, the Cape of Deceit, the highest point reached by Ulloa. From there he sailed on unknown seas. On the 28th of September he discovered "a land locked and very good harbor," which he named San Miguel, now supposed to be San Diego. Leaving there, October 3 he sailed along the coast eighteen leagues to the islands some seven leagues from the mainland. These he named after his ships, San Salvador and Vitoria, now Santa Catalina and San Clemente. On the 8th of October he crossed the channel between the islands and the mainland and sailed into a port which he named Bahía de Los Fumos, the Bay of Smokes. The bay and the headlands were shrouded in a dense cloud of smoke, hence the name.

The Bahía de Los Fumos, or Fuegos, is now known as the Bay of San Pedro. Sixty-seven years before Hendrick Hudson entered the Bay of New York, Cabrillo had dropped anchor in the Bay of San Pedro, the future port of Los Angeles. After sailing six leagues farther, on October 9 Cabrillo anchored in a large *ensenada* or bight, which is supposed to be what is now the Bay of Santa Monica. It is uncertain whether he landed at either place. The next day he sailed eight leagues to an Indian town, which he named the Pueblo de Las Canoas (the town of canoes), this was probably located near the present site of San Buenaventura. Continuing his voyage up the coast he passed through the Santa Barbara Channel, discovering the Islands of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel. He discovered and entered Monterey Bay and reached the latitude of San Francisco Bay, when he was forced by severe storms to return to the island now known as San Miguel, in the Santa Barbara Channel. There he died, January 3, 1543, from the effects of a fall, and was buried on the island.

The discoverer of California sleeps in an unknown grave in the land he discovered. No monument commemorates his virtues or his deeds. His fellow voyagers named the island where he was buried Juan Rodriguez after their brave commander, but subsequent navigators robbed him of even this slight honor. Bartolomé Ferrelo, his chief pilot, continued the exploration of the coast and on March 1, 1543, discovered Cape Blanco, in the southern part of what is now Oregon. His provisions being nearly exhausted he was compelled to turn back. He ran down the coast, his ships having become separated in a storm at San Clemente Island; they came together again at Cerros Island and both safely reached Navidad, April 18, 1543, after an absence of nearly a year. Cabrillo's voyage was the last one undertaken as a private enterprise by the Viceroy of New Spain. The law giving licenses to subjects to make explorations and discoveries was changed. Subsequent explorations were made under the auspices of the kings of Spain.

For nearly seventy years the Spaniards had held undisputed sway on the Pacific Coast of America. Their isolation had protected the cities and towns of the coast from the plundering raids of the buccaneers and other sea rovers. Immunity from danger had permitted the building up of a flourishing trade along the coast and wealth had flowed into the Spanish coffers. But their dream of security was to be rudely broken.

Francis Drake, the bravest and most daring of the sea kings of the 16th century, had early won wealth and fame by his successful raids in the Spanish West Indies. When he proposed to fit out an expedition against the Spanish settlements on the Pacific, although England and Spain were at peace with each other, he found plenty of wealthy patrons to aid him, even Queen Elizabeth herself taking a share in his venture. He sailed from Plymouth, England, December 13, 1577, with five small vessels. When he reached the Pacific Ocean by way of the Straits of Magellan he had but one—the Golden Hind—a ship of

one hundred tons. All the others had turned back or been left behind. Sailing up the Coast of South America he spread terror among the Spanish settlements, robbing towns and capturing ships, until, in the quaint language of a chronicler of the expedition, he "had loaded his vessel with a fabulous amount of fine wares from Asia, precious stones, church ornaments, gold plate and so much silver as did ballas the Goulden Hinde." With treasure amounting to "eight hundred, sixty six thousand pezos (dollars) of silver * * * a hundred thousand pezos of gold * * * and other things of great worth he thought it not good to returne by the (Magellan) streights * * * least the Spaniards should there waite, and attend for him in great numbers and strength whose hands, he being left but one ship, he could not possibly escape."

By the first week in March, 1579, he had reached the entrance to the Bay of Panama. Surfeited with spoils and loaded with plunder it became necessary for him to find as speedy a passage homeward as possible. To return by the way he had come was to invite certain destruction. So he resolved to seek for the fabled Straits of Anian, which were believed to connect the Atlantic and Pacific. Striking boldly out on the trackless ocean he sailed more than a thousand leagues northward. Encountering contrary winds and cold weather, he gave up his search for the straits and turning he ran down the coast to latitude 38°, where "hee found a harborow for his ship." He anchored in it June 17, 1579. This harbor is now known as Drake's Bay and is situated about half a degree north of San Francisco under Point Reyes.

Fletcher, the chronicler of Drake's voyage, in his narrative "The World Encompassed," says: "The 3d day following, viz. the 21st, our ship having received a leake at sea was brought to anchor neerer the shoare that her goods being landed she might be repaired; but for that we were to prevent any danger that might chauce against our safety our Generall first of all landed his men with all necessary provision to build tents and make a fort for the defense of ourselves and goods; and that we might under the shelter of it with more safety (whatever should befall) end our business."

The ship was drawn upon the beach, careened on its side, caulked and refitted. While the crew were repairing the ship the natives visited them in great numbers. From some of their actions Drake inferred that the natives regarded himself and his men as gods; to disabuse their minds of such a false impression he had his chaplain, Francis Fletcher, perform divine service according to the English Episcopal ritual. After the

service they sang psalms. The Indians enjoyed the singing, but their opinion of Fletcher's sermon is not known. From certain ceremonial performances of the Indians Drake imagined that they were offering him the sovereignty of their country; he accepted the gift and took formal possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. He named it New Albion "for two causes; the one in respect of the white bankes and clifves which ly towards the sea; and the other because it might have some affinitie with our own countrey in name which sometimes was so called."*

After the necessary repairs to the ship were made, "our Generall, with his company, made a journey up into the land." "The inland we found to be farre different from the shoare, a goodly country and fruitful soyle, stored with many blessings fit for the use of man; infinite was the company of very large and fat deere which there we saw by thousands as we supposed in a heard."* They saw also great numbers of small burrowing animals which they called conies, but which were probably ground squirrels, although the narrator describes the animal's tail as "like the tayle of a rat exceeding long." Before departing, Drake caused to be set up a monument to show that he had taken possession of the country. His monument was a post sunk in the ground to which was nailed a brass plate engraven with the name of the English Queen, the day and year of his arrival and that the king and people of the country had voluntarily become vassals of the English crown. A new sixpence was also nailed to the post to show her highness' picture and arms. On the 23d of July, 1579, Drake sailed away, much to the regret of the Indians, who "took a sorrowful farewell of us but being loathe to leave us they presently ranne to the top of the hills to keepe us in sight as long as they could, making fires before and behind and on each side of them burning therein sacrifices at our departure."*

He crossed the Pacific Ocean and by way of the Cape of Good Hope reached England September 26, 1580, after an absence of nearly three years, having encompassed the world. He believed himself to be the first discoverer of the country he called New Albion. "The Spaniards," says Drake's chaplain, Fletcher, in his *World Encompassed*, "never had any dealings or so much as set a foote in this country, the utmost of their discoveries reaching only to many degrees southward of this place." The English had not yet begun planting colonies in the new world, so no further attention was paid to Drake's discovery of New Albion, and California remained a Spanish possession.

* *World Encompassed*.

Sixty years have passed since Cabrillo's visit to California, and in all these years Spain has made no effort to colonize it. Only the Indian canoe has cleft the waters of its southern bays and harbors. Far out to the westward beyond the islands the yearly galleon from Manila, freighted with the treasures of "Ormus and of Ind," sailed down the coast of California to Acapulco. These ships kept well out from the southern coast to escape those wolves of the high seas—the buccaneers; for, lurking near the coast of Las Californias, these ocean robbers watched for the white sails of the galleon, and woe to the proud ship if they sighted her. She was chased down by the robber pack and plundered of her treasures. Sixty years have passed but the Indians of the Coast still keep alive the tradition of bearded men floating in from the sea on the backs of monster white winged birds, and they still watch for the return of their strange visitors. Sixty years pass and again the Indian watcher by the sea discerns mysterious white winged objects floating in the waters of the bay. These are the ships of Sebastian Viscaino's fleet. They enter the bay now known as San Pedro and anchor in its waters, November 26, 1602.

Whether the faulty reckoning of Cabrillo left Viscaino in doubt of the points named by the first discoverer or whether it was that he might receive the credit of their discovery—Viscaino changed the names given by Cabrillo to the islands, bays and headlands along the coast: San Miguel of Cabrillo became San Diego, so named for Viscaino's flag ship; San Salvador and La Vitoria became Santa Catalina and San Clemente; and Cabrillo's Bahía de Los Fumos appears on Viscaino's map as the Ensenada de San Andres—the bight or cove of St. Andrew; but in a description of the voyage compiled by the cosmographer, Cabrera Bueno, it is named San Pedro. It is not named for the apostle St. Peter, as is generally supposed, but for St. Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, whose day in the Catholic calendar is November 26, the day of the month Viscaino anchored in the bay. St. Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, lived in the third century after Christ. He was beheaded by order of the African proconsul, Galerius Maximus, during the persecution of the Christians under the Roman Emperor Valerian. The day of his death was November 26, A. D. 258.

Viscaino found clouds of smoke hanging over the headlands and bays of the coast just as Cabrillo had sixty years before, and for centuries preceding, no doubt, the same phenomenon might have been seen in the autumn days of each year. The smoky condition of the atmosphere was caused by the Indians burning the

dry grass of the plains. The California Indian of the coast was not like Nimrod of old, a mighty hunter. He seldom attacked any fiercer animal than the festive jack rabbit. Nor were his futile weapons always sure to bring down the fleet-footed conejo. So, to supply his larder, he was compelled to resort to strategy. When the summer heat had dried the long grass of the plains and rendered it exceedingly inflammable the hunters of the Indian villages set out on hunting expeditions. Marking out a circle on the plains where the dried vegetation was the thickest they fired the grass at several points in the circle. The fire eating inward drove the rabbits and other small game back and forth across the narrowing area until, blinded with heat and scorched by the flames, they perished. When the flames had subsided the Indian secured the spoils of the chase, slaughtered and ready cooked. The scorched and blackened carcasses of the rabbits might not be a tempting tit bit to an epicure, but the Indian was not an epicure.

Viscaino sailed up the coast, following very nearly the same route as Cabrillo. Passing through the Santa Barbara Channel he found many populous Indian *rancherías* on the mainland and the islands. The inhabitants were expert seal hunters and fishermen, and were possessed of a number of large, finely constructed canoes. From one of the villages on the coast near Point Reyes the chief visited him on his ship and among other inducements to remain in the country he offered to give to each Spaniard ten wives. Viscaino declined the chief's proffered hospitality and the wives. Viscaino's explorations did not extend further north than those of Cabrillo and Drake. The principal object of his explorations was to find a harbor of refuge for the Manila galleons. These vessels on their outward voyage to the Philippine Islands kept within the tropics, but on their return they sailed up the Asiatic Coast to the latitude of Japan, where, taking advantage of the westerly winds and the Japan current, they crossed over to about Cape Mendocino and then ran down the Coast of California and Mexico to Acapulco. Viscaino, in the port he named Monterey after Conde de Monterey, the then Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), claimed to have discovered the desired harbor.

In a letter to the King of Spain written by Viscaino from the City of Mexico May 23, 1603, he gives a glowing description of California. As it is the earliest known specimen of California boom literature I transcribe a portion of it: "Among the ports of greater consideration which I discovered was one in thirty-seven degrees of latitude which I called Monterey. As I

wrote to Your Majesty from that port on the 28th of December (1602) it is all that can be desired for commodiousness and as a station for ships making the voyage to the Philippines, sailing whence they make a landfall on this coast. This port is sheltered from all winds, while on the immediate coast there are pines, from which mast of any desired size can be obtained, as well as live oaks and white oaks, rosemary, the vine, the rose of Alexandria, a great variety of game, such as rabbits, hares, partridges and other sorts and species found in Spain and in greater abundance than in the Sierra Morena (Mts. of Spain) and flying birds, of kinds differing from those to be found there. This land has a genial climate, its waters are good, and it is very fertile, judging from the varied and luxuriant growth of trees and plants; for I saw some of the fruits, particularly chestnuts and acorns, which are larger than those of Spain. And it is thickly settled with people, whom I found to be of gentle disposition, peaceable and docile, and who can be brought readily within the fold of the holy gospel and into subjection to the Crown of Your Majesty. Their food consists of seeds, which they have in abundance and variety, and of the flesh of game, such as deer, which are larger than cows, and bear, and of neat cattle and bisons and many other animals. The Indians are of good stature and fair complexion, the women being somewhat less in size than the men and of pleasing countenance. The clothing of the people of the coast lands consists of the skins of the sea wolves (otter), abounding there, which they tan and dress better than is done in Castile; they possess also in great quantity, flax like that of Castile, hemp and cotton, from which they make fishing lines and nets for rabbits and hares. They have vessels of pine-wood very well made, in which they go to sea with fourteen paddle men of a side with great dexterity, even in very stormy weather. I was

informed by them and by many others I met with in great numbers along more than eight hundred leagues of a thickly settled coast that inland there are great communities, which they invited me to visit with them. They manifested great friendship for us, and a desire for intercourse, were well affected towards the image of Our Lady which I showed to them, and very attentive to the sacrifice of the mass. They worship different idols, for an account of which I refer to said report of your viceroy, and they are well acquainted with silver and gold and said that these were found in the interior."

When Sebastian Viscaino took his pen in hand to describe a country he allowed his imagination full play. He was a veritable Munchausen for exaggeration. Many of the plants and animals he describes were not found in California at the time of his visit. The natives were not clothed in well tanned sea otter skins, but in their own sun tanned skins, with an occasional smear of paint to give variety to the dress nature had provided them. The hint about the existence of gold in California is very ingeniously thrown in to excite the cupidity of the king. The object of Viscaino's boom literature of three hundred years ago was similar to that sent out in modern times. He was agitating a scheme for the colonization of the country he was describing. He visited Spain to obtain permission and means from the king to plant colonies in California. After many delays Philip III. ordered the Viceroy of New Spain in 1606 to immediately fit out an expedition to be commanded by Viscaino for the occupation and settlement of the port of Monterey. Before the expedition could be gotten ready Viscaino died and the colonization scheme died with him. Had it not been for his untimely death the settlement of California would have antedated that of Jamestown, Virginia.

CHAPTER III.

MISSION COLONIZATION—FOUNDING OF SAN GABRIEL.

THE aggrandizement of Spain's empire, whether by conquest or colonization, was alike the work of state and church. The sword and the cross were equally the emblems of the conquistador (conqueror) and the poblador (colonist). The king sent his soldiers to conquer and hold, the church its well-trained servants to proselyte and colonize. Spain's policy of exclusion, which prohibited foreigners from settling in Spanish-American countries, retarded the growth and development of her colonial possessions. Under a decree of Philip II. it was death to any foreigner who should enter the Gulf of Mexico or any of the lands bordering thereon. It was—as the Kings of Spain found to their cost—one thing to utter a decree, but quite another to enforce it. Under such a policy the only means left to Spain to hold her vast colonial possessions was to proselyte the natives of the countries conquered and to transform them into citizens. This had proved effective with the semi-civilized natives of Mexico and Peru, but with the degraded Indians of California it was a failure.

After the abandonment of Viscaino's colonization scheme of 1606 a hundred and sixty-two years passed before the Spanish crown made another attempt to utilize its vast possessions in Upper California. Every year of this long interval the Manila ships had sailed down the coast, but none of them, so far as we know, with one exception (the San Augustin was wrecked in Sir Francis Drake's Bay), had ever entered its bays or its harbors. Spain was no longer a first-class power on land or sea. Those brave old sea kings—Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher—had destroyed her invincible Armada and burned her ships in her very harbors, the English and Dutch privateers had preyed upon her commerce on the high seas, and the buccaneers had robbed her treasure ships and devastated her settlements on the islands and the Spanish main, while the freebooters of many nations had time and again captured her Manila galleons and ravished her colonies on the Pacific Coast. The profligacy

and duplicity of her kings, the avarice and intrigues of her nobles, the atrocities and inhuman barbarities of her holy inquisition had sapped the vitality of the nation and subverted the character of her people. Although Spain had lost prestige and her power was steadily declining she still held to her colonial possessions. But these were in danger. England, her old-time enemy, was aggressive and grasping; and Russia, a nation almost unknown when Spain was in her prime, was threatening her possessions on the northwest coast of the Pacific. The scheme to provide ports of refuge for the Manila ships on their return voyages, which had been held in abeyance for a hundred and sixty years, was again revived, and to it was added the project of colonizing California to resist Russian aggression.

The sparsely inhabited colonial dominions of Spain can furnish but few immigrants. California, to be held, must be colonized. So again church and state act in concert for the physical and spiritual conquest of the country. The sword will convert where the cross fails. The natives who prove tractable are to be instructed in the faith and kept under control of the clergy until they are trained for citizenship; those who resist, the soldiers convert with the sword and the bullet.

The missions established by the Jesuits on the peninsula of Lower California between 1697 and 1766 had, by royal decree, been given to the Franciscans and the Jesuits expelled from all Spanish countries. To the Franciscans was entrusted the conversion of the gentiles of the north. In 1768 the visitador-general of New Spain, José de Galvez, began the preparation of an expedition to colonize Upper or New California. The state, in this colonization scheme, was represented by Governor Gaspar de Portolá, and the church by Father Junipero Serra. Two expeditions were to be sent by land and two by sea. On the 9th of January, 1769, the San Carlos was despatched from La Paz, and the San Antonio from San Lucas on the 15th of February. The first vessel reached the port of San Diego in 110 days, and the second in 57 days. Such were the uncertain-

ties of ocean travel before the age of steam. On the 14th of May the first land expedition reached San Diego and found the San Antonio and San Carlos anchored there. On the 1st of July the last land expedition, with which came Governor Portolá and Father Junipero Serra, arrived.

On the 16th of July the mission of San Diego was founded, and thus, two hundred and twenty-seven years after its discovery, the first effort at the colonization of California was made.

The ravages of the scurvy had destroyed the crew of one of the vessels and crippled that of the other, so it was impossible to proceed by sea to Monterey, the chief objective point of the expedition. A land force, composed of seventy-five officers and soldiers and two friars, was organized under Governor Gaspar de Portolá and on the 14th of July set out for Monterey Bay. On the 2d of August, 1769, the explorers discovered a river which they named the Porciuncula (now the Los Angeles). That night they encamped within the present limits of the city of Los Angeles. Their camp was named Neustra Señora de Los Angeles. They proceeded northward, following the coast, but failed to find Monterey Bay; Viscaino's exaggerated description deceived them. They failed to recognize in the open *ensenada* his land-locked harbor. Passing on they discovered the Bay of San Francisco. On their return, in January, they came down the San Fernando Valley, crossed the Arroyo Seco, near the present site of Garvanza, passed over into the San Gabriel Valley and followed down a river they called the San Miguel, and crossing it at the Paso de Bartolo and thence by their former trail they returned to San Diego. In 1770 Governor Portolá, with another expedition, again passed through the Los Angeles Valley by his former route, on his journey to Monterey. There, on the 3d of June, 1770, Father Junipero Serra, who had come by sea from San Diego, founded the mission of San Carlos Borromeo de Monterey, the second mission founded in California, and Portolá took possession of the country in the name of the king of Spain. The founding of new missions progressed steadily. At the close of the century eighteen had been founded, and a chain of these missionary establishments extended from San Diego to the Bay of San Francisco. The neophyte population of these, in 1800, numbered fourteen thousand souls.

The history of the founding and upbuilding of one of these missionary establishments—San Gabriel Arcángel—is so intimately connected with that of Los Angeles that I shall devote considerable space to an account of its founding, its growth and to its importance as a factor in the subsequent settlement of the Los Angeles Valley.

On the 6th of August, 1771, from the presidio of San Diego, a small cavalcade, consisting of fourteen soldiers and two priests—Padres Cambon and Somero—with a supply train of pack mules and four muleteers, set forth to found a new mission. They followed the route northward taken by Governor Portolá's expedition in 1769. It was their intention to locate on the river Jesus of the Earthquakes,* now the Santa Ana, but finding no suitable location they passed on to the Rio San Miguel, now the San Gabriel. Here they selected a well wooded and watered spot near the river for the site of the new mission. The river San Miguel was also known as the Rio de Los Temblores (the river of earthquakes). Bancroft claims that the Santa Ana River, then known as the Rio Jesus, was the real River of Earthquakes, but both Warner and Hugo Reid call the San Gabriel the Rio de Los Temblores. Reid says, "The present site of the San Gabriel Mission was not chosen until some time after a building had been erected at the old mission, which was to have been the principal establishment. The now San Gabriel River was named Rio de Los Temblores, and the building was referred to as the Mission de Los Temblores. Those names were given from the frequency of convulsions at that time and for many years after. These convulsions were not only monthly and weekly, but often daily. The mission brand for marking animals was a T, with an S on the shank like an anchor and entwined cable, to express Temblores. Even after the new San Gabriel was founded no other iron was ever adopted."

A stockade of poles was built around the site selected. A church roofed with boughs and tulle-covered buildings were erected. On the 8th of September, 1771, the mission was formally dedicated with the usual ceremonies. The Indians, who at the coming of the Spaniards were docile and friendly, a few days after the founding of the mission suddenly attacked two soldiers who were guarding the horses. One of these soldiers had outraged the wife of the chief who led the attack. The soldier who had committed the outrage killed the chieftain with a musket ball, and the Indians, terrified by the discharge of firearms, fled. The soldiers cut off the chief's head and fastened it on a pole at the presidio gate. From all accounts the soldiers were a worse lot of savages than the Indians. The site selected for the planting fields was on low ground. The river overflowed and destroyed their crops the first year. The mission supplies had failed to reach them, and the padres and the garrison were reduced almost to the

*It was named by Portolá's expedition, "Rio del Dulcísimo Nombre de Jesus de Los Temblores," or, the River of the sweetest name of Jesus of the Earthquakes.

verge of starvation. The excesses and outrageous conduct of the soldiers kept the Indians away from the mission. At the end of the second year only 73 children and adults had been baptized. Such were the inauspicious beginnings of what in later years became one of the most powerful and important missions of Alta California. In the library of the Cathedral of St. Vibiana, of this city, is a register of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, kept by Father Francisco Palou. The record begins with October 9, 1773. In it is given a description of the buildings at the Mission Vieja. I am indebted to the Very Rev. J. Adam, V. G., for a translation of the record. "The primitive church (of the Mission Vieja) was forty-five feet long by eighteen wide, built of logs and covered with tule thatch. There was a sacristy behind the altar."

"There was a second building, also built of logs, forty-five feet long and seventeen and a-half wide, roofed with tules; this house was divided into two rooms by a door of wood."

"The third building, also of logs, was thirty-six feet long by fifteen wide, covered with tules."

"The fourth log building, 36 feet long by 18 feet wide, was used to store seeds and grain. This house had an earthen roof for greater protection against fire. There was also a building 15 feet square, of wood, with an earthen roof. This room was used for a kitchen. Besides these there were nine small wooden buildings, with mud roofs, dwellings for the neophytes. There were two houses of lumber built for the soldiers' barracks."

"All these buildings stood within an enclosure 60 varas square, enclosed by palisades. There were gates to the fort, which were closed at night. Adjoining this square was the corral for their cattle. In 1776, five years after the first settlement, the mission was moved from its first location to the new site." The record states that this was done because the new location was better adapted for mission purposes than the former site.

The first building erected at the new site was an adobe house, 50 varas long, 6 wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ high. It was divided into three rooms—one for keeping seeds and stores, the second one for tools and farming implements, and the third for the fathers to dwell in. They also built a chapel ten varas long and six wide, roofed with tules. This was probably of wood. A church soon after replaced the chapel. It was built of adobes and roofed with tiles. Its dimensions were 108 feet in length by 21 in width. From this account it will be seen that the present church building at San Gabriel is the fourth erected by the mission fathers.

Reid says, "The new site occupied by the prin-

cipal buildings of the mission, the vineyard and gardens, was, at the time of the first settlement of the country, a complete forest of oaks with considerable underwood. The lagoon, near the mission, on which the mill was afterwards built, was a complete thicket formed of sycamore, cottonwood, larch, ash and willow, besides brambles, nettles, palmacristi, wild rose and wild vines; and on the banks of this lagoon stood the Indian town of Sibagua, one of the largest villages in the valley."

To clear the mission site of its forest and erect new buildings was a slow and tedious undertaking with the small and unskilled band of natives who had been gathered into the mission fold. A capilla, or chapel, was first built on the new site. This stood on the north side of the square. The stone church was built on the southeast corner of the square. It was, no doubt, a long time in course of erection. In 1794 the foundations had been laid and the walls partly built. In 1800 it was not completed. "In 1804 the walls were up and an arched roof put on it. But cracks had appeared in the walls; these had been repaired, but had been opened wider than before by an earthquake, so that the arched roof had to be torn down, the walls repaired and a roof of wood substituted."*

The first site—the Mission Vieja—was probably not entirely abandoned before the close of the first decade after its settlement. It is probable that from the Mission Vieja Zúñiga's pobladores came, on the morning of September 4, 1781, to found the pueblo of Los Angeles. On account of smallpox among them at the time of their arrival in the country they had been quarantined at some distance from the mission.

The chief historic interest that clusters around the Mission Vieja is the fact that it is the spot where the first settlement by white men was made in the Los Angeles Valley; the place where the first church was built, the first dwelling erected, the first Indian convert baptized and the first land cultivated.

The spot where the first germ of civilization was planted in our valley is a forgotten landmark. The adobe ruins on the Garvey Rancho, pointed out to visitors as the foundations of the old church, Stephen C. Foster informed me, are the debris of buildings built after he came to the country. The buildings of the Mission Vieja were all of wood. There is a secondary historic interest that attaches to San Gabriel Mission that makes it, from an ethnological standpoint, the most interesting of any in the system. Within this mission, under the rule of Zalvidea, the ethnic or race problem of the evolution of a civ-

*Bancroft, Vol. II.

ilized, self-supporting man from the rude barbarian came the nearest to being worked out to a successful solution. Under his rule San Gabriel became the most perfect type of the missionary establishments of Alta California and the best illustration of what the mission system under the most favorable circumstance could and did accomplish for the Indian.

Padre Zalvadea came to the mission in 1806 and was removed to Capistrano in 1826. He was a clerical Napoleon—a man born to rule in any sphere of life into which he might be thrown. Hugo Reid says, "He possessed a powerful mind, which was as ambitious as it was powerful, and as cruel as it was ambitious. He remodeled the general system of government at the mission, putting everything in order and placing every person in his proper station. Everything under him was organized and that organization kept up with the lash."

"The neophytes were taught trades; there were soap makers, tanners, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, fishermen, brick and tile makers, cart makers, weavers, deer hunters, saddle makers, shepherds and vaqueros. Large soap works were erected, tannery yards established, tallow works, cooper, blacksmith, carpenter and other shops, all in operation. Large spinning rooms, where might be seen 50 or 60 women turning their spindles merrily; and there were looms for weaving wool, cotton and flax. Storehouses filled with grain, and warehouses of manufactured products testified to the industry of the Indians."

The Mission San Gabriel became the largest manufacturing center in California. Zalvadea in a short time mastered the language of the natives and preached to them every Sunday in their own tongue. He looked closely after their morals and instilled industry into them with the lash. Reid says, "He seemed to consider whipping as meat and drink to them, for they had it night and morning." The mission furnished besides its own workmen laborers for the rancheros and the pueblo of Los Angeles. The old Church of our Lady of the Angeles was built by neophyte laborers and mechanics from the mission, hired out at the compensation of one real (12½ cents) a day.

It would seem, from the industrial training the natives had received through the three generations that came on the stage of action in mission life between 1771 and 1826, that they might have become self-dependent and self supporting; that they might have become capable of self-government and fitted for citizenship under Spain, which was the purpose for which the missions were established; and yet we find them, in little more than a decade from the time when Zalvadea had raised this mission to such industrial eminence, helpless and incapable—the serf and the slave of the white man, or savage renegades in the mountains.

The causes that brought about the secularization of the missions, the defects in the mission system, and the decline and fall of the neophyte will be discussed in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

THE INDIANS OF THE LOS ANGELES VALLEY.

TO THEORIZE upon the origin of the California Indians would be as unprofitable as to attempt the solution of the ethnological problem of why, living in a country with a genial climate, a productive soil and all the requisites necessary to develop a superior race, the aborigines of California should have been among the most degraded specimens of the North American Indians.

In 1542, when Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, he found villages of half-naked savages subsisting by fishing and on the natural products of the soil. Two hundred and twenty-seven years later, when Portolá led his expedition from San Diego to Monterey, he found the natives existing under the same conditions. Two centuries had wrought no change in them for the better; nor is it probable that ten centuries would have made any material improvement in their condition. They seemed incapable of evolution.

The Indians of the interior valleys and those of the coast belonged to the same general family. There were no great tribal divisions like those that existed among the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. Each *rancheria* was to a certain extent independent of all others, although at times they were known to combine for war or plunder. Although not warlike, they sometimes resisted the whites in battle with bravery and intellence.

Each village had its own territory in which to hunt and fish and its own section in which to gather nuts, seeds and herbs. While their mode of living was somewhat nomadic, they seem to have had a fixed location for their rancherias. Some of these rancherias, or towns, were quite large. Hugo Reid places the number of their towns within the limits of what is now Los Angeles County at forty. "Their huts," he says, "were made of sticks covered in around with flag mats worked or plaited, and each village generally contained from 500 to 1,500 huts. Suanga (near what is now the site of Wilmington) was the largest and most populous village, being of great extent." If these huts were all

occupied by families Reid's estimate of the size of the Indian towns is evidently too large. Portolá's expedition found no very populous towns when it passed through this section in 1769.

The Indian village of Yang-na was located within the present limits of Los Angeles City. It was a large town, as Indian towns go. Its location was between what is now Aliso and First Street, in the neighborhood of Alameda Street. Father Crespi, one of the two Franciscan friars who accompanied Portolá's expedition, in his diary thus describes the first meeting of the white men and the Indian inhabitants of Yang-na: "Immediately at our arrival about eight Indians came to visit us from a large *rancheria* situated pleasantly among the woods on the river's bank. The gentiles made us presents of trays heaped with pinales, chia* and other herbs. The captain carried a string of shell beads and they threw us three handfuls. Some of the old men smoked from well-made clay bowls, blowing three times, smoke in our faces. We gave them some tobacco and a few beads and they retired well satisfied."

On the evening of August 2, the expedition had encamped on the east side of the river near the point where the Downey Avenue bridge now crosses it.

Father Crespi continues, "Thursday (August 3, 1769), at half past six, we set out and forded the Porciuncula River, where it leaves the mountains to enter the plain." (This would be about where the Buena Vista Street bridge now spans the river.) "After crossing the river we found ourselves in a vineyard among wild grape vines and numerous rose bushes in full bloom. The ground is of a rich, black, clayish soil, and will produce whatever kind of grain one may desire to cultivate. We kept on our road to the west, passing over like excellent pastures. After one-half league's march we approached the *rancheria*

* Chia, which Father Crespi frequently mentions in his diary, is a small, gray, oblong seed, procured from a plant having a number of seed vessels on a straight stalk, one above another, like wild sage. This, roasted and ground into meal, was eaten with cold water, being of a gummy consistency and very cooling. It was a favorite article of food with the Indians.

of this locality. Its Indians came out to meet us *howling like wolves*. We also greeted them, and they wanted to make us a gift of seeds, but not having at hand wherein to carry it we did not accept their present. The Gentiles, seeing our refusal, threw a few handfuls on the ground and scattered the rest to the winds."

The aborigines of Los Angeles seem to have been a hospitable race. From their throwing away their gifts when the Spaniards refused them it would seem that it was a violation of the rules of Indian etiquette to take back a present. Throughout their march Portolá's explorers were treated hospitably by the savages. The Indians lived to regret their kindness to the Spaniards.

After the founding of San Gabriel the Indian dwellers of Yang-na were gathered into the mission fold, and no doubt many a time they howled louder under the lash of the Mission Mayordomos than they did when with their tribal yell they welcomed the Spaniards to their ranchería in the woods by the river called Porciuncula.

Hugo Reid, in the series of letters referred to in a previous chapter of this volume, has left us an account of the mode of life, the religion, the manners, customs, myths and traditions of the aborigines who once inhabited what is now Los Angeles County. From these letters I briefly collate some of the leading characteristics of these Indians.

GOVERNMENT.

"Before the Indians belonging to the greater part of this county were known to the whites they comprised, as it were, one great family under distinct chiefs; they spoke nearly the same language, with the exception of a few words, and were more to be distinguished by a local intonation of the voice than anything else. Being related by blood and marriage, war was never carried on between them. When war was consequently waged against neighboring tribes of no affinity it was a common cause. * * *

"The government of the people was invested in the hands of their chiefs, each captain commanding his own lodge. The command was hereditary in a family. If the right line of descent ran out they elected one of the same kin nearest in blood. Laws in general were made as required, with some few standing ones. Robbery was never known among them. Murder was of rare occurrence and punished with death. Incest was likewise punished with death, being held in such abhorrence that marriages between kinsfolk were not allowed. The manner of putting to death was by shooting the delinquent with arrows. If a quarrel ensued between two parties the chief

of the lodge took cognizance in the case and decided according to the testimony produced. But if a quarrel occurred between parties of distinct lodges, each chief heard the witnesses produced by his own people, and then, associated with the chief of the opposite side, they passed sentence. In case they could not agree an impartial chief was called in, who heard the statements made by both and he alone decided. There was no appeal from his decision. Whipping was never resorted to as a punishment. All fines and sentences consisted in delivering shell money, food and skins."

RELIGION.

"They believed in one God, the Maker and Creator of all things, whose name was and is held so sacred among them as hardly ever to be used, and when used only in a low voice. That name is Qua-o-ár. When they have to use the name of the Supreme Being on an ordinary occasion they substitute in its stead the word *Y-yo-ha-ring-nain*, or 'the Giver of Life.' They have only one word to designate life and soul."

"The world was at one time in a state of chaos, until God gave it its present formation, fixing it on the shoulders of seven giants, made expressly for this end. They have their names, and when they move themselves an earthquake is the consequence. Animals were then formed, and lastly man and woman were formed, separately from earth, and ordered to live together. The man's name was *Tobohar* and the woman's *Pobavit*. God ascended to Heaven immediately afterwards, where he receives the souls of all who die. They had no bad spirits connected with their creed, and never heard of a 'devil' or a 'hell' until the coming of the Spaniards. They believed in no resurrection whatever. Having nothing to care about their souls it made them stoical in regard to death."

MARRIAGE.

"Chiefs had one, two or three wives, as their inclination dictated, the subjects only one. When a person wished to marry and had selected a suitable partner, he advertised the same to all his relatives, even to the nineteenth cousin. On a day appointed the male portion of the lodge brought in a collection of money beads. All the relations having come in with their share, they (the males) proceeded in a body to the residence of the bride, to whom timely notice had been given. All of the bride's female relations had been assembled and the money was equally divided among them, the bride receiving nothing, as it was a sort of purchase. After a few days the bride's female relations returned the compliment by taking to the bridegroom's dwelling

baskets of meal made of chia, which was distributed among the male relatives. These preliminaries over, a day was fixed for the ceremony, which consisted in decking out the bride in innumerable strings of beads, paint, feathers and skins. On being ready she was taken up in the arms of one of her strongest male relatives, who carried her, dancing, toward her lover's habitation. All of her family, friends and neighbors accompanied, dancing around, throwing food and edible seeds at her feet every step, which were collected in a scramble as best they could by the spectators. The relations of the man met them half way, and, taking the bride, carried her themselves, joining in the ceremonious walking dance. On arriving at the bridegroom's (who was sitting within his hut) she was inducted into her new residence by being placed alongside of her husband, while baskets of seeds were liberally emptied on their heads to denote blessing and plenty. This was likewise scrambled for by the spectators, who, on gathering up all of the bride's seed cake, departed, leaving them to enjoy their honeymoon according to usage. A grand dance was given on the occasion, the warriors doing the dancing; the young women doing the singing. The wife never visited her relations from that day forth, although they were at liberty to visit her."

BURIALS.

"When a person died all the kin collected to mourn his or her loss. Each one had his own peculiar mode of crying or howling, as easily distinguished the one from the other as one song is from another. After lamenting awhile a mourning dirge was sung in a low, whining tone, accompanied by a shrill whistle produced by blowing into the tube of a deer's leg bone. Dancing can hardly be said to have formed a part of the rites, as it was merely a monotonous action of the foot on the ground. This was continued alternately until the body showed signs of decay, when it was wrapped up in the covering used in life. The hands were crossed upon the breast and the body tied from head to foot. A grave having been dug in their burial ground, the body was deposited with seeds, etc., according to the means of the family. If the deceased were the head of a family or a favorite son, the hut in which he lived was burned up, as likewise all his personal effects."

FEUDS—THE SONG FIGHTS.

"Animosity between persons or families was of long duration, particularly between those of different tribes. These feuds descended from father to son, until it was impossible to tell for how many generations. They were, however, harm-

less in themselves, being merely a war of songs, composed and sung against the conflicting party, and they were all of the most obscene and indecent language imaginable. There are two families at this day (1851) whose feud commenced before Spaniards were even dreamed of, and they still continue yearly singing and dancing against each other. The one resides at the Mission of San Gabriel and the other at San Juan Capistrano; they both lived at San Bernardino when the quarrel commenced. During the singing they continue stamping on the ground to express the pleasure they would derive from tramping on the graves of their foes. Eight days was the duration of the song fight."

UTENSILS

"From the bark of nettles was manufactured thread for nets, fishing lines, etc. Needles, fish-hooks, awls and many other articles were made of either bone or shell; for cutting up meat a knife of cone was invariably used. Mortars and pestles were made of granite. Sharp stones and perseverance were the only things used in their manufacture, and so skillfully did they combine the two that their work was always remarkably uniform. Their pots to cook in were made of soap stone of about an inch in thickness, and procured from the Indians of Santa Catalina. Their baskets, made out of a certain species of rush, were used only for dry purposes, although they were waterproof. The vessels in use for liquids were roughly made of rushes and plastered outside and in with bitumen or pitch, called by them 'sanot.'"

MYTHOLOGY.

"The Indians of the Los Angeles Valley had an elaborate mythology. The Cahuilla tribes have a tradition of their creation. According to this tradition the primeval Adam and Eve were created by the Supreme Being in the waters of a northern sea. They came up out of the water upon the land, which they found to be soft and miry. They traveled southward in search of land suitable for their sustenance and residence, which they found at last upon the mountain ridges of Southern California."

Of their myths and traditions, Hugo Reid says: "They were of incredible length and contained more metamorphoses than Ovid could have engendered in his brain had he lived a thousand years."

Some of these Indian myths, when divested of their crudities and the ideas clothed in fitting language, are as beautiful and as poetical as those of Greece or Scandinavia.

In the myth given below there is, in the moral,

a marked similarity to the Grecian fable of Orpheus and Eurydice. The central thought in each is the impossibility of the dead returning to earth. To more clearly illustrate the parallelism of ideas, I give a brief outline of the Grecian myth:

Eurydice, stung by an adder, dies, and her spirit is borne to the Plutonian realms. Orpheus, her husband, seeking her, enters the dread abode of the god of the lower world. He strikes his wonderful lyre, and the sweet music charms the denizens of hades. They forget their sorrows and cease from their endless tasks. Pluto, charmed, allows Eurydice to depart with her lover on one condition, Orpheus is not to look upon her until they reach the upper world. He disobeys, and she is snatched from him. Disconsolate, he wanders over the earth till death unites him to his loved one.

Agés ago, so runs the Indian myth, a powerful people dwelt on the banks of the Arroyo Seco, and hunted over the hills and plains of what are now our modern Pasadena and the Valley of San Fernando. They committed a grievous crime against the Great Spirit. A pestilence destroyed them, all save a boy and a girl, who were saved by a foster mother possessed of supernatural powers. They grew to manhood and womanhood, and became husband and wife. Their devotion to each other angered the foster mother, who fancied herself neglected. She plotted to destroy the wife. The young woman, divining her fate, told her husband that should he at any time feel a tear drop on his shoulder, he might know that she was dead. While he was away hunting the dread signal came. He hastened back to destroy the hag who had brought death to his wife, but the sorceress escaped. Disconsolate, he threw himself on the grave of his wife. For three days he neither ate nor drank. On the third day a whirlwind arose from the grave and moved toward the south. Perceiving in it the form of his wife, he hastened on until he overtook it. Then a voice came out the cloud saying: "Whither I go thou canst not come. Thou art of earth, but I am dead to the world. Return, my husband, return!" He plead piteously to be taken with her. She consenting, he was wrapt in the cloud with her and borne across the illimitable sea that separates the abode of the living from that of the dead. When they reached the realms of ghosts a spirit voice said: "Sister, thou comest to us with an order of earth; what dost thou bring?" Then she confessed that she had brought her living husband. "Take him away!" said a voice, stern and commanding. She plead that he might remain, and recounted his many virtues. To test his virtues, the spirits gave him four labors. First, to bring a feather

from the top of a pole so high that its summit was invisible. Next, to split a hair of great length and exceeding fineness; third, to make on the ground a map of the Constellation of the Lesser Bear, and locate the North Star, and last, to slay the celestial deer that had the form of black beetles and were exceedingly swift. With the aid of his wife he accomplished all the tasks. But no mortal was allowed to dwell in the abodes of death. "Take thou thy wife and return with her to the earth," said the spirit. "Yet remember, thou shalt not speak to her; thou shalt not touch her until three suns have passed. A penalty awaits thy disobedience." He promised. They pass from the spirit land and travel to the confines of matter. By day she is invisible, but by the flickering light of his campfire he sees the dim outline of her form. Three days pass. As the sun sinks behind the western hills he builds his campfire. She appears before him in all the beauty of life. He stretches forth his arms to embrace her. She is snatched from his grasp. Although invisible to him, yet the upper rim of the great orb of day hung above the western verge. He had broken his promise. Like Orpheus, disconsolate, he wandered over the earth, until, relenting, the spirits sent their servant Death, to bring him to Tecupar (heaven).

The following bears a resemblance to the Norse myth of Gyoll, the River of Death and its glittering bridge, over which the spirits of the dead pass to Hel or the land of the spirits. The Indian, however, had no idea of any kind of a bridge except a foot log across a stream. The myth in a crude form was narrated to me many years ago by an old pioneer.

According to this myth when an Indian died his spirit form was conducted by an unseen guide over a mountain trail unknown and inaccessible to mortals to a rapidly flowing river that separated the abode of the living from that of the dead. As the trail descended to the river it branched to the right and the left. The right hand path led to a foot bridge made of the massive trunk of a rough-barked pine which spanned the Indian Styx; the left led to a slender, fresh-peeled birch pole that hung high above the roaring torrent. At the parting of the trail an inexorable fate forced the bad to the left, while the spirit form of the good passed on to the right and over the rough-barked pine to the happy hunting grounds, the Indian heaven. The bad, reaching the river's brink and gazing longingly upon the delights beyond, essayed to cross the slippery pole—a slip, a slide, a clutch at empty space, and the ghostly spirit form was hurled into the mad torrent below, and was borne by the rushing waters into a vast Lethæan lake, where it sunk

beneath the waves and was blotted from existence forever.

The Rev. Walter Colton, in his "Three Years in California," writing of the Indians in the neighborhood of Monterey in 1846, says: "The wild Indians here have a vague belief in the soul's immortality. 'They say as the moon dieth and cometh to life again so man, though he die, will live again.' But their future state is material. The wicked are to be bitten by serpents, scorched by lightning and plunged down cata-racts, while the good are to hunt their game with bows that never lose their vigor, with

arrows that never miss their aim, and in forests where crystal streams roll over golden sands. Immortal youth is to be the portion of each, and age and pain and death are to be no more."

After the secularization of the mission, for some cause that does not appear in the records, many of the Indians migrated from the missions where they had formerly belonged. Those of San Gabriel and San Fernando went to Monterey and Santa Barbara, while those from San Diego and San Luis Rey came to Los Angeles. Colton's account probably applies to Indians from the south.

CHAPTER V.

FOUNDING OF THE PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES.

THE history of the founding of our American cities shows that the location of a city, as well as its plan, is as often the result of accident as of design. Neither chance nor accident entered into the selection of the site, the plan or the name of Los Angeles. All these had been determined upon years before a colonist had been enlisted to make the settlement. The Spanish colonist, unlike the American backwoodsman, was not free to locate on the public domain wherever his caprice or his convenience dictated.

The Spanish poblador (founder or colonist) went where he was sent by his government. He built his pueblo after a plan designated by royal reglamento. His planting and his sowing, the size of his fields and the shape of his house lot were fixed by royal decree. He was a dependent of the crown. The land he cultivated was not his own, except to use. If he failed to till it, it was taken from him and he was deported from the colony. He could not buy the land he lived on nor could he even exercise that privilege so dear to the Anglo-Californian—the right to mortgage it. Once located by royal order he could not change his location without permission nor could he visit his native land without a passport. He could not change his political opinions—that is if he had any to change. He could not change his religion and survive the operation. Envir-

oned and circumscribed by limitations and restrictions on all sides it is not strange that the Spanish colonists were non-progressive.

The pueblo plan of colonization so common in Spanish-American countries did not originate with the Spanish American colonists. It was older even than Spain herself. In early European colonization, the pueblo plan, the common square in the center of the town, the house lots grouped round it, the arable fields and the common pasture lands beyond, appears in the Aryan village, in the ancient German mark and in the old Roman *præsidium*. The Puritans adopted this form in their first settlements in New England. Around the public square or common where stood the meeting house and the town house, they laid off their home lots and beyond these were their cultivated fields and their common pasture lands. This form of colonization was a combination of communal interests and individual ownership. Primarily, no doubt, it was adopted for protection against the hostile aborigines of the country, and secondly for social advantage. It reversed the order of our own western colonization. The town came first, it was the initial point from which the settlement radiated; while with our western pioneers the town was an afterthought—a center point for the convenience of trade.

When it had been decided to send colonists to colonize California the settlements naturally took the pueblo form. The difficulty of obtaining regular supplies for the presidios from Mexico, added to the great expense of shipping such a long distance, was the principal cause that influenced the government to establish pueblos de gente de razon. The presidios received their shipments of grain for breadstuff from San Blas by sailing vessels. The arrival of these was uncertain. Once when the vessels were unusually long in coming, the padres and the soldiers at the presidios and missions were reduced to living on milk, bear meat and what provisions they could obtain from the Indians. When Felipe de Neve was made governor of Alta or Nueva California in 1776, he was instructed by the viceroy to make observations on the agricultural possibilities of the country and the feasibility of founding pueblos where grain could be produced to supply the military establishments.

On his journey from San Diego to San Francisco in 1777, he carefully examined the country; and as a result of his observations recommended the founding of two pueblos: one on the Rio de Porciuncula in the south, and the other on the Rio de Guadalupe in the north. On the 29th day of November, 1777, the Pueblo of San Jose de Guadalupe was founded. The colonists were nine of the presidio soldiers from San Francisco and Monterey, who had some knowledge of farming and five of Anza's pobladores, who had come with his expedition the previous year to found the presidio of San Francisco. From the fact that the founders, in part, of the first pueblo in California were soldiers has originated the fiction that the founders of the second pueblo, Los Angeles, were soldiers also; although this fiction has been contradicted repeatedly, it reappears in nearly every newspaper write-up of the early history of Los Angeles.

From various causes the founding of the second pueblo had been delayed. In the latter part of 1779, active preparations were begun for carrying out the plan of founding a presidio and three missions on the Santa Barbara Channel and a pueblo on the Rio Porciuncula to be named "Reyna de Los Angeles." The Comandante-General of the Four Interior Provinces of the West (which embraced the Californias, Sonora, New Mexico and Viscaya), Don Teodoro de Croix or "El Cavallero de Croix," "The Knight of the Cross," as he usually styled himself, gave instructions to Don Fernando de Rivera y Moncada to recruit soldiers and settlers for the proposed presidio and pueblo in Nueva California. He, Rivera, crossed the Gulf and began recruiting in Sonora and Sinaloa. His instructions were to

secure twenty-four settlers, who were heads of families. They must be robust and well behaved, so that they might set a good example to the natives. Their families must accompany them and unmarried female relatives must be encouraged to go, with the view of marrying them to bachelor soldiers.

According to the Regulations drafted by Gov. Felipe de Neve June 1st, 1779, for the Government of the Province of California and approved by the King, in a royal order of the 24th of October, 1781, settlers in California from the older provinces were each to be granted a house lot and a tract of land for cultivation. Each poblador in addition was to receive \$116.50 a year for the first two years, "the rations to be understood as comprehended in this amount, and in lieu of rations for the next three years they will receive sixty dollars yearly."

Section 3 of Title 14 of the Reglamento provided that "To each poblador and to the community of the Pueblo there shall be given under condition of repayment in horses and mules fit to be given and received, and in the payment of the other large and small cattle at the just prices, which are to be fixed by tariff, and of the tools and implements at cost, as it is ordained, two mares, two cows and one calf, two sheep and two goats, all breeding animals, and one yoke of oxen or steers, one plow point, one hoe, one spade, one axe, one sickle, one wood knife, one musket and one leather shield, two horses and one cargo mule. To the community there shall likewise be given the males corresponding to the total number of cattle of different kinds distributed amongst all the inhabitants, one forge and anvil, six crowbars, six iron spades or shovels and the necessary tools for carpenter and cast work." For the government's assistance to the pobladores in starting their colony the settlers were required to sell to the presidios the surplus products of their lands and herds at fair prices, which were to be fixed by the government.

The terms offered to the settler were certainly liberal, and by our own hardy pioneers, who in the closing years of the last century were making their way over the Alleghany Mountains into Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, they would have been considered munificent; but to the indolent and energyless mixed breeds of Sonora and Sinaloa they were no inducement. After spending nearly nine months in recruiting, Rivera was able to obtain only fourteen pobladores, but little over half the number required, and two of these deserted before reaching California. The soldiers that Rivera had recruited for California, forty-two in number, with their families, were ordered to proceed overland from Alamos, in Sonora, by

way of Tucson and the Colorado River to San Gabriel Mission. These were commanded by Rivera in person.

Leaving Alamos in April, 1781, they arrived in the latter part of June at the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. After a short delay to rest the main company was sent on to San Gabriel Mission. Rivera, with ten or twelve soldiers, remained to recruit his live stock before crossing the desert. Two missions had been established on the California side of the Colorado the previous year. Before the arrival of Rivera the Indians had been behaving badly. Rivera's large herd of cattle and horses destroyed the mesquite trees and intruded upon the Indians' melon patches. This, with their previous quarrel with the padres, provoked the savages to an uprising. They, on July 17, attacked the two missions, massacred the padres and the Spanish settlers attached to the missions and killed Rivera and his soldiers—forty-six persons in all. The Indians burned the mission buildings. These were never rebuilt nor was there any other attempt made to convert the Yumas. The hostility of the Yumas practically closed the Colorado route to California for many years.

The pobladores who had been recruited for the founding of the new pueblo, with their families and a military escort, all under the command of Lieutenant Jose Zuñiga, crossed the gulf from Guaymas to Loreto, in Lower California, and by the 16th of May were ready for their long journey northward. In the meantime two of the recruits had deserted and one was left behind at Loreto. On the 18th of August the eleven who had remained faithful to their contract, with their families, arrived at San Gabriel. On account of smallpox among some of the children the company was placed in quarantine about a league from the mission.

On the 26th of August, 1781, from San Gabriel, Gov. de Neve issued his instructions for the founding of Los Angeles, which gave some additional rules in regard to the distribution of lots not found in the royal reglamento previously mentioned.

On the 4th of September, 1781, the colonists, with a military escort headed by Governor Felipe de Neve, took up their line of march from the Mission San Gabriel to the site selected for their pueblo on the Rio de Porciuncula. There, with religious ceremonies, the Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles was formally founded. A mass was said by a priest from the Mission San Gabriel, assisted by the choristers and musicians of that mission. There were salvos of musketry and a procession with a cross, candlesticks, etc. At the head of the procession the

soldiers bore the standard of Spain and the women followed bearing a banner with the image of our Lady the Queen of the Angels. This procession made a circuit of the plaza, the priest blessing it and the building lots. At the close of the services Governor de Neve made an address full of good advice to the colonists. Then the Governor, his military escort and the priests returned to San Gabriel and the colonists were left to work out their destiny.

Few of the great cities of the land have had such humble founders as Los Angeles. Of the eleven pobladores who built their huts of poles and tule thatch around the plaza vieja one hundred and nineteen years ago, not one could read or write. Not one could boast of an unmixed ancestry. They were mongrels in race—Caucasian, Indian and Negro mixed. Poor in purse, poor in blood, poor in all the sterner qualities of character that our own hardy pioneers of the west possessed, they left no impress on the city they founded; and the conquering race that possesses the land they colonized has forgotten them. No street or landmark in the city bears the name of any one of them. No monument or tablet marks the spot where they planted the germ of their settlement. No Forefathers' day preserves the memory of their services and sacrifices. Their names, race and the number of persons in each family have been preserved in the archives of California. They are as follows:

1. Jose de Lara, a Spaniard (or reputed to be one, although it is doubtful whether he was of pure blood) had an Indian wife and three children.
2. Jose Antonio Navarro, a Mestizo, forty-two years old; wife a mulatress; three children.
3. Basilio Rosas, an Indian, sixty-eight years old; had a mulatto wife and two children.
5. Antonio Felix Villavicencio, a Spaniard, thirty years old; had an Indian wife and one child.
6. Jose Vanegas, an Indian, twenty-eight years old; had an Indian wife and one child.
7. Alejandro Rosas, an Indian, nineteen years old and had an Indian wife. (In the records, "wife Coyote-Indian.")
8. Pablo Rodriguez, an Indian, twenty-five years old; had an Indian wife and one child.
9. Manuel Camero, a mulatto, thirty years old; had a mulatto wife.
10. Luis Quintero, a negro, fifty-five years old and had a mulatto wife and five children.
11. Jose Morena, a mulatto, twenty-two years old and had a mulatto wife.

Antonio Miranda, the twelfth person described in the padron (list) as a Chino, fifty years old and having one child, was left at Loreto when the expedition marched northward. It would

have been impossible for him to have rejoined the colonists before the founding. Presumably his child remained with him, consequently there were but forty-four instead of "forty-six persons in all." Col. J. J. Warner, in his "Historical Sketch of Los Angeles," originated the fiction that one of the founders (Miranda, the Chino) was born in China. Chino, while it does mean a Chinaman, is also applied in Spanish-American countries to persons or animals having curly hair. Miranda was probably of mixed Spanish and Negro blood, and curly haired. There is no record to show that Miranda ever came to Alta California.

Another fiction that frequently appears in newspaper "write-ups" of Los Angeles is the statement that the founders were "discharged soldiers from the Mission San Gabriel." None of them had ever seen San Gabriel before they arrived there with Zúñiga's expedition on the 18th of August, 1781, nor is there a probability that any one of them ever was a soldier. When José de Galvez was fitting out the expedition for occupying San Diego and Monterey, he issued a proclamation naming St. Joseph as the patron saint of his California colonization scheme. Bearing this fact in mind, no doubt, Gov. de Neve, when he founded San Jose, named St. Joseph its patron saint. Having named one of the two pueblos for San Jose it naturally followed that the other should be named for Santa Maria, the Queen of the Angels, wife of San Jose.

On the 1st of August, 1769, Portolá's expedition, on its journey northward in search of Monterey Bay, had halted in the San Gabriel Valley near where the Mission Vieja was afterwards located, to reconnoiter the country and "above all," as Father Crespi observes, "for the purpose of celebrating the jubilee of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula." Next day, August 2, after traveling about three leagues (nine miles), Father Crespi, in his diary, says: "We came to a rather wide cañada having a great many cottonwood and alder trees. Through it ran a beautiful river toward the north-northeast and curving around the point of a cliff it takes a direction to the south. Toward the north-northeast we saw another river bed which must have been a great overflow, but we found it dry. This arm unites with the river and its great floods during the rainy season are clearly demonstrated by the many uprooted trees scattered along the banks." (This dry river is the Arroyo Seco.) "We stopped not very far from the river, to which we gave the name of Porciuncula." Porciuncula is the name of a hamlet in Italy near which was located the little church of Our Lady of the Angels, in which St. Francis of Assisi was pray-

ing when the jubilee was granted him. Father Crespi, speaking of the plain through which the river flows, says: "This is the best locality of all those we have yet seen for a mission, besides having all the resources required for a large town." Padre Crespi was evidently somewhat of a prophet.

The fact that this locality had for a number of years borne the name of "Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula" may have influenced Governor de Neve to locate his pueblo here. The full name of the town, El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reyna de Los Angeles, was seldom used. It was too long for everyday use. In the earlier years of the town's history it seems to have had a variety of names. It appears in the records as El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles, as El Pueblo de La Reyna de Los Angeles and as El Pueblo de Santa Maria de Los Angeles. Sometimes it was abbreviated to Santa Maria, but it was most commonly spoken of as El Pueblo—the town. At what time the name of Rio Porciuncula was changed to Rio Los Angeles is uncertain. The change no doubt was gradual.

The site selected for the pueblo of Los Angeles was picturesque and romantic. From where Alameda street now is to the eastern bank of the river the land was covered with a dense growth of willows, cottonwoods and alders; while here and there, rising above the swampy copse, towered a giant aliso (sycamore). Wild grape vines festooned the branches of the trees and wild roses bloomed in profusion. Behind the narrow shelf of mesa land where the pueblo was located rose the brown hills, and in the distance towered the lofty Sierra Madre Mountains.

For ages the Indians had roamed up and down the valley, but the Indian is so ardent a lover of nature that he never defaces her face by attempting to make improvements—particularly if it requires exertion to make the changes. For centuries within the limits that Neve had marked out for his pueblo had stood the Indian village of Yang-na or rather a succession of villages of that name. When the accretions of filth encroached upon the red man's dwelling and the increase of certain kinds of live stock, of name offensive to ears polite, had become so great and their appetites so keen that even the phlegmatic Digger could no longer endure their aggressive attacks, then the poor Indian resorted to a heroic method of house-cleaning. On an appointed day the portable property was removed from the wickeups, the village was set on fire and myriads on myriads of piojos and pulgas were cremated in the conflagration. After purification by fire poor Lo built a new village on the old site—a new town with the same old name, Yang-na. Probably

all of the Indians of Yang-na had been gathered into the misson fold at San Gabriel before Neve's pobladores built their huts on the banks of the Rio Porciuncula, still there seems to have been

fears of an attack by hostile Indians, for the colonists built a guard house and barracks and a guard of soldiers was stationed at the pueblo for many years after its founding.

CHAPTER VI.

LOS ANGELES IN THE SPANISH ERA.

IN THE previous chapter we had a description of the founding of the pueblo and the dedication of the house lots and the plaza. The plaza is an essential feature in the plan of Spanish-American towns. It is usually the geographical center of the pueblo lands. The old plaza of El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles, as designated by Gov. Felipe de Neve, in his "Instruccion para La Fundacion de Los Angeles," was a parallelogram one hundred varas in length by seventy-five in breadth. It was laid out with its corners facing the cardinal points of the compass, and with three streets running perpendicularly to each of its four sides, so that no street would be swept by the winds. The Governor evidently supposed that the winds would always blow from the orthodox four corners of the earth; therefore, he cut out his town on the bias, so as to outwit old Boreas.

The usual area of a pueblo in California was four square leagues, or about 17,770 acres (a Spanish square league contains 4,444 4-9 acres). The pueblo lands were divided into solares, or house lots, *suertes**—planting fields, *dehesas*, outside pasture lands; *ejidos*, or commons, lands nearest the town where the mustangs were tethered and the goats roamed at pleasure (from the *ejidos*, solares or house lots may be granted to new comers); *propios*—public lands that may be rented or leased, and the proceeds used to defray municipal expenses; *realauges*, or royal lands, also used for raising revenue, and from these lands grants were made to new settlers. In addition there was also certain communal property known as *Biénes Concejiles*, which term has been defined as "that which, in respect of ownership, belongs to the public or council of a city, village

or town, and in respect of its use belongs to every one of its inhabitants, such as fountains, woods, the pastures, waters of rivers for irrigation, etc."

After the pobladores had built their rude huts they turned their attention to the preparation of their fields for cultivation. A toma, or dam, and an irrigating ditch were constructed. This ditch passed along the east side and close to those lots on the southeastern corner of the square. It not only supplied the settlers with water for irrigating their fields, but also for drinking and household purposes. It was the first water system of Los Angeles. According to Neve's "Instructions," the *suertes*, or planting fields, were to be located at least 200 varas from the house lots that surrounded the square. This instruction, if complied with, located the western line of these fields about where Alameda street now is.

The following description of the colonists' planting fields is taken from the first Los Angeles directory, published in 1872 by A. J. King and A. Waite:

"Thirty fields for cultivation were also laid out. Twenty-six of these fields contained each 40,000 square varas (equal to about eight acres). They were, with the exception of four (which were 300 by 100 varas) 200 varas square, and separated by lanes three varas wide. The fields were located between the irrigating ditch and the river, and mostly above a line running direct and nearly east from the town site to the river. (The fields covered the present site of Chinatown and that of the lumber yards, and possibly extended up to the San Fernando, or river station depot.) The distance from the irrigating ditch to the river across these fields was upwards of 1,200 varas. At that time the river ran along where now (1872) stands the houses of Julian Chavez

**Suerte*—chance or lot. The fields were called *suertes* because assigned by lot.

and Elijah Moulton. It was evident that when the town was laid out the bluff bank, which in modern times extended from Aliso street up by the Stearns (now Capitol) mill to the toma, did not exist, but was made when the river ran near the town."

The streets of the pueblo were each ten varas (about 28 feet) wide. The boundaries of the Plaza Vieja, or old plaza, as nearly as it is possible to locate them now, are as follows: "The southeast corner of Upper Main and Marchessault streets for the southern or southeastern corner of the square; the east line of Upper Main street from the above-named corner, 100 varas, in a northerly direction for the east line of the square; the eastern line of new High street for the western line of the square; and the northern line of Marchessault street for the southern line of the square."³ Upon three sides of this parallelogram were the house lots, each 40x20 varas, except the two corner lots, which, fronting in part on two sides of the square, were L shaped.

The eastern half of the southwestern side was left vacant; the western half of this side was designed for the public buildings—a guard-house, a town-house and a public granary.

While the house lots, the tilling-fields and a certain part of the live stock belonged in severality to each head of a family, and to the care and cultivation of which he was supposed to devote his time and attention, there were also certain community interests of which each was required to perform his part, such as building the guard-house, the public granaries and the irrigating works, standing guard and herding the village flocks. It was discovered before long that there were shirks among the colonists—men who would not do their part of the community labor. Early in 1782 Jose de Lara, one of the two Spaniards, Antonio Mesa and Luis Quintero, the two negroes, were deported from the colony and their property taken from them by order of the governor, they being "useless to the pueblo and to themselves." As their families went with them, by their deportation the population of the pueblo was reduced to twenty-eight persons. The remaining colonists went to work. Before the close of 1784 they had replaced most of their tule-thatched and mud-daubed huts of poles, with adobe houses. They had built the public buildings required and had begun the erection of a chapel. All of these were built of adobe and covered with thatch.

In 1785 Jose Francisco Sinova, a laborer, who for a number of years had lived in California,

applied for admission into the pueblo and was admitted on the same terms as the original pobladores.

In 1786 Alferes (Lieut.) José Argüello, who had been detailed for that purpose by Governor Fages, the successor of de Neve, put the nine settlers who had been faithful to their trust in legal possession of their house, lots and sowing fields. Corporal Vicente Felix and Private Roque de Cota acted as legal witnesses. Each colonist in the presence of the others received a grant of a house, lot and three sowing fields, and he was given a branding-iron to distinguish his live stock from that of his neighbors.

It is probable that there had from the beginning been some understanding of what was the individual property of each one. Each of the nine settlers signed his grant or agreement with a cross; not one of them could write. Lieut. Argüello spent but little time over surveys, and probably set up no landmarks to define boundaries. The propios were said to extend southerly 2,200 varas from the toma or dam (which was located near the point where the Buena Vista Street bridge now crosses the river) to the limit of the distributed lands. The realenges, or royal lands, were located on the eastern side of the river.

The exterior boundaries of the pueblo were not fixed then, nor were they ever defined while the town was under the domination of Spain. As we shall find later on, this occasioned controversies between the missionaries of San Gabriel and the settlers of Los Angeles.

The local government of the pueblo was a combination of the military and the civil forms. The civil authority was vested in an alcalde and two regidores (councilmen); the military in a corporal of the guard. There was another office, that of comisionado, which was quasi-military. The principal duty of this officer was to apportion the pueblo lands to new settlers.

The corporal of the pueblo guard seems to have been the ranking officer in the town government, and, in addition to his military command, had supervision over the acts of the regidores and the alcalde.

The civil authorities were at first appointed by the governor; later on they were elected by the people. The territory of California was divided into military districts, corresponding in number to the presidios. Each military district was under the command of a military officer (captain or lieutenant), who reported to the governor, who was also an army officer, usually a lieutenant-colonel or colonel.

At the time of the founding of Los Angeles

³J. J. Warner's Historical sketch of Los Angeles Co.

there were three presidios, viz.: San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco. Los Angeles was at first attached to San Diego. After the founding of Santa Barbara presidio it was placed in that military district.

The corporal of the pueblo guard reported to the commander of his district, and the commander to the comandante-general or governor. Vicente Felix, who assisted Lieut. Argüello in the distribution of the pueblo lands to the settlers in 1786, was the first corporal of the pueblo guard, which was furnished from the presidio of San Diego, and consisted of four or five soldiers of the regular army. All the male inhabitants of the pueblo over eighteen years were subject to military service, both at home in keeping order, and in the field in case of foreign invasion or an Indian outbreak. These civilian soldiers reported to the corporal of the guard for duty. Each was required to provide himself with a horse, a musket and a cuera or shield of bull hide.

For fifty years after the founding of the pueblo a guard was kept on duty at the cuartel or guard-house that stood just above the church of Our Lady of the Angels, on what is now the northwest corner of Upper Main and Marchessault streets; and nightly armed sentinels patrolled the town.

Los Angeles, like all pioneer settlements of America, had her Indian question to settle. There are no records of Indian massacres, but Indian scares occurred occasionally. In 1785 we find from the provincial records that 35 pounds of powder and 800 bullets were sent to Los Angeles as a reserve supply of ammunition for the settlers in case of an attack. There was not much danger from the valley Indians, who had been tamed by mission training and subjugated by the lash, but the mountain Indians were predatory and hostile. At one time the Mojaves made an incursion into the valley with the design of sacking the mission and attacking Los Angeles. They penetrated within two leagues of the mission, where they killed a neophyte, but hearing that there was a company of soldiers at Los Angeles prepared to attack them, they fled back to the mountains.

Between 1786 and 1790 the number of families increased from 9 to 30. An estado, or census of the pueblo, taken August 17, 1790, gives its total population 141, divided as follows: Males, 75; females, 66; unmarried, 91; married, 44; widowed, 6; under 7 years, 47; 7 to 16 years, 33; 16 to 29 years, 12; 29 to 40 years, 27; 40 to 90 years, 13; over 90 years, 9; Europeans, 1; Spanish (this probably means Spanish-Americans), 72; Indians, 7; Mulattoes, 22; Mestizos, 39.

The large percentage of the population over 90 years of age is rather remarkable. The mixed races still constituted a large proportion of the pueblo population. The increase of inhabitants came largely from discharged soldiers of the presidios.

It was the policy of the government to encourage marriages between the bachelor soldiers and neophyte women, and thus increase the population of the territory without the expense of importing colonists from Mexico. Spain evidently looked more to the quantity of her colonists than to the quality.

Of the social life of the pueblo we know but little. The inhabitants were not noted for good behavior; they were turbulent and quarrelsome. The mixture of races was not conducive of harmony and good citizenship.

Corporal Felix seems to have been moderately successful in controlling the discordant elements. The settlers complained of his severity, but the governor sustained him, and he retained his position to the close of the century. If Padre Salazar's opinions of the colonists of California were correct, they were a hard lot; but the padres were opposed to all efforts at the colonization of California by gente de razon, and the priest's picture of pueblo life may be overdrawn. He asserted that 'the inhabitants of the pueblos were idlers, and pay more attention to gambling and playing the guitar than to tilling their lands and educating their children. The pagans did most of the work, took a large part of the crop, and were so well supplied thereby that they did not care to be converted and live at the missions. The friars attended to the spiritual needs of the settlers free of charge, and their tithes did California no good. Young men grew up without restraint and wandered among the rancherias, setting the Indians a bad example and indulging in excesses, that were sure sooner or later to result in disaster.'

Notwithstanding Salazar's doleful picture of the pueblos, that of Los Angeles had made fair progress. In 1790 the earlier settlers had all replaced their huts of poles with adobe houses. There were twenty-nine dwellings, a town hall, barrack, cuartel and granaries built of adobe, and around these was a wall of the same material. Whether the wall was built as a defense against hostile Indians or to prevent incursions of their herds into the village does not appear. In 1790 their crop of grain amounted to 4,500 bushels, and their cattle had increased to 3,000 head. During the decade between 1790 and 1800 the population increased from 141 to 315. The increase came chiefly from the growing up of children and from the discharged soldiers of the presidios. Horses and cattle increased from 3,000

to 12,500 head, and the production of grain reached 7,800 bushels in 1796. In 1800 they offered to enter into an agreement to supply 3,400 bushels of wheat per year, at \$1.66 per bushel, for the San Blas market. Taxes were low, and were payable in grain. Each settler was required to give annually two fanegas of maize or wheat for a public fund to be expended for the good of the community.

The decade between 1800 and 1810 was as devoid of noteworthy events as the preceding one. Life in the pueblo was a monotonous round of commonplace occurrences. The inhabitants had but little communication with the world beyond their own narrow limits. There was a mail between Mexico and California but once a month. As not more than half a dozen of the inhabitants could read or write, the pueblo mail added little weight to the budget of the soldiers' *correras* (mail carriers).

The settlers tilled their little fields, herded their cattle and sheep, and quarreled among themselves. During the decade drunkenness and other excesses were reported as alarmingly on the increase, and, despite the efforts of the *comisionado*, the *pobladores* could not be controlled. The jail and the stocks were usually well filled. Vicente Felix was no longer commissioner. Javier Alvarado, a sergeant of the army, was *comisionado* in 1809, and probably had filled the office the preceding years of the decade. Population increased slowly during the decade. In 1810 there were 365 persons in the pueblo; fifty had been recruited from the town for military service in the presidios. This would make a total of 415, or an increase of 100 in ten years.

The decade between 1810 and 1820 was marked by a greater increase in population than the preceding one. In 1820 the population of the pueblo, including the few ranchos surrounding it which were under its jurisdiction, was 650. The rule of Spain in Mexico was drawing to an end. The revolutionary war begun by Hidalgo at the pueblo of Dolores in 1810 was carried on with varying success throughout this decade. About all that was known of it in California was that some disturbance in New Spain prevented supplies being sent to the missions and the presidios. The officers and soldiers received no pay. There was no money at the presidios to buy the products of the pueblos, and there were hard times all along the line. The common people knew little or nothing of what was going on in Mexico, and probably cared less. They had no aspira-

tions for independence and were unfit for any better government than they had. The friars were strong adherents of the Spanish crown and bitterly opposed to a republican form of government. If the revolution succeeded it would be the downfall of their power in California.

The most exciting event of the decade was the appearance on the coast of California, in November, 1818, of the "pirate Buchar," as he was commonly called by the Californians. Bouchard was a Frenchman, in the service of the revolutionists of Buenos Ayres, and carried letters of marque, which authorized him to prey on Spanish commerce. Bouchard, with two ships, carrying 66 guns and 350 men, attacked Monterey, and after an obstinate resistance by the Californians, it was captured and burned. He next pillaged Ortega's ranch and burned the buildings; then, sailing down the coast, he scared the Santa Barbarans, looked into San Pedro Bay, but finding nothing there to tempt him, he went on to San Juan Capistrano. Here he landed and robbed the mission of a few articles and drank the *padres'* wine; then he sailed away and disappeared from the coast. Los Angeles sent a company of soldiers to Santa Barbara to fight the insurgents. The Santa Barbara and Los Angeles troops reached San Juan the day after Bouchard pillaged the mission. Los Angeles lost nothing by the insurgents, but on the contrary gained two citizens—Joseph Chapman, of Massachusetts, and an American negro named Fisher. Joseph Chapman was the first English-speaking resident of Los Angeles. He and Fisher were captured at Monterey, and not at Ortega's rancho, as stated by Stephen C. Foster. Chapman married and located at the Mission San Gabriel, where he became Padre Sanchez' man of all work, and built the first mill in Southern California.

The first year of the third decade of the century witnessed the downfall of Spanish domination in Mexico. The patriot priest Hidalgo had, on the 15th of September, 1810, struck the first blow for independence. For eleven years a fratricidal war was waged—cruel, bloody and devastating. Hidalgo, Allende, Mijia, Morelos, Aldama, Rayon, and other patriot leaders sacrificed their lives for the liberty of their country. Under Iturbide, in September, 1821, the independence of Mexico was finally achieved. It was not until September, 1822, that the flag of Spain was supplanted by that of Mexico in California, although the oath of allegiance to the imperial government of Mexico was taken in April by Sola and others.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PUEBLO UNDER MEXICAN RULE.

PABLO VICENTE DE SOLA was governor of Alta California when the transition came from the rule of Spain to that of Mexico. He had received his appointment from Viceroy Calleja in 1814. Calleja, the butcher of Guanajuato, was the crueliest and the most bloodthirsty of the vice-regal governors of New Spain during the Mexican Revolution. Sola was thoroughly in sympathy with the loyalists and bitterly opposed to the revolutionary party of Mexico. To his influence and that of the friars was due the adherence of California to the cause of Spain. Throughout the eleven years of internecine war that deluged the soil of Mexico with blood, the sympathies of the Californians were not with those who were struggling for freedom.

Of the political upheavals that shook Spain in the first decades of the century only the faintest rumblings reached far distant California. Notwithstanding the many changes of rulers that political revolutions and Napoleonic wars gave the mother country, the people of California remained loyal to the Spanish Crown, although at times they must have been in doubt who wore the crown. The success of the Revolutionary movement in Mexico was no doubt bitterly disappointing to Sola, but he gracefully submitted to the inevitable.

For half a century the Spanish flag had floated in California. It was lowered and in its place was hoisted the imperial standard of the Mexican Empire. A few months pass and the flag of the empire is supplanted by the tricolor of the Republic of Mexico. Thus the Californians, in little more than one year, have passed under three different forms of government—that of a kingdom, an empire and a republic, and Sola, from a loyal Spanish governor, has been transformed into a Mexican Republican.

The transition from one form of government to another was not marked by any radical changes. Under the empire a beginning was made towards a representative government. California was given a "diputacion provincial" or provincial

legislature, composed of a president and six vocales or members. This territorial legislature met at Monterey November 9, 1822. Los Angeles was represented in it by Jose Palomares and Jose Antonio Carrillo. The diputacion authorized the organization of ayuntamientos or town councils for the pueblos of Los Angeles and San Jose, and the election of regidores or councilmen by the people.

Under the empire California also was entitled to send a diputado or delegate to the imperial cortes, to be selected by the people. Upon the overthrow of his "Most Serene Majesty, Augustin I. by Divine Providence and by the Congress of the Nation, first Constitutional Emperor of Mexico" and the downfall of his short lived empire, the Republic of Mexico was established and went into effect November 19, 1823, by the adoption of a constitution similar to that of the United States. The federation was composed of nineteen states and four territories. Alta California was one of the territories. The territories were each allowed a diputado in the Mexican Congress. The governors of the territories were appointed by the president of the Republic. The ayuntamiento of Los Angeles which had been formed in November, 1822, under the empire, was continued under the Republic, with the addition of a secretary and a sindico (treasurer). The quasi-military office of comisionado, which had existed almost from the founding of the pueblo, was abolished, but the old soldiers who composed a considerable portion of the town's population did not take kindly to this innovation. The military commandant of the district, with the approval of Governor Argüello, who had succeeded Sola, appointed Sergeant Guillermo Cota to control the unruly element of the pueblo, his authority being similar to that formerly exercised by the comisionados. Then there was a clash between the civil and military authorities. The alcalde and the ayuntamiento refused to recognize Cota's authority. They had progressed so rapidly in republican ideas that they denied the right of any military officer to exercise his power over the

free citizens of Angeles. The town had a bad reputation in the territory. There was an unruly element in it. The people generally had a poor opinion of their rulers, both civil and military, and the ruler reciprocated in kind. The town had a large crop of aspiring politicians and it was noted for its production of wine and brandy. The result of mixing these two was disorder, dissensions and brawls. Rotation in office seems to have been the rule. No one could hold the office of *alcalde* two years in succession, nor could he vote for himself. In 1826 Jose Antonio Carrillo was elected *alcalde*, but nine citizens protested that his election was illegal because as an elector he had voted for himself and that he could not hold the office twice within two years. A new election was ordered. At another election Vicente Sanchez reported to Governor Echeandia that the election was void because the candidates were "vagabonds, drunkards and worse."

The population of the pueblo in 1822, when it passed from under the domination of Spain, was 770. It was exclusively an agricultural community. The only manufacturing was the converting of grapes into wine and brandy. The tax on wine and brandy retailed in 1829 was \$339 and the fines collected were \$158. These, the liquor tax and the fines, constituted the principal sources of municipal revenue.

The cattle owned by the citizens of the pueblo in 1821 amounted to 10,000 head. There was a great increase in live stock during the decade between 1820 and 1830. The increased demand for hides and tallow stimulated the raising of cattle. In 1830 the cattle of the pueblo had increased to 42,000 head, horses and mules numbered 3,000 head and sheep 2,400. A few foreigners had settled in Los Angeles. The first English speaking person to locate here was Jose Chapuan, captured at Monterey when the town was attacked and burned by Bouchard, as previously mentioned. He arrived at Los Angeles in 1818. Chapman was the only foreign-born resident of the pueblo under Spanish rule. Mexico, although jealous of foreigners, was not so proscriptive in her policy toward them as Spain. As opportunity for trade opened up foreigners began to locate in the town. Between 1822 and 1830 came Santiago McKinley, John Temple, George Rice, J. D. Leandry, Jesse Ferguson, Richard Laughlin, Nathaniel Pryor, Abel Stearus, Louis Bouchette and Juan Domingo. These adopted the customs of the country, married and became permanent residents of the town. Of these McKinley, Temple, Stearns and Rice were engaged in trade and kept stores. Their principal business was the purchase of hides for exchange with the hide droghers. The hide

droghers were vessels fitted out in Boston and freighted with assorted cargoes to exchange for hides and tallow. The embarcadero of San Pedro became the principal entrepot of this trade. It was the port of Los Angeles and of the three missions, San Gabriel, San Fernando and San Juan Capistrano.

Alfred Robinson in his "Life in California" thus describes the methods of doing business at San Pedro in 1829. "After the arrival of our trading vessel our friends came in the morning flocking on board from all quarters; and soon a busy scene commenced, afloat and ashore. Boats were passing to the beach, and men, women and children partaking in the general excitement. On shore all was confusion, cattle and carts laden with hides and tallow, gente de razon and Indians busily employed in the delivery of their produce and receiving in return its value in goods. Groups of individuals seated around little bonfires upon the ground, and horsemen racing over the plains in every direction." "Thus the day passed, some arriving, some departing—till long after sunset, the low white road, leading across the plains to the town, appeared a living panorama." Next to a revolution there was no other event that so stirred up the social elements of the old pueblo as the arrival of a hide drogher at San Pedro. "On the arrival of a new vessel from the United States," says Robinson, "every man, woman, boy and girl took a proportionate share of interest as to the qualities of her cargo. If the first inquired for rice, sugar or tobacco, the latter asked for prints, silks and satins; and if the boy wanted a Wilson's jack-knife the girl hoped that there might be some satin ribbons for her. Thus the whole population hailed with eagerness an arrival. Even the Indian in his unsophisticated style asked for Panas Colorodos and Abalaris—red handkerchiefs and beads."

Robinson describes the pueblo as he saw it in 1829. "The town of Los Angeles consisted at this time of about twenty or thirty houses scattered about without any regularity or any particular attraction, excepting the numbers of vineyards located along the lowlands on the borders of the Los Angeles River. There were but two foreigners in the town at that time, natives of New England, namely: George Rice and John Temple, who were engaged in merchandising in a small way, under the firm name of Rice & Temple." The following description, taken from Robinson's Life in California, while written of Monterey, applies equally well to Los Angeles and vicinity. "Scarce two houses in the town had fireplaces; then (1829) the method of heating the houses was by placing coals in a roof tile, which was placed in the center of the room."

"This method we found common throughout the country. There were no windows; and in place of the ordinary wooden door a dried bullock hide was substituted, which was the case as a general thing in nearly all the ranches on the coast, as there was no fear of intrusion excepting from bears that now and then prowled about and were easily frightened away when they ventured too near. The bullock hide was used almost universally in lieu of the old fashioned bed ticking being nailed to the bedstead frame and served every purpose for which it was intended and was very comfortable to sleep upon." At the close of the third decade of the century we find but little change in the manners and customs of the colonists from those of the pobladores who nearly fifty years before built their primitive habitations around the plaza vieja. In the half century the town had slowly increased in population, but there had been no material improvement in the manner of living and but little advancement in intelligence. The population of the pueblo was largely made up of descendants of the founders who had grown to

manhood and womanhood in the place of their birth. Isolated from contact with the world's activities they were content to follow the antiquated customs and to adopt the non-progressive ideas of their fathers. They had passed from under the domination of a monarchy and become the citizens of a republic, but the transition was due to no effort of theirs nor was it of their own choosing. With the assistance of the missions they had erected a new church, but neither by the help of the missions or by their own exertions had they built a schoolhouse. In the first half century of the pueblo's existence, if the records are correct, there were but three terms of school. Generations grew to manhood during the vacations. "A little learning is a dangerous thing." The learning obtained at the pueblo school in the brief term that it was open never reached the danger point. The limited foreign immigration that had come to the country after it had passed from the rule of Spain had as yet made no change in its customs.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISSION SECULARIZATION AND THE PASSING OF THE NEOPHYTE.

IT IS not my purpose in this volume to devote much space to the subject of the Secularization of the Missions. Any extended discussion of that theme would be out of place in a local history.

I introduce the subject here because the secularization of three of these missionary establishments—San Gabriel, San Fernando and San Juan Capistrano—had a direct influence in stimulating the growth and advancement of Los Angeles; and also because the history of the three named is closely identified with that of the pueblo. Much has been written in recent years on the subject of the Franciscan Missions of Alta California, but the writers have added nothing to our knowledge of these establishments beyond what can be obtained from the works of Bancroft, Hittell, Forbes and Robinson. Some of the later writers, carried away by sentiment, are very misleading in their statements. Such expressions as "The Robber

Hand of Secularization" and "the brutal and thievish dis establishment of the missions" emanate from writers who look at the question from its sentimental side only and who know little or nothing of the causes which brought about secularization.

It is an historical fact known to all acquainted with California history that these establishments were not intended by the Crown of Spain to become permanent institutions. The purpose for which the Spanish government fostered and protected them was to christianize the Indians and make of them self-supporting citizens. Very early in its history Governor Borica, Fages and other intelligent Spanish officers in California discovered the weakness of the mission system. Governor Borica writing in 1796, said: "According to the laws the natives are to be free from tutelage at the end of ten years, the Missions then becoming doctrinaires, but those of New California at the rate they are advancing will not reach the

goal in *ten centuries*; the reason God knows and men, too, know something about it." Spain, early in the present century, had formulated a plan for their secularization, but the war of Mexican Independence prevented the enforcement of it.

With the downfall of Spanish domination in Mexico came the beginning of the end of missionary rule in California. The majority of the mission padres were Spanish born. In the war of Mexican independence their sympathies were with their mother country, Spain. After Mexico attained her independence, some of them refused to acknowledge allegiance to the Republic. The Mexican authorities feared and distrusted them. In this, in part, they found a pretext for the disestablishment of the missions and the confiscation of the mission estates. There was another cause or reason for secularization more potent than the loyalty of the padres to Spain. Few forms of land monopoly have ever exceeded that in vogue under the mission system of California. From San Diego to San Francisco Bay the twenty missions established under Spanish rule monopolized the greater part of the fertile land between the Coast Range and the sea. There was but little left for other settlers. A settler could not obtain a grant of land if the padres of the nearest mission objected.

The twenty-four ranchos owned by the Mission San Gabriel contained about a million and a half acres and extended from the sea to the San Bernardino Mountains. The greatest neophyte population of San Gabriel was in 1817, when it reached 1701. Its yearly average for the first three decades of the present century did not exceed 1,500. It took a thousand acres of fertile land under the mission system to support an Indian, even the smallest papoose of the mission flock. It is not strange that the people clamored for a subdivision of the mission estates; and secularization became a public necessity. The most enthusiastic admirer of the missions to-day, had he lived in California seventy years ago, would no doubt have been among the loudest in his wail against the mission system. The Reglamento governing the secularization of the missions published by Governor Echeandia in 1830, but not enforced, and that formulated by the diputacion under Governor Figueroa in 1834, approved by the Mexican Congress and finally enforced in 1835, were humane measures. The regulations provided for the colonizations of the neophytes into pueblos or villages. A portion of the personal property and a part of the lands held by the missions were to be distributed among the Indians as follows: "Article 5—To each head of a family and all who are more than twenty years old, al-

though without families, will be given from the lands of the mission, whether temporal (lands dependent on the seasons) or watered, a lot of ground not to contain more than four hundred varas (yards) in length, and as many in breadth not less than one hundred. Sufficient land for watering the cattle will be given in common. The outlets or roads shall be marked out by each village, and at the proper time the corporation lands shall be designated." This colonization of the neophytes into pueblos would have thrown large bodies of the land held by the missions open to settlement by white settlers. The personal property of missionary establishments was to have been divided among their neophyte retainers thus: "Rule 6. Among the said individuals will be distributed, ratably and justly, according to the discretion of the political chief, the half of the movable property, taking as a basis the last inventory which the missionaries have presented of all descriptions of cattle. Rule 7. One-half or less of the implements and seeds indispensable for agriculture shall be allotted to them."

The political government of the Indian pueblos was to be organized in accordance with existing laws of the territory governing other towns. The neophyte could not sell, mortgage or dispose of the land granted him; nor could he sell his cattle. The regulations provided that "Religious missionaries shall be relieved from the administration of temporalities and shall only exercise the duties of their ministry so far as they relate to spiritual matters." The nunneries or the houses where the Indian girls were kept under charge of a dueña until they were of marriageable age were to be abolished and the children restored to their parents. Rule seven provided that "What is called the 'priesthood' shall immediately cease, female children whom they have in charge being handed over to their fathers explaining to them the care they should take of them, and pointing out their obligations as parents. The same shall be done with the male children."

Commissioners were to be appointed to take charge of the mission property and superintend its subdivision among the neophytes. The conversion of ten of the missionary establishments into pueblos was to begin in August, 1835. That of the others was to follow as soon as possible. San Gabriel, San Fernando and San Juan Capistrano were among the ten that were to be secularized first. For years secularization had threatened the missions, but hitherto something had occurred at the critical time to avert it. The missionaries had used their influence against it, had urged that the neophytes were unfitted for self-support, had argued that the emancipation of the natives from mission rule would result in disaster

to them. Through all the agitation of the question in previous years the padres had labored on in the preservation and upbuilding of their establishments; but with the issuing of the secularization decree by the Mexican Congress, August 17, 1833, the organization of the Hijar Colony in Mexico and the instructions of acting president Frarias to Hijar to occupy all the property of the missions and subdivide it among the colonists on their arrival in California, convinced the missionaries that the blow could no longer be averted. The revocation of Hijar's appointment as governor and the controversy which followed between him and Governor Figueroa and the diputacion for a time delayed the enforcement of the decree.

In the meantime, with the energy born of despair, eager at any cost to outwit those who sought to profit by their ruin, the mission fathers hastened to destroy that which through more than half a century thousands of human beings had spent their lives to accumulate.

"Hitherto, cattle had been killed only as their meat was needed for use, or, at intervals perhaps, for the hides and tallow alone, when an overplus of stock rendered such action necessary. Now they were slaughtered in herds by contract on equal shares, with any who would undertake the task. It is claimed by some writers that not less than 100,000 head of cattle were thus slain from the herds of San Gabriel Mission alone. The same work of destruction was in progress at every other mission throughout the territory and this vast country, from end to end, was become a mighty shambles, drenched in blood and reeking with the odor of decaying carcasses. There was no market for the meat and this was considered worthless. The creature was lassoed, thrown, its throat cut, and while yet writhing in death agony its hide was stripped and pegged upon the ground to dry. There were no vessels to contain the tallow and this was run into great pits dug for that purpose, to be spaded out anon, and shipped with the hides to market—all was haste."

"Whites and natives alike revelled in gore, and vied with each other in destruction. So many cattle were there to kill, it seemed as though this profitable and pleasant work must last forever. The white settlers were especially pleased with the turn affairs had taken, and many of them did not scruple unceremoniously to appropriate herds of young cattle wherewith to stock their ranches."* So great was the stench from the rotting carcasses of the cattle on the plains that a pestilence was threatened. The ayuntamiento of Los Angeles, November 15, 1833, passed an ordinance compelling all persons

slaughtering cattle for the hides and tallow to cremate the carcasses.

Hugo Reid in the "Letters" (previously referred to in this volume) says of this period at San Gabriel, "These facts (the decree of secularization and the distribution of the mission property) being known to Padre Tomas (Estenaga), he, in all probability by order of his superior, commenced a work of destruction. The back buildings were unroofed and the timber converted into fire wood. Cattle were killed on the halves by people who took a lion's share. Utensils were disposed of, and goods and other articles distributed in profusion among the neophytes. The vineyards were ordered to be cut down, which, however, the Indians refused to do." After the mission was placed in charge of an administrator, Padre Tomas remained as minister of the church at a stipend of \$1,500 per annum, derived from the Pious Fund.

Hugo Reid says of him, "As a wrong impression of his character may be produced from the preceding remarks, in justice to his memory he stated that he was a truly good man, a sincere Christian and a despiser of hypocrisy. He had a kind, unsophisticated heart, so that he believed every word told him. There has never been a purer priest in California. Reduced in circumstances, annoyed on many occasions by the petulance of administrators, he fulfilled his duties according to his conscience, with benevolence and good humor. The nuns, who when the secular movement came into operation, had been set free, were again gathered together under his supervision and maintained at his expense, as were also a number of old men and women."

The experiment of colonizing the Indians in pueblos was a failure and they were gathered back into the mission, or as many of them as could be got back, and placed in charge of administrators. "The Indians," says Reid, "were made happy at this time in being permitted to enjoy once more the luxury of a tule dwelling, from which the greater part had been debarred for so long; they could now breathe freely again." (The close adobe buildings in which they had been housed in mission days were no doubt one of the causes of the great mortality among them.)

"Administrator followed administrator until the mission could support no more, when the system was broken up." * * * * "The Indians during this period were continually running off. Scantily clothed and still more scantily supplied with food, it was not to be wondered at. Nearly all the Gabrielinos went north, while those of San Diego, San Luis and San Juan overrun this country, filling the Angeles and surrounding ranchos with more servants than

*History of Los Angeles County, by J. Albert Wilson.

were required. Labor, in consequence, was very cheap. The different missions, however, had alcaldes continually on the move hunting them up and carrying them back, but to no purpose; it was labor in vain."

"Even under the dominion of the church in mission days," Reid says, "the neophytes were addicted both to drinking and gaming, with an inclination to steal"; but after their emancipation they went from bad to worse. Those attached to the ranchos and those located in the town were virtually slaves. They had bosses or owners and when they ran away were captured and returned to their master. The *sindico's* account book for 1840 contains this item "For delivery of two Indians to their boss, \$12.00."

The Indian village on the river between what is now Aliso and First streets was a sink hole of crime. It was known as the "*puebrito*" or little town. Time and again the neighboring citizens petitioned for its removal. In 1846 it was demolished and the Indians removed to the "Spring of the Abilas" across the river, but their removal did not improve their morals.

In 1847, when the American soldiers were stationed here, the new *puebrito* became so vile that Colonel Stevenson ordered the city authorities either to keep the dissolute characters out of it or destroy it. The authorities decided to allot land to the families on the outskirts of the city, keeping them dispersed as much as possible. Those employing Indian servants were required to keep them on their premises; but even these precautions did not prevent the Indians from drunkenness and debauchery. Vicente Guerrero, the *sindico*, discussing the Indian question before the *ayuntamiento* said: "The Indians are so utterly depraved that no matter where they may settle down their conduct would be the same, since they look upon death even with indifference, provided they can indulge in their pleasures and vices."

After the downfall of the missions some of the more daring of the neophytes escaped to the mountains. Joining the wild tribes there, they became leaders in frequent predatory excursions on the horses and cattle of the settlers in the valleys. They were hunted and shot down like wild beasts.

After the discovery of gold and American immigration began to pour into California the neophyte sunk to lower depths. The vineyards of Los Angeles became immensely profitable, grapes retailing at twenty-five cents a pound in San Francisco. The Indians constituted the labor element of Los Angeles, and many of them were skillful vineyardists. Unprincipled employers paid them off in *aguardiente*, a fiery liquid distilled from grapes. Even when paid in money

there were unscrupulous wretches ready to sell them strong drink; the consequences were that on Saturday night after they received their pay they assembled at their rancherías and all, young and old, men and women, spent the night in drunkenness, gambling and debauchery. On Sunday afternoon the marshal with his Indian alcaldes, who had been kept sober by being locked up in jail, proceeded to gather the drunken wretches into a big corral in the rear of the Downey Block. On Monday morning they were put up at auction and sold for a week to the vineyardists at prices ranging from one to three dollars, one third of which was paid to the slave at the end of the week, usually in *aguardiente*. Then another Saturday night of debauchery, followed by the Monday auction and in two or three years at most the Indian was dead. In less than a quarter of a century after the American occupation, dissipation and epidemics of smallpox had settled the Indian question in Los Angeles—settled it by the extinction of the Indian.

What became of the vast mission estates? As the cattle were killed off the different ranchos of the mission domains, settlers petitioned the *ayuntamiento* for grants. If upon investigation it was found that the land asked for was vacant the petition was referred to the Governor for his approval. In this way the vast mission domains passed into private hands. The country improved more in wealth and population between 1836 and 1846 than in the previous fifty years. Secularization was destruction to the mission and death to the Indian, but it was beneficial to the country at large. The passing of the neophyte had begun long before the decrees of secularization were enforced. Nearly all the missions passed their zenith in population during the second decade of the century. Even had the missionary establishments not been secularized they would eventually have been depopulated. At no time during mission rule were the number of births equal to the number of deaths. When recruits could no longer be obtained from the Gentiles or wild Indians the decline became more rapid. The mission annals show that from 1769 to 1834, when secularization was enforced—an interval of 65 years—79,000 converts were baptized and 62,000 deaths recorded. The death rate among the neophytes was about twice that of the negro in this country and four times that of the white race. The extinction of the neophyte or mission Indian was due to the enforcement of that inexorable law or decree of nature, the Survival of the Fittest. Where a stronger race comes in contact with a weaker there can be but one ending to the contest—the extermination of the weaker.

CHAPTER IX.

A DECADE OF REVOLUTIONS.

THE decade between 1830 and 1840 was the era of California revolutions. Los Angeles was the storm center of the political disturbances that agitated the territory. Most of them originated there, and those that had their origin in some other quarter veered to the town before their fury was spent. The town produced prolific crops of statesmen in the '30s, and it must be said that it still maintains its reputation in that line. The Angeleños of that day seemed to consider that the safety of the territory and the liberty of its inhabitants rested on them. The patriots of the south were hostile to the officeholders of the north and yearned to tear the state in two, as they do to-day, in order that there might be more offices to fill. A history of Los Angeles, with the story of its revolutions left out, would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

From the downfall of Spanish domination in California in 1822 to the close of that decade there had been but few disturbances. The only political outbreak of any consequence had been Solis' and Herrera's attempt to revolutionize the territory in the interest of Spain. Argüello, who had succeeded Sola as governor, and Echeandia, who filled the office from 1825 to the close of the decade, were men of liberal ideas. They had to contend against the Spanish-born missionaries, who were bitterly opposed to republican ideas. Serrià, the president of the Missions, and a number of the priests under him, refused to swear allegiance to the Republic. Serrià was suspended from office and one or two of the friars deported from the country. Their disloyalty brought about the beginning of the movement for secularization of the missions, as narrated in the previous chapter. Echeandia, in 1829, had elaborated a plan for their secularization, but was superseded by Victoria before he could put it in operation.

Manuel Victoria was appointed governor in March, 1830, but did not reach California until the last month of the year. Victoria very soon became unpopular. He undertook to overturn the civil authority and substitute military rule. He recommended the abolition of the ayuntamientos and refused to call together the territorial

diputacion. He exiled Don Abel Stearns and Jose Antonio Carrillo; and at different times, on trumped-up charges, had half a hundred of the leading citizens of Los Angeles incarcerated in the pueblo jail. Alcalde Vicente Sanchez was the petty despot of the pueblo who carried out the tyrannical decrees of his master, Victoria. Among others who were imprisoned in the cuartel was Jose Maria Avila. Avila was proud, haughty and overbearing. He had incurred the hatred of both Victoria and Sanchez. Sanchez, under orders from Victoria, placed Avila in prison, and to humiliate him put him in irons. Avila brooded over the indignities inflicted upon him and vowed to be revenged.

Victoria's persecutions became so unbearable that Pio Pico, Juan Bandini and Jose Antonio Carrillo raised the standard of revolt at San Diego and issued a pronunciamiento, in which they set forth the reasons why they felt themselves obliged to rise against the tyrant, Victoria. Pablo de Portilla, comandante of the presidio of San Diego, and his officers, with a force of fifty soldiers, joined the revolutionists and marched to Los Angeles. Sanchez' prisoners were released and he was chained up in the pueblo jail. Here Portilla's force was recruited to two hundred men. Avila and a number of the other released prisoners joined the revolutionists, and all marched forth to meet Victoria, who was moving southward with an armed force to suppress the insurrection. The two forces met on the plains of Caluenga, west of the pueblo, at a place known as the Lomitas de la Cañada de Breita. The sight of his persecutor so infuriated Avila that alone he rushed upon him to run him through with his lance. Captain Pacheco, of Victoria's staff, parried the lance thrust. Avila shot him dead with one of his pistols and again attacked the governor and succeeded in wounding him, when he himself received a pistol ball that unhorsed him. After a desperate struggle (in which he seized Victoria by the foot and dragged him from his horse) he was shot by one of Victoria's soldiers. Portilla's army fell back in a panic to Los Angeles and Victoria's men carried the wounded governor to the Mission San Gabriel,

where his wounds were dressed by Joseph Chapman, who to his many other accomplishments added that of amateur surgeon. Some citizens who had taken no part in the fight brought the bodies of Avila and Pacheco to the town. "They were taken to the same house, the same hands rendered them the last sad rites, and they were laid side by side. Side by side knelt their widows and mingled their tears, while sympathizing countrymen chanted the solemn prayers of the church for the repose of the souls of these untimely dead. Side by side beneath the orange and the olive in the little churchyard upon one plaza sleep the slayer and the slain."*

Next day, Victoria, supposing himself mortally wounded, abdicated and turned over the governorship of the territory to Echeandia. He resigned the office December 9, 1831, having been governor a little over ten months. When Victoria was able to travel he was sent to San Diego, from where he was deported to Mexico, San Diego borrowing \$125 from the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles to pay the expense of shipping him out of the country. Several years afterwards the money had not been repaid, and the town council began proceedings to recover it, but there is no record in the archives to show that it was ever paid. And thus it was that California got rid of a bad governor and Los Angeles incurred a bad debt.

January 10, 1832, the territorial legislature met at Los Angeles to choose a "gefefe politico," or governor, for the territory. Echeandia was invited to preside, but replied from San Juan Capistrano that he was busy getting Victoria out of the country. The diputacion, after waiting some time and receiving no satisfaction from Echeandia whether he wanted the office or not, declared Pio Pico, by virtue of his office of senior vocal, "gefefe politico."

No sooner had Pico been sworn into office than Echeandia discovered that he wanted the office and wanted it badly. He came to Los Angeles from San Diego. He protested against the action of the diputacion and intrigued against Pico. Another revolution was threatened. Los Angeles favored Echeandia, although all the other towns in the territory had accepted Pico. (Pico at that time was a resident of San Diego.) A mass-meeting was called on February 12, 1832, at Los Angeles to discuss the question whether it should be Pico or Echeandia. I give the report of the meeting in the quaint language of the pueblo archives:

"The town, acting in accord with the Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento, answered in a loud voice, saying they would not admit Citizen Pio

Pico as 'gefefe politico,' but desired that Lt. Col. Citizen Jose Maria Echeandia be retained in office until the supreme government appoint. Then the president of the meeting, seeing the determination of the people, asked the motive or reason of refusing Citizen Pio Pico, who was of unblemished character. To this the people responded that while it was true that Citizen Pio Pico was to some extent qualified, yet they preferred Lt. Col. Citizen Jose Ma. Echeandia. The president of the meeting then asked the people whether they had been bribed, or was it merely insubordination that they opposed the resolution of the Most Excellent Diputacion? Whereupon the people answered that they had not been bribed nor were they insubordinate, but that they opposed the proposed 'gefefe politico' because he had not been named by the supreme government."

At a public meeting on February 19 the matter was again brought up. Again the people cried out, "they would not recognize or obey any other gefefe politico than Echeandia." The Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento opposed Pio Pico for two reasons: "First, because his name appeared first on the plan to oust Gefefe Politico Citizen Manuel Victoria," and "Second, because he, Pico, had not sufficient capacity to fulfil the duties of the office." Then Jose Perez and Jose Antonio Carrillo withdrew from the meeting, saying they would not recognize Echeandia as "gefefe politico." Pico, after holding the office for twenty days, resigned for the sake of peace. And thus was the length of Pico's first term as governor.

Echeandia, by obstinacy and intrigue, had obtained the coveted office of "gefefe politico," but he did not long enjoy it in peace. News came from Monterey that Captain Augustin V. Zamorano had declared himself governor and was gathering a force to invade the south and enforce his authority. Echeandia began at once marshaling his forces to oppose him. Ybarra, Zamorano's military chief, with a force of one hundred men, by a forced march reached Paso de Bartolo, on the San Gabriel River, where fifteen years later Stockton fought the Mexican troops under Flores. Here Ybarra found Captain Borroso posted with a piece of artillery and fourteen men. He did not dare to attack him. Echeandia and Borroso gathered a force of a thousand neophytes at Paso de Bartolo, where they drilled them in military evolutions. Ybarra's troops had fallen back to Santa Barbara, where he was joined by Zamorano with reinforcements. Ybarra's force was largely made up of ex-convicts and other undesirable characters, who took what they needed, asking no questions of the owners. The Angelinos, fearing those marauders, gave their adhesion to Zamorano's plan and recognized him as

* Stephen C. Foster.

military chief of the territory. Captain Borroso, Echeandia's faithful adherent, disgusted with the fickleness of the Angeleños, at the head of a thousand mounted Indians, threatened to invade the recalcitrant pueblo, but at the intercession of the frightened inhabitants this modern Coriolanus turned aside and regaled his neophyte retainers on the fat bullocks of the Mission San Gabriel, much to the disgust of the mission padres. The neophyte warriors were disbanded and sent to their respective missions.

A peace was patched up between Zamorano and Echeandia. Alta California was divided into two territories. Echeandia was given jurisdiction over all south of San Gabriel and Zamorano all north of San Fernando. This division apparently left a neutral district, or "no man's land," between. Whether Los Angeles was in this neutral territory the records do not show. If it was, it is probable that neither of the governors wanted the job of governing the recalcitrant pueblo.

In January, 1833, Governor Figueroa arrived in California. Echeandia and Zamorano each surrendered his half of the divided territory to the newly appointed governor, and California was united and at peace. Figueroa proved to be the right man for the times. He conciliated the factions and brought order out of chaos. The two most important events in Figueroa's term of office were the arrival of the Hajar Colony in California and the secularization of the missions. These events were most potent factors in the evolution of the territory.

In 1833 the first California colonization scheme was inaugurated in Mexico. At the head of this was Jose Maria Hajar, a Mexican gentleman of wealth and influence. He was assisted in its promulgation by Jose M. Padres, an adventurer, who had been banished from California by Governor Victoria. Padres, like some of our modern real estate boomers, pictured the country as an earthly paradise—an improved and enlarged Garden of Eden. Among other inducements held out to the colonists, it is said, was the promise of a division among them of the mission property and a distribution of the neophytes for servants.

Headquarters were established at the City of Mexico and two hundred and fifty colonists enlisted. Each family received a bonus of \$10.00, and all were to receive free transportation to California and rations while on the journey. Each head of a family was promised a farm from the public domain, live stock and farming implements; these advances to be paid for on the installment plan. The original plan was to found a colony somewhere north of San Francisco Bay, but this was not carried out. Two vessels were

dispatched with the colonists—the Morelos and the Natalia. The latter was compelled to put into San Diego on account of sickness on board. She reached that port September 1, 1834. A part of the colonists on board her were sent to San Pedro and from there they were taken to Los Angeles and San Gabriel. The Morelos reached Monterey September 25. Hajar had been appointed governor of California by President Farias, but after the sailing of the expedition Santa Anna, who had succeeded Farias, dispatched a courier overland with a countermanding order. By one of the famous rides of history, Amador, the courier, made the journey from the City of Mexico to Monterey in forty days and delivered his message to Governor Figueroa. When Hajar arrived he found to his dismay that he was only a private citizen of the territory instead of its governor. The colonization scheme was abandoned and the immigrants distributed themselves throughout the territory. Generally they were a good class of citizens, and many of them became prominent in California affairs. Of those who located in Los Angeles may be named Ignacio Coronel and his son, Antonio F. Coronel, Augustin Olivera, the first county judge of Los Angeles; Victor Prudon, Jose M. Covarrubias and Charles Baric.

That storm center of political disturbances, Los Angeles, produced but one small revolution during Figueroa's term as governor. A party of fifty or sixty Sonorans, some of whom were Hajar colonists who were living either in the town or its immediate neighborhood, assembled at Los Nietos on the night of March 7, 1835. They formulated a pronunciamiento against Don Jose Figueroa, in which they first vigorously arraigned him for sins of omission and commission and then laid down their plan for the government of the territory. Armed with this formidable document and a few muskets and lances, these patriots, headed by Juan Gallado, a cobbler, and Felipe Castillo, a cigarmaker, in the gray light of the morning rode into the pueblo, took possession of the town hall and the big cannon and the ammunition that had been stored there when the Indians of San Luis Rey had threatened hostilities. The slumbering inhabitants were aroused from their dreams of peace by the drum beat of war. The terrified citizens rallied to the juzgado, the ayuntamiento met, the cobbler statesman, Gallado, presented his plan; it was discussed and rejected. The revolutionists, after holding possession of the pueblo throughout the day, tired, hungry and disappointed in not receiving their pay for saving the country, surrendered to the legal authorities the real leaders of the revolution and disbanded.

The leaders proved to be Torres, a clerk, and Apalategui, a doctor, both supposed to be emissaries of Hijar. They were imprisoned at San Gabriel. When news of the revolt reached Figueroa he had Hijar and Padres arrested for complicity in the outbreak. Hijar, with half a dozen of his adherents, was shipped back to Mexico. And thus the man who the year before had landed in California with a commission as governor and authority to take possession of all the property belonging to the missions, returned to his native land an exile. His grand colonization scheme and his "Compañía Cosmopolitana" that was to revolutionize California commerce were both disastrous failures.

Governor Jose Figueroa died at Monterey September 29, 1835. He is generally regarded as the best of the Mexican governors sent to California. He was of Aztec extraction and was proud of his Indian blood. Governor Figueroa during his last sickness turned over the political command of the territory to Jose Castro, senior vocal, who then became "gefe politico." Los Angeles refused to recognize his authority. By a decree of the Mexican congress (of which the following is a copy) it had just been declared a city and the capital of Alta California:

"His excellency, the president ad interim of the United States of Mexico, Miguel Barragan. The president ad interim of the United States of Mexico, to the inhabitants of the republic, Let it be known: That the general congress has decreed the following: That the town of Los Angeles, Upper California, is erected to a city and shall be for the future the capital of that territory.

BASILO ARRILLAGA,

President House of Deputies.

ANTONIO PACHECO LEAL,

President of the Senate.

DEMETRIO DEL CASTILLO,

Secretary House of Deputies.

MANUEL MIRANDA,

Secretary of the Senate.

I therefore order it to be printed and circulated and duly complied with.

Palace of the federal government in Mexico, May 23, 1835. MIGUEL BARRAGAN."

The ayuntamiento claimed that as Los Angeles was the capital the governor should remove his office and archives to that city. Monterey opposed the removal, and considerable bitterness was engendered. This was the beginning of the "capital war," which disturbed the peace of the territory for ten years, and increased in bitterness as it increased in age.

Castro held the office of gefe politico four months and then passed it on to Colonel Gutierrez, military chief of the territory, who held it about the same length of time. The supreme government, December 16, 1835, appointed Mariano Chico governor. Thus the territory had four governors within nine months. They changed so rapidly that there was not time to foment a revolution.

Chico reached California in April, 1836, and began his administration by a series of petty tyrannies. Just before his arrival in California a vigilance committee at Los Angeles shot to death Gervacio Alispaz and his paramour, Maria del Rosario Villa, for the murder of the woman's husband, Domingo Feliz. Chico had the leaders arrested and came down to Los Angeles with the avowed purpose of executing Prudon, Arzaga and Aranjó, the president, secretary and military commander, respectively, of the Defenders of Public Security, as the vigilantes called themselves. He summoned Don Abel Stearns to Monterey and threatened to have him shot for some unknown or imaginary offense. He fulminated a fierce pronunciamiento against foreigners, and, in an address before the diputacion, proved to his own satisfaction that the country was going to the "demnition bowwows." Exasperated beyond endurance, the people of Monterey rose en masse against him, and so terrified him that he took passage on board a brig that was lying in the harbor and sailed for Mexico.

CHAPTER X.

EL ESTADO LIBRE Y SOBERANO DE ALTA CALIFORNIA.

(The Free and Sovereign State of Alta California.)

THE effort to free California from the domination of Mexico and make her an independent government is an almost unknown chapter of her history. Los Angeles played a very important part in California's war for Independence, but unfortunately her efforts were wrongly directed and she received neither honor nor profit out of the part she played. Her story of the part she played in the Revolution is told in the Pueblo Archives. From these I derive much of the matter given in this chapter.

The origin of the movement to make California independent and the causes that led to an outbreak against the governing power were very similar to those which led to our separation from our own Mother Country—England—namely, bad governors. Between 1830 and 1836 the territory had had six Mexican-born governors. The best of these, Figueroa, died in office. Of the others the Californians deposed and deported two; and a third was made so uncomfortable that he exiled himself. Many of the acts of these governors were as despotic as those of the royal governors of the colonies before our Revolution. California was a fertile field for Mexican adventurers of broken fortunes. Mexican officers commanded the provincial troops. Mexican officials looked after the revenues and embezzled them and Mexican governors ruled the territory. There was no outlet for the ambitious native-born sons of California. There was no chance for the hijos del Pais (Sons of the Country) to obtain office, and one of the most treasured prerogatives of the free-born citizen of any Republic is the privilege of holding office.

We closed the previous chapter of the revolutionary decade with the departure of Governor Marino Chico, who was deposed and virtually exiled by the people of Monterey. On his departure Colonel Gutierrez for the second time became governor. He very soon made himself unpopular by attempting to enforce the Central-

ist decrees of the Mexican Congress and by other arbitrary measures. He quarreled with Juan Bautista Alvarado, the ablest of the native Californians. Alvarado and José Castro raised the standard of revolt. They gathered together a small army of rancheros and an auxiliary force of twenty-five American hunters and trappers under Graham, a backwoodsman from Tennessee. By a strategic movement they captured the castillo or fort which commanded the presidio where Gutierrez and the Mexican army officials were stationed. The patriots demanded the surrender of the presidio and the arms. The governor refused. The revolutionists had been able to find but a single cannon ball in the castillo, but this was sufficient to do the business. A well-directed shot tore through the roof of the governor's house, covering him and his staff with the debris of broken tiles; this, and the desertion of most of his soldiers to the patriots, brought him to terms. On the 5th of November, 1836, he surrendered the presidio and his authority as governor. He and about seventy of his adherents were sent aboard a vessel lying in the harbor and shipped out of the country.

With the Mexican governor and his officers out of the country the next move of Castro and Alvarado was to call a meeting of the diputacion or territorial congress. A plan for the independence of California was adopted. This, which was known afterwards as the Monterey plan, consisted of six sections, the most important of which are as follows: "First, Alta California hereby declares itself independent from Mexico until the Federal System of 1824 is restored. Second, The same California is hereby declared a Free and Sovereign State; establishing a congress to enact the special laws of the country and the other necessary supreme powers. Third, The Roman Apostolic Catholic Religion shall prevail, no other creed shall be allowed, but the government shall not molest anyone on account of his

private opinions." The diputacion issued a Declaration of Independence that arraigned the Mother Country—Mexico—and her officials very much in the style that our own Declaration gives it to King George III. and England.

Castro issued a pronunciamiento ending with Viva La Federacion! Viva La Libertad! Viva el Estado Libre y Soberano de Alta California! Thus amid Vivas and proclamations, with the beating of drums and the booming of cannon, El Estado Libre de Alta California (The Free State of Alta California) was launched on the political sea. But it was rough sailing for the little craft. Her ship of state struck a rock and for a time shipwreck was threatened.

For years there had been a growing jealousy between Northern and Southern California. Los Angeles, as has been stated in the previous chapter, had by a decree of the Mexican Congress been made the capital of the territory. Monterey had persistently refused to give up the governor and the archives. In the movement to make Alta California a free and independent state, the Angelenos recognized an attempt on the part of the people of the North to deprive them of the capital. Although as bitterly opposed to Mexican governors, and as active in fomenting revolutions against them as the people of Monterey the Angelenos chose to profess loyalty to the Mother Country. They opposed the plan of government adopted by the Congress at Monterey and promulgated a plan of their own, in which they declared California was not free; that the "Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion shall prevail in this jurisdiction, and any person publicly professing any other shall be prosecuted by law as heretofore." A mass meeting was called to take measures "to prevent the spreading of the Monterey Revolution, so that the progress of the Nation may not be paralyzed," and to appoint a person to take military command of the Department.

San Diego and San Luis Rey took the part of Los Angeles in the quarrel, Sonoma and San Jose joined Monterey, while Santa Barbara, always conservative, was undecided, but finally issued a plan of her own. Alvarado and Castro determined to suppress the revolutionary Angelenos. They collected a force of one hundred men made up of natives, with Graham's contingent of twenty-five American riflemen. With this army they prepared to move against the recalcitrant sureños.

The ayuntamiento of Los Angeles began preparations to resist the invaders. An army of 270 men was enrolled, a part of which was made up of neophytes. To secure the sinews of war José Sepulveda, second alcalde, was sent to the

Mission San Fernando to secure what money there was in the hands of the mayor domo. He returned with two packages which when counted were found to contain \$2,000.

Scouts patrolled the Santa Barbara road as far as San Buenaventura to give warning of the approach of the enemy, and pickets guarded the Pass of, Cahuenga and the Rodeo de Las Aguas to prevent northern spies from entering and southern traitors from getting out of the pueblo. The southern army was stationed at San Fernando under the command of Alferez (Lieut.) Rocha, Alvarado and Castro pushing rapidly down the coast reached Santa Barbara, where they were kindly received and their force recruited to 120 men with two pieces of artillery. José Sepulveda at San Fernando sent to Los Angeles for the cannon at the town house and \$200 of the mission money to pay his men.

On the 16th of January, 1837, Alvarado from San Buenaventura dispatched a communication to the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles and the citizens telling them what military resources he had, which he would use against them if it became necessary, but he was willing to confer upon a plan of settlement. Sepulveda and A. M. Osio were appointed commissioners and sent to confer with the governor, armed with several propositions, the substance of which was that California shall not be free and the Catholic Religion must prevail with the privilege to prosecute any other religion "according to law as heretofore." The commissioners met Alvarado on "neutral ground," between San Fernando and San Buenaventura. A long discussion followed without either coming to the point. Alvarado, by a coup d'état, brought it to an end. In the language of the commissioners' report to the ayuntamiento: "While we were a certain distance from our own forces with only four unarmed men and were on the point of coming to an agreement with Juan B. Alvarado we saw the Monterey division advancing upon us and we were forced to deliver up the instructions of this Illustrious Body through fear of being attacked." They delivered up not only the instructions but the mission San Fernando. The southern army was compelled to surrender it and fall back on the pueblo; Rocha swearing worse than "our army in Flanders" because he was not allowed to fight. The southern soldiers had a wholesome dread of Graham's riflemen. These fellows, armed with long Kentucky rifles, shot to kill, and a battle once begun somebody would have died for his country and it would not have been Alvarado's riflemen.

The day after the surrender of the mission, January 21, 1837, the ayuntamiento held a session

and the members were as obdurate and belligerent as ever. They resolved that it was only in the interests of humanity that the mission had been surrendered and their army forced to retire. "This ayuntamiento, considering the commissioners were forced to comply, annuls all action of the commissioners and does not recognize this territory as a free and sovereign state nor Juan B. Alvarado as its governor, and declares itself in favor of the Supreme Government of Mexico." A few days later Alvarado entered the city without opposition, the Angeleñan soldiers retiring to San Gabriel and from there scattering to their homes.

On the 26th of January, an extraordinary session of the most illustrious ayuntamiento was held. Alvarado was present and made a lengthy speech, in which he said, "the native sons were subjected to ridicule by the Mexican mandarins sent here, and knowing our rights we ought to shake off the ominous yoke of bondage." Then he produced and read the six articles of the Monterey plan, the Council also produced a plan and a treaty of amity was effected. Alvarado was recognized as Governor pro tem and peace reigned. The belligerent sureños vied with each other in expressing their admiration for the new order of things. Pio Pico wished to express the pleasure it gave him to see a "hijo del país" in office. And Antonio Osio, the most belligerent of the sureños, declared "that sooner than again submit to a Mexican dictator as governor, he would flee to the forest and be devoured by wild beasts." The ayuntamiento was asked to provide a building for the government, "this being the capital of the State." The hatchet apparently was buried. Peace reigned in El Estado Libre.

At the meeting of the town council on the 30th of January, Alvarado made another speech, but it was neither conciliatory nor complimentary. He arraigned the "traitors who were working against the peace of the country" and urged the members to take measures "to liberate the city from the hidden hands that will tangle them in their own ruin." The pay of his troops who were ordered here for the welfare of California is due "and it is an honorable and preferred debt, therefore the ayuntamiento will deliver to the government the San Fernando money," said he. With a wry face, very much such as a boy wears when he is told that he has been spanked for his own good, the alcalde turned over the balance of the mission money to Juan Bautista, and the governor took his departure for Monterey, leaving, however, Col. José Castro with part of his army stationed at Mission San Gabriel, ostensibly "to support the city's authority," but in reality to keep a close watch on the city authorities.

Los Angeles was subjugated, peace reigned and El Estado Libre de Alta California took her place among the nations of the earth. But peace's reign was brief. At the meeting of the ayuntamiento May 27, 1838, Juan Bandini and Santiago E. Argüello of San Diego, appeared with a pronunciamiento and a plan—San Diego's plan of government. Monterey, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles had each formulated a plan of government for the territory and now it was San Diego's turn. Augustin V. Zamorano, who had been exiled with Gov. Gutierrez, had crossed the frontier and was made Comandante-General and Territorial Political Chief ad interim by the San Diego revolutionists. The plan restored California to obedience to the supreme Government; all acts of the diputacion and the Monterey plan were annulled and the northern rebels were to be arraigned and tried for their part in the revolution; and so on through twenty articles.

On the plea of an Indian outbreak near San Diego, in which the red men, it was said, "were to make an end of the white race," the big cannon and a number of men were secured at Los Angeles to assist in suppressing the Indians, but in reality to reinforce the army of the San Diego revolutionists. With a force of 125 men under Zamorano and Portilla, "the army of the Supreme Government" moved against Castro at Los Angeles. Castro retreated to Santa Barbara and Portilla's army took position at San Fernando.

The civil and military officials of Los Angeles took the oath to support the Mexican constitution of 1836 and, in their opinion, this absolved them from all allegiance to Juan Bautista and his Monterey plan. Alvarado hurried reinforcements to Castro at Santa Barbara, and Portilla called loudly for "men, arms and horses," to march against the northern rebels. But neither military chieftain advanced, and the summer wore away without a battle. There were rumors that Mexico was preparing to send an army of 1,000 men to subjugate the rebellious Californians. In October came the news that José Antonio Carrillo, the Machiavelli of California politics, had persuaded President Bustamante to appoint Carlos Carrillo, José's brother, governor of Alta California.

Then consternation seized the arribaños (uppers) of the north and the abajaños (lowers) of Los Angeles went wild with joy. It was not that they loved Carlos Carrillo, for he was a Santa Barbara man and had opposed them in the late unpleasantness, but they saw in his appointment an opportunity to get revenge on Juan Bautista for the way he had humiliated them. They sent congratulatory messages to Carrillo and invited him to make Los Angeles the seat of his government. Carrillo was flattered by their attentions

and consented. The 6th of December, 1837, was set for his inauguration, and great preparations were made for the event. The big cannon was brought over from San Gabriel to fire salutes and the city was ordered illuminated on the nights of the 6th, 7th and 8th of December. Cards of invitation were issued and the people from the city and country were invited to attend the inauguration ceremonies, "dressed as decent as possible," so read the invitations.

The widow Josefa Alvarado's house, the finest in the city, was secured for the Governor's palacio (palace). The largest hall in the city was secured for the services and decorated as well as it was possible. The city treasury, being in its usual state of collapse, a subscription for defraying the expenses was opened and horses, hides and tallow, the current coin of the pueblo, were liberally contributed.

On the appointed day, "The Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento and the citizens of the neighborhood (so the old archives read) met his Excellency, the Governor, Don Carlos Carrillo, who made his appearance with a magnificent accompaniment." The secretary, Narciso Botello, "read in a loud, clear and intelligible voice, the oath and the Governor repeated it after him." At the moment the oath was completed, the artillery thundered forth a salute and the bells rang out a merry peal. The Governor made a speech, when all adjourned to the church, where a mass was said and a solemn Te Deum sung; after which all repaired to the house of His Excellency, where the southern patriots drank his health in bumpers of wine and shouted themselves hoarse in vivas to the new government. An inauguration ball was held—the "beauty and the chivalry of the south were gathered there." The lamps shown o'er fair women and brave men. And it was:

"On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

Outside the tallow dips flared and flickered from the porticos of the houses, bonfires blazed in the streets and cannon boomed salvos from the old plaza. Los Angeles was the capital at last and had a governor all to herself, for Santa Barbara refused to recognize Carrillo, although he belonged within its jurisdiction.

The Angeleños determined to subjugate the Barbareños. An army of 200 men, under Casteñada, was sent to capture the city. After a few futile demonstrations, Casteñada's forces fell back to San Buenaventura.

Then Alvarado determined to subjugate the Angeleños. He and Castro, gathering together

an army of 200 men, by forced marches they reached San Buenaventura, and by a strategic movement captured all of Casteñada's horses and drove his army into the Misson Church. For two days the battle raged and, "cannon to the right of them," and "cannon in front of them volleyed and thundered." One man was killed on the northern side and the blood of several mustangs watered the soil of their native land—died for their country. The southerners slipped out of the church at night and fled up the valley on foot. Next day Castro's caballeros captured about 70 prisoners. Pio Pico, with reinforcements from San Diego, met the demoralized remnants of Casteñada's army at the Santa Clara River, and together all fell back to Los Angeles. Then there was wailing in the old pueblo, where so lately there had been rejoicing. Gov. Carlos Carrillo gathered together what men he could get to go with him and retreated to San Diego. Alvarado's army took possession of the southern capital and some of the leading conspirators were sent as prisoners to Vallejo's bastille at Sonoma.

Carrillo, at San Diego, received a small reinforcement from Mexico, under a Captain Tobar. Tobar was made general and given command of the southern army. Carrillo, having recovered from his fright, sent an order to the northern rebels to surrender within fifteen days under penalty of being shot as traitors if they refused. In the meantime Los Angeles was held by the enemy. The second alcalde (the first, Louis Aranas, was a prisoner) called a meeting to devise some means "to have his excellency, Don Carlos Carrillo, return to this capital, as his presence is very much desired by the citizens to protect their lives and property." A committee was appointed to find Don Carlos.

Instead of surrendering, Castro and Alvarado, with a force of 200 men, advanced against Carrillo. The two armies met at Campo de Las Flores. General Tobar had fortified a cattle corral with raw hides, carretas and cottonwood poles. A few shots from Alvarado's artillery scattered Tobar's rawhide fortifications. Carrillo surrendered. Tobar and a few of the leaders escaped to Mexico. Alvarado ordered the misguided Angeleñian soldiers to go home and behave themselves. He brought the captive governor back with him and left him with his (Carrillo's) wife at Ventura, who became surety for the deposed ruler. Not content with his unfortunate attempts to rule, he again claimed the governorship on the plea that he had been appointed by the supreme government. But the Angeleños had had enough of him. Disgusted with his incompetency, Juan Gallardo, at the session of May 14, 1838, presented a petition

praying that this ayuntamiento do not recognize Carlos Carrillo as governor, and setting forth the reasons why we, the petitioners, "should declare ourselves subject to the northern governor" and why they opposed Carrillo.

"First. In having compromised the people from San Buenaventura south into a declaration of war, the incalculable calamities of which will never be forgotten, not even by the most ignorant."

"Second. Not satisfied with the unfortunate event of San Buenaventura, he repeated the same at Campo de Las Flores, which, only through a divine dispensation, California is not to-day in mourning." Seventy citizens signed the petition, but the city attorney, who had done time in Vallejo's bastille, decided the petition illegal because it was written on common paper when paper with the proper seal could be obtained.

Next day Gallardo returned with his petition on legal paper. The ayuntamiento decided to sound the "public alarm" and call the people together to give them "public speech." The public alarm was sounded. The people assembled at the city hall; speeches were made on both sides; and when the vote was taken 22 were in favor of the northern governor, 5 in favor of whatever the ayuntamiento decides, and Serbulo Vareles alone voted for Don Carlos Carrillo. So the council decided to recognize Don Juan Bautista Alvarado as governor and leave the supreme government to settle the contest between him and Carrillo.

Notwithstanding this apparent burying of the hatchet, there were rumors of plots and intrigues in Los Angeles and San Diego against Alvarado. At length, aggravated beyond endurance, the governor sent word to the sureños that if they did not behave themselves he would shoot ten of the leading men of the south. As he had about that number locked up in the Castillo at Sonoma, his was no idle threat.

One by one Alvarado's prisoners of state were released from Vallejo's bastille at Sonoma and returned to Los Angeles, sadder if not wiser men. At the session of the ayuntamiento October 20, 1838, the president announced that Senior Regidor José Palomares had returned from Sonoma, where he had been compelled to go by reason of "political differences," and that he should be allowed his seat in the council. The request was granted unanimously.

At the next meeting Narciso Botello, its former secretary, after five and a half months' imprisonment at Sonoma, put in an appearance and claimed his office and his pay. Although others had filled the office in the interim the illustrious ayuntamiento, "ignoring for what offense he was incarcerated, could not suspend his salary." But his salary was suspended. The treasury was empty. The last horse and the last hide had been paid out to defray the expenses of the inauguration festivities of Carlos, the Pretender, and the civil war that followed. Indeed, there was a treasury deficit of whole caballadas and bales of hides. Narciso's back pay was a preferred claim that outlasted El Estado Libre.

The sureños of Los Angeles and San Diego, finding that in Alvarado they had a man of courage and determination to deal with, ceased from troubling him and submitted to the inevitable.

At the meeting of the ayuntamiento October 5, 1839, a notification was received stating that the supreme government of Mexico had appointed Juan Bautista Alvarado "Governor of the Department." There was no grumbling or dissent. On the contrary the records say, "This Illustrious Body acknowledges receipt of the communication and congratulates His Excellency. It will announce the same to the citizens to-morrow (Sunday), will raise the national colors, salute the same with the required number of volleys, and will invite the people to illuminate their houses for a better display in rejoicing at such a happy appointment." With his appointment by the supreme government the "Free and sovereign state of Alta California" became a dream of the past—a dead nation. Indeed, months before Alvarado had abandoned his idea of founding an independent state and had taken the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1836. The loyal sureños received no thanks from the supreme government for all their professions of loyalty, whilst the rebellious arribaños of the north obtained all the rewards—the governor, the capital and the offices. The supreme government gave the deposed governor, Carlos Carrillo, a grant of the island of Santa Rosa, in the Santa Barbara Channel, but whether it was given him as a salve to his wounded dignity or as an Elba or St. Helena, where, in the event of his stirring up another revolution, he might be banished a la Napoleon, the records do not inform us.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF MEXICAN RULE.

THE decade of revolutions closed with Alvarado firmly established as Governor of the Department of the Californias. (By the constitution of 1836 Upper and Lower California had been united into a department.) The hijos del pais had triumphed. A native son was governor of the department; another native son was comandante of its military forces. The membership of the departmental junta, which had taken the place of the diputacion, was largely made up of sons of the soil, and natives filled the minor offices. In their zeal to rid themselves of Mexican office-holders they had invoked the assistance of another element that was ultimately to be their undoing.

During the revolutionary era just passed the foreign population had largely increased. Not only had the foreigners come by sea, but they had come by land. Captain Jedediah S. Smith, a New England-born trapper and hunter, was the first man to enter California by the overland route. He came in 1826 by the way of Great Salt Lake and the Rio Virgin, then across the desert through the Cajon Pass to San Gabriel and Los Angeles. On his return he crossed the Sierra Nevadas, and, following up the Humboldt River, returned to Great Salt Lake. He was the first white man to cross the Sierra Nevadas. A number of trappers and hunters came in the early '30s from New Mexico by way of the old Mexican trail. This immigration was largely American, and was made up of a bold, adventurous class of men, some of them not the most desirable immigrants. Of this latter class were most of Graham's followers.

By invoking Graham's aid to put him in power, Alvarado had fastened upon his shoulders an old man of the sea. It was easy enough to enlist the services of Graham's riflemen, but altogether another matter to get rid of them. Now that he was firmly established in power, Alvarado would, no doubt, have been glad to be rid entirely of his recent allies, but Graham and his adherents were not backward in giving him to understand that he owed his position to them, and they were inclined to put themselves on an equality with him. This

did not comport with his ideas of the dignity of his office. To be hailed by some rough buckskin-clad trapper with "Ho! Bautista; come here, I want to speak with you," was an affront to his pride that the governor of the two Californias could not quietly pass over, and, besides, like all of his countrymen, he disliked foreigners.

There were rumors of another revolution, and it was not difficult to persuade Alvarado that the foreigners were plotting to revolutionize California. Mexico had recently lost Texas, and the same class of "malditos extranjeros" (wicked strangers) were invading California, and would ultimately possess themselves of the country. Accordingly, secret orders were sent throughout the department to arrest and imprison all foreigners. Over one hundred men of different nationalities were arrested, principally American and English. Of these forty-seven were shipped to San Blas, and from there marched overland to Tepic, where they were imprisoned for several months. Through the efforts of the British consul, Barron, they were released. Castro, who had accompanied the prisoners to Mexico to prefer charges against them, was placed under arrest and afterwards tried by court-martial, but was acquitted. He had been acting under orders from his superiors. After an absence of over a year twenty of the exiles landed at Monterey on their return from Mexico. Robinson, who saw them land, says: "They returned neatly dressed, armed with rifles and swords, and looking in much better condition than when they were sent away, or probably than they had ever looked in their lives before." The Mexican government had been compelled to pay them damages for their arrest and imprisonment and to return them to California. Graham, the reputed leader of the foreigners, was the owner of a distillery near Santa Cruz, and had gathered a number of hard characters around him. It would have been no loss had he never returned.

The only other event of importance during Alvarado's term as governor was the capture of Monterey by Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, of the United States navy. This event happened

after Alvarado's successor, Micheltorena, had landed in California, but before the government had been formally turned over to him.

The following extract from the diary of a pioneer and former resident of Los Angeles who was an eye-witness of the affair, gives a good description of the capture:

"MONTEREY, Oct. 19, 1842.—At 2 p. m. the United States man-of-war 'United States,' Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, came to anchor close alongside and inshore of all the ships in port. About 3 p. m. Captaiu Armstrong came ashore, accompanied by an interpreter, and went direct to the governor's house, where he had a private conversation with him, which proved to be a demand for the surrender of the entire coast of California, Upper and Lower, to the United States government. When he was about to go on board he gave three or four copies of a proclamation to the inhabitants of the two Californias, assuring them of the protection of their lives, persons and property. In his notice to the governor (Alvarado) he gave him only until the following morning at 9 a. m. to decide. If he received no answer, then he would fire upon the town."

"I remained on shore that night and went down to the governor's, with Mr. Larkin and Mr. Eagle. The governor had had some idea of running away and leaving Monterey to its fate, but was told by Mr. Spence that he should not go, and finally he resolved to await the result. At 12 at night some persons were sent on board the United States who had been appointed by the governor to meet the commodore and arrange the terms of the surrender. Next morning at half-past ten o'clock about 100 sailors and 50 marines disembarked. The sailors marched up from the shore and took possession of the fort. The American colors were hoisted. The United States fired a salute of thirteen guns; it was returned by the fort, which fired twenty-six guns. The marines in the meantime had marched up to the government house. The officers and soldiers of the California government were discharged and their guns and other arms taken possession of and carried to the fort. The stars and stripes now wave over us. Long may they wave here in California!"

"October 21st, 4 p. m.—Flags were again changed, the vessels were released, and all was quiet again. The commodore had received later news by some Mexican newspapers."

Commodore Jones had been stationed at Callao with a squadron of four vessels. An English fleet was also there, and a French fleet was cruising in the Pacific. Both these were supposed to have designs on California. Jones learned that

the English admiral had received orders to sail next day. Surmising that his destination might be California, he slipped out of the harbor the night before and crowded all sail to reach California before the English admiral.

The loss of Texas, and the constant influx of immigrants and adventurers from the United States into California, had embittered the Mexican government more and more against foreigners. Manuel Micheltorena, who had served under Santa Anna in the Texan war, was appointed January 19, 1842, comandante-general inspector and gobernador propietario of the Californias.

Santa Anna was president of the Mexican Republic. His experience with Americans in Texas during the Texan war of independence, in 1836-37, had determined him to use every effort to prevent California from sharing the fate of Texas.

Micheltorena, the newly-appointed governor, was instructed to take with him sufficient force to check the ingress of Americans. He recruited a force of 350 men, principally convicts enlisted from the prisons of Mexico. His army of thieves and ragamuffins landed at San Diego in August, 1842.

Robinson, who was at San Diego when one of the vessels conveying Micheltorena's cholos landed, thus describes them: "Five days afterward the brig Chato arrived with ninety soldiers and their families. I saw them laud, and to me they presented a state of wretchedness and misery unequalled. Not one individual among them possessed a jacket or pantaloons, but, naked, and like the savage Indians, they concealed their nudity with dirty, miserable blankets. The females were not much better off, for the scantiness of their mean apparel was too apparent for modest observers. They appeared like convicts, and, indeed, the greater portion of them had been charged with crime, either of murder or theft."

Micheltorena drilled his Falstaffian army at San Diego for several weeks and then began his march northward. Los Angeles made great preparations to receive the new governor. Seven years had passed since she had been decreed the capital of the territory, and in all these years she had been denied her rights by Monterey. A favorable impression on the new governor might induce him to take the *cuidad* his capital. The national fiesta of September 16 was postponed until the arrival of the governor. The best house in the town was secured for him and his staff. A grand ball was projected and the city illuminated the night of his arrival. A camp was established down by the river and the cholos, who in the meantime had been given white linen uniforms, were put through the drill and the

manual of arms. They were incorrigible thieves, and stole for the very pleasure of stealing. They robbed the hen roosts, the orchards, the vineyards and the vegetable gardens of the citizens. To the Angeleños the glory of their city as the capital of the territory faded in the presence of their empty chicken coops and plundered orchards. They longed to speed the departure of their now unwelcome guests. After a stay of a month in the city Micheltorena and his army took up their line of march northwardly. He had reached a point about twenty miles north of San Fernando, when, on the night of the 24th of October, a messenger aroused him from his slumbers with the news that the capital had been captured by the Americans. Micheltorena seized the occasion to make political capital for himself with the home government. He spent the remainder of the night in fulminating proclamations against the invaders fiercer than the thunderbolts of Jove, copies of which were dispatched post haste to Mexico. He even wished himself a thunderbolt "that he might fly over intervening space and annihilate the invaders." Then, with his own courage and doubtless that of his brave cholos aroused to the highest pitch, instead of rushing on the invaders he and his army fled back to San Fernando, where, afraid to advance or retreat, he halted until news reached him that Commodore Jones had restored Monterey to the Californians. Then his valor reached the boiling point. He boldly marched to Los Angeles, established his headquarters in the city and awaited the coming of Commodore Jones and his officers from Monterey.

On the 19th of January, 1843, Commodore Jones and his staff came to Los Angeles to meet the governor. At the famous conference in the Palacio de Don Abel, Micheltorena presented his Articles of Convention. Among other ridiculous demands were the following: "Article VI. Mr. Thomas Ap C. Jones will deliver 1500 complete infantry uniforms to replace those of nearly one-half of the Mexican force, which have been ruined in the violent march and the continued rains while they were on their way to recover the port thus invaded." "Article VII. Jones to pay \$15,000 into the national treasury for expenses incurred from the general alarm; also a complete set of musical instruments in place of those ruined on this occasion." * Judging from Robinson's description of the dress of Micheltorena's cholos it is doubtful whether there was an entire uniform among them.

"The commodore's first impulse," writes a member of his staff, "was to return the papers without comment and to refuse further communi-

cation with a man who could have the effrontery to trump up such charges as those for which indemnification was claimed." The commodore on reflection put aside his personal feelings, and met the governor at the grand ball in Sanchez Hall held in honor of the occasion. The ball was a brilliant affair, "the dancing ceased only with the rising of the sun next morning." The commodore returned the articles without his signature. The governor did not again refer to his demands. Next morning, January 21, 1843, Jones and his officers took their departure from the city "amidst the beating of drums, the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, saluted by the general and his wife from the door of their quarters." On the 31st of December Micheltorena had taken the oath of office in Sanchez' Hall, which stood on the east side of the plaza. Salutes were fired, the bells were rung and the city was illuminated for three evenings. For the second time a governor had been inaugurated in Los Angeles.

Micheltorena and his cholo army remained in Los Angeles about eight months. The Angeleños had all the capital they cared for. They were perfectly willing to have the governor and his army take up their residence in Monterey. The cholos had devoured the country like an army of chapules (locusts) and were willing to move on. Monterey would no doubt have gladly transferred what right she had to the capital if at the same time she could have transferred to her old rival, Los Angeles, Micheltorena's cholos. Their pilfering was largely enforced by their necessities. They received little or no pay, and they often had to steal or starve. The leading native Californians still entertained their old dislike to "Mexican dictators" and the retinue of 300 chicken thieves that accompanied the last dictator intensified their hatred.

Micheltorena, while not a model governor, had many good qualities and was generally liked by the better class of foreign residents. He made an earnest effort to establish a system of public education in the territory. Schools were established in all the principal towns, and territorial aid from the public funds to the amount of \$500 each was given them. The school at Los Angeles had over one hundred pupils in attendance. His worst fault was a disposition to meddle in local affairs. He was unreliable and not careful to keep his agreements. He might have succeeded in giving California a stable government had it not been for the antipathy to his cholo soldiers and the old feud between the "hijos del pais" and the Mexican dictators.

These two proved his undoing. The native sons under Alvarado and Castro rose in rebellion.

* Bancroft History of California Vol. IV.

In November, 1844, a revolution was inaugurated at Santa Clara. The governor marched with an army of 150 men against the rebel forces numbering about 200. They met at a place called the Laguna de Alvires. A treaty was signed in which Micheltoarena agreed to ship his cholos back to Mexico.

This treaty the governor deliberately broke. He then intrigued with Captain John A. Sutter of New Helvetia and Isaac Graham to obtain assistance to crush the rebels. On the 9th of January, 1845, Micheltoarena and Sutter formed a junction of their forces at Salinas—their united commands numbering about 500 men. They marched against the rebels to crush them. But the rebels did not wait to be crushed. Alvarado and Castro, with about 90 men, started for Los Angeles, and those left behind scattered to their homes. Alvarado and his men reached Los Angeles on the night of the 20th of January, 1845. The garrison stationed at the curate's house was surprised and captured. One man was killed and several wounded. Lieut. Medina, of Micheltoarena's army, was the commander of the pueblo troops. Alvarado's army encamped on the plaza and he and Castro set to work to revolutionize the old pueblo. The leading Angelenos had no great love for Juan Bautista, and did not readily fall into his schemes. They had not forgotten their enforced detention in Vallejo's Bastille during the Civil war. An extraordinary session of the ayuntamiento was called January 21. Alvarado and Castro were present and made eloquent appeals. The records say, "The Ayuntamiento listened, and after a short interval of silence and meditation decided to notify the senior member of the Departmental Assembly of Don Alvarado and Castro's wishes.

They were more successful with the Pico Brothers. Pio Pico was senior vocal, and in case Micheltoarena was deposed, he, by virtue of his office, would become governor. Through the influence of the Picos the revolution gained ground. The most potent influence in spreading the revolt was the fear of Micheltoarena's cholos. Should the town be captured by them it certainly would be looted. The departmental assembly was called together. A peace commission was sent to meet Micheltoarena, who was leisurely marching southward, and intercede with him to give up his proposed invasion of the south. He refused. Then the assembly pronounced him a traitor, deposed him by vote and appointed Pio Pico governor. Recruiting went on rapidly. Hundreds of saddle horses were contributed, "old rusty guns were repaired, backed swords sharpened, rude lances manufactured" and cartridges made for the old iron cannon, that now stand

guard at the courthouse. Some fifty foreigners of the south joined Alvarado's army; not that they had much interest in the revolution, but to protect their property against the rapacious invaders—the cholos, and Sutter's Indians,* who were as much dreaded as the cholos. On the 19th of February, Micheltoarena reached the Encinos, and the Angeleñan army marched out through Cahuenga Pass to meet him. On the 20th the two armies met on the southern edge of the San Fernando Valley, about 15 miles from Los Angeles. Each army numbered about 400 men. Micheltoarena had three pieces of artillery, and Castro two. They opened on each other at long range and seem to have fought the battle throughout at very long range. A mustang or a mule—authorities differ—was killed.

Wilson, Workman and McKinley, of Castro's army, decided to induce the Americans on the other side, many of whom were their personal friends, to abandon Micheltoarena. Passing up a ravine they succeeded in attracting the attention of some of them by means of a white flag. Gantt, Hensley and Bidwell joined them in the ravine. The situation was discussed and the Americans of Micheltoarena's army agreed to desert him if Pico would protect them in their land grants. Wilson, in his account of the battle,† says: "I knew, and so did Pico, that these land questions were the point with those young Americans. Before I started on my journey or embassy, Pico was sent for; on his arrival among us I, in a few words, explained to him what the party had advanced." "Gentlemen," said he, "are any of you citizens of Mexico?" They answered "No." "Then your title deeds given you by Micheltoarena are not worth the paper they are written on, and he knew it well when he gave them to you; but if you will abandon his cause I will give you my word of honor as a gentleman and Don Benito Wilson and Don Juan Workman to carry out what I promise—that I will protect each one of you in the land that you now hold, and when you become citizens of Mexico I will issue you the proper titles." They said that was all they asked, and promised not to fire a gun against us. They also asked not to be required to fight on our side, which was agreed to.

"Micheltoarena discovered (how I do not know) that his Americans had abandoned him. About an hour afterwards he raised his camp and flanked us by going further into the valley towards San Fernando, then marching as though he intended to come around the bend

* Sutter had under his command a company of Indians. He had drilled these in the use of firearms. The employing of these savages by Micheltoarena was bitterly resented by the Californians.
† Pub. Historical Society of Southern California, Vol. 3.

of the river to the city. The Californians and we foreigners at once broke up our camp and came back through the Cahuenga Pass, marched through the gap into the Feliz ranch, on the Los Angeles River, till we came into close proximity to Micheltorena's camp. It was now night, as it was dark when we broke up our camp. Here we waited for daylight, and some of our men commenced maneuvering for a fight with the enemy. A few cannon shots were fired, when a white flag was discovered flying from Micheltorena's front. The whole matter then went into the hands of negotiators appointed by both parties and the terms of surrender were agreed upon, one of which was that Micheltorena and his obnoxious officers and men were to march back up the river to the Cahuenga Pass, then down to the plain to the west of Los Angeles, the most direct line to San Pedro, and embark at that point on a vessel then anchored there to carry them back to Mexico." Sutter was taken prisoner, and his Indians, after being corralled for a time, were sent back to the Sacramento.

The roar of the battle of Cahuenga or "The Alamo," as it is sometimes called, could be distinctly heard in Los Angeles, and the people remaining in the city were greatly alarmed. William Heath Davis, in his "Sixty Years in California," thus describes the alarm in the town: "Directly to the north of the town was a high hill" (now known as Mt. Lookout). "As soon as firing was heard all the people remaining in the town—men, women and children—ran to the top of this hill. As the wind was blowing from the north the firing was distinctly heard, five leagues away, on the battlefield throughout the day. All business places in town were closed. The scene on the hill was a remarkable one—women and children, with crosses in their hands, kneeling and praying to the saints for the safety of their fathers, brothers, sons, husbands, lovers, cousins—that they might not be killed in the battle; indifferent to their personal appearance, tears streaming from their eyes, and their hair blown about by the wind, which had increased to quite a breeze. Don Abel Stearns, myself and others tried to calm and pacify them, assuring them that there was probably no danger; somewhat against our convictions, it is true, judging from what we heard of the firing and from our knowledge of Micheltorena's disciplined force, his battery, and the riflemen he had with him. During the day the scene on the hill continued. The night that followed was a gloomy one, caused by the lamentations of the women and children."

Davis, who was supercargo on the Don Quixote, the vessel on which Micheltorena and

his soldiers were shipped to Mexico, claims that the general "had ordered his command not to injure the Californians in the force opposed to him, but to fire over their heads, as he had no desire to kill them."

Another Mexican-born governor had been deposed and deported—gone to join his fellows—Victoria, Chico and Gutierrez. In accordance with the treaty of Cahuenga and by virtue of his rank as senior member of the Departmental Assembly, Pio Pico became governor. The hijos del pais were once more in the ascendency. José Castro was made comandante general. Alvarado was given charge of the custom house at Monterey, and José Antonio Carrillo was appointed commander of the military district of the south. Los Angeles was made the capital, although the archives and the treasury remained in Monterey. The revolution apparently had been a success. In the proceedings of the Los Angeles ayuntamiento, March 1, 1845, appears this record: "The agreements entered into at Cahuenga between General Emanuel Micheltorena and Lieut.-Col. José Castro were then read and as they contain a happy termination of affairs in favor of the government this Illustrious Body listened with satisfaction and so answered the communication."

The people joined with the ayuntamiento in expressing their "satisfaction" that a "happy termination" had been reached of the political disturbances that had distracted the country. But the end was not yet. Pico did his best to conciliate the conflicting elements, but the old sectional jealousies that had divided the people of the territory would crop out. José Antonio Carrillo, the Machiaveli of the south, hated Castro and Alvarado and was jealous of Pico's good fortune. He was the superior of any of them in ability, but made himself unpopular by his intrigues and his sarcastic speech. When Castro and Alvarado came south to raise the standard of revolt they tried to win him over. He did assist them. He was willing enough to plot against Micheltorena, but after the overthrow of the Mexican he was equally ready to plot against Pico and Castro. In the summer of 1845 he was implicated in a plot to depose Pico, who, by the way, was his brother-in-law. Pico placed him and two of his fellow conspirators, Serbulo and Hilario Varela, under arrest. Carrillo and Hilario Varela were shipped to Mazatlan to be tried for their misdeed. Serbulo Varela made his escape from prison and the two exiles returned early in 1846 unpunished and ready for new plots.

Pico was appointed "Gobernador Proprietario," or Constitutional Governor of California, Sep-

tember 3, 1845, by President Herrera. The Supreme Government of Mexico never seemed to take offense or harbor resentment against the Californians for deposing and sending home a governor. As the officials of the Supreme Government usually obtained office by revolution, they no doubt had a fellow feeling for the revolting Californians. When Micheltorena returned to Mexico he was coldly received and a commissioner was sent to Pico with dispatches virtually approving all that had been done.

Castro, too, gave Pico a great deal of uneasiness. He ignored the governor and managed the military affairs of the territory to suit himself. His headquarters were at Monterey and doubtless he had the sympathy if not the encouragement of the people of the north in his course. But the cause of the greatest uneasiness was the increasing immigration from the United States. A stream of immigrants from the western states, increasing each year, poured down the Sierra Nevadas and spread over the rich valleys of California. The Californians recognized that through the advent of these "foreign adventurers," as they were called, the "manifest

destiny" of California was to be absorbed by the United States. Alvarado had appealed to Mexico for men and arms and had been answered by the arrival of Micheltorena and his cholos. Pico appealed and for a time the Californians were cheered by the prospect of aid. In the summer of 1845 a force of 600 veteran soldiers, under command of Colonel Iniestra, reached Acapulco, where ships were lying to take them to California, but a revolution broke out in Mexico and the troops destined for the defense of California were used to overthrow President Herrera and to seat Paredes. California was left to work out her own destiny unaided or drift with the tide—and she drifted.

In the early months of 1846 there was a rapid succession of important events in her history, each in passing bearing her near and nearer to a manifest destiny—the downfall of Mexican domination in California. These will be presented fully in the chapter on the Acquisition of California by the United States. But before taking up these we will turn aside to review life in Los Angeles in the olden time under Spanish and Mexican rule.

CHAPTER XII.

PUEBLO GOVERNMENT—MUY ILUSTRE AYUNTAMIENTO.

HOW was the municipality or corporation of Los Angeles governed under Spanish and Mexican rule? Very few of its present inhabitants, I presume, have examined into its governmental systems before it came into the possession of the United States; and yet its early government is a very important question in our civil affairs, for the original titles to the waters of the river that supply our city, to the lots that some of us own and to the acres that we till, date away back to the days when King Carlos III. swayed the destinies of the mighty Spanish empire, or to that later time when the cactus-perched eagle of the Mexican flag spread its wings over California. There is a vague impression in the minds of many, derived, perhaps, from Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," and kindred works; or from the tales and reminiscences of

pioneers who came here after the discovery of gold that the pueblo had very little government in the olden days; that it was largely given over to anarchy and revolution; that life was unsafe in it and murder a common occurrence. Such impressions are as false as they are unjust. There were but comparatively few capital crimes committed in California under Spanish domination or under Mexican rule.

The era of crime in California began with the discovery of gold. There were no Joaquin Murretas or Tiburces Vasquezes before the "days of gold," the days of "'49." It is true, there were a number of revolutions during the Mexican régime, and California had a surplus of governors at times, but these revolutions were for the most part bloodless affairs. In the half a dozen or more political uprisings occurring in the fifteen

years preceding the American conquest and resulting in four so-called battles, there were in all but three men killed and five or six wounded.

While there were political disturbances in the territory and several governors were deposed by force and shipped back to Mexico from whence they came, the municipal governments were well administered. I doubt whether the municipality of Los Angeles has ever been governed better or more economically under American rule than it was during the years that the Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento controlled the civil affairs of the town.

Los Angeles had an ayuntamiento, under Spanish rule, organized in the first years of her existence, but it had very little power. The ayuntamiento, or municipal council, at first consisted of an alcalde (mayor) and two regidores (councilmen). Over them was a quasi-military officer, called a comisionado, a sort of petty dictator or military despot, who, when occasion required, or his inclination moved him, embodied within himself all three departments of government—judiciary, legislative and executive. After Mexico became a republic the office of comisionado was abolished. The membership of the Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento of Los Angeles was gradually increased, until, at the height of its power in the '30s, it consisted of a first alcalde, a second alcalde, six regidores (councilmen), a secretary and a sindico, or syndic, as the pueblo archives have it. The sindico seems to have been a general utility man. He acted as city attorney, tax and license collector and treasurer. The alcalde was president of the council, and acted as judge of the first instance and as mayor. The second alcalde took the place of the first when that officer was ill or absent; or, as sometimes happened, when he was a political prisoner in durance vile. The regidores were numbered from one to six and took rank according to number. The secretary was an important officer; he kept the records and was the only paid member except the sindico, who received a commission on his collections.

At the beginning of the year 1840 the ayuntamientos in California were abolished by a decree of the Mexican congress, none of the towns having the population required by the decree. In January, 1844, the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles was re-established. During the abolition of the municipal council the town was governed by a prefect and justices of the peace, and the special laws, or ordinances, were enacted by the departmental assembly. Much valuable local history was lost by the discontinuance of the ayuntamiento from 1840 to 1844. The records of the ayuntamiento are rich in historical material.

The jurisdiction of the ayuntamiento of Los

Angeles, after the secularization of the missions, extended from the southern limits of San Juan Capistrano to and including San Fernando on the north and eastward to the San Bernardino Mountains, extending over an area now comprised in four counties and covering a territory as large as the state of Massachusetts. Its authority was as extensive as its jurisdiction. It granted town lots and recommended to the governor grants of lands from the public domain. In addition to passing ordinances for the government of the pueblo, its members sometimes acted as executive officers to enforce them. It contained within itself the powers of a board of health, a board of education, a police commission and a street department. During the Civil war between Northern and Southern California in 1837-38, it raised and equipped an army and assumed the right to govern the southern half of the territory. The members served without pay, but if a member was absent from a meeting without a good excuse he was fined \$3. The sessions were conducted with great dignity and decorum. The members were required to attend their public functions "attired in black apparel so as to add solemnity to the meetings."

The ayuntamiento was spoken of as "Most Illustrious," in the same sense that we speak of the Honorable City Council, but it was a much more dignified body than our city council. Taking the oath of office was a solemn and impressive affair. The junior regidor and the secretary introduced the member to be sworn. "When," the rules say, "he shall kneel before a crucifix placed on a table or dais, with his right hand on the Holy Bible, then all the members of the ayuntamiento shall rise and remain standing with bowed heads while the secretary reads the form of oath prescribed by law, and on the member saying, 'I swear to do,' etc., the president will answer, 'If thou so doest God will reward thee; if thou dost not, may He call thee to account.'"

As there was no pay in the office, and its duties were numerous and onerous, there was not a large crop of aspirants for councilmen in those days, and the office usually sought the man. It might be added, that when it caught the right man it was loath to let go of him.

The tribulations that befel Francisco Pantoja well illustrate the difficulty of resigning in the days when office sought the man; not the man the office. Pantoja was elected fourth regidor of the ayuntamiento of 1837. In those days wild horses were very numerous; when the pasture in the foothills was exhausted they came down into the valleys and ate up the feed needed for the cattle. On this account, and because most of these wild horses were worthless, the rancheros

slaughtered them. A large and strong corral was built, with wings extending out on the right and left from the main entrance. When the corral was completed a day was set for a wild horse drive. The bands were rounded up and driven into the corral. The pick of the caballadas were lassoed and taken out to be broken to the saddle and the refuse of the bands killed. The Vejars had obtained permission from the ayuntamiento to build a corral between the Ceritos and the Salinas for the purpose of corraling wild horses for slaughter; and Tomas Talamantes made a similar request to build a corral on the Sierra San Pedro. Permission was granted, the corrals were built, and a time was appointed for a wild horse rodeo.

Pantoja, being something of a sport, petitioned his fellow regidores for a twenty days' leave of absence to join in the wild horse chase. After considerable debate leave was granted him. A wild horse chase was wild sport and dangerous, too. Somebody was sure to get hurt, and Pantoja, in this one, was one of the unfortunates. When his twenty days' leave of absence was up Pantoja did not return to his duties of regidor, but, instead, sent his resignation on the plea of illness. The president of the ayuntamiento refused to accept his resignation and appointed a committee to hold an investigation on his physical condition. There were no physicians in Los Angeles then, so the committee took along Santiago McKinley, a canny Scotch merchant, who was reputed to have some knowledge of surgery. The committee and the improvised surgeon held an ante-mortem inquest on what remained of Pantoja. The committee reported to the council that he was a physical wreck; that he could not mount a horse, nor ride one when mounted. A native Californian who had reached such a state of physical dilapidation that he could not mount a horse might well be excused from official duties. But there was danger of establishing a precedent. The ayuntamiento heard the report, pondered over it, and then sent it and the resignation to the governor. He took them under advisement, and, after a long delay, accepted the resignation. In the meantime Pantoja's term had expired by limitation and he had recovered from his fall.

Notwithstanding the great dignity and formality of the old-time regidores, they were not like some of our modern councilmen—above seeking advice of their constituents; nor did they assume superior airs as some of our parvenu statesmen do. There was, in their legislative system, an upper house, or court of last appeal, and that was the people themselves. When there was a deadlock in their council; or when some question of great importance to the community came before

them and they were divided as to what was best to do; or when some crafty politician was attempting to sway their decision so as to obtain personal gain at the expense of the community, then the *alarma publica*, or the "public alarm," was sounded by the beating of the long roll on the drum, and the citizens were summoned to the hall of sessions, and anyone hearing the alarm and not heeding it was fined \$3. When the citizens were convened the president of the ayuntamiento, speaking in a loud voice, stated the question and the people were given "public speech." Everyone had an opportunity to make a speech. Rivers of eloquence flowed, and, when all who wished to speak had had their say, the question was decided by a show of hands. The majority ruled, and all went home happy to think the country was safe and they had helped save it.

Some of the ordinances for the government of the pueblo, passed by the old regidores, were quaint and amusing, and illustrate the primitive modes of life and thought sixty and seventy years ago.

The regidores were particularly severe on the idle and improvident. The "Weary Willies" of that day were compelled to tramp very much as they are to-day. Ordinance No. 4, adopted January 28, 1838, reads: "Every person not having any apparent occupation in this city, or its jurisdiction, is hereby ordered to look for work within three days, counting from the day this ordinance is published; if not complied with he will be fined \$2 for the first offense, \$4 for the second offense, and will be given compulsory work for the third."

If the tramp only kept looking for work, but was careful not to find it, it seems, from the reading of the ordinance, there could be no offense, and consequently no fines nor compulsory work for the "Weary Willie."

The ayuntamiento of 1844 passed this ordinance: "Article 2. All persons without occupation or known manner of living, shall be deemed to come under the law of vagabonds, and shall be punished as the law dictates."

The ayuntamiento ordered a census of the vagabonds. The census report showed 22 vagabonds—eight genuine vags and fourteen ordinary ones. It is to be regretted that regidores did not define the difference between a genuine and an ordinary vagabond.

The regidores regulated the social conditions of the people. "Article 19. A license of \$2 shall be paid for all dances except marriage dances, for which permission shall be obtained from the judges of the city."

Here is a trades union regulation more than a half century old:

"Article 7. All grocery, clothing and liquor houses are prohibited from employing any class of servants foreign to the business without previous verbal or written stipulations from their former employers. Anyone acting contrary to the above shall forfeit all right to claim reimbursement." Occasionally the regidores had lists of impecunious debtors and dead beats made out and published, and the merchants were warned not to give these fellows credit.

Sometimes the ayuntamiento promulgated legal restrictions against the pastime and pleasures of the people that seem to be almost as austere as were the old blue laws of Connecticut.

Ordinance 5 (passed January 20, 1838): "All individuals serenading promiscuously around the streets of the city at night without first having obtained permission from the alcalde, will be fined \$1.50 for the first offense, \$3 for the second, and for the third punished according to law."

Ordinance 6 (same date). "Every individual giving a dance at his house, or at any other house, without first having obtained permission from the alcalde, will be fined \$5 for the first offense, and for the second and third punished according to law."

What the penalty of "punished according to law" was the ordinances do not define. It is safe to say that any serenader who had suffered for a first and second offense without law, was not anxious to experience a punishment "according to law" for the third.

The old pueblo had its periodical smallpox scares. Then the regidores had to act as a board of health and enforce their hygienic regulations; there were no physicians in the town then. In 1844 the disease became epidemic and the ayuntamiento issued a proclamation to the people and formulated a long list of hygienic rules to be observed. The object of the proclamation seemed to be to paint the horrors of the plague in such vivid colors that the people would be frightened into observing the council's rules. The proclamation and the rules were ordered read by guards at the door of each house and before the Indian huts. I give a portion of the proclamation and a few of the rules:

"That destructive power of the Almighty, which occasionally punishes man for his numerous faults, destroys not only kingdoms, cities and towns, leaving many persons in orphanage and devoid of protection, but goes forth with an exterminating hand and preys upon science, art and agriculture—this terrible plague threatens this unfortunate department of the grand Mexican nation, and seems more fearful by reason of the small population, which cannot fill one-twentieth part of its territory. What would become of her

if this eminently philanthropic ayuntamiento had not provided a remedy partly to counteract these ills? It would bereave the town of the arms dedicated to agriculture (the only industry of the country), which would cease to be useful, and, in consequence, misery would prevail among the rest. The present ayuntamiento is deserving of praise, as it is the first to take steps beneficial to the community and the country."

Among the hygienic rules were orders to the people to refrain from "eating peppers and spices which stimulate the blood;" "to wash all salted meats before using;" "all residents in good health to bathe and cleanse themselves once in eight days;" "to burn sulphur on a hot iron in their houses for fumigation." "Saloon-keepers shall not allow gatherings of inebriates in their saloons, and all travelers on inland roads must halt at the distance of four leagues from the towns and wash their clothes."

The alcaldes' powers were as unlimited as those of the ayuntamiento. They judged all kinds of cases and settled all manner of disputes. There were no lawyers to worry the judges and no juries to subvert justice and common sense by anomalous verdicts. Sometimes the alcalde was judge, jury and executioner, all in one. In the proceedings of the ayuntamiento, March 6, 1837, José Sepulveda, second alcalde, informed the members "That the prisoners, Juliano and Timoteo, had confessed to the murder of Ygnacio Ortega, which was deliberated and premeditated." "He had decided to sentence them to capital punishment and also to execute them to-morrow, it being a holiday when the neighborhood assemblies in town. He asked the members of the Illustrious Ayuntamiento to express their opinion in the matter, which they did, and all were of the same opinion. Señor Sepulveda said he had already solicited the services of the Rev. Father at San Gabriel, so that he may come to-day and administer spiritual consolation to the prisoners."

At the meeting of the ayuntamiento two weeks later, March 20, 1837, the record reads: "Second alcalde, José Sepulveda, thanked the members for acquiescing in his decision to shoot the prisoners, Juliano and Timoteo, but after sending his decision to the governor, he was ordered to send the prisoners to the general government to be tried according to law by a council of war, and he had complied with the order." The bluff old alcalde could see no necessity for trying prisoners who had confessed to a deliberate murder; therefore he proposed to execute them without a trial.

The prisoners, I infer, were Indians. While the Indians of the pueblo were virtually slaves to

the *raucheros* and vineyardists, they were allowed certain rights and privileges by the *ayuntamiento*, and white men were compelled to respect them. The Indians had been granted a portion of the *pueblo* lands near the river for a *rancheria*. They presented a petition at one time to the *ayuntamiento*, stating that the foreigner, Juan Domingo (John Sunday), had fenced in part of their land. The members of the council examined into the case. They found that John Sunday was guilty as charged, so they fined Juan \$12 and compelled him to set back his fence to the line. The Indians were a source of trouble to the *regidores*, and there was always a number of them under sentence for petty misdemeanors. They formed the chain gang of the *pueblo*. Each *regidor* had to take his weekly turn as captain of the chain gang and superintend the work of the prisoners.

The Indian village, down by the river between what are now First street and Aliso, was the plague spot of the body politic. Petition after petition came to the council for the removal of the Indians. Finally, in 1846, the *ayuntamiento* ordered their removal across the river to the *Aguage de Los Avilas* (the Spring of the Avilas) and the site of their former village was sold to their old-time enemy and persecutor, John Sunday, the foreigner, for \$200, which was to be expended for the benefit of the Indians. Gov. Pio Pico borrowed the \$200 from the council to pay the expenses of raising troops to suppress Castro, who, from his headquarters at Monterey, was supposed to be fomenting another revolution, with the design of making himself governor. If Castro had such designs the Americans frustrated them by promptly taking possession of the country. Pico and his army returned to Los Angeles, but the Indians' money never came back any more.

The last recorded meeting of the *ayuntamiento* under Mexican rule was held July 4, 1846, and the last recorded act was to give Juan Domingo a title to the *pueblito*—the lands on which the Indian village stood. Could the irony of fate have a sharper sting? The Mexican, on the birthday of American liberty, robbed the Indian of the last acre of his ancestral lands, and the American robbed the Mexican that robbed the Indian.

The *ayuntamiento* was revived in 1847, after the conquest, but it was not the "Most Illustrious" of former days. The heel of the conqueror was on the neck of the native, and it is not strange that the old-time motto, *Dios y Libertad* (God and liberty), was sometimes abbreviated in the later records to "God and etc." The secretary was sure of *Dios*, but uncertain about *libertad*.

The revenues of the city were small during the

Mexican era. There was no tax on land, and the municipal funds were derived principally from taxes on wine and brandy, from fines and from licenses of saloons and business houses. The *pueblo* lands were sold at the rate of 25 cents per front *vara*, or about 8 cents per front foot, for house lots. The city treasury was usually in a state of financial collapse. Various expedients for inflating were agitated, but the people were opposed to taxation and the plans never matured.

In 1837 the financial stringency was so pressing that the *alcalde* reported to the *ayuntamiento* that he was compelled to take country produce for fines. He had already received eight colts, six fanegas (about 9 bushels) of corn and 35 hides. The syndic immediately laid claim to the colts on his back salary. The *alcalde* put in a preferred claim of his own for money advanced to pay the salary of the secretary, and besides, he said, he had "boarded the colts." After considerable discussion the *alcalde* was ordered to turn over the colts to the city treasurer to be appraised and paid out on claims against the city. In the meantime it was found that two of the colts had run away and the remaining six had demonetized the corn by eating it up—a contraction of the currency that exceeded in heinousness the "crime of '73."

The municipal revenue was small; between 1835 and 1845 it never exceeded \$1,000 in any one year, and some years it fell as low as \$500 a year. There were but few salaried offices, and the pay of the officials small. The secretary of the *ayuntamiento* received from \$30 to \$40 a month; the schoolmaster was paid \$15 a month while school kept, but as the vacations greatly exceeded in length the school terms, his compensation was not munificent. The *alcaldes*, *regidores* and *jueces del campos* (judges of the plains) took their pay in honors, and honors, it might be said, were not always easy. The church expenses were paid out of the municipal funds, and these usually exceeded the amount paid out for schools. The people were more spiritually inclined than intellectually.

The form of electing city officers was similar to our plan of electing a president and vice-president. A primary election was held to choose electors; these electors met and elected the city officials. No elector could vote for himself. As but few of the voters could read or write, the voting at the primary election was by *viva voce*, and at the secondary election by ballot. The district was divided into blocks or precincts, and a commissioner or judge of election appointed for each block. The polls were usually held under the portico or porch of some centrally located

house. Judge of the election was not a coveted office, and those eligible to the office (persons who could read and write) often tried to be excused from serving; but, as in Pantoja's case, the office usually refused to let go of the man.

Don Manuel Requena was appointed judge of a certain district. He sent in his resignation on the plea of sickness. The ayuntamiento was about to accept it when some one reported that Don Manuel was engaged in pruning his vineyard, whereupon a committee of investigation was appointed, with Juan Temple, merchant, as medical expert. The committee and the improvised doctor examined Don Manuel, and reported that his indisposition did not prevent him from pruning, but would incapacitate him from serving as judge of the election. The mental strain of a primary was more debilitating than the physical strain of pruning. The right of elective franchise was not very highly prized by the common people. In December, 1844, the primary election went by default because no one voted.

The office of jueces del campos, or judges of

the plains, outlived the Mexican era and was continued for a dozen of years at least after the American conquest, and was abolished, or rather fell into decadence, when cattle-raising ceased to be the prevailing industry. The duties of the judges were to hold *rodcos* (cattle gatherings) and *rocojadas* (horse gatherings) throughout the district; to settle all disputes and see that justice was done between owners of stock.

From 1839 to 1846 the office of prefect existed. There were two in the territory, one for northern California and one for the southern district. The prefect was a sort of sub or assistant governor. He was appointed by the governor with the approbation of the departmental assembly. All petitions for land and all appeals from the decisions of the alcaldes were passed upon by him before they were submitted to the governor for final decision. He had no authority to make a final decision, but his opinions had weight with the governor in determining the disposal of a question. The residence of the prefect for the southern district was Los Angeles.

CHAPTER XIII.

HOMES AND HOME LIFE OF LOS ANGELES IN ITS ADOBE AGE.

CITIES in their growth and development pass through distinctive ages in the kind of material of which they are built. Most of the cities of the United States began their existence in the wooden age, and have progressed successively through the brick and stone age, the iron age and are now entering upon the steel age. The cities of the extreme southwest—those of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Southern California—like ancient Babylon and imperial Rome—began their existence in the clay or adobe age. It took Los Angeles three quarters of a century to emerge from the adobe age. At the time of its final conquest by the United States troops (January 10, 1847) there was not within its limits (if I am rightly informed) a building built of any other material than adobe, or sun dried brick.

In the adobe age of the old pueblo every man was his own architect and master builder. He had no choice of material, or, rather, with his ease-

loving disposition, he chose that which was most easily obtained, and that was the tough black clay out of which the sun dried bricks called "adobes" were made.

The Indian was the brick-maker and he toiled for his task-masters like the Hebrew of old for the Egyptian, making bricks without straw—and without pay. There were no labor strikes in the building trades then. The Indian was the builder as well as the brick maker and he did not know how to strike for higher wages, for the very good reason that he received no wages. He took his pittance in food and aguardiente, the latter of which often brought him to enforced service in the chain gang. The adobe bricks were molded into form and set up to dry. Through the long summer days they baked in the hot sun, first on one side, then on the other; and when dried through they were laid in the wall with mud mortar. Then the walls had to

dry, and dry perhaps through another summer before the house was habitable.

When a new house was needed—and a house was not built in the adobe age until there was urgent need for it—the builder selected a site and applied to the ayuntamiento for a grant of a piece of the pueblo lands. If no one had a prior claim to the lot he asked for, he was granted it. If he did not build a house on it within a given time—usually a year from the time the grant was made—any citizen could denounce or file on the property and with permission of the ayuntamiento take possession of it; but the council was lenient and almost any excuse secured an extension.

In the adobe age of Los Angeles every man owned his own house. No houses were built for rent nor for sale on speculation. The real estate agent was unknown. There were no hotels nor lodging houses. When travelers or strangers from other towns paid a visit to the old pueblo they were entertained at private houses, or if no one opened his doors to them they camped out or moved on to the nearest mission, where they were sure of a night's lodging.

The architecture of the adobe age had no freaks or fads in it. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians it altered not. There was, with but very few exceptions, but one style of house—the square walled, flat roofed, one story structure—looking, as a writer of early times says: "Like so many brick kilns ready for the burning." Although there were picturesque homes in California under the Mexican régime and the quaint mission buildings of the Spanish era were massive and imposing, yet the average town house of the native Californian, with its clay-colored adobe walls, its flat asphaltum-covered roof, its ground floor, its rawhide door and its wooden or iron barred windows, was as devoid of beauty without as it was of comfort and convenience within.

Imaginative modern writers speak of the "quaint tiled roofs of old Los Angeles" as if they were a prominent feature of the old pueblo. Even in the palmiest days of its Mexican era tiled roofs were the exception. Besides the church and the cuartél, the other buildings that obtained the distinction of being roofed with tiles were the Carrillo House that stood on the present site of the Pico House; the house erected by José Maria Avila on Main street, north of the church; Don Vicente Sanchez' house, a two story adobe on the east side of the plaza; the Alvarado house, on First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, and the house of Antonio Rocha on the present site of the Phillips Block, southwest corner of Franklin and North Spring streets. All these residences were erected between 1822 and

1828. The old cuartél (guard house) was built about 1786 and the Plaza Church was begun in 1814. At the time of the American conquest tile making was practically a lost art. It died out with the decadence of the missions. It is to be regretted that the tiled roof of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels was replaced by a shingled one when the building was remodeled in 1861. The fitness of things was violated when the change was made. It was only the aristocrats of the old pueblo who could afford to indulge in tiled roofs. The prevailing roofing material was brea or crude asphaltum.

James O. Pattie, a Kentucky trapper, who visited Los Angeles in 1828, and wrote a narrative of his adventures in California, thus describes the buildings in the pueblo and the manner of roofing them: "The houses have flat roofs covered with bituminous pitch brought from a place within four miles of the town, where this article boils up from the earth. As the liquid rises, hollow bubbles like a shell of large size are formed. When they burst the noise is heard distinctly in the town. The large pieces thus separated with an ax are laid on the roof previously covered with earth, through which the pitch cannot penetrate when it is rendered liquid again by the heat of the sun."

This roof factory that Pattie describes seems to have ceased operations of late years, possibly because there is no demand for its product. These boiling springs were still in operation, but probably not manufacturing roofing material, when Frenont's battalion passed them in 1847. Lieutenant Bryant in his book, "What I Saw in California," says: "On the march from Caluenga Pass to the City of Angels we passed several warm springs which throw up large quantities of bitumen or mineral tar." These springs are located on the Hancock rancho west of the city.

The adobe age of Los Angeles was not an æsthetic age. The old pueblo was homely almost to ugliness. The clay-colored houses that marked the lines of the crooked and irregular streets were, without, gloomy and uninviting. There was no glass in the windows. There were no lawns in front, no sidewalks and no shade trees. The streets were ungraded and unsprinkled and when the dashing Caballeros used them for race courses, dense clouds of yellow dust enveloped the houses.

There were no slaughter houses and each family had its own mataanza in close proximity to the kitchen and in time the ghastly skulls of the slaughtered bovines formed veritable golgothas in back yards. The crows acted as scavengers and when not employed in the street department removing garbage sat on the roofs of the houses

and cawed dismally. They increased and multiplied until the "Plague of the Crows" compelled the ayuntamiento to offer a bounty for their destruction.

But even amid these homely surroundings there were æsthetic souls, that dreamed dreams of beauty and saw visions of better and brighter things for the old pueblo. The famous speech of Regidor Leonardo Cota, delivered before the ayuntamiento nearly sixty years ago, has been preserved to us in the old pueblo archives. It stamps the author as a man in advance of the age in which he lived. It has in it the hopefulness of boom literature, although somewhat saddened by the gloom of uncongenial surroundings. "The time has arrived," said he, "when the city of Los Angeles begins to figure in the political world, as it now finds itself the capital of the department. Now, to complete the necessary work that, although it is but a small town, it should proceed to show its beauty, its splendor and its magnificence in such a manner that when the traveler visits us he may say, 'I have seen the City of the Angels; I have seen the work of its street commission, and all these demonstrate that it is a Mexican paradise.' It is not so under the present conditions, for the majority of its buildings present a gloomy, a melancholy aspect, a dark and forbidding aspect that resembles the catacombs of Ancient Rome more than the habitations of a free people. I present these propositions:

"First, that the government be requested to enact measures so that within four months all house fronts shall be plastered and whitewashed.

"Second, that all owners be requested to repair the same or open the door for the denunciator. If you adopt and enforce these measures, I shall feel that I have done something for my city and my country."

Don Leonardo's eloquent appeal moved the departmental assembly to enact a law requiring the plastering and whitewashing of the house fronts under a penalty of fines, ranging from \$5.00 to \$25.00, if the work was not done within a given time. For awhile there was a plastering of cracked walls, a whitening of house fronts and a brightening of interiors. The *siduco's* account book, in the old archives, contains a charge of twelve reals for a fanega (one and a-half bushels) of lime, "to whitewash the court."

Don Leonardo's dream of transforming the "City of the Angels" into a Mexican paradise was never realized. The fines were never collected. The cracks in the walls widened and were not filled. The whitewash faded from the house fronts and was not renewed. The old pueblo again took on the gloom of the catacombs.

The manners and customs of the people in the adobe age of the pueblo were in keeping with its architecture. There were no freaks and fads in their social life. The fashions in dress and living did not change suddenly. The few wealthy people in the town and country dressed well, even extravagantly, while the many poor people dressed sparingly—if indeed some were dressed at all. Robinson describes the dress of Tomas Yorba, a wealthy ranchero of the upper Santa Ana, as he saw him in 1829: "Upon his head he wore a black silk handkerchief, the four corners of which hung down his neck behind. An embroidered shirt; a cravat of white jaconet tastefully tied; a blue damask vest; short clothes of crimson velvet; a bright green cloth jacket, with large silver buttons, and shoes of embroidered deerskin composed his dress. I was afterwards informed by Don Manuel (Dominguez) that on some occasions, such as some particular feast day or festival, his entire display often exceeded in value a thousand dollars."

The same authority (Robinson) says of the women's dress at that time (1829): "The dress worn by the middle class of females is a chemise, with short embroidered sleeves, richly trimmed with lace; a muslin petticoat, flounced with scarlet and secured at the waist by a silk band of the same color; shoes of velvet or blue satin; a cotton reboso or scarf; pearl necklace and earrings; with hair falling in broad plaits down the back."

Of the dress of the men in 1829, Robinson says: "Very few of the men have adopted our mode of dress, the greater part adhering to the ancient costume of the past century. Short clothes and a jacket trimmed with scarlet; a silk sash about the waist; botas of ornamented deerskin and embroidered shoes; the hair long, braided and fastened behind with ribbons; a black silk handkerchief around the head, surmounted by an oval and broad brimmed hat is the dress usually worn by the men of California."

After the coming of the Hajar colony, in 1834, there was a change in the fashions. The colonists brought with them the latest fashions from the City of Mexico. The men generally adopted calzoneras instead of the knee breeches or short clothes of the last century. "The calzoneras were pantaloons with the exterior seam open throughout its length. On the upper edge was a strip of cloth, red, blue or black, in which were the buttonholes. On the other edge were eyelet holes for the buttons. In some cases the calzonera was sewn from the hip to the middle of the thigh; in others, buttoned. From the middle of the thigh downward the leg was covered by the bota or leggings, used by every one, whatever his dress." The short jacket, with silver or

bronze buttons, and the silken sash that served as a connecting link between the calzoneras and the jacket, and also supplied the place of what the Californians did not wear—suspenders, this constituted a picturesque costume, that continued in vogue until the conquest, and with many of the natives for several years after it. After 1834 the fashionable women of California "exchanged their narrow skirts for more flowing garments and abandoned the braided hair for the coil, and the large combs till then in use, for smaller combs."* For outer wraps the serapa for men and the rebozo for women were universally worn. The texture of these marked the social standing of the wearer. It ranged from cheap cotton and coarse serge to the costliest silk and the finest of French broadcloth.

The legendary of the hearthstone and the fire-side, which fills so large a place in the home life of the Anglo Saxon, had no part in the domestic system of the Californian, he had no hearthstone and no fireside; nor could that pleasing fiction of Santa Claus' descent through the chimney on Christmas eve, that so delights the young children of to-day, have had any meaning to the youthful Angeleno of the old pueblo days. There were no chimneys in the old pueblo. The only means of warming the houses by artificial heat was a pan of coals set on the floor. The people lived out of doors in the open air and invigorating sunshine. The houses were places to sleep in or shelters from the rain. The kitchens were detached from the living rooms. The better class of dwellings usually had out of doors or in an open shed, a beehive shaped earthen oven, in which the family baking was done. The poorer class of the pueblanos cooked over a campfire, with a flat stone (on which the tortillas were baked) and a few pieces of pottery. The culinary outfit was not extensive, even in the best appointed kitchens.

Before the mission mill was built near San Gabriel, the hand mill and the metete, a grinding stone, were the only means of grinding wheat or corn. To obtain a supply of flour or meal for a family by such a process was slow and laborious, so the family very often dispensed with bread in the bill of fare. Bread was not the staff of life in the old pueblo days. Beef was the staple article of diet.

As lumber was scarce and hard to procure in the pueblo most of the houses had earthen floors. The furniture was meagre, a few benches, a rawhide bottomed chair to sit on, a rough table, a chest or two to keep the family finery in, a few cheap prints of saints on the walls formed the decorations and furnishings of the living rooms of the common people. The bed was the pride

and ambition of the housewife and, even in humble dwellings, sometimes a snowy counterpane and lace trimmed pillows decorated a couch, whose base was a bullock's hide stretched on a rough frame of wood. A shrine dedicated to the patron saint of the household was a very essential part of a well-ordered home.

Filial obedience and respect for parental authority were early impressed upon the minds of the children. A child was never too old or too large to be exempt from punishment. Stephen C. Foster used to relate an amusing case of parental disciplining he once saw: An old lady of 60, a grandmother, was belaboring with a barrel stave, her son, a man of 30 years of age. The boy had done something that his mother did not approve of. She sent for him to come over to the maternal home, to receive his punishment. He came. She took him out to the metaphorical wood shed, which in this case was the portico of her house, where she stood him up and proceeded to administer corporal punishment. With the resounding thwacks of the stave she would exclaim, "I'll teach you to behave yourself! I'll mend your manners, sir! Now, you will be good, won't you?" The big man took his punishment without a thought of resenting or rebelling; in fact, he rather seemed to enjoy it. It was, no doubt, a feeling and forcible reminder of his boyhood days.

In the earlier days of the pueblo, before revolutionary ideas had perverted the usages of the people, great respect was shown to those in authority and the authorities were strict in requiring deference from their constituents. In the Pueblo Archives of 1828 are the records of an impeachment trial of Don Antonio M. Lugo, held to depose him from the office of Judge of the Plains. The principal duty of such a judge was to decide cases of disputed ownership of stray cattle and horses. Lugo seems to have had a very exalted idea of the dignity of his office. Among the complaints was one from young Pedro Sanchez, who testified that Lugo had tried to ride his horse over him in the street, because he, Sanchez, would not take off his hat to the judge and remain standing uncovered while Lugo rode past. While the city was under Mexican domination there was no tax levied on land and improvements. The municipal funds were obtained from the revenue on wine and brandy, from the licenses of saloons and other business houses, from the tariff on imports, from permits to give balls or dances, from the fines of transgressors and from the tax on bull rings and cock pits. Then men's pleasures and vices paid the cost of governing. Although in the early '40s the city had a population of 2,000 the

* Bancroft's Pastoral California.

revenues did not exceed \$1,000 a year; yet with this small amount the municipal authorities ran a city government and kept out of debt. It did not cost much then to run a city government. There was no army of high salaried officials then, with a horde of political heeblers, quartered on the municipality and fed from the public crib at the expense of the taxpayer. Politicians may have been no more honest then than now, but where there was nothing to steal there was no stealing. The old *alcaldes* and *regidores* were wise enough not to put temptation in the way of the politicians, and thus they kept them reasonably honest, or at least they kept them from plundering the taxpayers, by the simple expedient of having no taxpayers. The only salaried officers in the days when the Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento was the ruling power in the city, were the secretary of that body, the *sindico* or revenue collector and the schoolmaster (that is when there was one). The highest monthly salary paid the secretary, who was also ex-officio clerk of the *Alcalde's* Court, was \$40; the *sindico* received a commission on collections and the schoolmaster was paid \$15 per month. If like Oliver Twist he cried for more he was dismissed for evident unfitness for his duties; his unfitness appearing in his inability to live on his meagre salary.

The functions of the various departments of the city government were most economically performed. Street cleaning and the lighting of the city were provided for on a sort of automatic principle. There was an ordinance that required each owner of a house, every Saturday, to sweep and clean in front of his premises to the middle of the street. His neighbor on the opposite side met him half way and the street was swept without expense to the city. There was another ordinance that required each owner of a house of more than two rooms on a principal street to hang a lighted lantern in front of his door from twilight to eight o'clock in winter and to nine in summer. So the city was at no expense for lighting. There were fines for neglect of these duties. The crows had a contract for removing the garbage. No garbage wagon with

its aroma of decay scented the atmosphere of the brown adobe fronts in the days of long ago. There were no fines imposed upon the crows for neglect of duty. Evidently they were efficient city officials.

It is said "that every dog has his day." There was one day each week that the dogs of the old pueblo did not have on which to roam about; and that was Monday. Every Monday was dog catcher's day, and was set apart by ordinance for the killing of tramp dogs. Woe betide the unfortunate canine which on that day escaped from his kennel, or broke loose from his tether. A swift flying lasso encircled his neck and the breath was quickly choked out of his body. Monday was a "dies iracé," an evil day to the youthful Angeleno with a dog, and the dog catcher was abhorred and despised then as now by every boy who possessed a canine pet.

There was no fire department in the old pueblo. The adobe houses with their clay walls, earthen floors and rawhide doors were as nearly fire-proof as any human habitation could be made. I doubt whether any *muchacho* of the old régime ever saw a house on fire. The boys of that day never experienced the thrilling pleasure of running to a fire. What boys sometimes miss by being born too soon! There was no paid police department in the old pueblo days. Every able-bodied young man was subject to military duty. A volunteer guard or patrol was kept on duty at the *cuartel* or guard house, north of the Plaza Church. These guards policed the city, but they were not paid. Each young man had to take his turn at guard duty.

Viewed from our standpoint of high civilization, life in the old pueblo was a monotonous round of wearying sameness—uneventful and uninteresting. The people of that day, however, managed to extract a great deal of pleasure from it. Undoubtedly they missed—by living so long ago—many things that we in this highly enlightened age have come to regard as necessities of our existence; but they also missed the harrowing cares, the vexations and the excessive taxation, both mental and municipal, that prematurely furrow our brows and whiten our locks.

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORIC HOUSES OF LOS ANGELES.

THE historic houses of old Los Angeles have nearly all disappeared. The perishable material (adobe or sun-dried brick) of which they were constructed, combined with the necessity as the town grew larger, of more commodious buildings on their sites, hastened their demolition. The few houses of the Mexican era that remain date their erection well along in the first half of the present century. El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reyna de Los Angeles of the last century has disappeared from the face of the earth. It is doubtful whether even a fragment of the ruins of any one of the old houses of a century ago exists. Even the exact location of the Plaza Vieja, on which they fronted, is unknown, and the narrow streets that led out from it have long since been obliterated. The old Los Angeles of the eighteenth century, with its adobe wall that fenced out alike the hostile Indian and the lowing herds has disappeared as completely as have the mud walls of the town that Romulus and Remus built by the Tiber three thousand years ago.

The Church of Our Lady of the Angels, the only building in the city now in use that was erected during the Spanish era, is fully described in the chapter on churches.

THE CURATE'S HOUSE.

The curate's or priest's house, that formerly stood at the northwest corner of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels, was built in 1822. Excepting the cuartel, it was the only other building owned by the pueblo. It was a very useful building, and served a variety of purposes besides the one for which it was built. In 1834 Governor Figueroa notified the ayuntamiento that he was about to visit the pueblo and desired accommodations for himself and staff. The town council asked the priest to give up his house to the governor, but the padre refused, saying that his rooms belonged to the church, and to give them up was a surrender of his ecclesiastical rights.

The ayuntamiento did furnish the governor

some kind of a house, for we find in the sindaco's accounts charges against the municipal fund: "Rent of house for gefe politico, \$2.00; sealing-wax and quills for gefe politico, 3 reales." It did not cost much to entertain a governor sixty-five years ago. Notwithstanding the technical point raised by the padre, the civil power did make use of his house. When there was no resident priest in the pueblo, which frequently happened, the curate's house was put to a variety of uses. Several times it was used for a boys' school; once it was designated for a girls' school, but the school did not materialize; and after a revolution, if the cuartel was not large enough to accommodate all the prisoners of the victorious faction, it was taken for a jail. During the revolution of 1845 the school was turned out and the old house was taken for army headquarters by Pico and Castro. In the civil war between Monterey and Los Angeles it was used as a guardhouse by the civic militia. It was torn down in 1861, and the present brick structure erected on its site.

THE CARRILLO HOUSE.

Of the historic dwelling-houses of Los Angeles, the Carrillo house, that stood where the Pico House, or, as it is now called, the National Hotel, now stands, was the most noted in the early days. June 21, 1821, José Antonio Carrillo petitioned the comisionado for a house lot near the "new temple which is being built for the benefit of our holy religion." The lot, 40x60 varas (114x170 feet), was granted next day. This is said to be the only recorded transfer of a lot in Los Angeles between 1786 and 1836—just one real estate transfer in fifty years.

When Lieut. Ord made his plan of the "Cuidad de Los Angeles," in 1819, he took as the initial point of his survey the northwest corner of Carrillo's house that stood on this lot; and his bearings from a point opposite that corner gave direction to the lines of our streets and virtually decided the plan of the city. The building was begun in 1821 and completed in 1824. It was

the most pretentious and aristocratic residence in the pueblo at that time. It fronted on the plaza, and had wings extending back on Main street and from its eastern end to an adobe wall in the rear, thus inclosing a patio, or inner court. The rear wall stood on the brink of a deep ravine that crossed Main street diagonally and opened out on the wide space at the intersection of Aliso and Los Angeles streets. (All traces of the ravine have long since disappeared.) Although but a one-story building, its height gave it the appearance of a two-story house. Its high-gabled roof of red tiles and its white walls were a pleasing contrast to the prevailing clay-colored fronts and the flat asphaltum roofs of the neighboring houses.

For nearly half a century it stood a historic landmark of old Los Angeles. It was torn down in September, 1869, and the Pico House erected on its site. Within the old Carrillo House was held many a royal feast and revel, and within its walls, too, were concocted many a political plot and intrigue, for its owner was a scheming politician as well as a right royal entertainer. In its spacious ball-room many a gay assemblage gathered—the beauty and the chivalry of the pueblo—and the lamps shown o'er fair women and brave men as they whirled through the giddy mazes of the dance. In this historic old house was held one of the most sumptuous and prolonged marriage feasts ever celebrated in Alta California. It was the celebration of the marriage of Pio Pico to Maria Ignacia Alvarado, in 1834. Carrillo was a brother-in-law of Pico's (being married to Pico's sister). The feasting and dancing continued eight days. All the aristocracy of the southern country and all the retainers of the houses of Pico and Carrillo from San Diego to Monterey gathered to do honor to the nuptials.

Its builder, José Antonio Carrillo, during the Mexican era, was the Warwick of California politics. He was not a king-maker, but he did make and unmake governors. He was leader in the revolution that deposed Governor Victoria. He intrigued against Echeandia, Gutierrez and Chico. Governor Chico banished him from California. While representing California in the Mexican Congress, in 1837, he had his brother Carlos made governor of the territory. He was the leader of the *sureños* (southerners) in the civil war between northern and southern California. He was taken prisoner after the battle of San Buenaventura and imprisoned in Vallejo's bastille at Sonoma. He was one of the *ten sureños* that Governor Alvarado threatened to have shot for treason. He was mainly instrumental in the overthrow of Governor Micheltorena, which made his brother-in-law, Pico, governor of Cali-

fornia. He plotted against Pico, and was arrested and again banished from the country. He was a man of great natural abilities, but wasted his time and talents in intrigues. So entirely was he devoted to politics that at one time his sowing fields were denounced because they had not been cultivated for eight years. He was never happier than when he was fomenting a plot or leading a revolution. He filled many civil offices in the department, and was a military commander of no mean ability. With an inferior force, poorly armed, he defeated Mervine at the battle of Dominguez Ranch, and by a well-concocted stratagem frightened Stockton's forces away from San Pedro. He commanded a squadron of cavalry in the battles of Paso de Bartolo and La Mesa, and was one of the commissioners on the Mexican side that negotiated the treaty of Cahuenga, which gave California to the United States. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1849. This was the last official position he held. He was one of the ablest of the native-born statesmen of California during the Mexican period. Many of the leading men of that era were born in Mexico or Spain. Carrillo was born in San Diego April 11, 1794. He died at Santa Barbara April 25, 1862, aged 68 years.

"EL PALACIO DE DON ABEL."

Another house of historic note was the home of Don Abel Stearns. It stood on the site now occupied by the Baker Block. Stearns bought the lot in 1834. The house was erected between 1835 and 1838. It was probably several years in the course of erection, for in the days of *poco tiempo* a house was not built in a day nor yet in a year. Robinson, in his "Life in California," says: "We took up our quarters with Mr. Abel Stearns. His house, the handsomest in the town, was a place of resort for the Americans who occasionally visited Los Angeles, which, in consequence of its dimensions, was called by the natives 'el Palacio de Don Abel' (The Palace of Don Abel). It was a flat roofed one story structure covering considerable area. At the corner of Arcadia and Main streets a wing extended out to the line of the sidewalk. This was used for a storeroom where Stearns conducted his mercantile business. From the southern end there was a similar projection. The central part of the building stood back from the street twenty-five or thirty feet, and the space between it and the sidewalk was paved with cobble stones. In the rear was a large patio or courtyard partially inclosed by wings extended from the main building. The patio was an appurtenance of all the better class of California houses of early days.

There was a large dancing hall in the building nearly one hundred feet in length. The lot extended through to Los Angeles street. The Arcadia Block, covering the Los Angeles street front, was erected in 1858. It was then the largest business block in town, and for at least fifteen years after its erection the central point for the business of the town. Stearns' Hall, in the second story of this block, was for many years the principal assembly room for social and political gatherings. Stearns, although a man of quick temper and strong prejudices, was withal hospitable and generous to those he liked. He was a convivial and genial entertainer. Within the walls of his rambling old adobe home the elite of the Angel City, as well as the foreign guest, were often right royally entertained. Here Commodore Ap Catesby Jones of the United States navy and his officers were lodged and entertained when the commodore came to Los Angeles to find Governor Micheltorena and apologize to him for capturing Monterey. After waiting nearly three months for the governor to come to Monterey, the commodore was compelled to come to Los Angeles to find him. Peace restored, the civilities closed with a grand ball, which was held in the only two-story building at that time in Los Angeles—a building on the east side of the plaza, in what is now Chinatown. This was probably Sanchez Hall, which is thus described in the diary of an old pioneer writing in 1842: "We arrived in the Pueblo at 8 P. M. We had a couple of dances. There was one in Sanchez Hall and the other in Stearns. Sanchez Hall is painted out in the most comical style—with priests, bishops, saints, horses and other animals, the effect is really astonishing." At the Stearns' house occurred the famous flag episode of 1839. California had been divided into two districts or cantons, with a Prefect or petty governor for each. Los Angeles was made the capital of the southern district, and Cosme Peña was appointed Prefect. The priest's house was fitted up for the capital of the district by the ayuntamiento. But the priest's house was too humble for aristocratic Peña. Nothing but the Palacio of Don Abel would suit his purposes. He had a flag staff erected in front of it on which to raise the flag of his prefecture, and a cannon planted near the pole to give tone to his headquarters. The ayuntamiento "supplanted him to remove to the priest's house; because the people did not like to see the government established in a private house." Peña removed his office from Stearns' "palacio," but left the flag pole still standing. Stearns utilized the flag staff to tie cattle to that had been roped for slaughter. This desecration the patriotic young Angelenos

resented; and while Peña was absent at San Pedro on duty, a number of them gathered to pull down the pole, or as another account says, to sacrifice a calf that was tied to the pole as a peace offering to the outraged dignity of the cactus perched eagle of the Mexican flag. Peña on his return had the leaders arrested for sedition, and obtained a guard of ten soldiers to protect himself from insult. The citizens held a public meeting and twenty of them signed a petition to the ayuntamiento, saying that since the "said Stearns ties and kills calves at the flag pole it should be erected at the residence of the Prefect or at the Hall of Sessions, as it belongs at the public building and not at a private house." Peña, in a rage, turned over his office to Tiburcis Tapia and left breathing vengeance against the "Pueblo de Los Diablos"—town of devils. He reported his grievances to Governor Alvarado. At the next meeting of the ayuntamiento the alcalde reported that "the Governor of the Department has imposed a fine of \$5 each, upon the twenty individuals of this city who complained of the actions of the Prefect on the 25th of last month; and a fine of \$10 on each member of the ayuntamiento who attended the meeting wherein the said complaints were upheld, which was equivalent to approving the same." Such were some of the uncertain rewards of patriotism in the decade of Revolutions. The Stearns house was demolished in 1876 and the Baker Block erected on its site.

THE HALL OF THE AMIGOS DEL PAIS.

The first social hall or club house ever built on the Pacific Coast was erected at Los Angeles in 1844. It was the hall of the Amigos del Pais. The "Amigos del Pais (Friends of the Country)" was a society or club made up of the leading citizens of the town, both native and foreign-born. A lot 100 varas square was granted the society, free of taxes, by the ayuntamiento. An adobe building was erected and fitted up with a dancing hall, reading room and card tables. The hall was dedicated by a grand ball and a number of social entertainments were held. The Amigos for a time enjoyed their social privileges, and the society flourished. But it was a time of revolutions and political disturbances. In time social amenities gave place to political animosities. Although the members were "Friends of the Country" they became enemies of one another. The society ran in debt. Its membership fell off. The building was finally put up at a lottery. Andres Pico drew the lucky number. The Amigos del Pais disbanded. Their sala (hall) in course of time became a vinateria (saloon) and afterwards it was Los dos Amigos

—The two Friends—the friend behind the bar and the one in front of it. The building stood on the present site of the McDonald Block, on North Main street. It was demolished about 30 years ago.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

In 1835 the Mexican Congress proclaimed Los Angeles the capital of Alta California. Next year's commissioners were appointed to find suitable quarters in Los Angeles for government offices until a government house could be built. Don Louis Vignes' house, which stood on the present site of the Philadelphia Brewery, was offered at a yearly rental of \$400. Don Juan Temple's house later on was offered and also the Widow Josefa Alvarado's. During the ten years that the capital question was agitated periodical house hunts were made for government headquarters, but nothing came of them. The people of Monterey held on to the governors and the archives and added insult to injury by claiming that they were more moral and more cultured than the Angelenos. They claimed they had a fertile soil, a mild climate, and that their women and useful animals were very productive—insinuations that enraged the Angelenos. The bitter feeling engendered between the Arribaños of the North and the Abajeños of the South over the capital question was the beginning of the jealousy between Northern and Southern California—a jealousy that has been kept alive for more than sixty years. The capital question (as shown in a previous chapter) was the principal cause of the civil war between the North and the South in 1837-38, a war which resulted in the subjugation of the South and the triumph of Monterey. In the revolution of 1845 the South won. The decisive battle of Cahuenga made Pico governor of California and Los Angeles its capital. Next year the gringo army came, captured the country and carried the capital back to Monterey. While Los Angeles was the capital the government house was an adobe building that stood on the present site of the St. Charles Hotel. It was used in 1847 by two companies of United States Dragoons as barracks, and when the county was organized in 1850 it became the first court house. The lot extended through to Los Angeles street. In an adobe building on the rear of this lot the first newspaper—*La Estrella* (The Star)—ever issued in Los Angeles was printed.

The old adobe government house had rather an eventful history. It was built in the early '30s. Pico bought it for the government from Isaac Williams, agreeing to pay \$5,000 for

it. In 1846, when hostilities broke out between the Americans and the native Californians in the North, Pico, "to meet urgent expenses necessary to be made by the government," mortgaged the house and lot to Eulogio de Celis for \$2,000, "which sum shall be paid as soon as order shall be established in the department." The gringo invaders came down to Los Angeles shortly after the mortgage was made and Pico fled to Mexico. Several years after peace was restored de Celis began suit against Wilson, Packard and Pico to foreclose the mortgage. The mortgage was satisfied, but through some strange oversight the case was not dismissed. It was a cloud on the title of the property, and nearly fifty years after the suit was begun it was brought up in Judge York's court and dismissed on the showing that the issues that gave it existence had long since been settled.

It was in the old government house that Lieutenant Gillespie and his garrison were stationed when the Californians under Varela and Flores revolted. An attack was made on Gillespie's force on the night of September 22, 1846, by the Californians, numbering about sixty men. Gillespie's riflemen drove them off, killing three of the assailants, so he claimed. But the dead were never found. Gillespie was compelled to abandon the government house and take a position on Fort Hill. After a siege of five days he was compelled to evacuate the city.

From its proud position as the capital of California, this historic old adobe descended in the scale of respectability until it ended its eventful career as a bar-room and gambling hell.

THE ROUND HOUSE.

The old Round House was one of the landmarks of the city that for many years was pointed out to visitors, and the story of the purpose for which it was constructed varied with each narrator. There are but few historic associations connected with and no mystery about the purpose for which it was built. It was built for a dwelling house in the early '50s by Ramon Alexander, a retired French sailor, after a model he claimed to have seen on the coast of Africa. He married a native Californian woman and for a time they lived in the house. It passed through several hands until it came into the possession of George Lehman, who fitted up the grounds for a pleasure resort and the building for a saloon. Of late years writers refer to the grounds as the Garden of Eden. Lehman named the resort the Garden of Paradise. The following extract from the *Los Angeles Star* of October 2, 1858, gives an account of the opening of the resort:

THE GARDEN OF PARADISE.

"The handsome grounds of the Round House in the south part of Main street have lately been fitted up as a public garden under the above rather high sounding title. In it are to be seen, elegantly portrayed, the primeval family—Adam and Eve—Cain and Abel; also the old serpent and the golden apples, all according to the record. There is a frame work containing what are called flying horses, for the amusement of children. A band of music stationed on the balcony of the house plays at intervals. The garden is tastefully laid out and is much frequented by citizens, especially on Sundays."

The modern proprietor (Lehman) of the Garden of Paradise, like Adam of old, sinned, not however, by eating forbidden fruit, but by contracting debts he could not pay. He was driven out of Paradise, not by a flaming sword, but by a writ of ejectment, and with him went the primeval family, the old serpent and the golden apples. The Round House stood on the west

side of Main street about one hundred feet south of Third. The grounds extended through to Spring street. On the Spring street front, now covered by the Henne, Breed and Lankershim Blocks, was a thick cactus hedge, which barred entrance to the grounds from that street; and was more effective than a flaming sword in keeping bad boys away from the golden apples of the tree of knowledge. The original Round House was built of adobe and was circular in form. Lehman or some subsequent owner inclosed it in a frame and weather boarded it; and in so doing changed it to an octagonal building.

In the arbors and under the shade trees and beneath the spreading branches of the tree of knowledge the patriots of Los Angeles celebrated the centennial of our nation's independence July 4, 1876. It was well out in the suburbs then and was classed as a suburban resort.

The Round House was torn down in 1889; the Garden of Paradise had disappeared several years before.

CHAPTER XV.

PIONEER FOREIGNERS.

UNDER Spanish rule foreigners were excluded from California. Runaway sailors who escaped from their ships, with the intention of remaining in the country, were arrested, and if their ships had departed, were sent to San Blas or some other port of Mexico, from whence they were returned to their own country. The first foreigner to enter Los Angeles was Joseph Chapman, a native of Massachusetts. As has been previously stated he was captured at Monterey, or rather he and two others deserted the ships of Bouchard, when that privateer captured the town. At the time of his advent into the country (1818) Spain and Mexico were engaged in a sanguinary conflict—the war of Mexican Independence. Neither had time to look after California and she was left to shift for herself. José el Inglés (Joseph the Englishman) was allowed to remain in the country. He married Guadalupe Ortega, a daughter of Sergeant Ortega of Santa Barbara. He assisted in getting

out timbers for the Church of Our Lady of the Angels, the same year he was captured. He built a mill at Santa Inez and another at San Gabriel. He built the first ship ever launched in Southern California. He was a typical Yankee and could turn his hand to anything in a mechanical line. He died in 1849. Tom Fisher, captured at the same time with Chapman, was the first American negro in California. He was for many years a vaquero for the Lugos.

After Mexico gained her independence she adopted a somewhat more liberal policy towards foreigners. Not perhaps because she was more tolerant, but because she was less able to enforce restriction laws. The foreigners came to California whether they were welcome or not, and they settled in the country, married the fairest of its daughters, helped themselves to its richest acres, and monopolized its commerce and trade.

The first pioneer American to reach California by the overland route was Captain Jedediah S.

Smith. He, in command of a company of 15 hunters and trappers, left the Rocky Mountain Fur Company's Fort at Great Salt Lake, August 22, 1826. The object of the expedition was to find some new country that had not been trapped over. Striking out in a southwesterly direction, he discovered a river which he named the Adams, after John Quincy Adams, then president; it is now known as the Rio Virgin. He followed down this river to the Colorado and descended that stream to the Mojave villages. Here he found two wandering neophytes of the California Missions, who guided him to San Gabriel, where he arrived early in December, 1826. He was arrested and taken to San Diego by order of the Comandante-General. There a number of ship captains and supercargoes signed a testimonial vouching for Smith's good character and certifying that he had been compelled to enter the country for supplies. He was released, rejoined his company, and going northward, they trapped on the tributaries of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, as far as the American River, near where Folsom now stands. There Smith left them and crossed the Sierra Nevadas, the first white man to scale those mountains. He made his way to Salt Lake. On his return he entered California by way of Walker's Pass and left it by the Oregon coast route. On the Umpqua he was attacked by the Indians and only himself and two others escaped. He was killed by the Indians on the Cimarron River, in New Mexico, in 1831, while in command of a trading expedition to Santa Fe. Smith was the pioneer of the hunters and fur trappers who between 1826 and 1845 made their way into California. Many of them became permanent residents of the country.

The first pioneers to reach California by way of New Mexico and the Gila were the members of the Pattie party. This party consisted of Sylvester Pattie, James Ohio Pattie, son of Sylvester, Nathaniel M. Pryor, Richard Laughlin, Jesse Furguson, Isaac Slover, William Pope and James Puter.

The Patties left Kentucky in 1824, and followed trapping in New Mexico and Arizona until 1827; the elder Pattie for a time managing the copper mines of Santa Rita. In May, 1827, Pattie, in command of a party of 30 trappers, set out to trap the tributaries of the Colorado. Losses by the Indians, by dissensions and desertions reduced the party under Pattie to eight. December 1st, 1827, while these were encamped on the Colorado near the mouth of the Gila, the Yuma Indians stole all their horses. They built canoes and floated down the Colorado, expecting to find Spanish settlements on its banks, where they could procure horses to take them back to Santa

Fe. They floated down until they encountered the flood tide from the Gulf. Finding it impossible to proceed further, or to go back on account of the river current, they landed, cached their furs, and with a two days' supply of beaver meat, they struck across the desert towards California. After incredible hardships, they reached the old Mission of Santa Catalina, near the head of the Gulf of California. Here they were detained until news of their arrival could be sent to the Governor of the Californias, whose residence was then at San Diego. A guard of 16 soldiers was sent for them and they were conducted to San Diego, where they arrived February 27, 1828. Their arms were taken from them and they were imprisoned. The elder Pattie died while in confinement. In September all the party, except young Pattie, who was retained as a hostage, were released and permitted to go after their buried furs. They found their furs had been ruined by the overflow of the river. Two of the party, Slover and Pope, made their way back to Santa Fe; the others returned, bringing with them their beaver traps. They were again imprisoned by Gov. Echeandia, but were finally released. Young Pattie entered into a contract to vaccinate all the whites and Indians in the territory. His father had brought vaccine matter with him from the Santa Rita mine. Pattie claimed to have vaccinated twenty-two thousand people, principally mission Indians. He claimed to have vaccinated 2,500 in Los Angeles. The president of the missions offered him in pay 500 cattle and 500 mules, and land enough to pasture his stock, on condition that he would become a Catholic and a citizen of Mexico. Pattie scorned the offer and upbraided the padre roundly for taking advantage of him (or rather he asserts that he did).

He returned to the United States in 1830, by way of Mexico. He wrote a narrative of his adventures, which was edited by the Rev. Timothy Flint, and published in Cincinnati in 1833. Stephen C. Foster, who was acquainted with Pryor and Laughlin, and whose stories of their adventures he had from themselves, pronounces most of Pattie's account false. Through the kindness of Dr. J. A. Munk, of this city, I have had the pleasure of reading this very rare book, "Pattie's Narrative." Foster's charge is altogether too sweeping. There are exaggerations in it and Pattie was very much given to boasting, but the story on the whole bears the impress of truth. Foster wrote a sketch of the adventures of this party, and in it he, too, draws on his imagination for some of the statements made.

Of this party, Nathaniel M. Pryor, Richard Laughlin and Jesse Furguson, became residents

of Los Angeles. Pryor was quite prominent in the public affairs of the town. By trade he was a silversmith. He married Doña Sepulveda and owned a large tract of land between Aliso and First streets, on which he was living at the time of his death, May, 1850.

RICHARD LAUGHLIN was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He came to Los Angeles in 1829. He owned a vineyard on the east side of Alameda street. He was very popular. Foster says his lively wit was the life of every circle, one for whom every man had a friendly word and every woman a smile. The Californians named him Ricardo el Buen Mozo (Handsome Richard). He died in 1855.

JESSE FERGUSON arrived at Los Angeles in 1828-29. For a time he conducted a store on Main street, while in the employ of Wm. G. Dana, of Santa Barbara. He married in Los Angeles and from here went to Lower California, where he died in 1843.

1827.

JOHN TEMPLE was among the earliest of the pioneers coming to California by sea to locate in Los Angeles. He was a native of Reading, Mass., and came from Honolulu to California in 1827 and shortly afterwards settled in Los Angeles. He formed a partnership with George Rice and carried on a mercantile business for several years. They did business in an adobe building where the Downey Block now stands. The firm of Temple & Rice dissolved in 1831. Temple continued the business alone until 1845, when he engaged in ranching. In 1857-58 he built the southern part of the Temple Block, and in 1859 erected the old court house, which stood on the present site of the Bullard Block. This building was originally intended for a market house and theatre. After his death it was sold to the county for a court house. About 1830 he married Dona Rafaela Cota. He died in San Francisco, May 30, 1866.

J. D. LEANDRY, a native of Italy, settled in Los Angeles about 1827. He conducted a store on the south side of the plaza for several years. He later on purchased an interest in the San Pedro rancho and engaged in cattle raising. He owned the Los Coyotes rancho at the time of his death, which occurred in 1842.

1828.

ABEL STEARNS (known by the natives as Don Abel) was born in Salem, Mass. He lived in Mexico four years before coming to California. He came to California in 1828 and located in Los Angeles shortly afterwards, where he engaged in merchandising. He owned a warehouse at San

Pedro and was accused of smuggling, but the charge was not proven. He married Doña Arcadia, daughter of Don Juan Bandini. He filled a number of positions in the city government under Mexican rule and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849. He represented the county in the legislature of 1851 and again in 1861. In the later years of his life he was one of the largest landholders in California. He died at San Francisco, August 23, 1871.

(For more extended sketch, see biographical part of this volume).

SAMUEL PRENTISS, a native of Rhode Island, was one of the crew of the American brig Danube that was wrecked in San Pedro Bay on Christmas eve, 1828, and came with the rescued crew to Los Angeles. He engaged in otter hunting and fishing. He died on the island of Santa Catalina in 1865 and was buried there.

MICHAEL WHITE was a native of Kent, England. He landed in Lower California in 1817 and spent eight years as a sailor on trading vessels in the Gulf of California. He went to the Sandwich Islands in 1826 and came from there to California as commander of the brig Dolly in 1828. He settled in Santa Barbara and built a schooner there. He came to Los Angeles the last day of the year 1828. He married Maria del Rosario Guillen, daughter of Eulalia Perez, famous in the annals of San Gabriel Mission. He was grantee of the Muscupiabe rancho, near San Bernardino. He was one of the Chino prisoners. His later years were spent in this city, where he died in poverty in 1885.

JOHANN GRONINGEN, or Juan Domingo (John Sunday), was a native of Hanover and the first German settler in Los Angeles. "His German name," says Stephen C. Foster, "was one no Spanish tongue could pronounce and so they called him Domingo, but, from a slight limp, he was most commonly known as 'Juan Cojo'" (Lame John). He was ship carpenter of the Danube and reached Los Angeles with the wrecked crew of that vessel on Christmas day, 1828. He married a Miss Feliz and planted a vineyard on the east side of Alameda street, between Aliso and First streets. He bought the site of the pueblito, the Indian village, when the Indians were removed across the river. His death occurred December 18, 1858.

1829.

LOUIS BOUCHETTE was the pioneer Frenchman of Los Angeles. He came to the pueblo in 1829 and purchased a vineyard on what is now Macy street. His residence was where the Baker Block now stands. He died October 23, 1847.

1831.

JEAN LOUIS VIGNES was another pioneer from France. He came to Los Angeles in 1831 from the Hawaiian Islands. He planted an extensive vineyard, long known as the Aliso Vineyard, and engaged in wine making. His wines became famous throughout California for their fine quality. He was familiarly known as Don Luis del Aliso from an immense sycamore tree that stood on his land. Beneath this he built his wine cellars and his residence, which he enclosed with an adobe wall to keep the Indians out. Not that the red men were hostile to him, but because they had too great an affection for his wine and brandy. Don Luis was everybody's friend, and during the war his house was a place of refuge at different times for both Americans and Californians. His castle of refuge, his vineyards and the old Aliso, of which he was so proud, have all disappeared. He died January 17, 1862.

WILLIAM WOLFSKILL was born March 20, 1798, near Richmond, Ky. He lived several years in New Mexico, where he was naturalized in 1830. In February, 1831, he arrived in Los Angeles with a large party of hunters and trappers. In company with Pryor, Loughlin, Prentiss and Yount, under the superintendence of Jose Chapman, he assisted in building the schooner Guadalupe for Padre Sanchez of San Gabriel Mission. He planted a vineyard in 1838 and an orange orchard in 1841. His orange orchard covered all the territory between San Pedro street and Alameda and from Third street to Seventh. It was cut down when the S. P. Depot was located on the Wolfskill Tract. He married, in 1841, Doña Magdalena Lugo. She died in 1862. Mr. Wolfskill died at Los Angeles October 3, 1866. He was an intelligent, enterprising man and did more than any other person in early years to build up the horticultural interests of California.

SANTIAGO (JAMES) MCKINLEY may be classed as the pioneer Scotchman of Los Angeles. He came to California in 1824 on a whaler and was left at Santa Barbara. He came to Los Angeles about 1831 and was engaged in merchandising. He was reputed to have some knowledge of medicine and surgery and acted as physician in the pueblo when there were no representatives of the medical profession to be had in the town. He took an active part against Micheltorena in the Revolution of 1845. He was a man of good repute throughout his long career in California. He died in Monterey in 1875.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL WARNER, better known as Juan Jose Warner, was born in the town of Lyme, Conn., November 20, 1807. His health

having failed, he set out in the fall of 1830 for the far west to try to regain it. He reached St. Louis in November of that year. The arrival of a wagon train of furs from the Yellowstone country at St. Louis caused quite a sensation and gave an impetus to fur trapping and trading. Next spring he joined an expedition to Santa Fe, consisting of eighty-five men and twenty-three wagons. He was in the employ of the famous hunter and trapper, Captain Jedediah S. Smith, who was killed by the Indians on this expedition. He reached Santa Fe July 4, 1831. In September he left for California in the employ of Jackson, Sublette and Ewing Young, who with a party of eleven men were going there to buy mules for the Louisiana market. They had with them five pack mules laden with Mexican silver dollars. He reached Los Angeles December 5, 1831. Here he and one other man remained whilst Jackson and the others went north to buy mules. The mule speculation proved a failure. Jackson returned in March with 500 horses and only 100 mules. Warner assisted in driving the stock to the Colorado River. The river was high and they experienced great difficulty and considerable loss in forcing their mules and horses to swim across. Young, Warner and three others of the party returned to Los Angeles.

During 1832 and 1833, with a party of fourteen under Young, Warner hunted and trapped in northern California and Oregon. In 1834 he settled in Los Angeles and engaged in merchandising. In 1837 he married Anita Gale, daughter of Capt. William A. Gale of Boston. In 1840-41 he visited the Atlantic States and delivered a lecture at Rochester, N. Y., urging the building of a railroad to the Pacific. This was the first time the project was presented to the public.

In 1843 he moved to San Diego, on what has been known ever since as Warner's Ranch. The Cahuilla Indians raided the ranch, destroying six thousand dollars' worth of merchandise and running off the stock. He took an active part in politics after the American occupancy of California. In 1851-52 he represented San Diego County in the senate. From March, 1858, to June, 1860, he published the Los Angeles *Southern Vineyard*. In 1860 he was elected to the assembly from this county. In 1876 he was appointed United States register in bankruptcy for the southern district, which office he held until his eyesight failed him. He was joint author, with Judge Benjamin Hayes and Dr. J. P. Widney, of the "Centennial Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County," a valuable publication, but now out of print. His part covered the period from 1771 to 1847. His home in this city for many years was

located where the Burbank Theater now stands. In 1887 he moved to the university district, south-west of the city, where he passed the last years of his life with his daughter and grandchildren. In an adjoining house lived his friend and padrino, Gov. Pio Pico, to whom he gave shelter and asylum in his old age and misfortunes. Col. J. J. Warner, the name by which he was generally known in his later years, died April 11, 1895. (His first and his middle name, Jonathan Trumbull, had no equivalent in Spanish, so he took the names, Juan Jose).

1832.

JULIAN ISAAC WILLIAMS, a native of New York, was one of Ewing Young's trappers and came from New Mexico to California in 1832. He settled in Los Angeles and for several years was engaged in trapping and trading for furs. In 1835 he assisted Nidever, Sparks and others in removing the Indians from San Nicolas Island. It was at this time that the woman was left on the island, where she lived alone for eighteen years. He built a house in Los Angeles in 1834 and was naturalized in 1836. In 1839 he married Maria de Jesus, daughter of Antonio Maria Lugo, and shortly afterward obtained the Chino Rancho, where he lived at the time of his death. His town house was sold to the government and became the capitol of California when Pio Pico was governor, in 1845-46. His house at the Chino ranch was the frontier station for the overland immigration by the southern routes. He kept a register of arrivals (now owned by Richard Gird), which contains more than six thousand names of immigrants. He died in 1856, leaving a large estate to his two daughters, Maria Merced, wife of John Rains, and Francisca, wife of Robert Carlisle. He was noted for his hospitality, and rendered assistance to many of the impoverished immigrants who had lost their outfits crossing the plains.

LEMUEL CARPENTER, of Missouri, came to Los Angeles from New Mexico in 1832. He established a soap factory on the right bank of the San Gabriel River, near what is known as La Jabonera road (soap factory road). He became the owner of the Santa Gertrudes Rancho, but lost it through financial embarrassments, and committed suicide November 6, 1859.

1833.

SANTIAGO JOHNSON, an Englishman by birth, came to Los Angeles from Guaymas in 1833 with a cargo of Chinese and Mexican goods. After disposing of these he returned to Sonora, and in 1835 brought his family here to live. In 1836 he was naturalized, claiming at that time to have been a resident of the republic twelve years. He

purchased the San Pedro rancho with 12,000 head of stock. He was the grantee of the San Jacinto and San Gorgorio Ranchos in San Diego County. He was engaged at one time in the warehouse and forwarding business at San Pedro. His three daughters, Anita, Adelaide and Margarita married, respectively, Henry and Francis Mellus and James H. Lander. He died in 1862.

JACOB PRIMER LEESE, a native of Ohio, came to Los Angeles from New Mexico in 1833. From 1834 to 1836 he was engaged in general merchandising here with William Keith and Hugo Reid. From here he went to Monterey, where he established a business house with Nathan Spear and W. S. Hinckley. He erected the first substantial building in Yerka Buena, now San Francisco, in 1836. In this building the first Fourth of July celebration ever observed in California was held July 4, 1836. Leese married a sister of Gen. Vallejo, and was one of the prisoners of the Bear Flag party. He was an active and daring business man, boldly launching out into new ventures. He made several fortunes, but finally lost all and died poor.

1834.

HUGO REID (or Perfecto Hugo Reid), a native of Scotland, came to Los Angeles in 1834 from Lower California, where he had lived six years. He was naturalized in 1836. He engaged in business in Los Angeles with Keith and Leese. In 1839 he settled on the Santa Anita Rancho, a grant of which he obtained in 1841. He married an Indian woman of San Gabriel Mission, Doña Victoria. She was a very estimable woman and made him a good wife. Common rumor makes Reid the father of Helen Hunt Jackson's heroine, Romona. Reid was a scholarly man and possessed a fine library. He wrote a series of letters to the Los Angeles *Star* in 1852, on the language, history, customs and legends of the San Gabriel Indians. In these letters he gives a picture of mission life, which is not so bright and fascinating as some of our modern writers have painted it. Mr. Reid died at Los Angeles, December 12, 1852. "His fine library was scattered after his death; the greater portion came into possession of J. Lancaster Brent." His property, which was quite valuable, he left to his wife, but the guardian he selected to care for it proved dishonest and she was robbed of her fortune; even her personal ornaments were taken from her. She died of smallpox in 1863.

1835.

HENRY MELLUS, a native of Boston, Mass., came to California in 1835, on the brig *Pilgrim*, with Richard H. Dana, author of "Two Years Before the Mast." He left the ship to become

agent's clerk. His name appears in the Los Angeles census list (padron) of 1836. He formed a partnership with W. D. M. Howard in San Francisco. The firm became one of the most prominent business houses of California and had branches in Los Angeles, San Jose and Sacramento. In 1847 he married Anita, daughter of Santiago Johnson. He bought a considerable quantity of real estate in San Francisco and became very wealthy. In 1850 he sold his interest in the firm and went east. He lost most of his wealth in unfortunate business ventures. In 1859 he returned to California and located in Los Angeles. In 1860 he was elected mayor, but died before the end of his term. He was a man of fine business abilities, and was generally liked by his associates.

LEON I. PRUDHOMME was a native of France and arrived in Los Angeles in 1835. He was a cooper by trade. He married a Tapia. He was at one time part owner of the Cucamonga ranch, and claimant, in 1852, of the La Habra and Topanga ranches. He died May 8, 1871.

1836.

JOHN MARSH, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard, arrived in Los Angeles from New Mexico in January, 1836. He applied to the ayuntamiento for a license to practice medicine, presenting his diploma as evidence of his fitness, but there was no one in the pueblo that could translate it. It was decided that since the services of a physician were greatly needed he be allowed to practice. The padre at San Gabriel afterwards translated his diploma. But as the doctor had to take his pay in hides, horses and cattle, he soon gave up the practice of medicine. He went north in 1837. He secured a rancho near the present site of the town of Antioch. His letters, published in the east, were instrumental in bringing the first emigrant train to California (1841). He was a miserly and disagreeable man, although strictly honest. He was murdered by a party of Californians in 1856 near Martinez.

JOHN FROSTER, a native of England, located in the jurisdiction of Los Angeles in 1836 and the same year applied for naturalization, claiming to have lived in the territory four years. He married Isadora, sister of Pio Pico, and was captain of the Port of San Pedro from 1840 to 1843. In 1844 he settled at San Juan Capistrano. Purchasing the ex-mission estate in 1845, he lived there 20 years. In 1864 he bought the Santa Margarita Rancho of Pio Pico, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1884. Don Juan was a man who was well liked by all who knew him. He was genial and very hospitable.

1837.

JOHN REED, a native of North Carolina, came to Los Angeles in 1837 from New Mexico. He served as sergeant in the California Battalion in 1846-47. He married a daughter of John Rowland and resided in later years at the La Puente, where he died July 11, 1874.

1839.

HENRY MELLUS, a native of Salem, Mass., came to California at the age of 15. He landed at Santa Barbara January 5, 1839. He became a clerk for A. B. Thompson at Santa Barbara, and in later years was a partner with his brother Henry in the firm of Mellus, Howard & Co., and with D. W. Alexander was in charge of a branch of the business at Los Angeles, where he settled permanently. He died there September 19, 1863.

1841.

JOHN ROWLAND, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Los Angeles, in 1841, from New Mexico as leader of the Workman-Rowland immigration party, numbering about forty persons. There is a list of the men who accompanied him in the Los Angeles city archives. The names of the women and children are not given in it. He had been engaged in trade at Santa Fe about 18 years, and had amassed considerable wealth. He and William Workman had been partners in New Mexico. In 1842 he obtained a grant of the Rancho La Puente in company with his old partner, William Workman. He was one of the foreigners who opposed Micheltorena, and in 1846 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chino. He died at La Puente, October 14, 1873, aged 82 years. He was a man greatly respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM WORKMAN was born in England in 1800, and came to America when quite young. He located in St. Louis. From there he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where for a number of years he followed trapping and trading. He came with his partner, John Rowland, to Los Angeles in 1841. With Rowland he obtained the Puente Rancho. He was one of the embassy bearing a flag of truce that surrendered Los Angeles City to Stockton, January 10, 1847. He was a partner of F. P. F. Temple in the banking business in Los Angeles from 1868 to 1876. The disastrous failure of the bank so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide May 17, 1876.

BENJAMIN DAVIS WILSON was born in Nashville, Tenn., December 1, 1811. He engaged in business quite early in life. He became an Indian trader, trading with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. His health failing him, he joined the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, and in the fall of 1833 he reached Santa Fe. For two years he

was engaged in trapping on the Gila and other rivers in the Apache country. He then engaged in merchandising at Santa Fe. In 1841, in company with John Rowland, William Workman, Isaac Gavin and others, numbering about 40 persons in all, he came to Los Angeles overland, arriving early in September. Shortly afterward he purchased the Jurapa Rancho, stocked it with cattle and settled down to the life of a ranchero. In 1844 he married Doña Ramona Yorba, daughter of Bernardo Yorba, of the Santa Anna Rancho. The mountain Indians, among whom were many renegade neophytes, made frequent raids upon the stock of the settlers in the upper valleys. Captain Wilson headed a number of expeditions to pursue these marauders into their mountain strongholds and punish them. In one of these campaigns he was severely wounded with a poisoned arrow shot by Joaquin, an Indian outlaw, who in his youth had been a page in San Gabriel Mission Church, and who, on account of some offense, had been branded on the hip and one of his ears cropped. Wilson's life was saved by his Comanche Indian servant, who had accompanied him from New Mexico. The Comanche sucked the poison out of his wound. Wilson took an active part in the overthrow of Micheltorena in 1845.

When war was declared between the United States and Mexico Mr. Wilson was ordered by Governor Pico to raise a company and prepare for active service against the Americans. This he refused to do on the plea that he was an American citizen. On giving his parole to Governor Pico he was allowed to remain peacefully on his ranch. When Stockton captured Los Angeles in August, 1846, he commissioned Wilson a captain. He raised a company of 22 Americans to assist Gillespie in preserving order and to prevent Indian raids. When Flores and Varela revolted against Gillespie's rule Wilson and his company were absent in the mountains. They were summoned to Los Angeles. At the Chino ranch house they were besieged by the Californians and compelled to surrender. They were held prisoners until the defeat of Flores at the battle of La Mesa, when they were released. In 1848 Mr. Wilson located in Los Angeles and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1850, upon the organization of the county, he was elected county clerk. In 1852 he was appointed Indian agent by President Fillmore. In 1854 he became owner of the Lake Vineyard property. He served two terms as state senator. In 1849 his first wife died, and in 1853 he married Mrs. Margaret S. Hereford. He died at his home near San Gabriel, March 11, 1878. One daughter by his first wife (Mrs. de Barth Shorb) and two by his second wife survive him.

DAVID W. ALEXANDER was an Irishman by birth and came to America in 1832, when he was 20 years old. He went to New Mexico in 1837, and in 1841 came to California with the Rowland-Workman party. He first located at the Rincon. From 1844 to 1849 he carried on a freighting and forwarding business at San Pedro, and was made collector of the port by Commodore Stockton in 1846, having held the same position under the Mexican government in 1845. He served two terms as sheriff of Los Angeles County. In 1864 he married Doña Adalaida Mellus, widow of Francis Mellus. Don David, as he was familiarly called, died at Wilmington, April 30, 1887.

FRANCIS PLINY F. TEMPLE, a native of Massachusetts, came to Los Angeles in 1841 and engaged in trade with his brother, Juan Temple. Later he established a stock ranch at San Emidio, near Fort Tizon, which he disposed of in 1868 to engage in banking with I. W. Hellman and William Workman. The partnership was dissolved in 1871 and the banking house of Temple & Workman established. The bank failed in 1875, ruining both the partners. Mr. Temple died April 30, 1880.

1842.

ALEXANDER BELL was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1823 he emigrated to the City of Mexico, where he resided until 1842, when he came to Los Angeles. In 1844 he married Doña Nieves Guirado. He took an active part in the revolution against Micheltorena. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1845 built the Bell Block on the southeast corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets. It was also known as the Mellus Row, and was for many years a famous landmark. In it Fremont established his headquarters when he was governor of the territory in 1847. Mr. Bell was a captain in the California Battalion during the war of the conquest. He was a man highly respected in the community. He died July 24, 1871.

1843.

RICHARD S. DEN, M. D., an Irishman by birth, came to Los Angeles in 1843. He acted as surgeon for the Mexican forces in 1846, but gave his services impartially to both sides. He practiced his profession for many years in Los Angeles, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He died in 1895.

HENRY DALTON was a native of England and came to California from Lima in 1843. Locating in Los Angeles, he engaged in merchandising. He served against Micheltorena in 1845. In 1847 he purchased the Santa Anita, and about the same time acquired the Azusa, where he lived at the time of his death.

CHAPTER XVI.

ACQUISITION OF CALIFORNIA BY THE UNITED STATES—CAPTURE OF LOS ANGELES.

THE acquisition of California by the United States was the result of one of those spasms of territorial expansion that seem at certain periods to take hold of the body politic. It had been for several years a foregone conclusion in the minds of the leading politicians of the then dominant party that the manifest destiny of California was to become United States territory. The United States must have a Pacific boundary, and those restless nomads, the pioneers of the west, must have new country to colonize. England or France might at any time seize the country; and, as Mexico must eventually lose California, it were better that the United States should possess it than some European power. All that was wanting for the United States to seize and appropriate it was a sufficient provocation by the Mexican government. The provocation came, but not from Mexico.

Capt. John C. Fremont, an engineer and explorer in the services of the United States, appeared at Monterey in January, 1846, and applied to Gen. Castro, the military comandante, for permission to buy supplies for his party of sixty-two men who were encamped in the San Joaquin Valley, in what is now Kern County. Permission was given him. There seems to have been a tacit agreement between Castro and Fremont that the exploring party should not enter the settlements, but early in March the whole force was encamped in the Salinas Valley. Castro regarded the marching of a body of armed men through the country as an act of hostility, and ordered them out of the country. Instead of leaving, Fremont intrenched himself on an eminence known as Gabilan Peak (about thirty miles from Monterey), raised the stars and stripes over his barricade and defied Castro. Castro maneuvered his troops on the plain below but did not attack Fremont. After two days' waiting Fremont abandoned his position and began his march northward. On May 9, when near the Oregon line, he was overtaken by Lieut. Gillespie, of the United States navy, with a dispatch from the president. Gil-

lespie had left the United States in November, 1845, and, disguised, had crossed Mexico from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan, and from there had reached Monterey. The exact nature of the dispatches to Fremont is not known, but presumably they related to the impending war between Mexico and the United States, and the necessity for a prompt seizure of the country to prevent it from falling into the hands of England. Fremont returned to the Sacramento, where he encamped.

On the 14th of June, 1846, a body of American settlers from the Napa and Sacramento Valleys, thirty-three in number, of which Ide, Semple, Grigsby and Merritt seem to have been the leaders, after a night's march, took possession of the old castillo or fort at Sonoma, with its rusty muskets and unused cannon, and made Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Lieut.-Col. Prudon, Capt. Salvador Vallejo and Jacob P. Leese, a brother-in-law of the Vallejos, prisoners. There seems to have been no privates at the castillo—all officers. Exactly what was the object of the American settlers in taking General Vallejo prisoner is not evident. General Vallejo was one of the few eminent Californians who favored the annexation of California to the United States. He had made a speech favoring such a movement in the junta at Monterey a few months before. Castro regarded him with suspicion. The prisoners were sent under an armed escort to Fremont's camp. Wm. B. Ide was elected captain of the revolutionists who remained at Sonoma, to "hold the fort." He issued a pronunciamiento full of bombast, bad English and worse orthography. He declared California a free and independent state, under the name of the California Republic. A nation must have a flag of its own, so one was improvised. It was made of a piece of cotton cloth, or manta, a yard wide and five feet long. Strips of red flannel torn from an old petticoat that had crossed the plains were stitched on the manta for stripes. With a blacking brush, or, as another authority says, the end of a chewed stick for a brush, and red-berry juice for paint, Wm. L. Todd painted the

figure of a grizzly bear rampant on the field of the flag. The natives called Todd's bear "Cochino"—a pig; it resembled that animal more than a bear. A five-pointed star in the left upper corner, painted with the same coloring matter, and the words "California Republic" printed on it in ink, completed the famous bear flag.

The California Republic was ushered into existence June 14, 1846, attained the acme of its power July 4, when Ide and his fellow-patriots burnt a quantity of powder in salutes, and fired off oratorical pyrotechnics in honor of the new republic. It utterly collapsed on the 9th of July, after an existence of twenty-five days, when news reached Sonoma that Commodore Sloat had raised the stars and stripes at Monterey and taken possession of California in the name of the United States.

Commodore Sloat, who had anchored in Monterey Bay July 2, 1846, was for a time undecided whether to take possession of the country. He had no official information that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico; but, acting on the supposition that Captain Fremont had received definite instructions, on the 7th of July he raised the flag and took possession of the custom-house and government buildings at Monterey. Captain Montgomery, on the 9th, raised it at San Francisco, and on the same day the Bear flag gave place to the stars and stripes at Sonoma.

General Castro was holding Santa Clara and San José when he received Commodore Sloat's proclamation informing him that the commodore had taken possession of Monterey. Castro, after reading the proclamation, which was written in Spanish, formed his men in line, and addressing them, said: "Monterey is taken by the Americans. What can I do with a handful of men against the United States? I am going to Mexico. All of you who wish to follow me, 'About face!' All that wish to remain can go to their homes."* A very small part of his force followed him.

Commodore Sloat was superseded by Commodore Stockton, who set about organizing an expedition to subjugate the southern part of the territory which still remained loyal to Mexico. Fremont's exploring party, recruited to a battalion of 120 men, had marched to Monterey, and from there was sent by vessel to San Diego to procure horses and prepare to act as cavalry.

* * * * *

Let us now return to Los Angeles, and learn how affairs had progressed at the capital.

Pío Pico had entered upon the duties of the governorship with a desire to bring peace and

harmony to the distracted country. He appointed Juan Bandini, one of the ablest statesman of the south, his secretary. After Bandini resigned he chose J. M. Covarrubias, and later Jose M. Moreno filled the office.

The principal offices of the territory had been divided equally between the politicians of the north and the south. While Los Angeles became the capital, and the departmental assembly met there, the military headquarters, the archives and the treasury remained at Monterey. But notwithstanding this division of the spoils of office, the old feud between the Arribaños and the Abajeños would not down, and soon the old-time quarrel was on with all its bitterness. Castro, as military comandante, ignored the governor, and Alvarado was regarded by the sureños as an emissary of Castro's. The departmental assembly met at Los Angeles, in March, 1846. Pico presided, and in his opening message set forth the unfortunate condition of affairs in the department. Education was neglected; justice was not administered; the missions were so burdened by debt that but few of them could be rented; the army was disorganized and the treasury empty.

Not even the danger of war with the Americans could make the warring factions forget their fratricidal strife. Castro's proclamation against Fremont was construed by the sureños into a scheme to inveigle the governor to the north so that the comandante-general could depose him and seize the office for himself. Castro's preparations to resist by force the encroachments of the Americans were believed, by Pico and the Angelenians, to be the fitting out of an army to attack Los Angeles and overthrow the government.

On the 16th of June Pico left Los Angeles for Monterey with a military force of a hundred men. The object of the expedition was to oppose, and, if possible, to depose Castro. He left the capital under the care of the ayuntamiento. On the 20th of June Alcalde Gallardo reported to the ayuntamiento that he had positive information "that Don Castro had left Monterey and would arrive here in three days with a military force for the purpose of capturing this city." (Castro had left Monterey with a force of 70 men, but he had gone north to San José.) The sub-prefect, Don Abel Stearns, was authorized to enlist troops to preserve order. On the 23d of June three companies were organized—an artillery company under Miguel Pryor, a company of riflemen under Benito Wilson, and a cavalry company under Gorge Palomares. Pico called for re-inforcements, but just as he was preparing to march against Monterey the news reached him of the capture of Sonoma by the Americans, and next

*Hall's History of San Jose.

day, June 24, the news reached Los Angeles just as the council had decided on a plan of defense against Castro, who was 500 miles away. Pico, on the impulse of the moment, issued a proclamation, in which he arraigned the United States for perfidy and treachery, and the gang of "North American adventurers," who had captured Sonoma "with the blackest treason the spirit of evil can invent." His arraignment of the "North American Nation" was so severe that some of his American friends in Los Angeles took umbrage at his pronunciamiento. He afterwards tried to recall it, but it was too late; it had been published.

Castro, finding the "foreign adventurers" too numerous and too aggressive in the northern part of the territory, determined, with what men he could induce to go with him, to retreat to the south; but before so doing he sent a mediator to Pico to negotiate a treaty of peace and amity between the factions. On the 12th of July the two armies met at Santa Margarita, near San Luis Obispo. Castro brought the news that Commodore Sloat had hoisted the United States flag at Monterey and taken possession of the country for his government. The meeting of the governor and the comandante general was not very cordial, but in the presence of the impending danger to the territory they concealed their mutual dislike and decided to do their best to defend the country they both loved.

Sorrowfully they began their retreat to the capital; but even threatened disaster to their common country could not wholly unite the north and the south. The respective armies—Castro's numbering about 150 men, and Pico's 120—kept about a day's march apart. They reached Los Angeles, and preparations were begun to resist the invasion of the Americans. Pico issued a proclamation ordering all able bodied men between 15 and 60 years of age, native and naturalized, to take up arms to defend the country; any able-bodied Mexican refusing was to be treated as a traitor. There was no enthusiasm for the cause. The old factional jealousy and distrust was as potent as ever. The militia of the south would obey none but their own officers; Castro's troops, who considered themselves regulars, ridiculed the raw recruits of the *sureños*, while the naturalized foreigners of American extraction secretly sympathized with their own people.

Pico, to counteract the malign influence of his Santa Barbara proclamation and enlist the sympathy and more ready adhesion of the foreign element of Los Angeles, issued the following circular: (This circular or proclamation has never before found its way into print. I find no allusion to it in Bancroft's or Hittell's Histories. A copy,

probably the only one in existence, was donated some years since to the Historical Society of Southern California. I am indebted to Prof. Carlos Bransby for a most excellent translation.)



*Gobierno del Dep.
de Californias.*

"CIRCULAR.—As owing to the unfortunate condition of things that now prevail in this department in consequence of the war into which the United States has provoked the Mexican Nation, some ill feeling might spring up between the citizens of the two countries out of which unfortunate occurrences might grow, and as this government desires to remove every cause of friction, it has seen fit, in the use of its power, to issue the present circular.

"The Government of the department of California declares in the most solemn manner that all the citizens of the United States that have come lawfully into its territory, relying upon the honest administration of the laws and the observance of the prevailing treaties, shall not be molested in the least, and their lives and property shall remain in perfect safety under the protection of the Mexican laws and authorities legally constituted.

"Therefore, in the name of the Supreme Government of the Nation, and by virtue of the authority vested upon me, I enjoin upon all the inhabitants of California to observe towards the citizens of the United States that have lawfully come among us, the kindest and most cordial conduct, and to abstain from all acts of violence against their persons or property; provided they remain neutral, as heretofore, and take no part in the invasion effected by the armies of their nation.

"The authorities of the various municipalities and corporations will be held strictly responsible for the faithful fulfillment of this order, and shall, as soon as possible, take the necessary measures to bring it to the knowledge of the people. God and Liberty. Angeles, July 27, 1846.

"PIO PICO.

"JOSÉ MATÍAS MARENO,
Secretary pro tem."

When we consider the conditions existing in California at the time this circular was issued, its sentiments reflect great credit on Pico for his humanity and forbearance. A little over a month before a mob of Americans, many of them in the country contrary to its laws, had without cause or provocation seized General Vallejo and several other prominent Californians in their homes and incarcerated them in prison at Sutter's Fort. Nor was this outrage mitigated when the stars

and stripes were raised. The perpetrators of the outrage were not punished. These native Californians were kept in prison nearly two months without any charge against them. Besides, Governor Pico and the leading Californians very well knew that the Americans whose lives and property this proclamation was designed to protect would not remain neutral when their countrymen invaded the territory. Pio Pico deserved better treatment from the Americans than he received. He was robbed of his landed possessions by unscrupulous land sharks, and his character defamed by irresponsible historical scribblers.

Pico made strenuous efforts to raise men and means to resist the threatened invasion. He had mortgaged the government house to de Celis for \$2,000, the mortgage to be paid "as soon as order shall be established in the department." This loan was really negotiated to fit out the expedition against Castro, but a part of it was expended after his return to Los Angeles in procuring supplies while preparing to meet the American army. The government had but little credit. The moneyed men of the pueblo were averse to putting money into what was almost sure to prove a lost cause. The bickerings and jealousies between the factions neutralized to a considerable degree the efforts of Pico and Castro to mobilize the army.

Castro established his camp on the mesa across the river, near where Mrs. Hollenbeck's residence now is. Here he and Andres Pico undertook to drill the somewhat incongruous collection of hordes in military maneuvering. Their entire force at no time exceeded 300 men. These were poorly armed and lacking in discipline.

* * * * *

We left Stockton at Monterey preparing an expedition against Castro at Los Angeles. On taking command of the Pacific squadron July 29, he issued a proclamation. It was as bombastic as the pronouncement of a Mexican governor. Bancroft says, "The paper was made up of falsehood, of irrelevant issues and bombastic ranting in about equal parts, the tone being offensive and impolitic even in those inconsiderable portions which were true and legitimate." His only object in taking possession of the country was "to save from destruction the lives and property of the foreign residents and citizens of the territory who had invoked his protection." In view of Pico's humane circular and the uniform kind treatment that the Californians accorded the American residents, there was very little need of Stockton's interference on that score.

Commodore Sloat did not approve of Stockton's proclamation or his policy.

On the 6th of August Stockton reached San Pedro and landed 360 sailors and marines. These were drilled in military movements on land and prepared for the march to Los Angeles.

Castro sent two commissioners—Pablo de La Guerra and José M. Flores—to Stockton, asking for a conference and a cessation of hostilities while negotiations were pending. They asked that the United States forces remain at San Pedro while the terms of the treaty were under discussion. These requests Commodore Stockton peremptorily refused, and the commissioners returned to Los Angeles without stating the terms on which they proposed to treat.

In several so-called histories I find a very dramatic account of this interview. "On the arrival of the commissioners they were marched up to the mouth of an immense mortar shrouded in skins save its huge aperture. Their terror and discomfiture were plainly discernible. Stockton received them with a stern and forbidding countenance, harshly demanding their mission, which they disclosed in great confusion. They bore a letter from Castro proposing a truce, each party to hold its own possessions until a general pacification should be had. This proposal Stockton rejected with contempt, and dismissed the commissioners with the assurance that only an immediate disbandment of his forces and an unconditional surrender would shield Castro from the vengeance of an incensed foe. The messengers remounted their horses in dismay and fled back to Castro." The mortar story, it is needless to say, is a pure fabrication, yet it runs through a number of so-called histories of California. Castro, on the 9th of August, held a council of war with his officers at the Campo en La Mesa. He announced his intention of leaving the country for the purpose of reporting to the supreme government, and of returning at some future day to punish the usurpers. He wrote to Pico: "I can count on only 100 men, badly armed, worse supplied and discontented by reason of the miseries they suffer; so that I have reason to fear that not even these few men will fight when the necessity arises." And this is the force that some imaginative historians estimate at 800 to 1,000 men.

Pico and Castro left Los Angeles on the night of August 10th for Mexico; Castro going by the Colorado River route to Sonora, and Pico, after being concealed for a time by his brother-in-law, Juan Froster, at the Santa Margarita and narrowly escaping capture by Fremont's men, finally reached Lower California and later on crossed the Gulf to Sonora.

Stockton began his march on Los Angeles August 11th. He took with him a battery of four

guns. The guns were mounted on carretas, and each gun drawn by four oxen. He had with him a good brass band.

Major Fremont, who had been sent to San Diego with his battalion of 170 men, had, after considerable skirmishing among the ranchos, secured enough horses to move, and on the 8th of August had begun his march to join Stockton. He took with him 120 men, leaving about 50 to garrison San Diego.

Stockton consumed three days on the march. Fremont's troops joined him just south of the city, and at 4 P. M. of the 13th the combined force, numbering nearly 500 men, entered the town without opposition, "our entry," says Major Fremont, "having more the effect of a parade of home guards than of an enemy taking possession of a conquered town." Stockton reported finding at Castro's abandoned camp ten pieces of artillery, four of them spiked. Fremont says he (Castro) "had buried part of his guns." Castro's troops that he had brought down with him took their departure for their northern homes soon after their general left, breaking up into small squads as they advanced. The southern troops that Pico had recruited dispersed to their homes before the arrival of the Americans. Squads of Fremont's battalion were sent out to scour the country and bring in any of the Californian officers or leading men whom they could find. These, when found, were paroled. The American troops encamped on the flat near where the Southern Pacific Railroad now crosses the river.

Another of those historical myths like the mortar story named above, which is palmed off on credulous readers as genuine history, runs as follows: "Stockton, while en route from San Pedro to Los Angeles, was informed by a courier from Castro that if he marched upon the town he would find it the grave of himself and men."

"Then," answered the commodore, "tell the general to have the bells ready to toll at eight o'clock, as I shall be there by that time." As Castro left Los Angeles the day before Stockton began his march from San Pedro, and when the commodore entered the city the Mexican general was probably two hundred miles away, the bell tolling myth goes to join its kindred myths in the category of history as it should not be written.

On the 17th of August Stockton issued a second proclamation, in which he signs himself commander-in-chief and governor of the territory of California. It was milder in tone and more dignified than his first. He informed the people that their country now belonged to the United States. For the present it would be governed by martial law. They were invited to elect their local officers if those now in office refused to serve.

Four days after the capture of Los Angeles the Warren, Captain Hull commander, anchored at San Pedro. She brought official notice of the declaration of war between the United States and Mexico. Then for the first time Stockton learned that there had been an official declaration of war between the two countries. United States officers had waged war and taken possession of California upon the strength of a rumor that hostilities existed between the countries.

The conquest, if conquest it can be called, was accomplished without the loss of a life, if we except the two Americans, Fowler and Cowie, of the Bear Flag party, who were brutally murdered by a band of Californians under Padillo, and the equally brutal shooting of Beryessa and the two de Haro boys by the Americans at San Rafael. These three men were shot as spies, but there was no proof that they were such, and they were not tried. These murders occurred before Commodore Sloat raised the stars and stripes at Monterey.

CHAPTER XVII.

SIEGE OF LOS ANGELES.

WITH California in his possession and the official information that war had been declared by the United States against Mexico, Stockton set about organizing a government for the conquered territory. Fremont was to be appointed military governor. Detachments from his battalion were to be detailed to garrison different towns, while Stockton, with what recruits he could gather in California and his sailors and marines, was to undertake a naval expedition against the West Coast of Mexico, land his forces at Mazatlan or Acapulco and march overland to "shake hands with General Taylor at the gates of Mexico." Regarding the conquest of California as complete, Commodore Stockton appointed Captain Gillespie military commandant of the southern department, with headquarters at Los Angeles, and assigned him a garrison of fifty men. He left Los Angeles for the north September 2. Fremont, with the remainder of his battalion, took up his line of march for Monterey a few days later. Gillespie's orders were to place the city under martial law, but to remove the more burdensome restrictions to quiet and well-disposed citizens at his discretion, and a conciliatory policy in accordance with instructions of the secretary of the navy was to be adopted and the people were to be encouraged to "neutrality, self government and friendship." Nearly all historians who have written upon this subject lay the blame for the subsequent uprising of the Californians and their revolt against the rule of the military commandant, Gillespie, to his petty tyrannies. Col. J. J. Warner, in his Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County, says, "Gillespie attempted by a coercive system to effect a moral and social change in the habits, diversions and pastimes of the people and to reduce them to his standard of propriety." Warner was not an impartial judge. He had a grievance against Gillespie which embittered him against the captain. Gillespie may have been

lacking in tact, and his schooling in the navy under the tyrannical régime of the quarterdeck of fifty years ago was not the best training to fit him for governing a people unused to strict government, but it is hardly probable that in two weeks time he could enforce any "coercive system" looking toward an entire change in the moral and social habits of the people. Los Angeles, as we have learned in a previous chapter, was a hot bed of revolutions. It had a turbulent and restless element among its inhabitants that was never happier than when fomenting strife and conspiring to overthrow those in power. Of this class Colton writing in 1846, says: "They drift about like Arabs. If the tide of fortune turns against them they disband and scatter to the four winds. They never become martyrs to any cause. They are too numerous to be brought to punishment by any of their governors and thus escape justice." There was a conservative class in the territory made up principally of the large landed proprietors both native and foreign-born, but these exerted small influence in controlling the turbulent. While Los Angeles had a monopoly of this turbulent and revolutionary element other settlements in the territory furnished their full quota of that class of political knight errants whose chief pastime was revolution, and whose capital consisted of a gaily caparisoned steed, a riata, a lance, a dagger and possibly a pair of horse pistols. These were the fellows whose "habits, diversions and pastimes" Gillespie undertook to reduce "to his standard of propriety."

That Commodore Stockton should have left Gillespie so small a garrison to hold the city and surrounding country in subjection shows that either he was ignorant of the character of the people, or that he placed too great reliance in the completeness of their subjection. With Castro's men in the city or dispersed among the neighboring ranchos, many of them still retaining their arms and all of them ready to rally at a

moment's notice to the call of their leaders; with no reinforcements nearer than five hundred miles to come to the aid of Gillespie in case of an uprising, it was foolhardiness in Stockton to entrust the holding of the most important place in California to a mere handful of men, half disciplined and poorly equipped without fortifications for defense or supplies to hold out in case of a siege.

Scarcely had Stockton and Fremont, with their men, left the city before trouble began. The turbulent element of the city fomented strife and seized every occasion to annoy and harass the military commandant and his men. While his "petty tyrannies" so called, which were probably nothing more than the enforcement of martial law, may have been somewhat provocative, the real cause was more deep seated. The Californians, without provocation on their part and without really knowing the cause why, found their country invaded, their property taken from them and their government in the hands of an alien race, foreign to them in customs and religion. They would have been a tame and spiritless people indeed, had they neglected the opportunity that Stockton's blundering gave them to regain their liberties. They did not waste much time. Within two weeks from the time Stockton sailed from San Pedro hostilities had begun and the city was in a state of siege. Gillespie, writing in the Sacramento Statesman in 1858, thus describes the first attack: "On the 22d of September, at three o'clock in the morning, a party of sixty-five Californians and Sonoreños made an attack upon my small command quartered in the government house. We were not wholly surprised, and with twenty-one rifles we beat them back without loss to ourselves, killing and wounding three of their number. When daylight came Lieutenant Hensley, with a few men, took several prisoners and drove the Californians from the town. This party was merely the nucleus of a revolution commenced and known to Colonel Fremont before he left Los Angeles. In twenty-four hours six hundred well-mounted horsemen, and armed with escopetas (shotguns), lances and one fine brass piece of light artillery, surrounded Los Angeles and summoned me to surrender. There were three old honeycombed iron guns (spiked) in the corral of my quarters which we at once cleared and mounted upon the axles of carts."

Serbulo Varela, a young man of some ability, but of a turbulent and reckless character, had been the leader at first, but as the uprising assumed the character of a revolution, Castro's old officers came to the front. Captain José María Florés was chosen as comandante-general; José

Antonio Carrillo, major general; and Andres Pico, comandante de escuadron. The main camp of the insurgents was located on the mesa, east of the river, at a place called Paredon Blanco (White Bluff), near the present residence of Mrs. Hollenbeck.

On the 24th of September, from the camp at White Bluff, was issued the famous Pronunciamiento de Barelas y otros Californios contra Los Americanos (The Proclamation of Barelas and other Californians against the Americans). It was signed by Serbulo Varela (spelled Barclas), Leonardo Cota and over three hundred others. Although this proclamation is generally credited to Florés, there is no evidence to show that he had anything to do with framing it. He promulgated it over his signature October 1st. It is probable that it was written by Varela and Cota. It has been the custom of American writers to sneer at this production as florid and bombastic. In fiery invective and fierce denunciation it is the equal of Patrick Henry's famous "Give me liberty or give me death!" Its recital of wrongs are brief, but to the point: "And shall we be capable of permitting ourselves to be subjugated and to accept in silence the heavy chains of slavery? Shall we lose the soil inherited from our fathers, which cost them so much blood? Shall we leave our families victims of the most barbarous servitude? Shall we wait to see our wives outraged, our innocent children beaten by American whips, our property sacked, our temples profaned—to drag out a life full of shame and disgrace? No! a thousand times no! Com-patriots, death rather than that! Who of you does not feel his heart beat and his blood boil on contemplating our situation? Who will be the Mexican that will not be indignant and rise in arms to destroy our oppressors? We believe there will be not one so vile and cowardly!"

Gillespie had left the government house (located on what is now the site of the St. Charles Hotel) and taken a position on Fort Hill, where he had erected a temporary barricade of sacks filled with earth and had mounted his cannon there. The Americans had been summoned to surrender, but had refused. They were besieged by the Californians. There was but little firing between the combatants—an occasional sortie and a volley of rifle balls by the Americans when the Californians approached too near. The Californians were well mounted, but poorly armed, their weapons being principally muskets, shot-guns, pistols, lances and riatas; while the Americans were armed with long range rifles, of which the Californians had a wholesome dread. The fear of these arms and his cannon doubtless saved Gillespie and his men from capture.

On the 24th Gillespie dispatched a messenger to find Stockton at Monterey, or at San Francisco if he had left Monterey, and apprise him of the perilous situation of the Americans at Los Angeles. Gillespie's dispatch bearer, John Brown, better known by his Californian nickname, Juan Flaco or Lean John, made one of the most wonderful rides in history. Gillespie furnished Juan Flaco with a package of cigarettes, the paper of each bearing the inscription, "Believe the bearer;" these were stamped with Gillespie's seal. Brown started from Los Angeles at 8 P. M., September 24, and claimed to have reached Yerba Buena at 8 P. M. of the 28th, a ride of 630 miles in four days. This is incorrect. Colton, who was alcalde of Monterey at that time, notes Brown's arrival at that place on the evening of the 29th. Colton, in his "Three Years in California," says that Brown rode the whole distance (Los Angeles to Monterey) of 460 miles in fifty-two hours, during which time he had not slept. His intelligence was for Commodore Stockton and, in the nature of the case, was not committed to paper, except a few words rolled in a cigar fastened in his hair. But the Commodore had sailed for San Francisco and it was necessary he should go 140 miles further. He was quite exhausted and was allowed to sleep three hours. Before day he was up and away on his journey. Gillespie, in a letter published in the Los Angeles *Star*, May 28, 1858, describing Juan Flaco's ride, says: "Before sunrise of the 29th he was lying in the bushes at San Francisco, in front of the Congress frigate, waiting for the early market boat to come on shore, and he delivered my dispatches to Commodore Stockton before 7 o'clock."

In trying to steal through the picket line of the Mexicans at Los Angeles, he was discovered and pursued by a squad of them. A hot race ensued. Finding the enemy gaining on him he forced his horse to leap a wide ravine. A shot from one of his pursuers mortally wounded his horse, which after running a short distance fell dead. Flaco, carrying his spurs and riata, made his way on foot in the darkness to Los Virgines, a distance of twenty-seven miles. Here he secured another mount and again set off on his perilous journey. The trail over which Flaco held his way was not like "the road from Winchester town, a good, broad highway leading down," but instead a Camino de heradna—a bridle path—now winding up through rocky cañons, skirting along the edge of precipitous cliffs, then zigzagging down chaparral covered mountains; now over the sands of the sea beach and again across long stretches of brown mesa, winding through narrow valleys and out onto the rolling hills a trail as nature

made it unchanged by the hand of man. Such was the highway over which Flaco's steeds "stretched away with utmost speed." Harassed and pursued by the enemy, facing death night and day, with scarcely a stop or a stay to eat or sleep, Juan Flaco rode 600 miles.

"Of all the rides since the birth of time,
Told in story or sung in rhyme,
The *fleetest* ride that ever was sped,"

was Juan Flaco's ride from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Longfellow has immortalized the "Ride of Paul Revere," Robert Browning tells in stirring verse of the riders who brought the good news from Ghent to Aix, and Buchanan Read thrills us with the heroic measures of Sheridan's Ride. No poet has sung of Juan Flaco's wonderful ride, fleet, longer and more perils than any of these. Flaco rode 600 miles through the enemy's country, to bring aid to a besieged garrison, while Revere and Jorris and Sheridan were in the country of friends or protected by an army from enemies.

Gillespie's situation was growing more and more desperate each day. B. D. Wilson, who with a company of riflemen had been on an expedition against the Indians, had been ordered by Gillespie to join him. They reached the Chino ranch, where a fight took place between them and the Californians. Wilson's men being out of ammunition were compelled to surrender. In the charge upon the adobe, where Wilson and his men had taken refuge, Carlos Ballestaros had been killed and several Californians wounded. This and Gillespie's stubborn resistance had embittered the Californians against him and his men. The Chino prisoners had been saved from massacre after their surrender by the firmness and bravery of Varela. If Gillespie continued to hold the town his obstinacy might bring down the vengeance of the Californians not only upon him and his men, but upon many of the American residents of the South, who had favored their countrymen.

Finally Flores issued his ultimatum to the Americans—surrender within twenty-four hours or take the consequence of an onslaught by the Californians, which might result in the massacre of the entire garrison. In the meantime he kept his cavalry deployed on the hills, completely investing the Americans. Despairing of assistance from Stockton, on the advice of Wilson, who had been permitted by Flores to intercede with Gillespie, articles of capitulation were drawn up and signed by Gillespie and the leaders of the Californians. On the 30th of September the Americans

marched out of the city with all the honors of war—drums beating, colors flying and two pieces of artillery mounted on carts drawn by oxen. They arrived at San Pedro without molestation and four or five days later embarked on the merchant ship *Vandalia*, which remained at anchor in the bay. Gillespie in his march was accompanied by a few of the American residents and probably a dozen of the Chino prisoners, who had been exchanged for the same number of Califor-

nians, whom he had held under arrest most likely as hostages.

Gillespie took two cannon with him when he evacuated the city and left two spiked and broken on Fort Hill. There seems to have been a proviso in the articles of capitulation requiring him to deliver the guns to Flores on reaching the embarcadero. If there was such a stipulation Gillespie violated it. He spiked the guns, broke off the trunnions and rolled one of them into the bay.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BATTLE OF DOMINGUEZ RANCH—FLORES GOVERNOR.

OF THE notable events occurring during the conquest of California there are few others of which there are so contradictory accounts as of that known as the battle of Dominguez Ranch. Capt. William Mervine, who commanded the American forces in the fight, made no official report, or if he did, it was not published. Historians, in their accounts of the battle, have collected their data from hearsay and not from written reports of officers engaged in it. In regard to the number engaged and the number killed and wounded, even Bancroft, usually the most reliable of California historians, has no accurate report. The number engaged on the American side varies with different authors from 250 to 400; and the number killed from four to fifteen. It has been my good fortune, through the kindness of Dr. J. E. Cowles of this city, to obtain a log book of the U. S. frigate *Savannah*, kept by his uncle, Robert C. Duvall, who was an officer on that vessel. Midshipman and Acting Lieutenant Duvall had command of a company of Colt's Riflemen in the battle. After his return to the ship he wrote a full, clear and accurate report of the march, battle and retreat. I transcribe the greater portion of his account. It is undoubtedly the best report of that affair in existence. It will be recollected, as stated in a previous chapter, that Lieutenant Gillespie had been left by Commodore Stockton with a force of fifty men to garrison Los Angeles. An insurrection, headed by Flores and Varela, broke out. After a siege of five or six days Gillespie and his

men evacuated the city and retreated to San Pedro. Lieutenant Gillespie, during the siege, sent a messenger to Stockton at San Francisco asking for reinforcements. Juan Flaco, the courier, reached San Francisco after a ride of 600 miles in five days. Commodore Stockton received the dispatches, or rather the message, of Gillespie's courier on the 30th of September. Early on the morning of October 1st the *Savannah*, Capt. William Mervine, was ordered to get under way for San Pedro with a force to relieve Captain Gillespie.

"At 9.30 A. M.," says Lieutenant Duvall, "we commenced working out of the harbor of San Francisco on the ebb tide. The ship anchored at Saucelito, where, on account of a dense fog, it remained until the 4th, when it put to sea. On the 7th the ship entered the harbor of San Pedro. At 6.30 P. M., as we were standing in for anchorage, we made out the American merchant ship *Vandalia*, having on her decks a body of men. On passing she saluted with two guns which was repeated with three cheers, which we returned. * * Brevet Captain Archibald Gillespie came on board and reported that he had evacuated the Pueblo de Los Angeles on account of the overpowering force of the enemy and had retired with his men on board the *Vandalia* after having spiked his guns, one of which he threw into the water. He also reported that the whole of California below the pueblo had risen in arms against our authorities, headed by Flores, a Mexican captain on fur-

lough in this country, who had—but a few days ago given his parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States. We made preparations to land a force to march to the pueblo at daylight.

"October 8th, at 6 A. M., all the boats left the ship for the purpose of landing the forces, numbering in all 299 men, including the volunteers, under command of Captain Gillespie. At 6:30 all were landed without opposition, the enemy in small detachments retreating toward the pueblo. From their movements we apprehended that their whole force was near. Captain Mervine sent on board ship for a reinforcement of eighty men, under command of Lieut. R. B. Hitchcock. At 8 A. M. the several companies, all under command of Capt. William Mervine, took up the line of march for the purpose of retaking the pueblo. The enemy retreated as our forces advanced. (On landing, William A. Smith, first cabin boy, was killed by the accidental discharge of a Colt's pistol.) The reinforcements under the command of Lieut. R. B. Hitchcock returned on board ship. For the first four miles our march was through hills and ravines, which the enemy might have taken advantage of, but preferred to occupy as spectators only, until our approach. A few shots from our flankers (who were the volunteer riflemen) would start them off; they returning the compliment before going. The remainder of our march was performed over a continuous plain overgrown with wild mustard, rising in places to six or eight feet in height. The ground was excessively dry, the clouds of dust were suffocating and there was not a breath of wind in motion. There was no water on our line of march for ten or twelve miles and we suffered greatly from thirst.

"At 2.30 P. M. we reached our camping ground. The enemy appeared in considerable numbers. Their numbers continued to increase until towards sundown, when they formed on a hill near us, gradually inclining towards our camp. They were admirably formed for a cavalry charge. We drew up our forces to meet them, but finding they were disposed to remain stationary, the marines, under command of Captain Marston, the Colt's riflemen, under command of Lieut. I. B. Carter and myself, and the volunteers under command of Capt. A. Gillespie, were ordered to charge on them, which we did. They stood their ground until our shots commenced 'telling' on them, when they took to flight in every direction. They continued to annoy us by firing into our camp through the night. About 2 A. M. they brought a piece of artillery and fired into our camp, the shot striking the ground near us. The marines, riflemen and volunteers were

sent in pursuit of the gun, but could see or hear nothing of it.

"We left our camp the next morning at 6 o'clock. Our plan of march was in column by platoon. We had not proceeded far before the enemy appeared before us drawn up on each side of the road, mounted on fine horses, each man armed with a lance and carbine. They also had a field piece (a four-pounder), to which were hitched eight or ten horses, placed on the road ahead of us.

"Captain Mervine, thinking it was the enemy's intention to throw us into confusion by using their gun on us loaded with round shot and copper grape shot and then charge us with their cavalry, ordered us to form a square—which was the order of march throughout the battle. When within about four hundred yards of them the enemy opened on us with their artillery. We made frequent charges, driving them before us, and at one time causing them to leave some of their cannon balls and cartridges; but owing to the rapidity with which they could carry off the gun, using their lassos on every part, enabled them to choose their own distance, entirely out of all range of our muskets. Their horsemen kept out of danger, apparently content to let the gun do the fighting. They kept up a constant fire with their carbines, but these did no harm. The enemy numbered between 175 and 200 strong.

"Finding it impossible to capture the gun, the retreat was sounded. The captain consulted with his officers on the best steps to be taken. It was decided unanimously to return on board ship. To continue the march would sacrifice a number of lives to no purpose, for, admitting we could have reached the pueblo, all communications would be cut off with the ship, and we would further be constantly annoyed by their artillery without the least chance of capturing it. It was reported that the enemy were between five and six hundred strong at the city and it was thought he had more artillery. On retreating they got the gun planted on a hill ahead of us.

"The captain made us an address, saying to the troops that it was his intention to march straight ahead in the same orderly manner in which we had advanced, and that sooner than he would surrender to such an enemy, he would sacrifice himself and every other man in his command. The enemy fired into us four times on the retreat, the fourth shot falling short, the report of the gun indicating a small quantity of powder, after which they remained stationary and manifested no further disposition to molest us. We proceeded quietly on our march to the landing, where we found a body of men under

command of Lieutenant Hitchcock with two nine-pounder cannon got from the Vandalia to render us assistance in case we should need it.

"We presented truly a pitiable condition, many being barely able to drag one foot after the other from excessive fatigue, having gone through the exertions and excitement in battle and afterwards performing a march of eighteen or twenty miles without rest.

"This is the first battle I have ever been engaged in, and, having taken particular notice of those around me, I can assert that no men could have acted more bravely. Even when their shipmates were falling by their sides, I saw but one impulse and that was to push forward, and when the retreat was ordered I noticed a general reluctance to turn their backs to the enemy.

"The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

"Michael Hoey (ordinary seaman), killed; David Johnson (o. s.), killed; Wm. H. Berry (o. s.), mortally wounded; Charles Sommers (musician), mortally wounded; John Tyre (seaman), severely wounded; John Anderson (seaman), severely wounded; recovery doubtful. The following named were slightly wounded: Wm. Conland (marine); Hiram Rockvill (mar.); H. Linland (mar.); Jas. Smith (mar.).

"On the following morning we buried the bodies of Wm. A. Smith, Chas. Sommers, David Johnson and Michael Hoey on an island in the harbor.

"At 11 A. M. the captain called a council of commissioned officers regarding the proper course to adopt in the present crisis, which decided that no force should be landed, and that the ship remain here until further orders from the commodore, who is daily expected."

Entry in the log for Sunday, 11th: "Wm. H. Berry (ordinary seaman) departed this life from the effect of wounds received in battle. Sent his body for interment to Dead Man's Island, so named by us. Mustered the command at quarters, after which performed divine service."

From this account it will be seen that the number killed and died of wounds received in battle was four; number wounded six, and one accidentally killed before the battle. On October 22d Henry Lewis died and was buried on the island. Lewis' name does not appear in the list of the wounded. It is presumable that he died of disease. Six of the crew of the Savannah were buried on Dead Man's Island, four of whom were killed in battle. Lieut. Duvall gives the following list of the officers in the "Expedition on the march to retake Pueblo de Los Angeles":

Captain William Mervine, commanding.

Captain Ward Marston, commanding marines.

Brevet Captain A. H. Gillespie, commanding volunteers.

Lieut. Henry W. Queen, adjutant.

Lieut. B. F. Pinckney, commanding first company.

Lieut. W. Rinckindoff, commanding second company.

Lieut. I. B. Carter, Colt's riflemen.

Midshipman R. D. Minor, acting lieutenant second company.

Midshipman S. P. Griffin, acting lieutenant first company.

Midshipman P. G. Walmough, acting lieutenant second company.

Midshipman R. C. Duvall, acting lieutenant Colt's riflemen.

Captain Clark and Captain Goodsall, commanding pikeman.

Lieut. Hensley, first lieutenant volunteers.

Lieut. Russeau, second lieutenant volunteers.

The piece of artillery that did such deadly execution on the Americans was the famous Old Woman's gun. It was a bronze four-pounder, or pedréro (swivel-gun) that for a number of years had stood on the plaza in front of the church, and was used for firing salutes on feast days and other occasions.

When on the approach of Stockton's and Fremont's forces Castro abandoned his artillery and fled, an old lady, Doña Clara Cota de Reyes, declared that the gringos should not have the church's gun; so, with the assistance of her daughters, she buried it in a cane patch near her residence, which stood on the east side of Alameda street, near First.

When the Californians revolted against Gillespie's rule the gun was unearthed and used against him. The Historical Society of Southern California has in its possession a brass grapeshot, one of a charge that was fired into the face of Fort Hill at Gillespie's men when they were posted on the hill. This old gun was in the exhibit of trophies at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885. The label on it read: "Trophy 53, No. 63, Class 7. Used by Mexico against the United States at the battle of Dominguez' Ranch, October 9, 1846; at San Gabriel and the Mesa, January 8 and 9, 1847; used by the United States forces against Mexico at Mazatlan, November 11, 1847; Urios (crew all killed or wounded), Palos Prietos, December 13, 1847, and Lower California, at San José, February 15, 1848." It should be obtained from the government and brought back to Los Angeles. Before the battle the old gun had been mounted on forward axle of a Jersey wagon, which a man by the name of Hunt had brought across the plains the year before. It was lashed to the axle by means of rawhide thongs, and was

drawn by riatas, as described by Lieut. Duvall. The range was obtained by raising or lowering the pole of the wagon. Ignacio Aguilar acted as gunner, and having neither lanyard or pent-stock to fire it, he touched off the gun with the lighted end of a cigarette. Never before or since, perhaps, was a battle won with such crude artillery. José Antonio Carrillo was in command of the Californians. During the skirmishing of the first day he had between 80 and 90 men. During the night of the 8th Flores joined him with a force of 60 men. Next morning Flores returned to Los Angeles, taking with him 20 men. Carrillo's force in the battle numbered about 120 men.

Had Mervine known that the Californians had fired their last shot—their powder being exhausted—he could have pushed on and captured the pueblo.

The expulsion of Gillespie's garrison from Los Angeles and the defeat of Mervine's force raised the spirits of the Californians, and there was great rejoicing at the pueblo. Detachments of Flores' army were kept at Sepulvedo's Rancho, the Palos Verdes, and at Temple's Rancho of the Cerritos, to watch the Savannah and report any attempt at landing. The leaders of the revolt were not so sanguine of success as the rank and file. They were without means to procure arms and supplies. There was a scarcity of ammunition, too. An inferior article of gunpowder was manufactured in limited quantities at San Gabriel. The only uniformity in weapons was in lances. These were rough, home-made affairs—the blade beaten out of a rasp or file, and the shaft a willow pole about eight feet long. These weapons were formidable in a charge against infantry, but easily parried by a swordsman in a cavalry charge.

After the defeat of Mervine, Flores set about reorganizing the territorial government. He called together the departmental assembly. It met in the capital (Los Angeles) October 26th. The members present—Figueroa, Botello, Guerra and Olvera—were all from the south. The assembly decided to fill the place of governor, vacated by Pico, and that of comandante-general, left vacant by the flight of Castro.

José Maria Flores, who was now recognized as the leader of the revolt against American rule, was chosen to fill both offices, and the two offices,

as had formerly been the custom, were united in one person. He chose Narciso Botello for his secretary. Flores, who was Mexican born, was an intelligent and patriotic officer. He used every means in his power to prepare his forces for the coming conflict with the Americans, but with little success. The old jealousy of the hijos del pais against the Mexican would crop out, and it neutralized his efforts. There were bickerings and complaints in the ranks and among the officers. The natives claimed that a Californian ought to be chief in command.

The feeling of jealousy against Flores at length culminated in open revolt. Flores had decided to send the prisoners taken at the Chino fight to Mexico. His object was twofold—first, to enhance his own glory with the Mexican government, and, secondly, by showing what the Californians had already accomplished to obtain aid in the coming conflict. As most of these men were married to California wives, and by marriage related to many of the leading California families of the south, there was at once a family uproar and fierce denunciations of Flores. But as the Chino prisoners were foreigners, and had been taken while fighting against the Mexican government, it was necessary to disguise the hostility to Flores under some other pretext. He was charged with the design of running away to Sonora with the public funds. On the night of December 3, Francisco Rico, at the head of a party of Californians, took possession of the cuartél, or guard-house, and arrested Flores. A special session of the assembly was called to investigate the charges.

Flores expressed his willingness to give up his purpose of sending the Chino prisoners to Mexico, and the assembly found no foundation to the charge of his design of running away with the public funds, nor did they find any funds to run away with. Flores was liberated, and Rico imprisoned in turn.

Flores was really the last Mexican governor of California. Like Pico, he was elected by the territorial legislature, but he was not confirmed by the Mexican congress. Generals Scott and Taylor were keeping President Santa Anna and his congress on the move so rapidly they had no time to spare for California affairs.

Flores was governor from October 26, 1846, to January 8, 1847.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE SECOND CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

STOCKTON with his flag ship, the Congress, arrived at San Pedro on the 23d of October. The Savannah was still lying at anchor in the harbor. The commodore had now at San Pedro a force of about 800 men; but notwithstanding the contemptuous opinion he held of the Californian soldiers he did not march against the pueblo. Stockton in his report says: "Elated by this transient success (Mervine's defeat), which the enemy with his usual want of veracity magnified into a great victory, they collected in large bodies on all the adjacent hills and would not permit a hoof except their own horses to be within fifty miles of San Pedro." But "in the face of their boasting insolence" Stockton landed and again hoisted "the glorious stars in the presence of their horse covered hills." "The enemy had driven off every animal, man and beast from that section of the country; and it was not possible by any means in our power to carry provisions for our march to the city." The city was only 30 miles away and American soldiers have been known to carry rations in their haversacks for a march of 100 miles. The "transient success" of the insolent enemy had evidently made an impression on Stockton. He estimated the Californian force in the vicinity of the landing at 800 men, which was just about 700 too high. He determined to approach Los Angeles by way of San Diego, and on the last day of October he sailed for that port. B. D. Wilson, Stephen C. Foster and others attribute Stockton's abandonment of an attack on Los Angeles from San Pedro to a trick played on him by José Antonio Carrillo. Carrillo was in command of the detachment stationed at the Cerritos and the Palos Verdes. Carrillo was anxious to obtain an interview with Stockton and if possible secure a cessation of hostilities until the war then progressing in Mexico should be decided, thus settling the fate of California. B. D. Wilson, one of the Chino prisoners, was sent with a Mexican sergeant to raise a white flag as the boats of the Congress approached the landing and present Carrillo's proposition for a truce. Carrillo, with

the intention of giving Stockton an exaggerated idea of the number of his troops and thus obtaining more favorable terms in the proposed treaty, collected droves of wild horses from the plains; these his caballeros kept in motion, passing and repassing through a gap in the hills, which was in plain view from Stockton's vessel. Owing to the dust raised by the cavalcade it was impossible to discover that most of the horses were riderless. The troops were signalled to return to the vessel, and the commodore shortly afterwards sailed to San Diego. Carrillo always regretted that he made *too much demonstration*.

As an illustration of the literary trash that has been palmed off for California history I give an extract from Frost's Pictorial History of California, a book written the year after the close of the Mexican war by Prof. John Frost, a noted compiler of histories, who writes L.L.D. after his name. It relates to Stockton's exploits at San Pedro. "At the Rancho Sepulvida (The Palos Verdes) a large force of Californians were posted. Commodore Stockton sent one hundred men forward to receive the fire of the enemy and then fall back on the main body without returning it. The main body of Stockton's army was formed in a triangle with the guns hid by the men. By the retreat of the advance party the enemy were decoyed close to the main force, when the wings (of the triangle) were extended and a deadly fire from the artillery opened upon the astonished Californians. More than one hundred were killed, the same number wounded and one hundred prisoners taken." The mathematical accuracy of Stockton's Artillerists was truly astonishing. They killed a man for every one wounded and took a prisoner for every man they killed. As Flores' army never amounted to more than three hundred if we are to believe Frost, Stockton had all the enemy "present or accounted for." This silly fabrication of Frost's runs through a number of so-called histories of California. Stockton was a brave man and a very energetic commander, but he would boast of his achievements, and his reports are unreliable.

Fremont, who had sailed for the south in the *Sterling* with 160 men to co-operate with Stockton against Los Angeles, learned from the *Vandalia* on its voyage northward of Mervine's defeat and also that no horses could be obtained in the south. He returned to Monterey and proceeded to recruit a force to move against Los Angeles by land from Monterey. His recruits were principally obtained from the recently arrived immigrants. Each man was furnished with a horse and was to receive \$25 a month. A force of about 450 was obtained. Fremont, now raised to the rank of a lieutenant colonel, left Monterey November 17 and rendezvoused at San Juan Bautista, where he remained to the 29th of the month organizing his battalion. On the 29th of November he began his march southward to co-operate with Stockton against Flores.

After the expulsion of Gillespie and his men from Los Angeles, detachments from Flores' army were sent to Santa Barbara and San Diego to recapture these places. At Santa Barbara Fremont had left nine men of his battalion under Lieutenant Theodore Talbot to garrison the town. A demand was made on the garrison to surrender by Colonel Garfias of Flores' army. Two hours were given the Americans to decide. Instead of surrendering they fell back into the hills, where they remained three or four days hoping that reinforcements might be sent them from Monterey. Their only subsistence was the flesh of an old gray mare of Daniel Hill's that they captured, brought into camp and killed. They secured one of Micheltorena's cholos that had remained in the country and was living in a cañon among the hills for a guide. He furnished them a horse to carry their blankets and conducted them through the mountains to the San Joaquin Valley. Here the guide left them with the Indians, he returning to Santa Barbara. The Indians fed them on chia (wild flaxseed), mush and acorn bread. They traveled down the San Joaquin Valley. On their journey they lived on the flesh of wild horses, 17 of which they killed. After many hardships they reached Monterey on the 8th of November, where they joined Fremont's battalion. Elijah Moulton of East Los Angeles is the only survivor of that heroic band. He has been a resident of Los Angeles for fifty-five years. I am indebted to him for the above account.

Captain Merritt, of Fremont's battalion, had been left at San Diego with 40 men to hold the town when the battalion marched north to co-operate with Stockton against Los Angeles. Immediately after Gillespie's retreat, Francisco Rico was sent with 50 men to capture the place. He was joined by recruits at San Diego. Mer-

ritt being in no condition to stand a siege, took refuge on board the American whale ship *Stonington*, which was lying at anchor. After remaining on board the *Stonington* ten days, taking advantage of the laxity of discipline among the Californians, he stole a march on them, recapturing the town and one piece of their artillery. He sent Don Miguel de Pedrona, who was one of his allies, in a whale boat with four sailors to San Pedro to obtain supplies and assistance. Pedrona arrived at San Pedro on the 13th of October with Merritt's dispatches. Captain Mervine chartered the whale ship *Magnolia*, which was lying in the San Pedro harbor, and dispatched Lieutenant Minor and Midshipmen Duvall and Morgan with 35 sailors and 15 of Gillespie's volunteers to reinforce Merritt. They reached San Diego on the 16th. The combined forces of Minor and Merritt, numbering about 90 men, put in the greater part of the next two weeks in dragging cannon from the old fort and mounting them at their barracks, which were located on the hill at the edge of the plain on the west side of the town, convenient to water. They succeeded in mounting six brass 9-pounders and building two bastions of adobes, taken from an old house. There was constant skirmishing between the hostile parties, but few fatalities. The Americans claimed to have killed three of the enemy, and one American was ambushed and killed. The Californians kept well out of range, but prevented the Americans from obtaining supplies. Their provisions were nearly exhausted, and when reduced to almost the last extreme they made a successful foraging expedition and procured a supply of mutton. Midshipman Duvall thus describes the adventure: "We had with us an Indian (chief of a numerous tribe) who, from his knowledge of the country, we thought could avoid the enemy; and getting news of a number of sheep about thirty five miles to the south on the coast, we determined to send him with his companion to drive them onto an island which at low tide connected with the mainland. In a few days a signal was made on the island, and the boats of the whale ship *Stonington*, stationed off the island, were sent to it. Our good old Indian had managed, through his cunning and by keeping concealed in ravines, to drive onto the island about 600 sheep, but his companion had been caught and killed by the enemy. I shall never forget his famished appearance, but pride in his Indian triumph could be seen playing in his dark eyes.

"For thirty or forty days we were constantly expecting, from the movements of the enemy, an attack, soldiers and officers sleeping on their arms and ready for action. About the 1st of No-

ember Commodore Stockton arrived, and, after landing Captain Gillespie with his company and about 43 marines, he suddenly disappeared, leaving Lieutenant Minor governor of the place and Captain Gillespie commandant."*

Foraging continued, the whale ship Stonington, which had been impressed into the government service, being used to take parties down the coast, who made raids inland and brought back with them cattle and horses.

It was probably on one of these excursions that the flag-making episode occurred, of which there are more versions than Homer had birthplaces. The correct version of the story is as follows: A party had been sent under command of Lieutenant Hensley to Juan Bandini's rancho in Lower California to bring up bands of cattle and horses. Bandini was an adherent of the American cause. He and his family returned with the cavalcade to San Diego. At their last camping place before reaching the town Hensley, in a conversation with Bandini, regretted they had no flag with them to display on their entry into the town. Señora Bandini volunteered to make one, which she did from red, white and blue dresses of her children. This flag, fastened to a staff, was carried at the head of the cavalcade when it made its triumphal entry into San Diego. The Mexican government confiscated Bandini's ranchos in Lower California on account of his friendship to the Americans during the war.

Skirmishing continued almost daily. José Antonio Carrillo was now in command of the Californians, their force numbering about 100 men. Commodore Stockton returned and decided to fortify. Midshipman Duvall, in the Log Book referred to in the previous chapter, thus describes the fort: "The commodore now commenced to fortify the hill which overlooked the town by building a fort constructed by placing 300 gallon casks full of sand close together. The inclosure was twenty by thirty yards. A bank of earth and small gravel was thrown up in front as high as the top of the casks and a ditch dug around on the outside. Inside a ball-proof vault or ketch was built out of plank and lined on the inside with adobes, on top of which a swivel was mounted. The entrance was guarded by a strong gate, with a drawbridge in front across the ditch or moat. The whole fortification was compelled and the guns mounted on it in about three weeks. Our men working on the fort were on short allowance of beef and wheat, and for a time without bread, tea, sugar or coffee, many of them being destitute of shoes, but there were few complaints.

"About the first of December, information hav-

ing been received that General Kearny was at Warner's Pass, about 80 miles distant, with 100 dragoons on his march to San Diego, Commodore Stockton immediately sent an escort of 50 men under command of Captain Gillespie, accompanied by Past Midshipmen Beale and Duncan, having with them one piece of artillery. They reached General Kearny without molestation. On the march the combined force was surprised by about 93 Californians at San Pasqual, under command of Andrés Pico, who had been sent to that part of the country to drive off all the cattle and horses to prevent us from getting them. In the battle that ensued General Kearny lost in killed Captains Johnston and Moore and Lieutenant Hammond, and 15 dragoons. Seventeen dragoons were severely wounded. The enemy captured one piece of artillery. General Kearny and Captains Gillespie and Gibson were severely wounded; also one of the engineer officers. Some of the dragoons have since died."

* * * * *

"After the engagement, General Kearny took position on a hill covered with large rocks. It was well suited for defense. Lieutenant Godey, of Gillespie's volunteers, the night after the battle, escaped through the enemy's line of sentries and came in with a letter from Captain Turner to the commodore. Whilst among the rocks, Past Midshipman Beale and Kit Carson managed, under cover of night, to pass out through the enemy's ranks, and after three days and nights hard marching through the mountains without water, succeeded in getting safely into San Diego, completely famished. Soon after arriving Lieutenant Beale fainted away, and for some days entirely lost his reason."

On the night of Beale's arrival, December 9, about 9 P. M., detachments of 200 sailors and marines from the Congress and Portsmouth, under the immediate command of Captain Zeilin, assisted by Lieutenants Gray, Hunter, Renshaw, Parrish, Thompson and Tilghman, and Midshipmen Duvall and Morgan, each man carrying a blanket, 3 pounds of jerked beef and the same of hard tack, began their march to relieve General Kearny. They marched all night and camped on a chaparral covered mountain during the day. At 4 A. M. of the second night's march they reached Kearny's camp, surprising him. Godey, who had been sent ahead to inform Kearny that assistance was coming, had been captured by the enemy. General Kearny had burnt and destroyed all his baggage and camp equipage, saddles, bridles, clothing, etc., preparatory to forcing his way through the enemy's line. Burdened with his wounded, it is doubtful whether he could have escaped. Midshipman Duvall

* Log Book of Acting Lieutenant Duvall.

says: "It would not be a hazard of opinion to say he would have been overpowered and compelled to surrender." The enemy disappeared on the arrival of reinforcements. The relief expedition, with Kearny's men, reached San Diego after two days' march.

A brief explanation of why Kearny was at San Pasqual may be necessary. In June, 1846, Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, commander of the Army of the West, as his command was designated, left Fort Leavenworth with a force of regulars and volunteers to take possession of New Mexico. The conquest of that territory was accomplished without a battle. Under orders from the war department Kearny began his march to California with a part of his force to co-operate with the naval forces there. October 6, near Socorro, N. M., he met Kit Carson with an escort of 15 men, en route from Los Angeles to Washington, bearing dispatches from Stockton, giving the report of the conquest of California. Kearny required Carson to turn back and act as his guide. Carson was very unwilling to do so, as he was within a few days' journey of his home and family, from whom he had been separated for nearly two years. He had been guide for Fremont on his exploring expedition. He, however, obeyed Kearny's orders. General Kearny sent back about 300 of his men, taking with him 120. After a toilsome march by way of the Pima villages, Tucson, the Gila and across the Colorado desert, they reached the Indian village of San Pasqual (about 40 miles from San Diego), where the battle was fought. It was the bloodiest battle of the conquest; Kearny's men, at daybreak, riding on broken down mules and half broken horses, in an irregular and disorderly line, charged the Californians. While the American line was stretched out over the plain Capt. Andrés Pico, who was in command, wheeled his column and charged the Americans. A fierce hand to hand fight ensued, the Californians using their lances and lariats, the Americans clubbed guns and sabers. Of Kearny's command 18 men were killed and 19 wounded; three of the wounded died. Only one, Capt. Abraham R. Johnston (a relative of the author's), was killed by a gunshot; all the others were lanced. The mules to one of the howitzers became unmanageable and ran into the enemy's lines. The driver was killed and the gun captured. One Californian was captured and several slightly wounded; none were killed. Less than half of Kearny's 160 men took part in the battle. His loss in killed and wounded was fifty per cent. of those engaged. Dr. John S. Griffin, for many years a leading physician of Los Angeles, was the surgeon of the command. William H. Dunne,

James R. Barton, John Reed, George W. Whitehorn, Michael Halpin and others of the command, located in Los Angeles.

The foraging expeditions in Lower California having been quite successful in bringing in cattle, horses and mules, Commodore Stockton hastened his preparation for marching against Los Angeles. The enemy obtained information of the projected movement and left for the pueblo.

"The Cyane having arrived," says Duvall, "our force was increased to about 600 men, most of whom, understanding the drill, performed the evolutions like regular soldiers. Everything being ready for our departure the commodore left Captain Montgomery and officers in command of the town, and on the 29th of December took up his line of march for Angeles. General Kearny was second in command and having the immediate arrangement of the forces, reserving for himself the prerogative which his rank necessarily imposed upon him. Owing to the weak state of our oxen we had not crossed the dry bed of the river San Diego before they began breaking down, and the carts, which were 30 or 40 in number, had to be dragged by the men. The general urged on the commodore that it was useless to commence such a march as was before us with our present means of transportation, but the commodore insisted on performing at least one day's march even if we should have to return the next. We succeeded in reaching the valley of the Soledad that night by dragging our carts. Next day the commodore proposed to go six miles farther, which we accomplished, and then continued six miles further. Having obtained some fresh oxen, by assisting the carts up hill, we made ten to twelve miles a day. At San Luis Rey we secured men, carts and oxen, and after that our day's marches ranged from 15 to 22 miles a day.

"The third day out from San Luis Rey a white flag was seen ahead, the bearer of which had a communication from Flores, signing himself 'Commander-in Chief and Governor of California,' asking for a conference for the purpose of coming to terms, which would be alike 'honorable to both countries.' The commodore refused to answer him in writing, saying to the bearer of the truce that his answer was, 'he knew no such person as Governor Flores, that he himself was the only governor in California; that he knew a rebel by that name, a man who had given his parole of honor not to take up arms against the government of the United States, who, if the people of California now in arms against the forces of the United States would deliver up, he (Stockton) would treat with them on condition

that they surrender their arms and retire peaceably to their homes and he would grant them, as citizens of the United States, protection from further molestation.' This the embassy refused to entertain, saying 'they would prefer to die with Flores than to surrender on such terms.'

* * * * *

"On the 8th of January they met us on the banks of the river San Gabriel with between five and six hundred men mounted on good horses and armed with lances and carbines, having also four pieces of artillery planted on the heights about 350 yards distant from the river. Owing to circumstances which have occurred since the surrender of the enemy, I prefer not mentioning the particulars of this day's battle and also that of the day following, or of referring to individuals concerned in the successful management of our forces." (The circumstance to which Lieutenant Duvall refers was undoubtedly the quarrel between Stockton and Kearny after the capture of Los Angeles.) "It is sufficient to say that on the 8th of January we succeeded in crossing the river and driving the enemy from the heights. Having resisted all their charges, dismounted one of their pieces and put them to flight in every direction, we encamped on the ground they had occupied during the fight.

"The next day the Californians met us on the Plains of the Mesa. For a time the fighting was carried on by both sides with artillery, but that proving too hot for them they concentrated their whole force in a line ahead of us and at a given signal divided from the center and came down on us like a tornado, charging us on all sides at the same time; but they were effectually defeated and fled in every direction in the utmost confusion. Many of their horses were left dead on the field. Their loss in the two battles, as given by Andrés Pico, second in command, was 83 killed and wounded; our loss, three killed (one accidentally), and 15 or 20 wounded, none dangerously. The enemy abandoned two pieces of artillery in an Indian village near by."

I have given at considerable length Midshipman Duvall's account of Stockton's march from San Diego and of the two battles fought, not because it is the fullest account of those events, but because it is original historical matter—never having appeared in print before—and also because it is the observations of a participant written at the time the events occurred. In it the losses of the enemy are greatly exaggerated, but that was a fault of his superior officers as well. Commodore Stockton, in his official reports of the two battles, gives the enemy's loss in killed and wounded "between seventy and eighty." And General Kearny, in his report of the battle of

San Pasqual, claimed it as a victory, and states that the enemy left six dead on the field. The actual loss of the Californians in the two battles (San Gabriel River and La Mesa) was three killed and ten or twelve wounded.*

While the events recorded in this chapter were transpiring at San Diego and its vicinity, what was the state of affairs in the capital, Los Angeles? After the exultation and rejoicing over the expulsion of Gillespie's garrison, Mervine's defeat and the victory over Kearny at San Pasqual there came a reaction. Dissensions continued between the leaders. There was lack of arms and laxity of discipline. The army was but little better than a mob. Obedience to orders of a superior was foreign to the nature of a Californian. His wild, free life in the saddle made him impatient of all restraint. Then the impossibility of successful resistance against the Americans became more and more apparent as the final conflict approached. Fremont's army was moving down on the doomed city from the north, and Stockton's was coming up from the south. Either one of these, in numbers, exceeded the force that Flores could bring into action; combined they would crush him out of existence. The Californian troops were greatly discouraged and it was with great difficulty that the officers kept their men together. There was another and more potent element of disintegration. Many of the wealthier natives and all the foreigners, regarding the contest as hopeless, secretly favored the American cause, and it was only through fear of loss of property that they furnished Flores and his officers any supplies for the army.

During the latter part of December and the first days of January Flores' army was stationed at the San Fernando Mission, on the lookout for Fremont's battalion; but the more rapid advance of Stockton's army compelled a change of base. On the 6th and 7th of January Flores moved his army back secretly through the Cabuenga Pass, and, passing to the southward of the city, took position where La Jabonéria (the soap factory) road crosses the San Gabriel River. Here his men were stationed in the thick willows to give Stockton a surprise. Stockton received information of the trap set for him and after leaving the Los Coyotes swung off to the right until he struck the Upper Santa Ana road. The Californians had barely time to effect a change of base and get their cannon planted when the Americans arrived at the crossing.

Stockton called the engagement there the battle of the San Gabriel River; the Californians call it the battle of Paso de Bartolo, which is the

* The killed were Ignacio Sepulveda, Francisco Rubio, and El Guaymeño, a Yaqui Indian.

better name. The place where the battle was fought is on the bluff just south of the Upper Santa Ana road, near where the Southern California Railroad crosses the Old San Gabriel River. (The ford or crossing was formerly known as Pico's Crossing.) There was, at the time of the battle, but one San Gabriel River. The new river channel was made in the great flood of 1868. What Stockton, Emory, Duvall and other American officers call the battle of the "Plains of the Mesa" the Californians call the battle of La Mesa, which is most decidedly a better name

than the "Plains of the Plain." It was fought at a ravine, The Cañada de Los Alisos, near the southeastern corner of the city's boundary. In these battles the Californians had four pieces of artillery, two iron nine-pounders, the Old Woman's gun and the howitzer captured from Kearny. Their powder was very poor. It was made at San Gabriel. It was owing to this that they did so little execution in the fight. That the Californians escaped with so little punishment was probably due to the wretched marksmanship of Stockton's sailors and marines.

CHAPTER XX.

OCCUPATION OF LOS ANGELES—BUILDING OF FORT MOORE.

AFTER the battle of La Mesa, the Americans, keeping to the south, crossed the river at about the point where the south boundary line of the city crosses it and encamped on the right bank. Here, under a willow tree, those killed in battle were buried. Lieutenant Emory, in his "Notes of a Military Reconnoissance," says: "The town, known to contain great quantities of wine and aguardiente, was four miles distant (four miles from the battlefield). From previous experience of the difficulty of controlling men when entering towns, it was determined to cross the river San Fernando (Los Angeles), halt there for the night and enter the town in the morning, with the whole day before us.

"After we had pitched our camp, the enemy came down from the hills, and 400 horsemen with four pieces of artillery drew off towards the town, in order and regularity, whilst about sixty made a movement down the river on our rear and left flank. This led us to suppose they were not yet whipped, as we thought, and that we should have a night attack.

"January 10.—Just as we had raised our camp, a flag of truce borne by Mr. Celis, a Castilian, Mr. Workman, an Englishman, and Alvarado, the owner of the rancho at the Alisos, was brought into camp. They proposed, on behalf of the Californians, to surrender their dear City of the Angels, provided we would respect property and persons. This was agreed to, but not altogether

trusting to the honesty of General Flores, who had once broken his parole, we moved into the town in the same order we should have done if expecting an attack.

"It was a wise precaution, for the streets were full of desperate and drunken fellows, who brandished their arms and saluted us with every term of reproach. The crest, overlooking the town, in rifle range, was covered with horsemen engaged in the same hospitable manner.

"Our men marched steadily on, until crossing the ravine leading into the public square (plaza), when a fight took place amongst the Californians on the hill; one became disarmed and to avoid death rolled down the hill towards us, his adversary pursuing and lancing him in the most cold-blooded manner. The man tumbling down the hill was supposed to be one of our vaqueros, and the cry of 'rescue him!' was raised. The crew of the Cyane, nearest the scene, at once and without any orders, halted and gave the man that was lancing him a volley; strange to say he did not fall. The general gave the jack tars a cursing, not so much for the firing without orders, as for their bad marksmanship."

Shortly after the above episode, the Californians did open fire from the hill on the vaqueros in charge of the cattle. (These vaqueros were Californians in the employ of the Americans and were regarded by their countrymen as traitors.) A company of riflemen was ordered to clear the

hill. A single volley effected this—killing two of the enemy. This was the last bloodshed in the war; and the second conquest of California was completed as the first had been by the capture of Los Angeles. Two hundred men, with two pieces of artillery, were stationed on the hill.

The Angeleños did not exactly welcome the invaders with "bloody hands to inhospitable graves," but they did their best to let them know they were not wanted. The better class of the native inhabitants closed their houses and took refuge with foreign residents or went to the ranchos of their friends in the country. The fellows of the baser sort, who were in possession of the city, exhausted their vocabularies of abuse on the invading gringos.

There was one paisano who excelled all his countrymen in this species of warfare. It is a pity his name has not been preserved in history with that of other famous scolds and kickers. He rode by the side of the advancing column up Main street, firing volleys of invective and denunciation at the hated gringos. At certain points of his tirade he worked himself up to such a pitch of indignation that language failed him, then he would solemnly go through the motions of "make ready, take aim!" with an old shotgun he carried, but when it came to the order, "fire!" discretion got the better of his valor; he lowered his gun and began again, firing invective at the gringo soldiers; his mouth would go off if his gun would not.

Commodore Stockton's headquarters were in the Abila House, the second house on Olvera street, north of the plaza. The building is still standing, but has undergone many changes in fifty years. A rather amusing account was recently given me by an old pioneer of the manner in which Commodore Stockton got possession of the house. The widow Abila and her daughters, at the approach of the American army, had abandoned their home and taken refuge with Don Luis Vignes of the Aliso. Vignes was a Frenchman and friendly to both sides. The widow left a young Californian in charge of her house (which was finely furnished), with strict orders to keep it closed. Stockton had with him a fine brass band—something new in California. When the troops halted on the plaza, the band began to play. The boyish guardian of the Abila casa could not resist the temptation to open the door and look out. The enchanting music drew him to the plaza. Stockton and his staff, hunting for a place suitable for headquarters, passing by, found the door invitingly open, entered, and finding the house deserted, took possession. The recreant guardian returned to find himself dispos-

sessed and the house in possession of the enemy. "And the band played on."

THE BUILDING OF FORT MOORE.

It is a fact not generally known that there were two forts planned and partially built on Fort Hill during the war for the conquest of California. The first was planned by Lieut. William H. Emory, topographical engineer of General Kearny's staff, and work begun on it by Commodore Stockton's sailors and marines. The second was planned by Lieutenant J. W. Davidson, of the First United States Dragoons, and built by the Mormon Battalion. The first was not completed and not named. The second was named Fort Moore. Their location seems to have been identical. The first was designed to hold 100 men. The second was much larger. Flores' army was supposed to be in the neighborhood of the city ready to make a dash into it, so Stockton decided to fortify.

"On January 11th," Lieutenant Emory writes: "I was ordered to select a site and place a fort capable of containing a hundred men. With this in view a rapid reconnoissance of the town was made and the plan of a fort sketched, so placed as to enable a small garrison to command the town and the principal avenues to it. The plan was approved."

"January 12.—I laid off the work and before night broke the first ground. The population of the town and its dependencies is about 3,000; that of the town itself about 1,500. * * * Here all the revolutions have had their origin, and it is the point upon which any Mexican force from Sonora would be directed. It was therefore desirable to establish a fort which, in case of trouble, should enable a small garrison to hold out till aid might come from San Diego, San Francisco or Monterey, places which are destined to become centers of American settlements."

"January 13.—It rained steadily all day and nothing was done on the work. At night I worked on the details of the fort."

"January 15.—The details to work on the fort were by companies. I sent to Captain Tilghman, who commanded on the hill, to detach one of the companies under his command to commence the work. He furnished, on the 16th, a company of artillery (seamen from the Congress) for the day's work, which they performed bravely, and gave me great hopes of success."

On the 14th of January Fremont, with his battalion of 450 men, arrived from Cahuenga. There were then about eleven hundred troops in the city, and the old ciudad put on military airs. On the 18th, Kearny having quarreled with

Stockton about who should be governor of the conquered territory, left for San Diego, taking with him Lieutenant Emory and the other members of his staff, and the dragoons. Emory was sent east by way of Panama with dispatches. Stockton appointed Colonel Fremont governor, and Colonel Russell, of the battalion, secretary of state of the newly acquired territory; and then took his departure to San Diego, where his ship, the Congress, was lying. The sailors and marines, on the 20th, took up their line of march for San Pedro to rejoin their ships, and work on the fort was abandoned.

Lieutenant Emory says: "Subsequent to my leaving the Ciudad de Los Angeles, the entire plan of the fort was changed, and I am not the projector of the work finally adopted for defense of that town." So far as I know, no plan of the first fort exists. One company of Fremont's battalion was left in charge of the city; the command of the battalion was turned over to Captain Owens, and the other companies marched to San Gabriel. Fremont, as governor, established his headquarters in the Bell Block, corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets, that being the finest building in the city. The quarrel for superiority between Stockton, Kearny, Mason and Fremont continued and waxed hotter. Kearny had removed to Monterey. Colonel Cooke with his Mormon battalion, having crossed the plains by the southern route, had arrived and been stationed at San Luis Rey. He was an adherent of Kearny's. On the 17th of March, Cooke's Mormon battalion arrived in Los Angeles. Captain Owens, in command of Fremont's battalion, had moved all the artillery—10 pieces—to the Mission San Gabriel.

Colonel Cooke was placed in command of the southern district, Fremont's battalion was mustered out of service and the artillery brought back to Los Angeles.

On the 20th of April rumors reached Los Angeles that the Mexican general, Bustamante, was advancing on California with a force of 1,500 men. "Positive information," writes Colonel Cooke, "has been received that the Mexican government has appropriated \$600,000 towards fitting out this force." It was also reported that cannon and military stores had been lauded at San Vicente, in Lower California, on the coast below San Diego. Rumors of an approaching army came thick and fast. War's wrinkled front once more affrighted the Angelenos, or rather, the gringo portion. The natives were supposed to be in league with Bustamante and to be preparing for an insurrection. Precautions were taken against a surprise. A troop of cavalry was sent to Warner's ranch to patrol the Soñora road as far as the desert. The construction of a fort on

the hill fully commanding the town, which had previously been determined upon, was begun and a company of infantry posted on the hill.

On the 23d of April, three months after work had ceased on Emory's fort, the construction of the second fort was begun and pushed vigorously. Rumors continued to come of the approach of the enemy. On May 3d Colonel Cooke writes: "A report was received through the most available sources of information that General Bustamante had crossed the Gulf near the head in boats of the pearl fishers, and at last information was at a rancho on the western road 70 leagues below San Diego." Colonel Stevenson's regiment of New York volunteers had arrived in California, and two companies of the volunteers had been sent to Los Angeles. The report that Colonel Cooke had received large reinforcements and that the place was being fortified, was supposed to have frightened Bustamante into abandoning the recapture of Los Angeles. Bustamante's invading army was largely the creation of somebody's fertile imagination. The scare, however, had the effect of hurrying up work on the fort.

On the 13th of May Colonel Cooke resigned and Colonel J. B. Stevenson succeeded him in command of the southern military district. Work on the fort still continued. As the fort approached completion, Colonel Stevenson was exercised about a suitable flagstaff—there was no tall timber in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The colonel wanted a flagstaff that would be an honor to his field works and that would float the old flag where it could be seen of "all men," and women, too. Nothing less than a pole 150 feet high would do.

A native Californian, named Juan Ramirez, was found, who claimed to have seen some trees in the San Bernardino Mountains that were mucho alto—very tall—just what was needed for a flagstaff. A contract was made with him to bring in the timber. The mountain Indians were hostile, or rather, they were horse thieves. The rancheros killed them on sight, like so many rattlesnakes. An escort of ten soldiers from the Mormon battalion, under command of a lieutenant, was sent along with Juan to protect him and his workmen. Ramirez, with a small army of Indian laborers and a number of Mexican carts, set out for the headwaters of Mill Creek in the San Bernardino Mountains. Time passed; the colonel was becoming uneasy over the long absence of the flagstaff hunters. He had not yet become accustomed to the easy-going, poco tiempo ways of the native Californians. One afternoon a cloud of dust was seen out on the mission road. From out the cloud came the most unearthly

shriekings, groanings and wailings. At first it was surmised that it might be the flag end of Bustamante's army of invasion that had gotten away from its base of supplies, or possibly the return of a Mexican revolution that had been lost on the plains years ago. As the cloud crossed the river into the Aliso road, Juan Ramirez' cavalcade and its Mormon escort emerged from it. They had two tree trunks, one about 90 feet and the other 75 or 80 feet long, mounted on the axles of about a dozen old carretas, each trunk hauled by twenty yoke of oxen, and an Indian driver to each ox (Indians were plentiful in those days). Each wooden wheel of the carts was sending forth its agonizing shrieks for axle grease in a different key from its fellows. Each Indian driver was exhausting his vocabulary of invective on his especial ox, and punctuating his profanity by vicious punches with the goad in the poor ox's ribs. The Indian was a cruel driver. The Mormons of the escort were singing one of their interminable songs of Zion—a psalm of deliverance from the hands of the Philistines. They had had a fight with the Indians, killed three of the hostiles and had the ears of their victims strung upon a string.

Never before or since, in the history of the flag, did such a queer concourse combine to procure a staff to float Old Glory.

The carpenters among the volunteers spliced the two pieces of timber together and soon fashioned a beautiful flag staff a hundred and fifty feet in length. The pole was raised near what is now the southeast corner of N. Broadway and Fort Moore Place. By the first of July work had so far progressed on the fort that Colonel Stevenson decided to dedicate and name it on the 4th. He issued an official order for the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of American Independence at this port, as he called Los Angeles. The following is a synopsis of the order: "At sunrise a Federal salute will be fired from the field work on the hill, which commands this town and for the first time from this point the American standard will be displayed. At 10 o'clock every soldier at this post will be under arms. The detachment of the 7th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers and 1st Reg. U. S. Dragoons (dismounted) will be marched to the field work on the hill, when, together with the Mormon battalion, the whole will be formed at 11 o'clock A. M. into a hollow square when the Declaration of Independence will be read. At the close of this ceremony the field work will be dedicated and appropriately named; and at 12 o'clock a national salute will be fired. The field work at this post having been planned and the work conducted entirely by Lieutenant Davidson of the First

Dragoons, he is requested to hoist upon it for the first time, on the morning of the 4th, the American Standard. It is the custom of our country to confer on its fortifications the name of some distinguished individual, who has rendered important services to his country either in the councils of the nation or on the battlefield. The commandant has therefore determined, unless the Department of War shall otherwise direct, to confer upon the field work erected at the port of Los Angeles the name of one who was regarded by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance as a perfect specimen of an American officer, and whose character for every virtue and accomplishment that adorns a gentleman was only equalled by the reputation he had acquired in the field for his gallantry as an officer and soldier, and his life was sacrificed in the conquest of this territory at the battle of San Pasqual. The commander directs that from and after the 4th instant it shall bear the name of Moore." Benjamin D. Moore, after whom the fort was named, was captain of Co. A, 1st U. S. Dragoons. He was killed by a lance thrust in the disastrous charge at San Pasqual. Captain Stuart Taylor at this celebration read the Declaration of Independence in English, and Stephen C. Foster read it in Spanish. The native Californians seated on their horses in rear of the soldiers listened to Don Estevan as he rolled out in sonorous Spanish the Declaration's arraignment of King George III, and smiled. They had probably never heard of King George or the Declaration of Independence either, but they knew a pronunciamiento when they heard it, and after a pronunciamiento in their governmental system came a revolution—therefore they smiled at the prospect of a gringo revolution. The old fort was located along the easterly line of what is now N. Broadway at its intersection with Fort Moore Place. It began near the northerly line of Dr. Wills' lot and extended southerly to the fourth lot south of Fort Moore Place, a length of over 400 feet. It was a breastwork with bastions and embrasures for cannon. The principal embrasure covered the church and plaza. It was built more for the suppression of a revolt than to resist an invasion. It was a strong position; two hundred men, about its capacity, could have defended it against one thousand if the attack came from the front, but it could easily have been outflanked.

In the rear of the fort a deep ravine ran diagonally from the cemetery to Spring street just south of Temple. The road to the cemetery led up this ravine and many an old Californian made his last journey in this world up cemetery ravine. It was known as the Cañada de Los

Muertos (the cañon of the dead). The 4th of July, 1847, was a crackerless Fourth. The American boy with his fireworks was not in evidence, and the native muchach knew as little about fire crackers as he did about the 4th of July. The day's festivities ended with a fandango. The fandango was a universal leveler. Mormon and Mexican, native Californians and spruce shoulder-strapped Regulars met and mingled in the dance. The day ended without a casualty and at its close even the most recalcitrant paisano was constrained to shout Viva Los Estados Unidos! (Long live the U. S.)

One of the historical fictions that appears in most of the "write ups" of this old fort is the statement that it was built by Fremont. There is absolutely no foundation for such a statement. Emory's fort was begun before Fremont's battalion reached Los Angeles, and work ceased on it when Stockton's sailors and marines left the city. Davidson's fort was begun while the battalion was at San Gabriel, a short time before it was mustered out. Fremont left for Monterey shortly after the Mormon battalion began work on the redoubt; and when it was completed, or rather when work stopped on it, he had left California and was somewhere in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains. Neither is there any foundation for the story that the fortification was begun by Micheltorena when Commodore

Jones captured Monterey, October 19, 1842. It was not known in early times as Fremont's redoubt.

Another silly fiction that occasionally makes its appearance in newspapers and literary journals is the story that an old adobe building on Main street near 16th street was Fremont's headquarters when he was "military commander" of the territory. As I write there lies before me a copy of an illustrated eastern journal of extensive circulation, in which appears a cut of this ex-saloon and present Chinese wash house labeled "Fremont's Headquarters." Not long since a literary journal of our own city in an editorial urged upon the Historical Society and the Landmarks Club the necessity of preserving this valuable historical relic of Fremont's occupancy of Los Angeles in the war. The idiocy of a commanding officer establishing his headquarters on a naked plain two miles away from the fort where his troops were stationed and within what would then have been the enemy's lines seems never to have occurred to the authors and promulgators of these fictions. This old adobe house was built six or eight years after the conquest of California. In 1856 it was used for a saloon; Fremont was then a candidate for the presidency. The proprietor named it Fremont's Headquarters.

CHAPTER XXI.

TREATY OF CAHUENGA—TRANSITION.

AS STATED in a former chapter, Fremont's battalion began its march down the coast on the 29th of November, 1846. The winter rains set in with great severity. The volunteers were scantily provided with clothing and the horses were in poor condition. Many of the horses died of starvation and hard usage. The battalion encountered no opposition from the enemy on its march and did no fighting.

On the 11th of January, a few miles above San Fernando, Col. Fremont received a message from Gen. Kearny informing him of the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Los Angeles. That night the battalion encamped in the mission build-

ings at San Fernando. From the mission that evening Jesus Pico, a cousin of Gen. Andrés Pico, set out to find the Californian army and open negotiations with its leaders. Jesus Pico, better known as Tortoi, had been arrested at his home near San Luis Obispo, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot for breaking his parole. Fremont, moved by the pleadings of Pico's wife and children, pardoned him. He became a warm admirer and devoted friend of Fremont's.

He found the advance guard of the Californians encamped at Verdugas. He was detained here, and the leading officers of the army were sum-

moned to a council. Pico informed them of Fremont's arrival and the number of his men. With the combined forces of Fremont and Stockton against them their cause was hopeless. He urged them to surrender to Fremont, as they could obtain better terms from him than from Stockton.

Gen. Flores, who held a commission in the Mexican army, and who had been appointed by the territorial assembly governor and comandante-general by virtue of his rank, appointed Andrés Pico general and gave him command of the army. The same night he took his departure for Mexico, by way of San Geronio Pass, accompanied by Col. Garfias, Diego Sepulveda, Manuel Castro, Segura, and about thirty privates. Gen. Pico, on assuming command, appointed Francisco Rico and Francisco de La Guerra to go with Jesus Pico to confer with Col. Fremont. Fremont appointed as commissioners to negotiate a treaty: Major P. B. Reading, Major William H. Russell and Captain Louis McLane. On the return of Guerra and Rico to the Californian camp, Gen. Andres Pico appointed as commissioners: José Antonio Carrillo, commander of the cavalry squadron, and Augustin Olvera, diputado of the assembly, and moved his army near the river at Cahuenga. On the 13th Fremont moved his camp to the Cahuenga. The commissioners met in the deserted ranch-house, and the treaty was drawn up and signed.

The principal conditions of the treaty or capitulation of "Cahuenga," as it was termed, were that the Californians, on delivering up their artillery and public arms, and promising not again to take arms during the war, and conforming to the laws and regulations of the United States, shall be allowed peaceably to return to their homes. They were to be allowed the same rights and privileges as are allowed to citizens of the United States, and were not to be compelled to take an oath of allegiance until a treaty of peace was signed between the United States and Mexico, and were given the privilege of leaving the country if they wished to. An additional section was added to the treaty on the 16th at Los Angeles releasing the officers from their paroles. Two cannon were surrendered, the howitzer captured from Gen. Kearny at San Pasqual, and the woman's gun that won the battle of Dominguez. On the 14th Fremont's battalion marched through the Cahuenga Pass to Los Angeles in a pouring rainstorm, and entered it four days after its surrender to Stockton. The conquest of California was completed. Stockton approved the treaty, although it was not altogether satisfactory to him. On the 16th he ap-

pointed Colonel Fremont governor of the territory, and William H. Russell, of the battalion, secretary of state.

This precipitated a quarrel between Stockton and Kearny, which had been brewing for some time. General Kearny claimed that under his instructions from the government he should be recognized as governor. As he had directly under his command but the one company of dragoons that he brought across the plain with him he was unable to enforce his authority. He left on the 18th for San Diego, taking with him his officers and dragoons. On the 20th Commodore Stockton, with his sailors and marines, marched to San Pedro, where they all embarked on a man-of-war for San Diego to rejoin their ships. Stockton was shortly afterwards superseded in the command of the Pacific squadron by Commodore Shubrick.

Fremont was left in command at Los Angeles. He established his headquarters in the upper (second) floor of the Bell Block, corner of Los Angeles and Aliso street, the best building in the city then. One company of the battalion was retained in the city; the others, under command of Captain Owens, were quartered at the Mission San Gabriel. From San Diego General Kearny sailed to San Francisco, and from there he went to Monterey. Under additional instructions from the general government brought to the coast by Colonel Mason he established his governorship at Monterey. With a governor in the north and one in the south antagonistic to each other, California had fallen back to its normal condition under Mexican rule. Colonel Cooke, commander of the Mormon battalion, writing about this time, says: "General Kearny is supreme somewhere up the coast; General Fremont is supreme at Pueblo de Los Angeles; Commodore Stockton is commander-in-chief at San Diego; Commodore Shubrick the same at Monterey; and I at San Luis Rey; and we are all supremely poor, the government having no money and no credit, and we hold the territory because Mexico is poorest of all!"

Col. R. B. Mason was appointed inspector of the troops, and made an official visit to Los Angeles. In some disagreement he used insulting language to Colonel Fremont. Fremont promptly challenged him to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and double-barreled shotguns were chosen as the weapons and the Rosa del Castillo chosen as the place of meeting. Masou was summoned north, and the duel was postponed until his return. Kearny, hearing of it, put a stop to it.

Colonel P. St. George Cooke, commander of the

Mormon battalion, but an officer of the regular army, was made commander of the military district of the south, with headquarters at Los Angeles. Fremont's battalion was mustered out of the service and Fremont himself ordered to report to General Kearny at Monterey and turn over the papers and accounts of his governorship. He did so, and passed out of office. He was nominally governor of the territory about two months. His jurisdiction did not really extend beyond Los Angeles. He accompanied General Kearny east, leaving Los Angeles May 12 and Monterey May 31. At Fort Leavenworth General Kearny placed him under arrest and preferred charges against him for disobedience of orders. He was tried by court-martial at Washington and was ably defended by his father-in-law, Colonel Benton, and his brother-law, William Carey Jones. The court found him guilty and fixed the penalty—dismissal from the service. President Polk remitted the penalty, and ordered Colonel Fremont to resume his sword and report for duty. He resigned his commission in the army.

Col. Richard B. Mason succeeded General Kearny as commander-in-chief of the troops and military governor of California. Col. Philip St. George Cooke resigned command of the military district of the south in May and went east with General Kearny. Col. J. D. Stevenson, of the New York volunteers, succeeded Cooke. His regiment, the First New York, had been recruited in eastern New York in the summer of 1846 for the double purpose of conquest and colonization. It came to the coast well provided with provisions and implements of husbandry. It reached California via Cape Horn. The first transport, the Perkins, reached Yerba Buena March 6, 1847; the second, the Drew, March 19; and the third, the Loo Choo, March 26. Hostilities had ceased in California before their arrival. Two companies, A and B, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Brnron, were sent to Lower California, where they saw hard service and took part in several engagements. The other companies of the regiment were sent to different towns in Upper California to do garrison duty. Companies E and G were stationed at Los Angeles.

Colonel Stevenson had under his command a force of about 600 men, consisting of four companies of the Mormon battalion, two companies of U. S. Dragoons and the two companies of his own regiment. The Mormon battalion was mustered out in July, 1847; the New York volunteers remained in service until August, 1848. Most of these volunteers remained in California and several became residents of Los Angeles.

Another military organization that reached California after the conquest was Company F of the Third U. S. Artillery. It landed at Monterey January 28, 1847, under command of Capt. C. Q. Thompkins. With it came Lieuts. E. O. C. Ord, William T. Sherman and H. W. Halleck, all of whom were prominent afterwards in California and attained national reputation during the Civil War. Lieutenant Ord made what is known as Ord's survey of Los Angeles. After the treaty of peace was made, in 1848, four companies of U. S. Dragoons, under command of Maj. L. P. Graham, marched from Chihuahua, by way of Tucson, to California. Major Graham was the last military commander of the south.

Under Colonel Stevenson's administration the reconstruction, or rather it might be more appropriately called the transformation, period really began. The orders from the general government were to conciliate the people and to make no radical changes in the form of government. The Mexican laws were continued in force. In February an ayuntamiento was elected. The members were: First alcalde, José Salazar; second alcalde, Enrique Avila; regidores, Miguel N. Pryor, Julian Chavez, Rafael Gallardo and José A. Yorba; síndico, José Vicinte Guerrero; secretary, Ignacio Coronel.

The council proceeded to grant house lots and perform its various municipal functions as formerly. Occasionally there was friction between the military and civil powers, and there were rumors of insurrections and invasions. There were, no doubt, some who hoped that the prophecy of the doggerel verses that were derisively sung by the women occasionally might come true:

"Poco tiempo
Viene Castro
Con mucho gente
Vamos Americanos."

But Castro came not with his many gentlemen, nor did the Americans show any disposition to vamous; so with that easy good nature so characteristic of the Californians they made the best of the situation. "A thousand things," says Judge Hays, "combined to smooth the asperities of war. Fremont had been courteous and gay; Mason was just and firm. The natural good temper of the population favored a speedy and perfect conciliation. The American officers at once found themselves happy in every circle. In suppers, balls, visiting in town and country, the hours glided away with pleasant reflections."

There were, however, a few individuals who were not happy unless they could stir up dissensions and cause trouble. One of the chief of these was Serbulo Varcla—agitator and revolu-

tionist. Varela, for some offense not specified in the records, had been committed to prison by the second alcalde, or judge of the second instance. Colonel Stevenson turned him out of jail and Varela gave the judge a tongue lashing in refuse Castilian. The judge's official dignity was hurt. He sent a communication to the ayuntamiento saying, "Owing to personal abuse which I received at the hands of a private individual and from the present military commander, I tender my resignation."

The council sent a communication to Colonel Stevenson, asking why he had turned Varela out of jail and why he had insulted the judge.

The colonel curtly replied that the military would not act as jailers over persons guilty of trifling offenses while the city had plenty of persons to do guard duty at the jail. As to abuse of the judge, he was not aware that any abuse had been given, and would take no further notice of him unless he stated the nature of the insult offered him.

The council decided to notify the governor of the outrage perpetrated by the military commander, and the second alcalde said, since he could get no satisfaction for insults to his authority from the military despot he would resign; but the council would not accept his resignation, so he refused to act and the city had to worry along with one judge.

When the time came around for the election of a new ayuntamiento there was more trouble. Stephen C. Foster, the colonel's interpreter, submitted a paper to the council stating that the government had authorized him to get up a register of voters. And the ayuntamiento voted to return the paper just as it was received. Then the colonel made a demand of the council to assist Mr. Esteban Foster in compiling a register of voters. Regidor Chavez took the floor and said such a register should not be gotten up under the auspices of the military, but since the government had so disposed, thereby outraging this honorable body, no attention should be paid to said communication. But the council decided that the matter did not amount to much, so they granted the request, much to the disgust of Chavez. The election was held and a new council elected. At the last meeting of the old council, December 29, 1847, Colonel Stevenson addressed a note to it, requesting that Mr. Stephen C. Foster be recognized as first alcalde and judge of the first instance. The council decided to turn the whole business over to its successor, to deal with as it sees fit.

Colonel Stevenson's request was made in accordance with the wish of Governor Mason,

that a part of the civil offices be filled by Americans. The new ayuntamiento resented this interference.

How the matter terminated is best told in Stephen C. Foster's own words: "Colonel Stevenson was determined to have our inauguration done in style. So on the day appointed (January 1, 1848) he, together with myself and colleague, escorted by a guard of soldiers, proceeded from the colonel's quarters (which were in the house now occupied as a stable by Ferguson & Rose) to the alcalde's office, which was where the City of Paris store now stands on Main street. There we found the retiring ayuntamiento and the new one awaiting our arrival. The oath of office was to be administered by the retiring first alcalde. We knelt to take the oath, when we found they had changed their minds, and the alcalde told us that if two of their number were to be kicked out they would all go. So they all marched out and left us in possession. Here was a dilemma; but Colonel Stevenson was equal to the emergency. He said he could give us a swear as well as the alcalde. So we stood up and he administered to us an oath to support the constitution of the United States and administer justice in accordance with Mexican law. I then knew as much about Mexican law as I did about Chinese, and my colleague knew as much as I did. Guerrero gathered up the books that pertained to his office and took them to his house, where he established his office, and I took the archives and records across the street to a house I had rented, where Perry & Riley's building now stands, and there I was duly installed for the next seventeen months, the first American alcalde and carpet-bagger in Los Angeles."

"The late Abel Stearns was afterwards appointed syndic. We had instructions from Governor Mason to make no grants of land, but to attend only to criminal and civil business and current municipal affairs. Criminal offenders had formerly been punished by being confined in irons in the calaboose, which then stood on the north side of the plaza, but I induced the Colonel to loan me balls and chains and I had a chain gang organized for labor on the public works, under charge of a gigantic old Mexican soldier, armed with a carbine and cutlass, who soon had his gang under good discipline and who boasted that he could get twice as much work out of his men as could be got out of the soldiers in the chain gang of the garrison."

The rumors of plots and impending insurrections was the indirect cause of a serious catastrophe. On the afternoon of December 7, 1847, an old lady called upon Colonel Stevenson and

informed him that a large body of Californians had secretly organized and fixed upon that night for a general uprising, to capture the city and massacre the garrison. The information was supposed to be reliable. Precautions were taken against a surprise. The guard was doubled and a strong reserve stationed at the guardhouse, which stood on the hillside about where Beaudry's stone wall on the new High street is now. A piece of artillery was kept at the guardhouse. About midnight one of the outpost pickets saw, or thought he saw, a horseman approaching him. He challenged, but receiving no reply, fired. The guard at the cuartel formed to repel an attack. Investigation proved the picket's horseman to be a cow. The guard was ordered to break ranks. One of the cannoners had lighted a port fire (a sort of fuse formerly used for firing cannon). He was ordered to extinguish it and return it to the arm chest. He attempted to extinguish it by stamping on it, and supposing he had stamped the fire out, threw it into the chest filled with ammunition. The fire rekindled and a terrific explosion followed that shook the city like an earthquake. The guardhouse was blown to pieces and the roof timbers thrown into Main street.

The wildest confusion reigned. The long roll sounded and the troops flew to arms. Four men were killed by the explosion and ten or twelve wounded, several quite seriously. The guardhouse was rebuilt and was used by the city for a jail up to 1853.

This catastrophe was the occasion of the first civil marriage ever celebrated in Los Angeles. The widow of Sergeant Travers, one of the soldiers killed by the explosion, after three months of widowhood, desired to enter the state of double blessedness. She and the bridegroom, both being Protestants, could not be married in the Catholic Church, and there was no minister of any other denomination in the country. In their dilemma they applied to Alcalde Foster to have a civil ceremony performed. The alcalde was doubtful whether his powers admitted of marrying people. There was no precedent for so doing in Mexican law, but he took the chances. A formidable legal document, still on file in the recorder's office, was drawn up and the parties signed it in the presence of witnesses, and took a solemn oath to love, cherish, protect, defend and support on the part of the husband, and the wife, of her own choice, agreed to obey, love, serve and respect the man of her choice in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. Then the alcalde declared James C. Burton and Emma C. Travers man and wife, and they lived happily ever after-

wards. The groom was a soldier in the service of the United States and a citizen of the State of New York.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, a hamlet a few miles from the City of Mexico, February 2, 1848; ratifications were exchanged at Queretaro, May 30 following, and a proclamation that peace had been established between the two countries was published July 4, 1848. Under this treaty the United States assumed the payment of the claims of American citizens against Mexico, and paid in addition \$15,000,000 for Texas, New Mexico and Alta California—an area of nearly half a million square miles. Out of what was the Mexican territory of Alta California there has been carved all of California, all of Nevada, Utah and Arizona, and part of Colorado and Wyoming. The area acquired by this territorial expansion equaled that of the thirteen colonies at the time of the Revolutionary War.

Pio Pico arrived at San Gabriel July 17, 1848, on his return from Sonora. From San Fernando he addressed letters to Colonel Stevenson and Governor Mason, stating that as Mexican Governor of California he had come back to the country, with the object of carrying out the armistice which then existed between the United States and Mexico. He further stated that he had no desire to impede the establishment of peace between the two countries; and that he wished to see the Mexicans and Americans treat each other in a spirit of fraternity. Mason did not like Pico's assumption of the title of Mexican Governor of California, although it is not probable that Pico intended to assert any claim to his former position. Mason sent a special courier to Los Angeles with orders to Colonel Stevenson to arrest the ex-governor, who was then at his Santa Margarita ranch, and send him to Monterey, but the news of the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo reached Los Angeles before the arrest was made and Pico was spared this humiliation.

In December, 1848, after peace was restored, Alcalde Foster, under instructions from Governor Mason, called an election for choosing an ayuntamiento to take the place of the one that failed to qualify. The voters paid no attention to the call and Governor Mason instructed the officers to hold over until the people chose to elect their successors. In May a second call was made under Mexican law. By this time the voters had gotten over their indignation at being made American citizens, *nonens volens*. They elected an ayuntamiento which continued in power to the close of the year. Its first session was held May 21,

1849. First alcalde, José del Carmen Lugo; second alcalde, Juan Sepulveda; regidores, José Lopez, Francisco Ocampo, Thomas Sanchez; syndic, Juan Temple; secretary, Jesus Guerado. All of these had been citizens of Mexico, Juan Temple having been naturalized twenty years before. The Governor's wish to have Americans fill part of the city offices was evidently disregarded by the voters. Stephen C. Foster was appointed prefect October 29, 1849, by Governor Bennett Riley, the successor of Governor Mason.

In December, 1849, the last ayuntamiento was elected. The members were: First alcalde, Abel Stearns; second alcalde, Ygnacio del Valle; regidores, David Alexander, Benito D. Wilson, José

L. Sepulveda, Manuel Garfias; syndic, Francisco Figueroa; secretary, Jesus Guirada. The legislature of 1849-50 passed an act incorporating Los Angeles (April 4, 1850) as a city. In the act of incorporation its area is given as four square miles. During its probationary state, from January, 1847, until its incorporation as a city by the legislature, it sometimes appears in the official records as a pueblo (town) and sometimes as a ciudad (city). For a considerable time after the conquest official communications bore the motto of Mexico, Dios y Libertad (God and Liberty). The first city council was organized July 3, 1850, just four years, lacking one day, after the closing session of the ayuntamiento under Mexican rule.

CHAPTER XXII.

A CITY WITHOUT A PLAN—ORD'S SURVEY—HISTORIC STREETS.

FIFTY years after its founding Los Angeles was like the earth on the morning of Creation—"without form." It had no plat or plan, no map and no official survey of its boundaries. The streets were crooked, irregular and undefined. The houses stood at different angles to the streets and the house lots were of all geometrical shapes and forms. No man held a written title to his land and possession was ten parts of the law; indeed it was all the law he had to protect his title. Not to use his land was to lose it.

With the fall of the missions a spasm of territorial expansion seized the colonists. In 1834, the Territorial Legislature, by an enactment, fixed the boundaries of the pueblo of Los Angeles at "two leagues to each of the four winds, measuring from the center of the plaza." This gave the pueblo an area of sixteen square leagues or over one hundred square miles. Next year (1835) Los Angeles was made the capital of Alta California by the Mexican Congress and raised to the dignity of a city; and then its first real estate boom was on. There was an increased demand for lots and lands, but there were no maps or plats to grant by and no additions or subdivisions of the pueblo lands on the market. All the unoccupied lands belonged to the municipality,

and when a citizen wanted a house lot to build on he petitioned the ayuntamiento for a lot and if the piece asked for was vacant he was granted a lot—large or small, deep or shallow, on the street or off it, just as it happened.

With the growth of the town the confusion and irregularity increased. The disputes arising from overlapping grants, conflicting property lines and indefinite descriptions induced the ayuntamiento of 1836 to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the manner of granting house lots and agricultural lands. The commissioners reported "that they had consulted with several of the founders and with old settlers, who declared that from the founding of the town the concession of lots and lands had been made verbally without any other formality than locating and measuring the extent of the land the fortunate one should occupy."

"In order to present a fuller report your commission obtained an 'Instruction' signed by Don José Francisco de Ortega, dated at San Gabriel, February 2, 1782, and we noted that articles 3, 4 and 17 of said 'Instruction' provides that concession of said agricultural lands and house lots must be made by the Government, which shall issue the respective titles to the grantees. According to the opinion of the city's advisers said

'Instruction' or at least the three articles referred to, have not been observed *as there is no property owner who can show a legal title to his property.*"

"The commissioners can not do otherwise but call attention of the Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento to the evil consequence which may result by reason of said abuses and recommend that some means may be devised that they may be avoided. God and Liberty.

"Angeles, March 8, 1836.

ABEL STEARNS,
BACILIO VALDEZ,
JOSE M. HERRERA,
Commissioners."

Acting on the report of the commissioners the ayuntamiento required all holders of property to apply for written titles. But the poco tiempo ways of the pobladores could not be altogether overcome. We find from the records that in 1847 the land of Mrs. Carmen Navarro, one of the founders of the town, was denounced (filed on) because she could not show a written title to it. The ayuntamiento decided "that as she had always been allowed to hold it her claim should be respected because she was one of the founders," "which makes her entitled to a lot on which to live."

March 17, 1836, "a commission on streets, plazas and alleys" was appointed to report a plan for repairing the monstrous irregularity of the streets brought about by ceding house lots and erecting houses in this pueblo."

The commission reported in favor of "formulating a plat of the city as it actually exists, on which shall be marked the names of the streets, alleys and plazas, also the house lots and common lands of the pueblo." But nothing came of the report, no plat was made and the ayuntamiento went on in the same old way, granting lots of all shapes and forms.

In March, 1846, another commission was appointed to locate the bounds of the pueblo lands. All that was done was to measure two leagues "in the direction of the four winds from the plaza church" and set stakes to mark the boundary lines. Then came the American Conquest of California, and the days of poco tiempo were numbered. In 1847, after the conquest, another attempt was made to straighten and widen the streets. Some of the Yankee spirit of fixing up things seems to have pervaded the ayuntamiento. A street commission was appointed to try to bring order out of the chaos into which the streets had fallen. The commissioners reported July 22, 1847, as follows: "Your commissioners could not but be amazed seeing the disorder and the manner how the streets run. More partic-

ularly the street which leads to the cemetery, whose width is out of proportion to its length, and whose aspect offends the sense of the beautiful which should prevail in the city. When discussing this state of affairs with the syndic (city attorney) he informed us that on receiving his instructions from the ayuntamiento he was ordered to give the streets a width of fifteen varas (about 41 feet). This he found to be in conflict with the statutes. The law referred to is in Book 4, Chapter 7, Statute 10 (probably a compilation of the "law of the Indies" two or three centuries old, and brought from Spain). The laws reads: "In cold countries the streets shall be wide, and in warm countries narrow; and when there are horses it would be convenient to have wide streets for purpose of an occasional defense or to widen them in the form above mentioned, care being taken that nothing is done to spoil the looks of the buildings, weaken the points of defense or encroach upon the comfort of the people."

"The instructions given the syndic by the ayuntamiento are absolutely opposed to this law and therefore illegal." It probably never occurred to the commission to question the wisdom of so senseless a law; it had been a law in Spanish America for centuries and therefore must be venerated for its antiquity. A blind unreasoning faith in the wisdom of church and state has been the undoing of the Spanish people. Apparently the commission did nothing more than report. California being a warm country the streets performe must be narrow.

The same year a commission was appointed to "square the plaza." Through carelessness some of the houses fronting on the square had been allowed to encroach upon it; others were set back so that the boundary lines of the plaza zigzagged back and forth like a Virginia rail fence. The neighborhood of the plaza was the aristocratic residence quarter of the city then, and a plaza front was considered high-toned. The commission found the squaring of the plaza as difficult a problem as the squaring of a circle. After many trials and tribulations the commissioners succeeded in overcoming most of the irregularities by reducing the area of the plaza. The houses that intruded were not torn down, but the property line was moved forward. The north, south and west lines were each fixed at 134 varas and the east line 112 varas. The ayuntamiento attempted to open a street from the plaza north of the church, but Pedro Cabrera, who had been granted a lot which fell in the line of the street refused to give up his plaza front for a better lot without that aristocratic appendage which the council offered him. Then the city authorities

offered him as compensation for the difference a certain number of days' labor of the chain-gang (the treasury was in its usual state of collapse), but Pedro could not be traded out of his plaza front, so the street took a twist around Pedro's lot—a twist that fifty years has not straightened out. The irregularities in granting portions of the unapportioned city lands still continued and the confusion of titles increased.

In May, 1849, the territorial governor, Gen. Bennett Riley, sent a request to the ayuntamiento for a city map and information in regard to the manner of granting city lots. The ayuntamiento replied that there was no map of the city in existence and no surveyor here who could make one. The governor was asked to send a surveyor to make a plan or plat of the city. He was also informed that in making land grants within "the perimeter of two leagues square the city acted in the belief that it is entitled to that much land as a pueblo."

Lieutenant E. O. C. Ord, of the United States army, was sent down by the governor to plat the city. On the 18th of July, 1849, he submitted this proposition to the ayuntamiento: "He would make a map of the city, marking boundary lines and points of the municipal lands for \$1,500 coin, ten lots selected from among the defined lots on the map and vacant lands to the extent of 1,000 varas to be selected in sections of 200 varas wherever he may choose it, or he would make a map for \$3,000 in coin."

The ayuntamiento chose the last proposition—the president prophetically remarking that the time might come in the future when the land alone would be worth \$3,000. The money to pay for the survey was borrowed from Juan Temple, at the rate of one per cent. a month, and lots pledged as security for payment.

The ayuntamiento also decided that there should be embodied in the map a plan of all the lands actually under cultivation, from the principal dam down to the last cultivated field below. "As to the lots that should be shown on the map, they should begin at the cemetery and end with the house of Botiller (near Ninth street). As to the commonalty lands of this city, the surveyor should determine the four points of the compass, and, taking the parish church for a center, measure two leagues in each cardinal direction. These lines will bisect the four sides of a square within which the lands of the municipality will be contained, the area of the same being sixteen square leagues, and each side of the square measuring four leagues."* (The claims commission reduced the city's area in 1856 to just one-fourth these dimensions.)

*City archives.

Lieutenant Ord, assisted by William R. Hutton, completed his Plan de la Ciudad de Los Angeles, August 29, 1849. He divided into blocks all that portion of the city bounded north by First street and the base of the first line of hills, east by Main street, south by Twelfth street and west by Pearl street (now Figueroa), and into lots all of the above to Eighth street; also into lots and blocks that portion of the city north of Short street and west of Upper Main (San Fernando) to the base of the hills. On the "plan" the lands between Main street and the river are designated as "plough grounds, gardens, corn and vine lands." The streets in the older portion of the city are marked on the map, but not named. The blocks, except the tier between First and Second streets, are each 600 feet in length, and are divided into ten lots, each 120 feet by 165 feet deep. Ord took his compass course for the line of Main street, south 24° 45' west, from the corner opposite José Antonio Carrillo's house, which stood where the Pico house now stands. On his map Main, Spring and Fort (now Broadway) streets ran in parallel straight lines southerly to Twelfth street. How Main street came to be zigzag below Sixth street, Spring to disappear at Ninth street, and Fort to end in Governor Downey's orange orchard,† is one of the mysteries of the early '50s.

The names of the streets on Ord's plan are given in both Spanish and English. Beginning with Main street, they are as follows: Calle Principal, Main street; Calle Primavera, Spring street (named for the season spring); Calle Fortin, Fort street (so named because the street extended passed through the old fort on the hill); Calle Loma, Hill street; Calle Accytuna, Olive street; Calle de Caridad, the street of charity (now Grand avenue); Calle de Las Esperanzas, the street of hopes; Calle de Las Flores, the street of flowers; Calle de Los Chapules, the street of grasshoppers (now South Figueroa street).

Above the plaza church the north and south streets were the Calle de Eternidad (Eternity street, so named because it had neither beginning nor end, or, rather, because each end terminated in the hills); Calle del Toro (street of the bull, so named because the upper end of the street terminated at the Carrida de Toro—the bull ring where bull-fights were held); Calle de Las Avispas (street of the hornets or wasps, a very lively street at times); Calle de Los Adobes, Adobe street. The east and west streets were: Calle Corta, Short street; Calle Alta, High street; Calle de Las Virgines (street of virgins); Calle del Colegio (street of the college, the only street north of the church that retains its primitive name.)

†This orchard was subdivided in 1881 and the street extended.

Spring street was known as Calle de Caridad—the street of charity—at the time of the American conquest. The town then was centered around the plaza, and Spring street was well out in the suburbs. Its inhabitants in early times were of the poorer classes, who were largely dependent on the charity of their wealthier neighbors around the plaza. It is part of an old road made more than a century ago. On Ord's "plan" this road is traced northwestward from the junction of Spring and Main. It follows the present line of North Spring street to First street, then crosses the blocks bounded by Spring, Broadway, First and Third streets diagonally to the corner of Third street and Broadway. It intersects Hill at Fourth street and Olive at Fifth street; skirting the hills, it passes out of the city near Ninth street to the Brea Springs, from which the colonists obtained the roofing material for their adobe houses. This road was used for many years after the American occupation, and was recognized as a street in conveyances. Ord evidently transferred Spring street's original name, "La Caridad," to one of his western streets which was a portion of the old road.

Main street, from the junction south, in 1846 was known as Calle de la Alegria—Junction street; Los Angeles street was the Calle Principal, or Main street. Whether the name had been transferred to the present Main street before Ord's survey I have not been able to ascertain. In the early years of the century Los Angeles street was known as the Calle de la Zanja (Ditch street). Later on it was sometimes called Calle de Los Viñas (Vineyard street), and with its continuation the Calle de Los Huertos (Orchard street)—now San Pedro—formed the principal highway running southward to the Embarcadero of San Pedro.

Of the historic streets of Los Angeles that have disappeared before the march of improvements none perhaps was so widely known in early days as the one called Calle de Los Negros in Castilian Spanish, but Nigger alley in vulgar United States. Whether its ill-omened name was given it from the dark hue of the dwellers on it or from the blackness of the deeds done in it the records do not tell. Before the American conquest it was a respectable street and some of the wealthy rancheros dwelt on it, but it was not then known as Nigger alley. It gained its unsavory reputation and name in the flush days of gold mining, between 1849 and 1856. It was a short, narrow street or alley, extending from the upper end of Los Angeles street at Arcadia to the plaza. It was at that time the only street except Main entering the plaza from the south. In length it did not exceed 500 feet, but in wickedness it was

unlimited. On either side it was lined with saloons, gambling hells, dance houses and disreputable dives. It was a cosmopolitan street. Representatives of different races and many nations frequented it. Here the ignoble red man, crazed with aguardiente, fought his battles, the swarthy Sonorian plied his stealthy dagger and the click of the revolver mingled with the clink of gold at the gaming table when some chivalric American felt that his word of "honah" had been impugned.

The Calle de Los Negros in the early '50s, when the deaths from violence in Los Angeles averaged one a day, was the central point from which the wickedness of the city radiated.

With the decadence of gold mining the character of the street changed, but its morals were not improved by the change. It ceased to be the rendezvous of the gambler and the desperado and became the center of the Chinese quarter of the city. Carlyle says the eighteenth century blew its brains out in the French Revolution. Nigger alley might be said to have blown its brains out, if it had any, in the Chinese massacre of 1871. That dark tragedy of our city's history, in which eighteen Chinamen were hanged by a mob, occurred on this street. It was the last of the many tragedies of the Calle de Los Negros; the extension of Los Angeles street, in 1886, wiped it out of existence.

The Calle del Toro was another historic street with a mixed reputation. Adjoining this street, near where the French hospital now stands, was located the Plaza de Los Toros. Here on fete days the sport-loving inhabitants of Los Angeles and the neighborhood round about gathered to witness that national amusement of Mexico and old Spain—the corida de toros (bull fights). And here, too, when a grizzly bear could be obtained from the neighboring mountains, were witnessed those combats so greatly enjoyed by the native Californians—bull and bear baiting. There were no humanitarian societies in those days to prohibit this cruel pastime. Macanley says the Puritans hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because of the pleasure it gave the spectators,—all pleasure, from their ascetic standpoint, being considered sinful. The bear had no friends among the Californians to take his part from any motive. It was death to poor bruin, whether he was victor or vanquished; but the bull sometimes made it uncomfortable for his tormentors. The *Star* of December 18, 1858, describes this occurrence at one of these bull fights on the Calle del Toro: "An infuriated bull broke through the inclosure and rushed at the affrighted spectators. A wild panic ensued. Don Felipe Lugo spurred his

horses in front of the furious bull. The long horns of the maddened animal were plunged into the horse. The gallant steed and his daring rider went down in the dust. The horse was instantly killed, but the rider escaped unhurt. Before the bull could rally for another charge half a dozen bullets from the ready revolvers of the spectators put an end to his existence."

The Plaza de Los Toros has long since been obliterated; and Bull street became Castelar more than a quarter of a century ago.

Previous to 1847 there was but one street opening out from the plaza to the northward, and that was the narrow street known to old residents as Bath street, since widened and extended, and now called North Main street. The committee that had charge of the "Squaring of the Plaza" projected the opening of another street to the north. It was the street long known as Upper Main, now called San Fernando. This street was cut through the old cuartel or guard house,

built in 1785, which stood on the southeastern side of the Plaza Real, or Royal Square, laid out by Governor Felipe de Neve when he founded the pueblo. Upper Main street opened into the Calle Real, or Royal street, which was one of de Neve's original streets opening out from the old plaza to the northwest.

Ord's survey or plan left some of the houses in the old parts of the city in the middle of the streets and others were cut off from a frontage. The city council labored long to adjust property lines to the new order of things. Finally, in 1854, an ordinance was passed allowing property owners to claim frontages to the streets nearest their houses.

There were but few new streets opened and no new subdivisions made for twenty years after Ord's survey. The city grew slowly and for more than two decades after the American conquest both the business and residence portions of the city remained in the neighborhood of the plaza.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MINES AND MINING BOOMS.

WHILE not classed among the mining counties of California, yet Los Angeles has figured in all the different phases of mining in "the days of gold," the days of '49. The first authenticated discovery of gold in California was made in territory now included within its borders, and the first "gold rush" that ever took place on the coast was to the placers* of the Castiac. It is generally conceded that Francisco Lopez was the first discoverer of gold in California, and the place of discovery the San Feliciano Cañon on the San Francisco Rancho. This cañon is about forty miles northwesterly from Los Angeles City and eight miles westerly from Newhall.

The exact date of the discovery is uncertain. According to Col. J. J. Warner, who visited the placers shortly after their discovery, the first gold nuggets were found in June, 1841. Isaac L.

Given, who arrived in Los Angeles in the fall of 1841 with the Rowland-Workman party, in a letter written to me in 1895 relates that "shortly after our arrival, Dr. Lyman and myself were invited to dine with Don Abel, as all the natives called him, and while in his house he showed us a quart bottle of gold dust obtained from the placers described by Col. Warner." As Given went to San Francisco about the close of the year 1841 and never returned to Los Angeles he could not be mistaken in the year. This would seem to fix beyond cavil the date of discovery in 1841, but on the other hand we have a letter to the California Pioneers in which Don Abel Stearns states positively that the discovery was made in March, 1842.

We have also in the California Archives a communication dated June 17, 1842, from Ignacio del Valle, on whose ranch the discovery was made, in which he refers to a note received May 3 last from the governor making inquiries about a placer of gold discovered on his ranch. There is

* The word placers for placeres, the Spanish plural of placer, is commonly used in California. Although incorrect, established usage makes it permissible.

also in the California Archives an Incomplete Expediente, of which the following is a copy:
To His Excellency, The Governor:

We, the citizens, Francisco Lopez, Manuel Cota and Domingo Bermudez, residents of the Port of Santa Barbara, before your Excellency, with the greatest submission, present ourselves saying: That as Divine Providence was pleased to give us a placer of gold on the 9th of last March in the locality of San Francisco (rancho) that belongs to the late Don Antonio del Valle; distant about one league south of his house, we now apply to Your Excellency asking you to give whatever orders you may think convenient and just in the matter, presenting herewith a sample of the gold. Wherefore, to Your Excellency, we pray you to give us the necessary permit authorizing us to commence our work, together with those who may wish to engage with us in the said work. Excusing us for the use of common paper in default of any of the corresponding stamp.

FRANCISCO LOPEZ,
MANUEL COTA,
DOMINGO BERMUDEZ.

By FRANCISCO LOPEZ.

At the request of Domingo Bermudez,
who cannot write.

This expediente fixes the day of the month on which the discovery was made, but unfortunately Lopez and his associate omit the year. The petition refers to the late Antonio del Valle. Del Valle died in 1841, "the same year that gold was discovered on his place," says Bancroft, but on page 296 of Vol. IV. of his History of California, Bancroft says the discovery was made in 1842. The evidence seems to be about equally divided between the dates 1841 and 1842. I incline to the belief that it was made in 1841. Don Abel Stearns, in the letter referred to above, gives this account of the discovery: "Lopez, with a companion, while in search of some stray horses about midday stopped under some trees and tied their horses to feed. While resting in the shade Lopez with his sheath knife dug up some wild onions and in the dirt discovered a piece of gold. Searching further he found more. On his return to town he showed these pieces to his friends, who at once declared there must be a placer of gold there." Colonel Warner thus describe the "gold rush" that followed: "The news of this discovery soon spread among the inhabitants from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles and in a few weeks hundreds of people were engaged in washing and winnowing the sands of these gold fields * * *. The auriferous fields discovered in that year embraced the greater part of the country drained by the Santa Clara River, from

a point some fifteen or twenty miles from its mouth to its sources and easterly beyond them to Mount San Bernardino."

The first parcel of California gold dust ever coined at the Philadelphia mint was taken from these placers. It belonged to Don Abel Stearns and was carried by the late Alfred Robinson in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. It consisted of 18.34 ounces—value after coining \$344.75 or over \$19 per ounce—a very superior quality of gold dust. It was deposited in the mint at Philadelphia July 8, 1843.

As to the yield of the San Fernando Placers, as these mines are generally called, it is impossible to obtain definite information. William Heath Davis in his "Sixty Years in California" gives the amount at \$80,000 to \$100,000 for the first two years after their discovery. He states that Melus at one time shipped \$5,000 of dust to Boston on the ship Alert. Bancroft says that "by December, 1843, two thousand ounces of gold had been taken from the San Fernando mines." Don Antonio Coronel informed the author that he, with the assistance of three Indian laborers, in 1842 took out \$600 worth of dust in two months. De Mofras in his book states that Carlos Baric, a Frenchman, in 1842 was obtaining an ounce a day of pure gold from his placer.

There was a great scarcity of water in the mines and the methods of extracting the gold were crude and wasteful. One process in use was the piling of a quantity of the pay gravel in the center of a square of manta or coarse muslin and then dashing water on the pile from a bucket until the earth was washed away, the gold remaining on the cloth. Another process of separating the gold from the gravel and sand was by panning—using a batea or a bowl shaped Indian basket for a gold pan. Gold cradles and long toms were unknown to the miners of the San Fernando placers.

These mines were worked continuously from the time of their discovery until the American Conquest, principally by Sonorians. The discovery of gold at Coloma, January 24, 1848, drew away the miners and no work was done on these mines between 1848 and 1854.

In the spring of 1855 came the Kern River excitement, one of the famous "gold rushes" of California.

In the summer of 1854 gold was discovered on the head waters of the Kern River, but no excitement followed the first reports. But during the fall and winter stories were set afloat of some wonderful strikes of rich diggings. These stories grew as they traveled on and were purposely magnified by merchants and dealers in miners' supplies, who were overstocked with unsalable

goods, and by transportation companies, with whom business was slack. Their purpose was accomplished and the rush was on. It was the first rush that had profited Los Angeles. It was hard times in the old pueblo; business was dull and money scarce. The *Southern Californian* of December 24, 1854, says: "The great scarcity of money is seen in the present exorbitant rates of interest which it commands; 8 and 10 and even 15 per cent. a month is freely paid and the supply, even at these rates, is too meager to meet the demand."

In January the rush began. Every steamship down the coast was loaded to the guards with adventurers for the mines via Los Angeles. The sleepy old metropolis of the cow counties found itself suddenly transformed into a bustling mining camp.

The *Southern Californian* of February 8, 1855, thus describes the situation: "The road from our valley is literally thronged with people on their way to the mines. Hundreds of people have been leaving not only the city, but every portion of the county. Every description of vehicle and animal have been brought in requisition to take the exultant seekers after wealth to the goal of their hopes. Immense ten-mule wagons, strung out one after another; long trains of pack mules, and men mounted and on foot, with picks and shovels; boarding-house keepers, with their tents; merchants with their stocks of miners' necessaries, and gamblers with their 'papers' are constantly leaving for the Kern River mines. The wildest stories are afloat. We do not place implicit reliance, however, upon these stories. If the mines turn out ten dollars a day to the man everybody ought to be satisfied. The opening of these mines has been a God-send to all of us, as the business of the entire country was on the point of taking to a tree."

As the boom increased our editor grows more jubilant. In his issue of March 7th he throws out these headlines: "Stop the Press! Glorious News from Kern River! Bring Out the Big Gun! There are a thousand gulches rich with gold and room for ten thousand miners. Miners averaging \$50 a day. One man, with his own hands, took out \$160 in a day. Five men in ten days took out \$4,500." These wild rumors kept business booming in all directions in the old pueblo. In the above named issue of the *Californian* we find this item: "Last Sunday night was a brisk night for killing. Four men were shot and killed and several wounded in shooting affrays."

By way of Stockton and the upper San Joaquin Valley another stream of adventurers was pouring into these mines. In four months between five

and six thousand men had found their way into the Kern River mines. There was gold there, but not enough to go round. The few struck it rich; the many struck nothing but hard luck and the rush out began. The disappointed miners and adventurers beat their way back to civilization as best they could. Some of them turned their attention to prospecting in the mountains south of the Tehachapi Pass and many new discoveries were made.

In April, 1855, a party entering the mountains by way of the Cajon Pass penetrated to the head waters of the San Gabriel River and found good prospects in some of the cañons, but were forced to leave on account of the water failing. The Santa Anita placers, about fifteen miles from the city, were discovered in 1856. The discoverers attempted to conceal their find and these mines were known as the "Secret Diggings," but the secret was found out. These mines paid from \$6 to \$10 a day.

Work was actively resumed in the San Fernando diggings. Francisco Garcia, working a gang of Indians, in 1855 took out \$65,000. It is said that one nugget worth \$1,900 was found in these mines. In 1858 the Santa Anita Mining Company was organized, D. Marchessault, president; V. Beaudry, treasurer; capital, \$50,000. A ditch four miles long was cut around the foot of the mountain and hydraulic works constructed. Upon the completion of these works, February 15, 1859, the company gave a dinner to invited guests from the city. The success of the enterprise was toasted and wine and wit flowed as freely as the water in the hydraulic pipes. The mines returned a handsome compensation on the outlay.

During the year 1859 the cañon of the San Gabriel was prospected for forty miles and some rich placer claims located. On some of the bars as high as \$8 to the pan were obtained. The correspondent of the Los Angeles *Star* reports these strikes: "From a hill claim four men took out \$80 in one day." "Two Mexicans, with a common wooden bowl or batea, panned out \$90 in two days." "Two hydraulic companies are taking out \$1,000 a week." In July, 1859, 300 men were at work in the cañon and all reported doing well. A stage line ran from the city to the mines. Three stores at Eldoradoville, the chief mining camp of the cañon, supplied the miners with the necessaries of life, and several saloons, with gambling accompaniments, the luxuries.

The editor of the *Star*, in the issue of December 3, 1859, grows enthusiastic over the mining prospects of Los Angeles. He says: "Gold placers are now being worked from Fort Tejon to San

Bernardino. Rich deposits have been discovered in the northern part of the county. The San Gabriel mines have been worked very successfully this season. The Santa Anita placers are giving forth their golden harvest. Miners are at work in the San Fernando hills rolling out the gold and in the hills beyond discoveries have been made which prove the whole district to be one grand placer." Next day it rained and it kept at it continuously for three days and nights. It was reported that twelve inches of water fell in the mountains during the storm. In the narrow cañon of the Sau Gabriel River the waters rose to an unprecedented height and swept everything before them. The miners' wheels, sluices, long toms, wing dams, coffer dams, and all other dams, went floating off toward the sea.

The year 1860 was a prosperous one for the San Gabriel miners, notwithstanding the disastrous flood of December, 1859. The increased water supply afforded facilities for working dry claims. Some of the strikes of that season in the cañon have the sound of the flush days of '49: "Baker & Smith realized from their claim \$800 in eight days;" "Driver & Co. washed out \$350 of dust in two hours."

In the spring of 1862, Wells, Fargo & Co. were shipping to San Francisco from their Los Angeles office, \$12,000 of gold dust a month by steamer and probably as much more was sent by other shippers or taken by private parties; all this was produced from the San Fernando, San Gabriel and Santa Anita placers. In the past forty years a large amount of gold has been taken out of the San Gabriel placers—how much it is impossible to say. As late as 1876 there were two hydraulic companies working in the cañon. One company reported a yield of \$1,365 for a run of twenty-six days, working five men—an average of \$10.50 a day to the man. Placer mining is still carried on in a desultory way every winter in the San Fernando and San Gabriel mines. But a limited amount of capital has at any time been employed in these mines, and the methods of working them have been unsystematic and wasteful. With more abundant capital, with improved appliances and cheaper methods of working, these mines could be made to yield rich returns.

In the winter of 1862-63 placer mines were discovered on the Colorado River and a rush followed. Los Angeles profited by it while it lasted, but it was soon over.

In 1863 there was a mining boom on the island of Santa Catalina. Some rich specimens of gold and silver quartz rock were found and the boom began. The first location was made in April, 1863, by Martin M. Kimberly and Daniel E. Way. At a

miners' meeting held on the island April 20, 1863, the San Pedro Mining District was formed and a code of mining laws formulated "for the government of locators of veins or lodes of quartz, or other rock containing precious metals and ores—gold, silver, copper, galena or other minerals or mines that may be discovered, taken up or located in Los Angeles County, San Pedro District, State of California." The boundaries of San Pedro District were somewhat indefinite; it included "all the islands of Los Angeles County and the coast range of mountains between the northern and southern boundaries of said County."

The first discoveries were made near the isthmus on the northwestern part of the island. The principal claims were located in Fourth of July Valley, Cherry Valley and Mineral Hill.

A site for a city was located on Wilson Harbor. Lots were staked off and Queen City promised to become the metropolis of the mining district of Catalina.

Numerous discoveries were made. Within nine months from the first location notices of claims to over a hundred thousand feet of leads, lodes or veins, with their dips, spurs and angles, were recorded in the recorder's office of Los Angeles County and probably three times that number of claims were located that were either recorded in the district records on the island or were not recorded at all. Assays were made of gold and silver bearing rock, that ranged from \$150 to \$800 a ton. Stock companies were formed with capital bordering on millions—indeed, a company that had not "millions in it" was not worth organizing in those days. It is needless to say that the capital stock was not paid up in full nor in part either. The miners believed implicitly in the wealth of their mines, but they had no money to develop their claims nor could they induce capitalists to aid them. The times were out of joint for great enterprises. Washoe stocks had flooded the local mining market and the doubtful practices of mining sharps had brought discredit on feet and stocks. Capital from abroad could not be induced to seek investment in mines on an island in the far Pacific. The nation was engaged in a death struggle with the slaveholders' rebellion and there was more money in fat government contracts than in prospect holes.

The boom collapsed unexpectedly—burst by "military despotism." There were rumors that this mining rush was a blind to conceal a plot to seize the island and make it a rendezvous for Confederate privateers, from which they could fit out and prey upon the commerce of the coast. Many of the miners were Southern sympathizers, but whether such a plot was seriously contem-

plated is doubtful. If such was incubating, the government crushed it before it was hatched. A military force was placed on the island and the following order issued:

} HEADQUARTERS, SANTA CATALINA
} ISLAND, February 5th, 1864.

Special Order No. 7.

No person or persons other than owners of stock or incorporated companies' employes, will be allowed to remain on the island on or after this date; nor will any person be allowed to land until further instructions are received from Washington. I hereby notify miners prospecting or other persons to leave immediately. By order.

B. R. WEST,

Captain 4th California Infantry Commanding Post.

After such an invitation to leave the miners stood not on the order of their going—they went—those whose sympathies were with the Confederacy breathing curses against the tyrant Lincoln and his blue-coated minions. After the withdrawal of the troops, September 15, 1864, a few of the miners returned, but work was not resumed, the excitement was over—the boom was bursted.

The "leads, lodes and veins" with their dips, spurs and angles, were abandoned and only a few drifts and tunnels remain—relics of an almost forgotten boom.

In 1873 Major Max Strobel, of Anaheim, went to England commissioned by James Lick and other owners to sell the island. Liberally supplied with collections of rich mineral specimens and endowed by nature with a vivid imagination, he negotiated a sale to a syndicate of London capitalists for one million dollars. Before a formal transfer of the island was made Strobel died and the sale was never consummated.

In 1861 there was a copper mining boom in the Soledad Cañon (60 miles north of Los Angeles). Some rich specimens of copper ore were found and several hundred thousand dollars in gold were sunk in developing the mines, but the de-

velopment proved that there were no well-defined leads and the few pockets where ore existed were not rich enough in copper to fill the void in the pockets of the prospectors.

In 1862 gold quartz was discovered in a range of hills about five miles northward of the copper district. The discoverers were too poor to develop their mines and the failure of the copper mines had disgusted capitalists with the Soledad country. For some time Mexicans worked the claims and crushed rock yielding from \$30 to \$50 a ton with arastras.

In 1867-68 came another rush to the Soledad district; this time it was gold quartz that attracted. Numerous claims were located and mining notices were as "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa." One ten stamp mill and several smaller ones were erected. A town site was located and Soledad City became the mining metropolis of the district. Some rich ore was taken out, but the lodes pinched out and Soledad City became in truth a city of solitude. There are still some claims worked in the district. But the mines have never crowned any bonanza kings.

The yield of the Los Angeles mines can be ascertained only approximately. Major Ben C. Truman, in his "Semi-Tropical California," a book written in 1874, says: "During the past eighteen years Messrs. Ducommun and Jones, merchants of Los Angeles, have purchased in one way and another over two million dollars worth of gold dust taken from the placer claims of the San Gabriel River, while it is fair to presume that among other merchants and to parties in San Francisco has been distributed at least a like amount." Add to this estimate the amount taken out of the San Fernando placers since their discovery in 1841, and from the Santa Anita, the San Antonio and other placers in the county where gold has been mined, and the yield of the Los Angeles placers would reach, if it did not exceed, five million dollars.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EDUCATIONAL—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE first community want the American pioneer supplies is the schoolhouse. Wherever the immigrants from the New England and the middle states planted a settlement, there, at the same time, they planted a schoolhouse. The first community want that the Spanish pobladores (colonists) supplied was a church. The schoolhouse was not wanted, or, if wanted, it was a long-felt want that was rarely or never satisfied.

At the time of the acquisition of California by the Americans (1846)—seventy-seven years from the date of its first settlement—there was not a public schoolhouse owned by any pueblo or city in all California. The few schools that did exist were kept in rented buildings, or the schoolmaster furnished the schoolroom as part of the contract.

The first public school in California was opened in San José, in December, 1794, seventeen years after the founding of that pueblo. The pioneer teacher of California was Manuel de Vargas, a retired sergeant of infantry. The school was opened in the public granary. Vargas, in 1795, was offered \$250 a year to open a school in San Diego. As this was higher wages than he was receiving, he accepted the offer and thus became the pioneer teacher of Southern California. José Manuel Toca, a gamute or ship boy, arrived at Santa Barbara on a Spanish transport in 1795, and the same year was employed as schoolmaster at a yearly salary of \$125. Thus the army and the navy pioneered education in California.

Governor Borica, the founder of public schools in California, resigned in 1800, and was succeeded by Arrillaga. Governor Arrillaga, if not opposed to, was at least indifferent to the education of the common people. He took life easy and the schools took long vacations; indeed, it was nearly all vacation during his term. Governor Sola, the successor of Arrillaga, made an effort to establish public schools, but the indifference of the people discouraged him. There is no record of the existence of a school in Los Angeles during Governor Borica's rule. Los Angeles being neither a maritime or presidial town there were

probably no soldiers or sailors in it out of a job who could be utilized for school teaching.

With the revival of learning under Sola, the first school in Los Angeles was opened in 1817, just thirty-six years after the founding of the pueblo. Maximo Piña, an invalid soldier, was the pioneer schoolmaster of Los Angeles. He taught during the years 1817 and 1818. His salary was \$140 a year. Then the school took a vacation for ten years.

During the Spanish era the schoolmasters were mostly invalid soldiers, who possessed that dangerous thing, 'a little learning.' About all they could teach was reading, writing and the doctrina Christiana. These old soldier schoolmasters were brutal tyrants, and their school government a military despotism. Gen. M. G. Vallejo, in his reminiscences, thus describes one form of punishment in common use in the old-time schools: "But on the black cloth lay another and far more terrible implement of torture, a hempen scourge with iron points, a nice invention, truly, for helping little children to keep from laughing aloud, running in the streets, playing truant, spilling ink, or failing to know the lessons in the dreaded doctrina Christiana—the only lesson taught, perhaps, because it was the only one the master could teach; to fail in the doctrina was an offense unpardonable. This very appropriate inquisitorial instrument of torture was in daily use. One by one each little guilty wretch was stripped of his poor shirt—often his only garment—stretched face downward upon a bench, with a handkerchief thrust into his mouth as a gag, and lashed with a dozen or more blows until the blood ran down his little lacerated back."* When such brutality was practiced in them it is not strange that the schools were unpopular.

In the first forty-six years of its existence, if the records are correct, the pueblo of Los Angeles had school facilities just two years. There was no educational cramming in those days. Mexico

* Bancroft's California Pastoral.

did better for public education in California than Spain. The school terms were increased and the vacations shortened.

The first school in Los Angeles during the Mexican régime was taught by Luciano Valdez, beginning in 1827. His school was kept open at varying intervals to the close of 1831. He seems not to have been a success in his chosen profession. In the proceedings of the ayuntamiento for January 19, 1832, is this record: "The Most Illustrious Ayuntamiento dwelt on the lack of improvement in the public school of the pueblo, and on account of the necessity of civilizing and morally training the children, it was thought wise to place citizen Vicente Morago in charge of said school from this date, recognizing in him the necessary qualifications for discharge of said duties, allowing him \$15 monthly, the same as was paid the retiring citizen, Luciano Valdez."

Schoolmaster Morago, February 12, 1833, was appointed secretary of the ayuntamiento at a salary of \$30 per month, and resigned his position as teacher. The same date Francisco Pantoja was appointed preceptor of the public school. Pantoja wielded the birch or plied the ferule to January, 1834, when he demanded that his salary be increased to \$20 per month. The ayuntamiento refused to increase it, "and at the same time seeing certain negligence and indolence in his manner of advancing the children, it was determined to procure some other person to take charge of the school." Pantoja demanded that he be relieved at once, and the ayuntamiento decided "that in view of the irregularities in the discharge of his duties, he be released and that citizen Cristoval Aguilar be appointed to the position at \$15 per month."

The ayuntamiento proceedings of January 8, 1835, tell the fate of Aguilar. "Schoolmaster Cristoval Aguilar asked an increase of salary. After discussion it was decided that as his fitness for the position was insufficient, his petition could not be granted." So Aguilar quit the profession.

Vicente Morago, who had been successively secretary of the ayuntamiento and syndic (treasurer), returned to his former profession, teaching, in 1835. He was satisfied with \$15 a month, and that seemed to be the chief qualification of a teacher in those days. There is no record of a school in 1836. During 1837 the civil war between Monterey and Los Angeles was raging and there was no time to devote to education. All the big boys were needed for soldiers; besides, the municipal funds were so demoralized that fines and taxes had to be paid in hides and horses.

Don Ygnacio Coronel took charge of the public school July 3, 1838, "he having the necessary qualifications." "He shall be paid \$15 per

month from the municipal funds, and every parent having a child in the school shall be made to pay a certain amount according to his means. The \$15 per month paid from the municipal fund is paid so that this body (the ayuntamiento) may have supervision over said school." Coronel taught at various times between 1838 and 1844, the length of the school sessions depending on the condition of the municipal funds and the liberality of parents. Don Ygnacio's educational methods were a great improvement on those of the old soldier schoolmasters. There was less of "lickin'" and more of "larnin'." His daughter Soledad assisted him, and when a class had completed a book or performed some other meritorious educational feat, as a reward of merit a dance was improvised in the school room, and Señorita Soledad played upon the harp. She was the first teacher to introduce music into the schools of Los Angeles.

The most active and earnest friend of the public schools among the Mexican governors was the much-abused Micheltorena. He made a strenuous effort to establish a public school system in the territory. Through his efforts schools were established in all the principal towns, and a guarantee of \$500 from the territorial funds was promised to each school.

January 3, 1844, a primary school was opened in Los Angeles under the tutorship of Ensign Guadalupe Medina, an officer in Micheltorena's army, permission having been obtained from the governor for the lieutenant to lay down the sword to take up the pedagogical birch. Medina was an educated man and taught an excellent school. His school attained an enrollment of 103 pupils. It was conducted on the Lancasterian plan, which was an educational fad recently imported from Europe, via Mexico, to California. This fad, once very popular, has been dead for half a century. The gist of the system was that the nearer the teacher was in education to the level of the pupil the more successful would he be in imparting instruction. So the preceptor taught the more advanced pupils; these taught the next lower grades, and so down the scale to the lowest class. Through this system it was possible for one teacher to instruct or manage two or three hundred pupils.

Don Manuel Requena, in an address to the outgoing ayuntamiento, speaking of Medina's school, said: "One hundred and three youth of this vicinity made rapid progress under the care of the honorable preceptor, and showed a sublime spectacle announcing a happy future." The "happy future" of the school was clouded by the shadow of shortage of funds. The superior government notified the ayuntamiento that it had remitted the

\$500 promised, and great was the gratitude of the regidores thereat; but when the remittance reached the pueblo it was found to be merchandise instead of money. The school board (regidores) filed an indignant protest, but it was merchandise or nothing; so, after much dicker-ing, the preceptor agreed to take the goods at a heavy discount, the ayuntamiento to make up the deficit.

After a very successful school term of nearly half a year the lieutenant was ordered to Monterey to aid in suppressing a revolution that Castro and Alvarado were supposed to be incubating. He returned to Los Angeles in November, and again took up the pedagogical birch, but laid it down in a few months to take up the sword. Los Angeles was in the throes of one of its periodical revolutions. The schoolhouse was needed by Pico and Castro for military headquarters. So the pupils were given a vacation—a vacation, by the way, that lasted five years. The next year (1846) the gringos conquered California, and when school took up the country was under a new government.

All the schools I have named were boys' schools; but very few of the girls received any education. They were taught to embroider, to cook, to make and mend the clothes of the family and their own; and these accomplishments were deemed sufficient for a woman.

Governor Micheltorena undertook to establish schools for girls in the towns of the department. He requested of the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles the names of three ladies for teachers, one of whom was to be selected to take charge of the girls' school when established. The alcalde named Mrs. Luisa Arguello, Dolores Lopez and Maria Ygnacio Alvarado. The governor appointed Mrs. Luisa Arguello teacher of the school, which was to open July 1, 1844. Evidently the school did not open on time, for at the meeting of the ayuntamiento, January 7, 1845, the alcalde requested that Mrs. Luisa Arguello be asked whether she would fill the position of teacher to which she had been appointed by the governor. There is no record that she ever taught the school, or that there ever was a girls' school in Los Angeles before the American conquest.

The last school taught under the supervision of the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles was at San Gabriel, in 1846, and that faithful old pedagogue, Vicente Morago, was the teacher, his salary the same old figure, \$15 per month. From an inventory made by Lieutenant Medina we ascertain the amount of school books and furniture it took to supply a school of one hundred pupils fifty-six years ago. Primers 36, second readers 11, Fray Rivalde's Catechisms 14, table (without

carpet or joint) to write upon 1, benches 6, blackboard 1, large table for children 1. School supplies were few and inexpensive in early days. Here is an account of the expenses made for the public school from February to December, 1834: Primers \$1, blackboard \$2, earthen jar for water \$2.50, ink \$1, string for ruling blackboard 50 cents, ink well 37 cents, total \$7.37. Church incidentals for same length of time \$96. The city owned no schoolhouse. The priests' house was used for a school room when it was vacant, otherwise the teacher or the ayuntamiento rented a room. At one time a fine of \$1 was imposed on parents who failed to send their children to school, but the fines were never collected.

There is no record of any school in Los Angeles during the years 1846 and 1847. The war of the Conquest was in progress part of the time and the big boys and the schoolmaster as well were needed for soldiers. In 1848 and 1849 the gold rush to the northern mines carried away most of the male population. In the flush days of '49 the paltry pay of \$15 per month was not sufficient to induce even faithful old Vicente Morago to wield the pedagogical birch.

At the first session of the ayuntamiento in January, 1850, Syndic Figueroa and Regidor Garfias were appointed school committeemen to establish a public school. At the end of three months the syndic reported that he had been unable to find a house where to locate the school. Nor had he succeeded in securing a teacher. An individual, however, had just presented himself, who, although he did not speak English, yet could he teach the children many useful things; and besides the same person had managed to get the refusal of Mrs. Pollerena's house for school purposes. At the next meeting of the council the syndic reported that he had been unable to start the school—the individual who had offered to teach had left for the mines and the school committee could neither find a schoolmaster nor a schoolhouse.

In June of the same year (1850) a contract was made with Francisco Bustamente, an ex-soldier, who had come to the territory with Governor Micheltorena "to teach to the children first, second and third lessons and likewise to read script, to write and count and so much as I may be competent, to teach them orthography and good morals." Bustamente taught to the close of the year, receiving \$60 per month and \$20 a month rent for a house in which the school was kept.

In July, 1850, the ayuntamiento was merged into the common council. Part of the council's duties was to act as a school board. Two applications were received during the first month from would-be teachers. Hugh Overns offered to

give primary instruction in English, Spanish and French; and George Wormald asked permission to establish "a Los Angeles Lyceum, in which the following classes shall be taught; reading, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, Spanish grammar, double entry bookkeeping, religion, history and the English and French languages." The applications were referred to Councilman Morris L. Goodman. He reported in favor of granting "Hugh Overus \$50 per month to establish a school in which shall be taught the rudiments of English, French and Spanish. In consideration of the subsidy paid from the public funds, the council to have the privilege of sending to the school, free of charge, six orphan boys or others whose parents are poor." The proposition was approved.

In November, 1850, the Rev. Henry Weeks proposed to organize a school—he to have charge of the boys and his wife of the girls—for the compensation of \$150 per month. Two months later the school committee reported that no better proposition had been received. Weeks and his wife opened school January 4, 1851. Weeks paid the rent of the school room.

In June, 1853, the council passed a resolution to divide \$100 between the two preceptors of the boys' school and the preceptress of the girls' school on condition that each teach ten poor children free.

The city council, March 8, 1851, granted Bishop Alameny blocks 41 and 42, O. S., for a college site, together with the flow of water from what was formerly known as the College Spring. A conditional grant of the same land had been made in 1849 to Padres Branche and Sanchez for a college site. (These blocks lie west of Buena Vista street and north of College street.)

The early schools seem to have been run on the go-as-you-please principle. The school committee reported "having visited the school twice without finding the children assembled. The committee, however, had arranged with the preceptor for a full attendance next Friday, of which the council took due notice." Which of the three schools was so lax in attendance the committee does not state.

The first school ordinance was adopted by the council July 9, 1851. Article 1st provided that a sum not exceeding \$50 per month shall be applied towards the support of any educational institution in the city, provided that all the rudiments of the English and Spanish languages be taught therein.

Article 2nd provided that should pupils receive instruction in any higher branches the parents must make an agreement with the "owner or

owners of the school." August 13, 1852, an ordinance was passed by the council setting apart a levy of 10 cents on the \$100 of the municipal taxes for the support of the schools. This was the first tax levy ever made in the city for the support of schools. Previous to this the school fund was derived from licenses, fines, etc. At the same meeting of the council Padre Anacleto Lestraode was granted two lots for a seminary. The location of the lots is not given. A. S. Breed opened a school for instruction in the English language in December, 1852. He was allowed \$33 public funds on the usual terms. Breed was elected city marshal at the election the following May, embezzled public funds and was turned out of office.

The school committee of the council, Downey and Del Valle, reported, January 17, 1853, having visited the "two schools in charge of preceptors Lestraode and Coronel (Ygnacio), found them well attended; 20 children in the former and 10 in the latter, besides 5 taught gratis." The council expressed great satisfaction, and requested the committee at its next visit to express to the preceptors its (the council's) appreciation of their good work. The report is not very definite in regard to the attendance. If the total number in the two schools was only 35 it would seem as if the council was thankful for small favors. June 11, 1853, Mrs. A. Bland, wife of the Rev. Adam Bland, a Methodist minister, having established a school for girls, was allowed \$33.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ from the public funds for teaching ten poor girls. The mayor was instructed by the council to find out whether the seats the city pays for in the various schools are filled, and if those occupying them are deserving.

At the session of the council, July 25, 1853, John T. Jones submitted an ordinance for the establishment and government of the city's public schools. It provided for the appointment by the council, with the approval of the mayor, of three commissioners of public schools, "who shall serve as a board of education for one year, the chairman to be superintendent of schools, and commissioners to have all the powers vested in a board of education by the act of the state legislature, 'entitled, an act to establish a common school system, approved May 3, 1852.'" The board had power to examine, employ and dismiss teachers and appoint a marshal to take a census of all children between the ages of 5 and 18 years. The ordinance was approved, and J. Lancaster Brent, Lewis Granger and Stephen C. Foster appointed a board of education, J. Lancaster Brent becoming ex-officio the city school superintendent. The council having established a public

school system, by a resolution suspended the payment of subsidies to private schools, the resolution to take effect August 14, 1853.

In May, 1854, Hon. Stephen C. Foster, on assuming the office of mayor, in his inaugural message, urged the necessity of increased school facilities. He said: "Our last census shows more than 500 children within the corporate limits, of the age to attend school, three-fourths of whom have no means of education save that afforded by the public schools. Our city has now a school fund of \$3,000." He urged the building of two schoolhouses, the appointment of a school superintendent and a board of education. At the next meeting of the council an ordinance was passed providing for the appointment by the council, on the first Monday of June, each year, of three school commissioners or trustees, a superintendent and a school marshal.

At a meeting of the council held May 20, 1854, Lewis Granger moved that Stephen C. Foster be appointed city superintendent of common schools; Manuel Requena, Francis Mellus and W. T. B. Sanford, trustees; and G. W. Cole, school marshal. The nominations were confirmed. Thus the mayor of the city became its first school superintendent, and three of the seven members of the council constituted the board of education. The duties of the superintendent were to examine teachers, grant certificates and hold annual examinations of the schools.

The board of education and the superintendent set vigorously to work, and before the close of the school year schoolhouse No. 1, located on the northwest corner of Spring and Second streets, on the lot now occupied by the Bryson Block and the old City Hall Building, was completed. It was a two-story brick building, costing about \$6,000. It was well out in the suburbs then, the center of population at that time being in the neighborhood of the plaza. School was opened in it March 19, 1855, William A. Wallace in charge of the boys' department, and Miss Louisa Hayes principal of the girls' department. Co-education then, and for many years after, was not tolerated in the public schools of Los Angeles. Previous to the completion of the building, in the fall of 1854, T. J. Scully taught a public school in a rented building, and Ygnacio Coronel taught a school in his own building on the corner of Los Angeles and Arcadia streets. Mrs. M. A. Hoyt and son taught a public school in a rented building, north of the plaza, in 1854-55-56.

Schoolhouse No. 2, located on Bath street, now North Main street, was built in 1856. It was a two-story, two-room brick building. It was demolished when that street was widened and extended.

Wallace, after a few months' teaching, laid down the birch and mounted the editorial tripod. He became editor and publisher of the *Los Angeles Star*, but the tripod proved an uncomfortable seat and he soon descended from it. William McKee, an educated young Irishman, succeeded him in the school. McKee was a successful teacher. The *Los Angeles Star* of March 17, 1855, in an able editorial urged the planting of shade trees on the school lot. "When the feasibility of growing trees upon the naked plain is fairly tested the owners of lots in the neighborhood will imitate the good example," said the *Star*. To test the feasibility the trustees bought twelve black locusts at a dollar apiece and planted them on the school lot. The shade trees grew, but when the green feed on the "naked plains" around the schoolhouse dried up the innumerable ground squirrels that infested the mesa, made a raid on the trees, ate the leaves and girdled the branches. McKee, to protect the trees, procured a shotgun, and when he was not teaching the young ideas how to shoot he was shooting squirrels. There was no water system then in the city and water for domestic purposes was supplied by carriers from carts. McKee used water from the school barrel to water the trees. The "hombre" who supplied the water reported to the trustees that that gringo "maestro de escuela" (schoolmaster) was wasting the public water trying to grow trees on the mesa where "any fool might know they wouldn't grow." The trees did survive the squirrels' attacks and waterman's wrath. They were cut down in 1884, when the lot was sold to the city for a city hall site. From 1853 to 1866 the common council appointed the members of the board of education and the school superintendents. From 1866 to 1870 the school boards and the superintendents were elected by popular vote at the city elections. In 1870 it was discovered that there was no law authorizing the election of a superintendent; the city in school affairs being governed by three trustees the same as country districts. The office was discontinued for two years. In 1872 a special act of the legislature created a city board of education consisting of five members and gave it power to appoint a superintendent. The following is a list of the persons who have filled the office, with the years of their service:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| J. Lancaster Brent, ex-officio... | 1853 to 1854 |
| Stephen C. Foster..... | 1854 to 1855 |
| Dr. Wm. B. Osburn..... | 1855 to 1856 |
| Dr. John S. Griffin..... | 1856 to 1857 |
| J. Lancaster Brent..... | 1857 to 1858 |
| E. J. C. Kewen..... | 1858 to 1859 |
| Rev. W. E. Boardman..... | 1859 to 1862 |
| A. F. Heinrichman..... | 1862 to 1863 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Gustavus L. Mix..... | 1863 to 1864 |
| Dr. R. F. Hayes..... | 1864 to 1865 |
| Rev. Elias Birdsell..... | 1865 to 1866 |
| Joseph Huber, Sr..... | 1866 to 1867 |
| H. D. Barrows..... | 1867 to 1868 |
| Andrew Glassell..... | 1868 to 1869 |
| Dr. T. H. Rose..... | 1869 to 1870 |
| No Superintendent..... | 1870 to 1872 |
| A. G. Brown..... | 1872 to 1873 |
| Dr. W. T. Lucky..... | 1873 to 1876 |
| C. H. Kimball..... | 1876 to 1880 |
| Mrs. C. B. Jones..... | 1880 to 1881 |
| J. M. Guinn..... | 1881 to 1883 |
| L. D. Smith..... | 1883 to 1885 |
| W. M. Freisner..... | 1885 to 1893 |
| Leroy D. Brown..... | 1893 to 1894 |
| P. W. Search..... | 1894 to 1895 |
| J. A. Foshay (present incumbent) | 1895 to — |

The office in earlier years was filled by lawyers, doctors, ministers and business men. It was not until 1869 that a professional teacher was chosen superintendent; since then professional teachers have filled the office. The high school was established in 1873, during the first year of Dr. Lucky's term. It was the first, and for several years after its organization, the only high school in Southern California. At the time it was established there were but six high schools in all California. Now there are ten in Los Angeles County alone. The first teachers' institute of Los Angeles County was organized in the old Bath street schoolhouse, October 31, 1870. It was held there because the school building on the corner of Spring street and Second was considered too far out of town; the business center of the city being then on Los Angeles street between Arcadia and Commercial. There were no hotels south of First street. The officers of the institute were: W. M. McFadden, county superintendent; J. M. Guinn, president; T. H. Rose, vice-president; and P. C. Tonner, secretary. The entire teaching force of the city schools consisted of eight teachers; and from the county there were thirty, a total of thirty-eight for city and county, and the county then included all the area now in Orange County. During the '60s, on account of the sectional hatreds growing out of the Civil war, the public schools in Los Angeles were unpopular. They were regarded as a Yankee institution and were hated accordingly by the Confederate sympathizers, who made up a majority of the city's population. The public school teachers during the Civil war and for some years afterwards were required by law to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States before they could obtain a certificate. This jarred on the sensitive feelings of some of the pro-slavery pedagogues, and refusing to take the oath, they were com-

pelled to quit the profession. The Los Angeles *News* of July 17, 1866, commenting on the public school system of California, says: "In New England the public schools educated the people up to negro equality and the same object is sought to be accomplished in this state; and unless parents and guardians take matters promptly in hand their children will be educated up to the New England standard of social ideas and infidelity." * * *

The editor of the *News* charges the State Board of Education with "making regulations for the government of the public schools and introducing therein a series of books that make these institutions but little more than schools for dissemination of the doctrines of abolitionism." (Whittier's Poems were among the books of this series.)

"Under one of these regulations, teachers are required to have certificates of competency from a state board of examiners, accessible only to the *purely loyal*. Thus the representatives of New England negro equality have been forced into the public schools throughout the state to corrupt the minds of the youth with their damnable doctrines of social equality." With such teachings from the public press it is not strange that the public schools of the city were poorly patronized. In the school year of 1865-66 the total number of school census children between five and fifteen years of age was 1,009. Of these 331 were enrolled in the public schools during the year, and 309 in the private schools; 369 were not enrolled in any school. According to the *News* the total average daily attendance in the six public schools was 61; in the three private schools 103—nearly 50 per cent greater than that of the public schools. Twenty-one negro children were enrolled in a separate school. The education of these twenty-one little negroes was regarded as a menace to the future ascendancy of the white race. Out of such mole hills does political bigotry construct impassable mountains! In 1870 county superintendent McFadden in his report said of the public schools of the city: "Los Angeles is far behind her sister cities of the same population and wealth in educational interest. Her school buildings are illy constructed, inconveniently located and conducted on a sort of guerrilla system" (no commanding officer or head to them). "Out of seventeen hundred and eighty children between 5 and 15 years of age, but twelve hundred have been enrolled in either public or private schools, and the average daily attendance in the public schools is only three hundred and sixty." Probably no other city of the United States outside of the former slave states can show in the past thirty-five years so remarkable a change of opinion in regard to the public schools as can Los Angeles. That the

extracts from the Los Angeles *Daily News* previously given reflected the sentiment of a large proportion of the city's population in regard to the public schools is evidenced by the statistics of school attendance. The enrollment in the public schools in 1865 was only thirty-three per cent of the census children, while the enrollment in the private schools was thirty per cent. The average daily attendance of the private schools was nearly fifty per cent. greater than that of the public schools. In 1900, thirty-five years later, the enrollment in the public schools exceeded seventy per cent of the number of census children, while the enrollment in private schools had fallen below seven per cent. The immigration from the New England and northwestern states that began to arrive about 1870 and still continues is largely responsible for the change. About 1880 the separate school for negro children was abolished and colored children were allowed to attend the same school with the whites. The following table gives the number of census children, enrollment, average daily attendance and

number of teachers in the schools at different periods from 1855, when the first report was made, to 1900.

| Year | No. census children | Enrollment | Av. Daily At. | No. teachers |
|------|---------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1855 | 753 | 150 | 52 | 3 |
| 1865 | 1,009 | 331 | 61 | 6 |
| 1870 | 1,780 | 750 | 360 | 8 |
| 1880 | 3,579 | 2,098 | 1,343 | 32 |
| 1890 | 10,843 | 8,115 | 6,841 | 181 |
| 1895 | 20,679 | 16,719 | 11,798 | 377 |
| 1899 | 26,962 | 20,314 | 14,189 | 484 |
| 1900 | 30,354 | 21,640 | 15,156 | 500 |

The school census age on which apportionments of school monies were made was between 4 and 18 years from 1855 to 1865. From 1865 to 1870 5 to 15 years and from 1870 to the present time 5 to 17 years. The last school census taken before the enlargement of the city by annexation was in 1895. A portion of the increase since then must be credited to the annexation of Vernon, Harmony, University, Rosedale, Highland Park and Garvanza districts.

CHAPTER XXV.

POSTAL SERVICE—POSTMASTERS AND POSTOFFICE SITES.

IT MAY be a surprise to persons who are accustomed to consider California as a comparatively new country to learn that it had a postal system and an efficient mail service before the United States existed as a nation. When the continental congress in 1775 made Benjamin Franklin postmaster-general of the united colonies, on the far away Pacific shores soldier couriers were carrying their monthly budgets of mail between Monterey, in Alta California, and Loreto, near the southern end of the peninsula of Lower California. Even that much-abused privilege, the franking system, the perquisite of legislators and the plague of postmasters, was in full force and effect in California years and years before the lawmakers at Washington had granted themselves immunity to stuff the mail bags with garden seeds and patent office reports.

Padre Junipero Serra, president of the Califor-

nia Missions in 1773, secured from the viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), for the friars under his charge, the privilege of sending their letters through the mails free. The governors accused the padres of abusing their privilege and then there was trouble. In 1777 Governor Fages refused to allow Serra's voluminous letters to be forwarded free, and Serra, pleading poverty, told the inspector-general to keep the letters if they could not be sent without paying postage; but the padres were triumphant in the end. The government franked their letters.

At the beginning of Washington's administration, in 1780, the longest continuous mail route in the United States was from Falmouth, in Maine, to Savannah, Ga., a distance of about 1,000 miles. This was not a through service, but was made up of a number of short lines or carries. At the same time, across the continent

on the Pacific coast, the soldier mail carriers of the Spanish king, starting from San Francisco on the first day of each month, rode over a continuous route of 1,500 miles to Loreto, in Lower California, collecting, as they went southward, from each mission, presidio and pueblo its little budget of mail, and returning brought to the colonists of Alta California their mail from Mexico, making in all a round trip of 3,000 miles. When Franklin was postmaster-general the schedule time from Charleston, S. C., to Suffolk, Va., a distance of 433 miles, covered twenty-seven days—an average of sixteen miles a day. In 1793 a mail courier sent from Monterey, November 16, arrived at Loreto December 6, a ride of 1,400 miles in twenty days. There was a regular schedule of the day and the hour of the courier's arrival and departure at each mission and presidio. An hour's stop was allowed the courier at each station. The *habilitados* (paymasters) acted as postmasters at the presidios, and received 8 per cent. of the gross receipts for their compensation. At the pueblos the *alcalde*, or some officer detailed to act as *administrador de correos* (postmaster), received and distributed the small packages of mail. The compensation for his services was small. It did not require much of a political pull to get a postoffice in those days. It would be interesting to know the amount of revenue derived from the Los Angeles postoffice in 1799, one hundred years ago. As there were not more than half a dozen of the 200 inhabitants of the pueblo that could read and write at that time, the revenue of "La casa ó administracion de correos la estafeta" (postoffice) was not large, and it is probable that there were not many aspirants for the position of postmaster of Los Angeles a century ago. Under Mexican rule the increased number of vessels plying between Mexican and Californian ports did away to a certain extent with the carrying of mail by land, still the old route by the Camino del Rey (king's highway) to Loreto and across the gulf by vessel to San Blas was kept open. A shorter route by way of Sonora and the Colorado River was used when the Indians would allow it. I find in the old pueblo archives an order from acting governor Jimeno, dated August 24, 1839, authorizing the prefect of Los Angeles to appoint three collectors of duties, the revenues derived from such collections to be applied to the establishing of a monthly postal service to Lower California and thence to Mexico.

News from the outside world traveled slowly in those days. An American pioneer at Los Angeles notes in his diary the receipt of the news of President W. H. Harrison's death in 1841. It took the news three months and twenty days to

reach California. A newspaper from the states a year old was fresh and entertaining when Dana was hide droghing at San Pedro in 1835.

After the American conquest of California the military authorities established a regular service between San Francisco and San Diego. Soldier carriers, starting from each end of the route, met half way, and, exchanging mail pouches, each then returned to his starting point. It took a fortnight for them to go and return. After the soldiers were discharged in the latter part of 1848, a semi-monthly, or perhaps it might be more in accordance with the facts to say a semi-occasional, mail service was established between San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. The mail was carried by sailing vessels (there were no steamers on the coast then). Wind and weather permitting, a letter might reach its destination in three or four days, but with the elements against it, it might be delayed a fortnight. Masters and supercargoes of vessels took charge of letters and delivered them to the owners or agents of some shipping house at the port, and in some way the letters reached their destination.

There was no stage line for conveying passengers or mails from the embarcadero of San Pedro to Los Angeles previous to 1851. Before that time a *caballada* (band of horses) was kept in pasture at the landing. When a vessel was sighted in the offing the mustangs were rounded up, driven into a corral, lassoed, saddled and bridled, and were ready for the conveyance of passengers to the city as soon as they came ashore. As the horses were half-broken broncos and the passengers were mostly newcomers from the states, unused to the tricks of bucking mustangs, the trip generally ended in the passenger arriving in the city on foot, the broncho having landed him at some point most convenient to him—the broncho—not the passenger.

In 1849 Wilson & Packard, whose store was on Main street where the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank now stands, were the custodians of the letters for Los Angeles. A tub stood on the end of a counter. Into this the letters were dumped. Anyone expecting a letter was at liberty to sort over the contents of the tub and take away his mail. The office, or rather the postoffice tub, was conducted on an automatic free delivery system. Col. John O. Wheeler, who had clerked for the firm in 1849, bought out the business in 1850 and continued the "Tale of a Tub," that is, continued to receive the letters and other literary contents of the mail bags and dump them into the tub. There was no regularly established postoffice, and, of course, no postmaster. An officious postal agent of San Francisco found fault with the tub postoffice and the free and easy de-

livery system. The colonel, who had been accommodating the public free of charge, told the agent to take his postal matter elsewhere.

The first postoffice in California established under American rule was that of San Francisco, established November 9, 1848. The postoffice at Los Angeles was established April 9, 1850; J. Pugh was the first postmaster. The second was W. T. B. Sanford, appointed November 6, 1851. The third was Dr. William B. Osburn, appointed October 12, 1853. James S. Waite was appointed November 1, 1855; J. D. Woodworth, May 19, 1858; Thomas J. White, May 9, 1860; William G. Still, June 8, 1861; Francisco P. Ramirez, October 22, 1864; Russell Sackett, May 5, 1865; George J. Clarke, June 25, 1866; H. K. W. Bent, February 14, 1873; Col. Isaac R. Dunkelberger, February 14, 1877; John W. Green, February 14, 1885. Green was succeeded by E. A. Preuss, who was succeeded in turn by Green. Green died in office and H. V. Van Dusen completed the term. Gen. John R. Mathews was appointed December 20, 1895. The present postmaster, Lewis A. Groff, took charge of the office March 1, 1900.

Just where the postoffice was first located I have not been able to ascertain. In 1852 it was kept in an adobe building on Los Angeles street, west side, between Commercial and Arcadia. In 1854 it was located in the Salazar Row on North Main street, just south of where the St. Elmo Hotel now stands. In January, 1855, it was moved to Los Angeles street one door above Commercial street. From there when James S. Waite, publisher of the *Weekly Star*, was postmaster it was moved to the Old Temple Block, which stood where the north end of the Downey Block now stands. Its next move was into an adobe building that stood on the present site of the Bullard Block and from there it was taken to the old Lanfranco Block on Main street. In 1858 it moved up Main street to a building just south of the Pico House; then after a time it drifted down town to North Spring street, a few doors below Temple street. In 1861 it was kept in a frame building on Main street opposite Commercial street. In 1866 it again moved up Main street to a building opposite the Bella Union Hotel, now the St. Charles. In 1867 or 1868 it was moved to the northwest corner of North Main and Market street and from there about 1870 it was moved to the middle of Temple Block on North Spring street. H. K. W. Bent moved the office to the Union Block, now Jones Block, on the west side of North Spring street. From there in 1879, when Colonel Dunkelberger was postmaster, it was moved to the Oxarat Block, on North Spring street near First; here it remained eight years.

Its location on Spring gave an impetus to that street that carried it ahead of Main. In February, 1887, the postoffice was moved to the Hellman Building, southwest corner of North Main and Republic street; from there it was moved down Broadway below Sixth street. It made its last move in June, 1893, when it reached its present location on the corner of South Main and Winston street, where after more than forty years of wandering through the wilderness of streets, at last it reached its Caanan—a home of its own. The present building was completed in 1893, at a cost, including the site, of \$150,000. It was found to be too small for the accommodation of the Federal offices and postoffice. The recent appropriation of \$250,000 will enlarge the building to meet the demands of the city. In early times the duties of the postmasters were light and their compensation small. In the winter of 1852-53 no mail was received at the Los Angeles office for six weeks. In 1861, on account of the floods, there was no mail for three weeks and some wag labelled the office "To Let." The fixtures of the office in those days were inexpensive and easily moved. From Colonel Wheeler's wash tub the Los Angeles postoffice gravitated to a soap box. It seemed in early days to keep in the laundry line. In 1854-55 and thereabouts the office was kept in a little 7x9 room on Los Angeles street. The letters were kept in a soap box partitioned off into pigeon holes. The postmaster, at that time, had a number of other occupations besides that of handling mail. So when he was not attending to his auction room, or looking after his nursery, or superintending the schools, or acting as news agent, or organizing his forces for a political campaign, he attended to the postoffice, but at such times as his other duties called him away the office ran itself. If a citizen thought there ought to be a letter for him he did not hunt up the postmaster, but went to the office and looked over the mail for himself.

Upon the arrival of a mail from the states in early times there were no such scenes enacted at the Los Angeles postoffice as took place at the San Francisco office; where men stood in line for hours and 50 slugs were exchanged for places in the line near the window. There were but few Americans in Los Angeles in the fall of '49 and spring of '50 and most of these were old timers long since over their homesickness. The stage coach era of mail carrying continued later in California than in any state east of the Mississippi; and it may be said that it reached its greatest perfection in this state. The Butterfield stage route was the longest continuous line ever organized and the best managed. Its eastern termini were St. Louis and Memphis; its western

terminus San Francisco. Its length was 2,881 miles. It began operation in September, 1858, and the first stage from the east carrying mail reached Los Angeles October 7, 1858. The schedule time at first between St. Louis and San Francisco was twenty-four days, afterwards it was reduced to twenty-one days. The first service was two mail coaches each way a week, for which the government paid the stage company a subsidy of \$600,000 a year. Later on the service was increased to six stages a week each way and the subsidy to \$1,000,000 a year. This was in 1861, when the line was transferred to the central route. In 1859, when the government was paying a subsidy of \$600,000 for a semi-weekly service, the receipts for the postal revenue of this route were only \$27,000, leaving Uncle Sam over half a million out of pocket.

The Butterfield route from San Francisco southward was by the way of San José, Gilroy, Pacheco's Pass, Visalia and Fort Tejon to Los Angeles, 462 miles. Eastward from Los Angeles it ran by way of El Monte, Temecula and Warner's Rauch to Fort Yuma. From there by Tucson to El Paso it followed very nearly what is now the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad. From El Paso it ran northward to St. Louis, branching at Fort Smith for Memphis. Los Angeles was proud of its overland stage. It got the eastern news ahead of San Francisco, and its press put on metropolitan airs. When the trip was first made in twenty days the *Weekly Star* rushed out an extra with flaunting headlines—"Ahead of Time," "A Hundred Guns for the Overland Mail," "Twenty Days from St. Louis." After this fitful flash of enterprise the sleepy old ciudad lapsed into its poco tiempo ways. The next issue of the *Star* sorrowfully says: "The overland mail arrived at midnight. There was no one in the postoffice to receive it and it was carried on to San Francisco;" to be returned six days later with all the freshness gone and all the eastern news in the San Francisco papers. There were no overland telegraph lines then. Los Angeles never had a mail service so prompt and reliable as the Butterfield was. The *Star* in lauding it says: "The arrival of the overland mail is as regular as the index on the clock points to the hour, as true to time as the dial is to the sun." After the Civil war began in 1861 the southern route was abandoned. The Confederates got away with the stock on the eastern end and the Apaches destroyed the stations on the western end. After the Butterfield stages were transferred to the Central Overland route via Salt Lake City and Omaha, the Los Angeles mails were carried from San Francisco by local stage lines via the Coast route, but the service was often

very unsatisfactory. The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1877 gave us quick and reliable service.

It is impossible to obtain any reliable data of the revenues of the Los Angeles postoffice in the early years of its existence. In 1869 the postmaster and one boy clerk did the business of the office in a small room in the Temple Block, North Spring street. The salary of the postmaster was \$1,400 in greenbacks, worth at that time about 70 cents on the dollar, making his pay less than \$1,000 a year in gold. The relative rank of Los Angeles in 1869 compared with some other cities of California, which it has since passed in population, is shown by the rate of salary of the postmasters of these cities at that time. Los Angeles, salary \$1,400, Marysville \$3,100, Stockton \$3,200, Sacramento \$4,000. In 1887 the gross receipts of the Los Angeles office were in round numbers \$74,000; those of the Sacramento office \$47,000 and the salaries of the postmasters the same.

From a pamphlet giving a review of the Los Angeles postoffice in 1887, published by E. A. Preuss, then postmaster, I extract the following data: Number of clerks 27, carriers 21. There were no branch offices or stations. The postmaster had petitioned the department to establish a branch office in East Los Angeles and had hopes that his petition might be granted. The allowance for the salaries of 27 clerks January 1, 1888, was \$17,315; "making an average salary for each clerk of \$645 or less than \$54 per month." The total gross receipts of the office for 1887 were \$74,540.98. The total cash received for money orders and postal notes, \$466,053.98, total cash handled \$1,838,048.35; being an increase of \$702,280.97 over the year 1886. Stamp sales exceeded \$120,000 for the year 1887. This was the year of the "boom," when the office handled the mail of over 200,000 transients. The office was then located on North Main street, near Republic. Two long lines of men and women every day extended from the delivery windows up and down Main street waiting their turn to get their mail.

From a report of Postmaster John R. Mathews made when he retired from office, March 1, 1900, I take the following statistics: Total receipts of the office for 1899—\$228,417.61; total salaries paid \$132,513.69; number of clerks 41; carriers 62; clerks at stations 12; railway postal clerks 46; total 161. An appropriation of \$250,000 for enlarging the Federal Building was obtained by Hon. Stephen M. White before the close of his term as United States Senator. This is now available and the enlarging of the building will soon begin.

CHAPTER XXVI.

EARTHQUAKES, FLOODS AND DROUGHTS.

IF THERE is one characteristic of his state of which the true Californian is prouder than another, it is its climate. With his tables of temperature and records of cloudless days and gentle sunshine, he is prepared to prove that California has the most glorious climate in the world. Should the rains descend and the floods prevail, or should the heavens become as brass and neither the former nor the latter rains fall, these climatic extremes he excuses on the plea of exceptional years; or should the earthquake's shock pale his cheeks and send him flying in affright from his casa, when the temblór has rolled by and his fright is over, he laughs to scorn the idea that an earthquake in California is anything to be afraid of, and draws invidious comparisons between the harmless shake-ups of this favored land and the cyclones, the blizzards and the thunderstorms of the east. The record of earthquakes, floods and droughts in this chapter may seem to the reader, as he peruses it, a formal arraignment of our "glorious climate," but he must recollect that the events recorded are spread over a period of 130 years, and he must recall to mind, too, that the aggregate loss of human life in all these years from all these climatic tragedies is less than that inflicted by a single cyclone in some of the northwestern states.

EARTHQUAKES.

That there are periods of seismic disturbance, when earthquakes seem to be epidemic in a country, is evident. At the time of its first settlement California was passing through one of these periods. Among the earliest recorded climatic phenomena, noted by Portolá's expedition, is the frequent mention of earthquake shocks. Father Crespi, in his diary of this expedition, says of their camping place, July 23, 1769, "We called this place El Dulcísimo Nombre de Jesus de Temblóres,* because four times during the day we had been roughly shaken up by earthquakes. The first and heaviest trembling took place at

about 1 o'clock and the last near 4 o'clock in the afternoon. One of the gentiles who happened to be in camp was no less scared than we, and began to shout aloud, invoking mercy and turning towards all points of the compass." Again, when the expedition encamped on the Porciuncula River, August 2, he says, "During the evening and night we experienced three consecutive earthquake shocks." When encamped on the Santa Clara River a few days later, he notes the occurrence of two more shocks.

Hugo Reid, in his letters descriptive of the founding of San Gabriel Mission, says: "The now San Gabriel River was named Rio de Los Temblóres, and the building was referred to as the Mission de Los Temblóres. These names were given from the frequency of convulsions at that time and for many years after. These convulsions were not only monthly and weekly, but often daily."

The stone church of the San Gabriel Mission was, during the course of its construction, several times injured by earthquake shocks. In 1804 the arched roof had to be taken off and one of wood and tiles substituted. The walls were cracked by an earthquake and had to be repaired several times; the original tower was taken down and the present belfry substituted. There were frequent convulsions in the northern districts at San Francisco; in 1808 there were eighteen shocks between June 21 and July 17, some of them quite severe. The seismic disturbances that had continued from 1769, culminated in a series of severe shocks in 1812, which year was long known in California as "el año de los temblóres," the year of the earthquakes. On Sunday, December 8 of that year, the neophytes of San Juan Capistrano were gathered at morning mass in their magnificent church, the finest in California. At the second wave of the temblór the lofty tower fell with a crash on the vaulted roof of masonry, and in a moment the whole mass of stone and mortar came down on the congregation. The officiating minister escaped by the door of the sacristy and six neophytes were saved,

*The sweetest name of Jesus of the Earthquakes.

but the rest, forty in number, according to official reports, were crushed to death, though the mission records show "that 39 were buried in the next two days and four more bodies later,"* making the total killed 43. At Santa Inez Mission the church was thrown down, but there was no loss of life. At Purisima Mission the earth shook for four minutes. The church and nearly all the adobe buildings were shaken down.

At Santa Barbara the buildings were damaged, new springs of asphaltum opened; the so-called volcano developed new openings and the people fled from the town in terror. At San Gabriel it overthrew the main altar, breaking the St. Joseph, St. Dominic, St. Francis and the Christ. It shook down the steeple, cracked the sacristy walls and injured the friars' house and other buildings.† The temblórs continued with great frequency from December, 1812, to the following March. It was estimated that not less than three hundred well defined shocks were experienced throughout Southern California in the three months following December 8. After that there was a subsidence, and mother earth, or at least that part of her where California is located, ceased to tremble.

In 1855, 1856 and 1857 there was a recurrence of seismic convulsions. July 11, 1855, at 8:15 P. M., was felt the most violent shock of earthquake since 1812. Nearly every house in Los Angeles was more or less injured; walls were badly cracked, the openings in some cases being a foot wide. Goods were cast down from shelves of stores and badly damaged. The water in the city zanjas slopped over the banks and the ground was seen to rise and fall in waves. On April 14 and May 2, 1856, severe shocks were experienced, occasioning considerable alarm. Slight shocks were of frequent occurrence.

January 9, 1857, at 8:30 A. M., occurred one of the most memorable earthquakes ever experienced in the southern country. At Los Angeles the vibrations lasted about two minutes, the motion being from north to south. It began with gentle vibrations, but soon increased to such violence that the people rushed into the street demoralized by terror. Women shrieked, children cried and men ejaculated hastily framed prayers of most ludicrous construction. Horses and cattle fled wildly over the plains, screaming and bellowing in affright.‡ It was most severe in the neighborhood of Fort Tejon. Here a chasm, from ten to twenty feet wide and extending from thirty to forty miles in a straight line northwest to southeast, opened in the ground and

closed again with a crash, leaving a ridge of pulverized earth several feet high. Large trees were broken off and cattle grazing upon the hillsides rolled down the declivity in helpless fright. The barracks and officers' quarters, built of adobe, were damaged to such an extent that the officers and soldiers were obliged to live in tents for several months until the buildings were repaired. The great earthquake of 1868, which shook up the region around the Bay of San Francisco, was very light at Los Angeles.

The Owen's Valley earthquake that occurred March 26, 1872, was, next to the great "temblór" of 1812, the most destructive of life of any that has visited California since its settlement. The houses in the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, where the greatest loss of life occurred, were built of loose stone and adobe, and it was more owing to the faulty construction of the buildings that so many were killed, than to the severity of the shock, although it was quite heavy. It happened at 25 minutes past 2 o'clock in the morning, when all were in bed. Twenty-six persons were killed in Lone Pine and two in other places in the valley. Los Angeles was pretty thoroughly shaken up at the time, but no damage was done and no one was hurt. The last seismic disturbance in Southern California that caused damage was the San Jacinto earthquake, which occurred at 4:30 A. M. December 25, 1899. It damaged a number of buildings in the business part of San Jacinto, a town near the base of the San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside County. It shook down part of the walls of a brick hotel in Hemet, three miles northwesterly from San Jacinto. A brick chimney in the hotel was turned entirely around. At the Saboda Indian reservation, a few miles from San Jacinto, six squaws were killed by the falling of an old abode wall. They were sleeping in an old house. When the shock came the walls fell inward, crushing them to death. No other lives were lost. Shocks continued at intervals for several weeks. In the mountains southeasterly from San Jacinto great crevices were discovered where the earth had opened and in some places had gulped down tall trees. Mount Tauquitz gave forth suspicious rumblings as if about to break out into a volcanic eruption, but subsided.

FLOODS.

The reports of the climatic conditions prevailing in the early days of California are very meagre. Although the state of the weather was undoubtedly a topic of deep interest to the pastoral people of California, yet neither the dons nor the padres compiled meteorological tables or kept records of atmospheric phenomena. With their

* Bancroft's History of California, Vol. II.

† Bancroft's History of California, Vol. II.

‡ J. Albert Wilson's History of Los Angeles County.

cattle on a thousand hills and their flocks and herds spread over the plains, to them an abundant rain-fall meant prosperity, a dry season starvation to their flocks and consequent poverty. Occasionally we find in the archives that a procession was ordered or a novena promised to some certain saint if he would order a rain storm, but there is no mention of prayers being offered to cut short the pluvial downpour. Consequently the old weather reports, such as they are, show more droughts than floods, not that there were more, but because people are more inclined to bewail the evils that befall them than rejoice over the good.

The only record of a flood that I have been able to find during the last century is in Father Serra's report of the overflow of the San Miguel (San Gabriel) and the destruction of the first crop sown at the old mission of San Gabriel in the winter of 1771-72.

In 1810-11 there was a great flood and all of the rivers of Southern California overflowed their banks. In 1815 occurred a flood that materially changed the course of the Los Angeles River within the pueblo limits. The river abandoned its former channel and flowed west of the suertes or planting field of the first settlers; its new channel followed very nearly the present line of Alameda street. The old fields which were situated where Chinatown and the lumber yards now are were washed away or covered with sand, and new fields were located in what is now the neighborhood of San Pedro street.

In 1825 it again left its bed and drifted to the eastward, forming its present channel. The memorable flood of that year effected a great change in the physical contour of the country west of Los Angeles City. Col. J. J. Warner in his "Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County," says: "In 1825 the rivers of this county were so swollen that their beds, their banks and the adjoining lands were greatly changed. At the date of the settlement of Los Angeles a large portion of the country from the central part of the pueblo to the tide water of the sea through and over which the Los Angeles River now finds its way to the ocean was largely covered with a forest interspersed with tracts of marsh. From that time until 1825 it was seldom, if in any year, that the river discharged even during the rainy season its waters into the sea. Instead of having a riverway to the sea, the waters spread over the country, filling the depressions in the surface and forming lakes, ponds and marshes. The river water, if any, that reached the ocean drained off from the land at so many places, and in such small volumes, that no channel existed until the flood of 1825, which by cutting a riverway to tide

water drained the marsh land and caused the forests to disappear." Colonel Warner says in the sketch preceding: "The flood of 1832 so changed the drainage in the neighborhood of Compton and the northeastern portion of San Pedro ranch that a number of lakes and ponds covering a large area of the latter ranch lying north and northwesterly from Wilmington which to that date had been permanent became dry in a few years thereafter." The drainage of these ponds and lakes completed the destruction of the forests that Colonel Warner says covered a large portion of the country south and west of the city. These forests were in all probability thickets or copse of willow, larch and cottonwood similar to those found on the low ground near the mouth of the Santa Ana and in the swampy lands of the San Gabriel River thirty years ago. In 1842 occurred another flood similar to that of 1832.

In January, 1850, the Argonauts of '49 had their first experience of a California flood. The valley of the Sacramento was like an inland sea and the city of Sacramento became a second Venice. But instead of gondolas, the citizens navigated the submerged streets in wagon boxes, bakers' troughs and crockery crates; and in rafts buoyed up by whiskey kegs. Whiskey in hogsheads, whiskey in barrels and whiskey in kegs floated on the angry waters, and the gay gondolier as he paddled through the streets drew inspiration for his song from the bung hole of his gondola.

In the winter of 1852-53 followed another flood that brought disaster to many a mining camp and financial ruin to many an honest miner. A warm rain melted the deep snows on the Sierras and every mountain creek became a river and every river a lake in size. The wing dams and the coffer dams that the miners had spent piles of money and months of time constructing, were swept away, and floated off toward China, followed by the vigorous but ineffective dams of the disappointed and ruined gold hunters. In Southern California the flood was equally severe, but there was less damage to property than in the mining districts. There was an unprecedented rain fall in the mountains. At old Fort Miller, near the head of the San Joaquin River, an aggregate of 46 inches of water fell during the months of January and February.

The winter of 1859-60 was another season of heavy storms in the mountains. On December 4, 1859, a terrific southeaster set in and in forty-eight hours twelve inches of water fell. The waters of the San Gabriel River rose to an unprecedented height in the cañon and swept away the miners' sluices, long toms, wheels and other

mining machinery. The rivers of the county overflowed the lowlands and large tracts of the bottom lands were covered with sand and sediment. The preceding season had been a dry year; the starving cattle and sheep unsheltered from the pitiless rain, chilled through, died by the thousands during the storm.

The great flood of 1861-62 was the Noabian deluge of California floods. The season's rainfall footed up nearly 50 inches. The valley of the Sacramento was a vast inland sea and the city of Sacramento was submerged and almost ruined. Relief boats, on their errands of mercy, leaving the channels of the rivers, sailed over inundated ranches, past floating houses and wrecks of barns, through vast flotsams made up of farm products, farming implements and the carcasses of horses, sheep and cattle, all drifting out to sea. In our county, on account of the smaller area of the valleys, there was but little loss of property. The rivers spread over the lowlands, but stock found safety from the flood on the hills. The Santa Ana River for a time rivaled the "Father of Waters" in magnitude. In the town of Anaheim, four miles from the river, the water ran four feet deep and spread in an unbroken sheet to the Coyote hills, three miles beyond. The Arroyo Seco, swollen to a mighty river, brought down from the mountains and cañons great rafts of driftwood, which were scattered over the plains below the city and furnished fuel to the poor people of the city for several years. It began raining on December 24, 1861, and continued for thirty days with but two slight interruptions. The *Star* published the following local: "A phenomenon—On Tuesday last the sun made its appearance. The phenomenon lasted several minutes and was witnessed by a great number of persons."

The flood of 1867-68 left a lasting impress on the physical contour of the county by the creation of a new river, or rather an additional channel for the San Gabriel River. Several thousand acres of valuable land were washed away by the San Gabriel cutting a new channel to the sea, but the damage was more than offset by the increased facilities for irrigation afforded by having two rivers instead of one.

The flood of 1884 caused considerable damage to the lower portions of the city. It swept away about fifty houses and washed away portions of several orchards and vineyards. One life was lost, that of a milkman who attempted to cross the Arroyo Seco. The flood of 1886 was similar to that of 1884, the same portion of the city was flooded, that between Alameda street and the river, several houses were washed away and two lives lost. Both of these floods occurred in Feb-

ruary. During the flood of 1889-90, the Los Angeles River cut a new channel for itself across the Laguna Rancho, emptying its waters into the San Gabriel several miles above its former outlet. The flood of February 22, 1891, was occasioned by a mountain storm that expended its fury among the higher ranges at the head of the San Gabriel. That river was the only one that was greatly enlarged. A family of three persons was drowned near Azusa by the overflow of the San Gabriel.

DROUGHTS.

After the deluge, what? Usually a drought, but no weather prophet has been able so far to predict in what order floods and droughts may come. The first record of a dry year that I find was that of 1795. The crops were reduced more than one half and people of the pueblo had to get along on short rations. In 1800 and again in 1803 there was a short rainfall. Beginning in 1807 and continuing through 1808 and 1809 there was a severe drought. The ranges were overstocked and a slaughter of horses was ordered. At San Jose in 1807, 7,500 horses were killed. In 1808 7,200 had been slaughtered at Santa Barbara to relieve the overstocked ranches and carry through the cattle. There was no sale for horses, so they had to perish that the cattle which were valuable for their hides and tallow might live. In the neighborhood of Santa Barbara a great number of horses were killed by being forced over a precipice into the ocean. In 1822-23 there was a severe drought; Governor Argüello ordered a novéna of prayers to San Antonio de Padua for rain, but the saint seems not to have been clerk of the weather that year.

The great flood of 1825 was followed by a terrible drought in 1827-28-29. During the preceding years of abundant rainfall and consequent luxuriant pasturage, the cattle ranges had become overstocked. When the drought set in the cattle died by the thousands on the plains and ship loads of their hides were shipped away in the "hide droghers." There was another great drought in 1844-45 with the usual accompaniment of starving horses and cattle.

The great floods of 1859-60 and 1861-62 were followed by the famine years of 1862-63 and 1863-64. The rainfall at Los Angeles for the season of 1862-63 did not exceed four inches and that for 1863-64 amounted to little more than a trace. A few showers fell in November, 1863, but not enough to start vegetation; no more fell until late in March, but these did no good. The dry feed on the ranges was exhausted and cattle were slowly dying of starvation. Herds of gaunt skeleton-like forms moved slowly over

the plains in search of food. Here and there, singly or in small groups, poor brutes too weak to move on stood motionless with drooping heads slowly dying of starvation. It was a pitiful sight. In the long stretch of arid plain between the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers there was one oasis of luxuriant green. It was the vineyards of the Anaheim Colonists kept green by irrigation. The colony lands were surrounded by a close willow hedge and the streets closed by gates. The starving cattle and horses, frenzied by the sight of something green, would gather around the inclosure and make desperate attempts to break through. A mounted guard patrolled the outside of the barricade day and night to protect the vineyards from incursions by the starving herds. The loss of cattle was fearful. The plains were strewn with their carcasses. In marshy places and around the cienegas, where there was a vestige of green, the ground was covered with their skeletons; and the traveler for years afterward was often startled by coming suddenly on a veritable Golgotha—a place of skulls—the long horns standing out in defiant attitude as if defending the fleshless bones. It was estimated that 30,000 head of cattle died on

the Stearns Ranchos alone. The great drought of 1863-64 put an end to cattle raising as a distinctive industry in Southern California. The dry year of 1876-77 almost destroyed the sheep-raising industry in Southern California. The old time sheep ranges had been greatly reduced by the subdivision of the large ranchos and the utilization of the land for cultivation. When the feed was exhausted on the ranges many of the owners of sheep undertook to drive them to Utah, to Arizona or to New Mexico, but they left most of their flocks on the desert—dead from starvation and exhaustion. The rainfall for the dry season of 1897-98 and that of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 has been even less than that of some of the memorable famine years of the olden time. There has been but little loss of stock for want of feed and very little suffering of any kind due to these dry years. The change from cattle and sheep raising to fruit growing, the subdivision of the large ranchos into small farms, the increased water supply by tunneling in the mountains and by the boring of artesian wells and the economical use of water in irrigation, have robbed the dreaded dry year of its old-time terrors.

The following Meteorological Data compiled by the U. S. Weather Bureau for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will be found valuable for reference. I am indebted to Mr. Frank Wiggins, the efficient Secretary of that body, for a copy of the circular brought up to September 1, 1900.

TOTAL RAINFALL AT LOS ANGELES, CAL., BY SEASONS FROM WEATHER BUREAU RECORDS.

| | | INCHES. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| September 1, 1877, to | September 1, 1878..... | 20.26 |
| " | 1, 1878, to " 1, 1879..... | 11.35 |
| " | 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880..... | 20.34 |
| " | 1, 1880, to " 1, 1881..... | 13.13 |
| " | 1, 1881, to " 1, 1882..... | 10.40 |
| " | 1, 1882, to " 1, 1883..... | 12.11 |
| " | 1, 1883, to " 1, 1884..... | 38.13 |
| " | 1, 1884, to " 1, 1885..... | 9.12 |
| " | 1, 1885, to " 1, 1886..... | 22.76 |
| " | 1, 1886, to " 1, 1887..... | 13.67 |
| " | 1, 1887, to " 1, 1888..... | 13.91 |
| " | 1, 1888, to " 1, 1889..... | 19.78 |
| " | 1, 1889, to " 1, 1890..... | 34.25 |
| " | 1, 1890, to " 1, 1891..... | 13.33 |
| " | 1, 1891, to " 1, 1892..... | 11.86 |
| " | 1, 1892, to " 1, 1893..... | 26.27 |
| " | 1, 1893, to " 1, 1894..... | 6.74 |
| " | 1, 1894, to " 1, 1895..... | 16.10 |
| " | 1, 1895, to " 1, 1896..... | 8.54 |
| " | 1, 1896, to " 1, 1897..... | 16.83 |
| " | 1, 1897, to " 1, 1898..... | 7.13 |
| " | 1, 1898, to " 1, 1899..... | 5.53 |
| " | 1, 1899, to " 1, 1900..... | 7.90 |

The following table shows the actual and possible number of hours of sunshine and percentages for each month at Los Angeles, Cal., from October, 1896, to December, 1899, inclusive. The record is derived from the Weather Bureau Photographic Sunshine Recorder, which forms a portion of the Standard Equipment of Instruments at the Los Angeles Station.

| | Yrs. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Monthly Average. |
|---|------|------|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------------------|
| Total number of hours of actual sunshine..... | 1896 | | | | | | | | | | 271 | 226 | 222 | |
| | 1897 | 209 | 198 | 261 | 314 | 216 | 327 | 332 | 344 | 291 | 246 | 274 | 262 | 273 |
| | 1898 | 205 | 216 | 290 | 292 | 278 | 294 | 365 | 354 | 303 | 294 | 287 | 226 | 284 |
| | 1899 | 238 | 260 | 240 | 289 | 287 | 289 | 370 | 324 | 289 | 258 | 214 | 214 | 273 |
| Total number of hours of possible sunshine... | 1896 | | | | | | | | | | 351 | 312 | 308 | |
| | 1897 | 316 | 307 | 372 | 392 | 433 | 432 | 440 | 416 | 372 | 351 | 312 | 308 | 371 |
| | 1898 | 316 | 307 | 372 | 392 | 433 | 432 | 440 | 416 | 372 | 351 | 312 | 308 | 371 |
| | 1899 | 316 | 307 | 372 | 392 | 433 | 432 | 440 | 416 | 372 | 351 | 312 | 308 | 371 |
| Percentage of sunshine | 1896 | | | | | | | | | | 77 | 72 | 72 | |
| | 1897 | 66 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 50 | 76 | 75 | 83 | 78 | 70 | 88 | 85 | 74 |
| | 1898 | 65 | 70 | 78 | 74 | 64 | 68 | 83 | 85 | 81 | 84 | 92 | 73 | 76 |
| | 1899 | 75 | 85 | 65 | 74 | 66 | 67 | 84 | 78 | 78 | 73 | 69 | 70 | 74 |

CHAPTER XXVII.

CRIME, CRIMINALS AND VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

CRIME and its punishment is not a congenial theme to me and I would willingly pass it by; but a truthful story of the life of our locality must recount the bad as well as the good.

In its earlier years, Los Angeles was noted for turbulence and disorder. This was largely due, no doubt, to the free use of wine and aguardiente—home products for which the inhabitants found a home market. There were, however, but few capital crimes committed among its white inhabitants during the Spanish and Mexican eras of its history. The Indians, after the fall of the missions, flocked to the city and became the pariahs of its social system. These, maddened by the vile intoxicants sold them, often, in their drunken orgies, fought among themselves and killed one another; but an Indian less was counted a small loss. "From 1819 to 1846, that is, during the entire period of Mexican domination under the Republic," says Bancroft, "there were but six murders among the whites in all California." There were no lynchings, no mobs unless some of the revolutionary uprisings might be called such, and but one vigilance committee.

San Francisco is credited with the origin of that form of popular tribunal known as the vigilance committee. The name "vigilance committee" originated with the uprising in 1851, of the people of that city, against the criminal element; but years before there was a city of San Francisco, Los Angeles had originated a tribunal of the people, had taken criminals from the lawfully constituted authorities and had tried and executed them.

The causes which called into existence the first vigilance committee in California were similar to those that created the later ones—namely, laxity in the administration of the laws and distrust in the integrity of those chosen to administer them. During the "Decade of Revolutions," that is between 1830 and 1840, the

frequent change of rulers and the struggles of different factions for power engendered in the masses a disregard, not only for their rulers, but for law and order as well. Criminals escaped punishment through the law's delays. No court in California had power to pass sentence of death on a civilian until its findings had been approved by the Superior Tribunal of Mexico. In the slow and tedious processes of the different courts, a criminal stood a good show of dying of old age before his case reached final adjudication. The first committee of vigilance in California was organized at Los Angeles in the house of Juan Temple, April 7, 1836. It was called "Junta Defensora de La Seguridad Publica," United Defenders of the Public Security (or safety.) Its motto, which appears in the heading of its "acta" and is there credited as a quotation from Montesquien's Exposition of the Laws, Book 26, Chapter 23, was, "Salus populi suprema lex est," (The safety of the people is the supreme law). There is a marked similarity between the proceedings of the Junta Defensora of 1836 and the San Francisco vigilance committee of 1856; it is not probable, however, that any of the actors in the latter committee participated in the former. Although there is quite a full account of the proceedings of the Junta Defensora in the city archives, no historian heretofore except Bancroft seems to have found it. The accounts published heretofore in our local histories are inaccurate.

The circumstances which brought about the organization of the Junta Defensora are as follows: The wife of Domingo Feliz (part owner of the Los Feliz Rancho), who bore the political name of Maria del Rosario Villa, became infatuated with a handsome but disreputable Sonoran vaquero, Gervacio Alispaz by name. She abandoned her husband and lived with Alispaz as his mistress at San Gabriel. Feliz sought to reclaim his erring wife, but was met by insults and abuse from her paramour, whom he

once wounded in a personal altercation. Feliz finally invoked the aid of the authorities. The woman was arrested and brought to town. A reconciliation was effected between the husband and wife. Two days later they left town for the rancho, both riding one horse. On the way they were met by Alispaz and in a personal encounter Feliz was stabbed to death by the wife's paramour. The body was dragged into a ravine and covered with brush and leaves. Next day, March 29, the body was found and brought to the city. The murderer and the woman were arrested and imprisoned. The people were filled with horror and indignation and there were threats of summary vengeance, but better counsel prevailed.

On the 30th the funeral of Feliz took place, and like that of James King of William, twenty years later, was the occasion for the renewal of the outcry for vengeance. The attitude of the people became so threatening that on the 1st of April an extraordinary session of the ayuntamiento was held. A call was made upon the citizens to form an organization to preserve the peace. A considerable number responded and were formed into military patrols under the command of Don Juan B. Leandry. The illustrious ayuntamiento resolved "that whomsoever shall disturb the public tranquillity shall be punished according to law." The excitement apparently died out, but it was only the calm that precedes the storm. The beginning of the Easter ceremonies was at hand and it was deemed a sacrilege to execute the assassin in holy week, so all further attempts at punishment were deferred until April 7—the Monday after Easter, when at dawn, by previous understanding, a number of the better class of citizens met at the house of Juan Temple, which stood on the present site of the Downey Block.

An organization was effected. Victor Prudon, a native of Breton, France, but a naturalized citizen of California, was elected president; Manuel Arzaga, a native of California, was elected secretary, and Francisco Araujo, a retired army officer, was placed in command of the armed force. Speeches were made by Prudon, and by the military commandant and others, setting forth the necessity of their organization and justifying their actions. It was unanimously decided that both the man and woman should be shot; their guilt being evident no trial was deemed necessary.

An address to the authorities and the people was formulated. A copy of this is preserved in our city archives. It abounds in metaphors. It is too long for insertion here. I make a few extracts: * * * "Believing that immorality has reached such an extreme that public security is

menaced and will be lost if the dike of a solemn example is not opposed to the torrent of atrocious perfidy, we demand of you that you execute or deliver to us for immediate execution the assassin, Gervacio Alispaz, and the unfaithful Maria del Rosario Villa, his accomplice. * * * Nature trembles at sight of these venomous reptiles and the soil turns barren in its refusal to support their detestable existence. Let the infernal pair perish! It is the will of the people. We will not lay down our arms until our petition is granted and the murderers are executed. The proof of their guilt is so clear that justice needs no investigation. Public vengeance demands an example and it must be given. The blood of the Alvarez, of the Patiños, of the Jenkins, is not yet cold—they, too, being the unfortunate victims of the brutal passions of their murderers. Their bloody ghosts shriek for vengeance. Their terrible voices re-echo from their graves. The afflicted widow, the forsaken orphan, the aged father, the brother in mourning, the inconsolable mother, the public—all demand speedy punishment of the guilty. We swear that outraged justice shall be avenged to-day or we shall die in the attempt. The blood of the murderers shall be shed to-day or ours will to the last drop. It will be published throughout the world that judges in Los Angeles tolerate murderers but that there are virtuous citizens who sacrifice their lives in order to preserve those of their countrymen."

"A committee will deliver to the First Constitutional Alcalde a copy of these resolutions, that he may decide whatever he finds most convenient, and one hour's time will be given him in which to do so. If in that time no answer has been received, then the judge will be responsible before God and man for what will follow. Death to the murderers!

"God and liberty. Angeles, April 7, 1836."

Fifty-five signatures are attached to this document—fourteen of these are those of naturalized foreigners and the remainder those of native Californians. The junta was made up of the best citizens, native and foreign. An extraordinary session of the ayuntamiento was called. The members of the junta, fully armed, marched to the city hall to await the decision of the authorities. The petition was discussed in the council, and in the language of the archives: "This Illustrious Body decided to call said Breton Prudon to appear before it and to compel him to retire with the armed citizens so that this Illustrious Body may deliberate at liberty."

"This was done, but he declined to appear before this body, as he and the armed citizens were determined to obtain Gervacio Alispaz and Maria del Rosario Villa. The ayuntamiento decided

that as it had not sufficient force to compel the armed citizens to disband, they being in large numbers and composed of the best and most respectable men of the town, to send an answer saying that the judges could not accede to the demand of the armed citizens."

The members of the Junta Defensora then marched in a body to the jail and demanded the keys of the guard. These were refused. The keys were secured by force and Gervacio Alispaz taken out and shot. The following demand was then sent to the first alcalde, Manuel Requena:

"It is absolutely necessary that you deliver to this junta the key of the apartment where Maria del Rosario Villa is kept.

"God and liberty.

VICTOR PRUDON, Pres.
MANUEL ARZAGA, Sec."

To this the alcalde replied: "Maria del Rosario Villa is incarcerated at a private dwelling, whose owner has the key, with instructions not to deliver the same to any one. The prisoner is left there at the disposition of the law only.

"God and liberty.

MANUEL REQUENA, Alcalde."

The key was obtained. The wretched Maria was taken to the place of execution on a carrêta and shot. The bodies of the guilty pair were brought back to the jail and the following communication sent to the alcalde:

"Junta of the Defenders of Public Safety.

"To the 1st Constitutional Alcalde:—

"The dead bodies of Gervacio Alispaz and Maria del Rosario Villa are at your disposal. We also forward you the jail keys that you may deliver them to whomsoever is on guard. In case you are in need of men to serve as guards we are all at your disposal.

"God and liberty. Angeles, April 7, 1836.

VICTOR PRUDON, Pres.
MANUEL ARZAGA, Sec."

A few days later the Junta Defensora de La Seguridad Publica disbanded; and so ended the only instance in the seventy-five years of Spanish and Mexican rule in California, of the people, by popular tribunal, taking the administration of justice out of the hands of the legally constituted authorities.

I am inclined to think that Bancroft in his "Popular Tribunals" (Vol. I) underestimates the number of murders in California among the whites during the Mexican era. These he estimates at six in the entire territory between 1819 and 1846. Prudon, in his vigilante address to the authorities, it will be noticed, enumerates four committed in Los Angeles, those of Feliz, Alvarez, Patiños and Jenkins, all occurring in or previous to 1836. Nicholas Fink, a German,

who kept a shop on the Calle de Los Negros, was murdered in 1841 and his store robbed. The murderers, Ascencion Valencia, Santiago Linares and José Duarte, were arrested, tried and found guilty by the local authorities and sentenced by the governor to be shot. The sentence was executed by a file of soldiers from Santa Barbara, the citizens standing guard to preserve order.

The murder of Fink made the fifth occurring in Los Angeles during the decade preceding the American conquest, and, if Bancroft is correct, would leave but one committed in the territory outside of Los Angeles.

This city may or may not have had a monopoly of the wickedness of the territory under Mexican rule, but in the decade following its American occupation, to paraphrase one of Prudon's metaphors, "the dike of legal restraint was swept away by a torrent of atrocious infamy." The discovery of gold allured to California the law-defying as well as the law-abiding of many countries. They came from Europe, from South America and from Mexico. From far Australia and Tasmania came the ex-convict and the "ticket-of-leave man," and from Asia came the "heathen Chinese."

These conglomerate elements of society found the Land of Gold practically without law, and the vicious among them were not long in making it a land without order. With that inherent trait which makes the Anglo-Saxon wherever he may be an organizer, the American element of the gold seekers soon adjusted a form of government to suit the exigencies of the land and the people. There may have been too much lynching, too much vigilance committee in it and too little respect for lawfully constituted authorities, but it was effective and was suited to the social conditions existing.

The strangest metamorphoses took place in the character of the lower classes of the native Californians after the conquest. (The better classes were not changed in character by the changed conditions of the country, but throughout were true gentlemen and most worthy and honorable citizens.) Before the conquest by the Americans they were a peaceful and contented people. There were no organized bands of outlaws among them. Life and property were safe. After the discovery of gold the evolution of a banditti began and they produced some of the boldest robbers and most daring highwaymen the world has seen.

The injustice of their conquerors had much to do with producing this change. The Americans not only took possession of their country and its government, but in many cases they despoiled them of their ancestral acres and their personal

property. Injustice rankles; and it is not strange that the more lawless among the native population sought revenge and retaliation. They were often treated by the rougher American element as aliens and intruders who had no right in the land of their birth. Such treatment embittered them more than loss of property. There were those, however, among the natives, who, once entered upon a career of crime, found robbery and murder congenial occupations. The plea of injustice was no extenuation for their crimes.

Los Angeles was far removed from the northern gold fields, but still it felt their influence. The immigration to the mines from Northern Mexico flowed into it and the overland tide of southwestern gold seekers swept through it. These streams left a debris that was a disturbing element in the current of its civic life.

When the vigilance committees, between 1851 and 1856 drove disreputable characters from San Francisco and the northern mines, many of them drifted southward and found a lodgment for a time in our city. Los Angeles was not far from the Mexican line, and anyone who desired to escape from justice, fleet mounted, could speedily put himself beyond the reach of his pursuers. All these causes and influences combined to produce that saturnalia of crime that disgraced our city in the early '50s.

Under Spanish and Mexican rule the policing of Los Angeles was done by a military guard stationed at the cuartél, or guard-house, which stood on the north side of what is now West Marchessault street, and extending across the present line of upper Main street. It was pulled down in 1849, when that street was opened into Royal street, one of the original streets of the pueblo.

After the American occupation in 1848, when the military force was removed, the constabulary force consisted of the city marshal, who was elected by the people. In 1851 the criminal element had gotten beyond the control of the city marshal and his deputies. At a meeting of the city council, July 12, 1851, Councilman John O. Wheeler offered a resolution looking to the organization of the police force. An ordinance was passed to that effect. Dr. A. W. Hope volunteered his services and was appointed Chief of Police. The force was to be composed of citizens who may voluntarily enter the same. The Chief was to receive his orders from the Mayor.

At the meeting of the council, July 18, 1851, the Chief asked that some distinguishing mark or badge might be designated for the police force. On motion of John O. Wheeler it was decided that the badge should be a white ribbon, with the following inscription on it in English and Span-

ish: "City Police—organized by the Common Council of Los Angeles, July 12, 1851. Policía Organizada por el Councilio Common de Los Angeles, 12 de Julio 1851." The "*Estrella*" (*The Star*) job office printed one hundred of these badges at an expense of \$25, which, by the way, was the first printing bill the city ever paid. This police force was a sort of vigilance committee organized under the auspices of the law. If it became necessary it could execute a criminal first and try him afterward. A recital of all the executions by law, by mobs and vigilance committees that took place in Los Angeles in the '50s and early '60s would be tedious and unprofitable. I shall note only a few of the most noted cases.

In July, 1852, two young men, McCoy and Ludwig, came from San Francisco to San Diego with the intention of purchasing cattle for the northern market. Proceeding to Los Angeles on horseback they were overtaken by two native Californians, named Doroteo Zavaleta and Jesus Rivas. The parties encamped on the banks of the San Gabriel. The Mexicans during the night treacherously murdered both men, took their saddles, horses, pistols and \$300 in money, and fled to Santa Barbara. Some time afterwards Zavaleta, Rivas and a companion named Carmillo, were arrested for horse stealing. Rivas had confided to Carmillo the story of the murder of the Americans. Carmillo informed the authorities with the hopes of escaping punishment. All three were brought to Los Angeles and tried by a committee of the people. Zavaleta finally confessed to the murder and conducted a party of citizens to where the bodies were concealed. Rivas also confessed. They were condemned to be hanged, and at 8 o'clock next morning were taken to the top of Fort Hill, where a gallows had been erected, and there executed.

Gen. J. H. Bean, a prominent citizen of Southern California, while returning to Los Angeles from his place of business at San Gabriel late one evening in November, 1852, was attacked by two men who had been lying in wait for him. One seized the bridle of his horse and jerked the animal back on its haunches; the other seized the General and pulled him from the saddle. Bean made a desperate resistance, but was overpowered and stabbed to death. The assassination of General Bean aroused the vigilance committee to renewed efforts to rid the country of desperadoes. A number of arrests were made. Five suspects were tried by the committee for various crimes. One, Cipiano Sandoval, a poor cobbler of San Gabriel, was charged with complicity in the murder of General Bean. He strenuously maintained that he was innocent. He, with the other four, was sentenced to be hanged. On the following

Sunday morning the doomed men were conducted to the top of Fort Hill, where the gallows stood. Sandoval made a brief speech, again declaring his innocence. The others awaited their doom in silence. The trap fell and all were launched into eternity. Years afterward one of the real murderers on his deathbed revealed the truth and confessed his part in the crime. The poor cobbler was innocent.

In 1854 drunkenness, gambling, murder and all forms of immorality and crime were rampant in Los Angeles. The violent deaths, it is said, averaged one for every day in the year. It was a common question at the breakfast table, "Well, how many were killed last night?" Little or no attention was paid to the killing of an Indian or a half breed; it was only when a *gentle de razon* was the victim that the community was aroused to action.

On the evening of November 4, 1854, a Mexican rode up to the door of Mr. Cassin, a merchant of Los Angeles, and deliberately fired into the house. The ball struck Mrs. Cassin in the left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The murderer was pursued to the outskirts of the city and shot to death. Mrs. Cassin died the next day.

The Kern River gold rush, in the winter of 1854-55, brought from the Northern mines fresh relays of gamblers and desperadoes and crime increased. The *Southern Californian*, of March 7, 1855, commenting on the general lawlessness prevailing, says: "Last Sunday night was a brisk night for killing. Four men were shot and killed and several wounded in shooting affrays."

A worthless fellow by the name of David Brown, who had without provocation killed a companion named Clifford, was tried and sentenced to be hanged with one Felipe Alvitre, a Mexican, who had murdered an American named Ellington, at El Monte. There was a feeling among the people that Brown, through quibbles of law, would escape the death penalty; and there was talk of lynching. Stephen C. Foster, the mayor, promised that if justice was not legally meted out to Brown by the law, then he would resign his office and head the lynching party. On January 10, 1855, an order was received from Judge Murray, of the Supreme Court, staying the execution of Brown, but leaving Alvitre to his fate. On January 12, Alvitre was hanged by the sheriff in the jail yard in the presence of an immense crowd. The gallows were taken down and the guards dismissed. The crowd gathered outside of the jail yard. Speeches were made. The mayor resigned his office and headed the mob. The doors of the jail were broken down; Brown was taken across Spring street to a large gateway opening into a corral and hanged from the cross

beam. Foster was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote at a special election. The city marshal, who had opposed the action of the vigilantes, was compelled to resign.

During 1855 and 1856 lawlessness increased. There was an organized band of about one hundred Mexicans who patrolled the highways robbing and murdering. They threatened the extermination of the Americans and there were fears of a race war, for many who were not members of the gang sympathized with them. In 1856 a vigilance committee was organized with Myron Norton as president and H. N. Alexander as secretary. A number of disreputable characters were forced to leave the town. The banditti, under their leaders, Pancho Daniel and Juan Flores, were plundering and committing outrages in the neighborhood of San Juan Capistrano.

On the night of January 22, 1857, Sheriff James R. Barton left Los Angeles with a posse consisting of Wm. H. Little, Chas. K. Baker, Charles F. Daley, Alfred Hardy and Frank Alexander with the intention of capturing some of the robbers. At Sepulveda's ranch next morning the sheriff's party were warned that the robbers were some fifty strong, well armed and mounted, and would probably attack them. Twelve miles further the sheriff and his men encountered a detachment of the banditti. A short, sharp engagement took place. Barton, Baker, Little and Daley were killed. Hardy and Alexander made their escape by the fleetness of their horses. When the news reached Los Angeles the excitement became intense. A public meeting was held to devise plans to rid the community not only of the roving gang of murderers, but also of the criminal classes in the city who were known to be in sympathy with the banditti. All suspicious houses were searched and some fifty persons arrested. Several companies were organized; the infantry to guard the city and the mounted men to scour the country. Companies were also formed at San Bernardino and El Monte, while the military authorities at Fort Tejon and San Diego despatched soldiers to aid in the good work of exterminating crime and criminals.

The robbers were pursued into the mountains and nearly all captured. Gen. Andrés Pico, with a company of native Californians, was most efficient in the pursuit. He captured Silvas and Ardillero, two of the most noted of the gang, and hanged them where they were captured. Fifty-two were lodged in the city jail. Of these eleven were hanged for various crimes and the remainder set free. Juan Flores, one of the leaders, was condemned by popular vote and on February 14, 1857, was hanged near the top of Fort Hill in

the presence of nearly the entire population of the town. He was only twenty-two years of age. Pancho Daniel, another of the leaders, was captured on the 19th of January, 1858, near San José. He was found by the sheriff concealed in a haystack. After his arrest he was part of the time in jail and part of the time out on bail. He had been tried three times, but through law quibbles had escaped conviction. A change of venue to Santa Barbara had been granted. The people determined to take the law in their own hands. On the morning of November 30, 1858, the body of Pancho was hanging from a beam across the gateway of the jail yard. Four of the banditti were executed by the people of San Gabriel, and Leonardo Lopez under sentence of the court was hanged by the sheriff. The gang was broken up and the moral atmosphere of Los Angeles somewhat purified. January 7, 1858, Sheriff William C. Getman was killed by a Texan, named Reed (supposed to be insane), in a pawnbroker's shop. The murderer was riddled with bullets fired by the people from the outside. October 17, 1861, a Mexican named Francisco Cota entered the grocery store of Laurence Leck, near the roundhouse on South Main street. Finding Mrs. Leck alone in the building he murdered her by cutting her throat. He was arrested and while being conducted to the jail he was seized by an excited crowd, who placed a rope around his neck, dragged him down to the corner of Aliso and Alameda streets and hanged him on the cross beam of a high gateway.

November 17, 1862, John Rains of Cucamonga Ranch was murdered near the Azusa. December 9, 1863, the sheriff was taking Manuel Cerradel to San Quentin to serve a ten years' sentence. When the sheriff went aboard the tug boat Cricket at Wilmington to proceed to the Senator, quite a number of other persons took passage. On the way down the harbor, the prisoner was seized by the passengers who were vigilantes and hanged to the rigging; after hanging twenty minutes the body was taken down, stones tied to the feet and it was thrown overboard. Cerradel was implicated in the murder of Rains. In the fall of 1863 lawlessness had again become rampant in Los Angeles; one of the chiefs of the criminal class was a desperado by the name of Boston Daimwood. He was suspected of the murder of a miner on the desert and was loud in his threats against the lives of various citizens. He and four other well-known criminals, Wood, Chase, Ybarra and Olivas, all of whom were either murderers or horse thieves, were lodged in jail. On the 21st of November, two hundred armed citizens battered down the doors of the jail, took the five wretches out and hanged them

to the portico of the old courthouse on Spring street, which stood on the present site of the Phillips Block.

December 17, 1863, Charles Wilkins was hanged by the vigilance committee for the murder of John Sanford near Fort Tejon.

A sanguinary shooting affray occurred in the old Bella Union Hotel (now the St. Charles), July 5, 1865, between Robert Carlisle and Frank and Hueston King. Hueston King was disabled early in the engagement by a pistol ball. Frank King seized his antagonist after emptying his pistol and began beating him over the head. Carlisle broke away from him and although riddled with bullets, leaning against the door post shot King dead. Carlisle died three hours later. Hueston King recovered from his wound, was tried and acquitted.

On the 24th of October, 1871, occurred one of the most disgraceful affairs that ever happened in our city. It is known as the Chinese Massacre. It grew out of one of those interminable feuds between rival tongs of highbinders, over a woman. Desultory firing had been kept up between the rival factions throughout the day. About 5:30 P. M. Policeman Bilderrain visited the seat of war, an old adobe house on the corner of Arcadia street and "Nigger alley" known as the Coronel Building. Finding himself unable to quell the disturbance he called for help. Robert Thompson, an old resident of the city, was among the first to reach the porch of the house in answer to the police call for help. He received a mortal wound from a bullet fired through the door of a Chinese store. He died an hour later in Wollweber's drug store. The Chinese in the meantime barricaded the doors and windows of the old adobe and prepared for battle. The news of the fight and of the killing of Thompson spread throughout the city and an immense crowd gathered in the streets around the building with the intention of wreaking vengeance on the Chinese.

The first attempt by the mob to dislodge the Chinamen was by cutting holes through the flat brea covered roof and firing pistol shots into the interior of the building. One of the besieged crawled out of the building and attempted to escape, but was shot down before half way across Negro alley. Another attempted to escape into Los Angeles street; he was seized, dragged to the gate of Tomlinson's Corral on New High street and hanged.

About 9 o'clock a part of the mob had succeeded in battering a hole in the eastern end of the building; through this the rioters, with demoniac howlings, rushed in, firing pistols to the right and left. Huddled in corners and hidden

behind boxes they found eight terror-stricken Chinamen, who begged piteously for their lives. These were brutally dragged out and turned over to the fiendish mob. One was dragged to death by a rope around his neck; three, more dead than alive from kicking and beating, were hanged to a wagon on Los Angeles street; and four were hanged to the gateway of Tomlinson's Corral. Two of the victims were mere boys. While the shootings and hangings were going on thieves were looting the other houses in the Chinese quarters. The houses were broken into, trunks, boxes and other receptacles rifled of their contents, and any Chinamen found in the buildings were dragged forth to slaughter.

Among the victims was a doctor, Gene Tuug, a quiet, inoffensive old man. He pleaded for his life in good English, offering his captors all his money, some \$2,000 to \$3,000. He was hanged, his money stolen and one of his fingers cut off to obtain a ring he wore. The amount of money stolen by the mob from the Chinese quarters was variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

About 9:30 P. M. the law-abiding citizens, under the leadership of Henry T. Hazard, R. M. Widney, H. C. Austin, Sheriff Burns and others, had rallied in sufficient force to make an attempt to quell the mob. Proceeding to Chinatown they rescued several Chinamen from the rioters. The mob finding armed opposition quickly dispersed.

The results of the mob's murderous work were ten men hanged on Los Angeles street, some to wagons and some to awnings; five hanged at Tomlinson's Corral and four shot to death in Negro alley—nineteen in all. Of all the Chinamen murdered the only one known to be implicated in the highbinder war was Ah Choy. All the other leaders escaped to the country before the attack was made by the mob. The grand jury after weeks of investigation found indictments against one hundred and fifty persons alleged to have been actively engaged in the massacre. The jury's report severely censured "the officers of this county as well as of this city whose duty it is to preserve peace," and declared that they "were deplorably inefficient in the performance of their duty during the scenes of confusion and bloodshed which disgraced our city, and has cast a reproach upon the people of Los Angeles County." Of all those indicted but six were convicted. These were sentenced to from four to six years in the state's prison, but through some legal technicality they were all released after serving a part of their sentence.

The last execution in Los Angeles by a vigilance committee was that of Michael Lachenias, a French desperado, who had killed five or six

men. The offense for which he was hanged was the murder of Jacob Bell, a little, inoffensive man, who owned a small farm near that of Lachenias, south of the city. There had been a slight difference between them in regard to the use of water from a *zanja*. Lachenias, without a word of warning, rode up to Bell, where he was at work in his field, drew a revolver and shot him dead. The murderer then rode into town and boastfully informed the people of what he had done and told them where they would find Bell's body. He then surrendered himself to the officers and was locked up in jail.

Public indignation was aroused. A meeting was held in Stearus' Hall on Los Angeles street. A vigilance committee was formed and the details of the execution planned. On the morning of the 17th of December, 1870, a body of three hundred armed men marched to the jail, took Lachenias out and proceeded with him to Tomlinson's Corral on Temple and New High streets, where the Law Building now stands, and hanged him. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

In the first 25 years of American rule in Los Angeles thirty-five men were executed by vigilance committees; during the same period only eight were hanged by vigilantes in San Francisco. (The nineteen Chinese massacred by a mob are not included in the thirty-five.) Thirty years have gone since a vigilance committee inflicted the death penalty on a criminal in Los Angeles. It is to be hoped that the necessity for that form of tribunal will never again occur.

The last organized band of robbers which terrorized the southern part of the state was that of Vasquez. Tiburcio Vasquez was born in Monterey County, of Mexican parents, in 1837. Early in life he began a career of crime. His first exploit was the robbery of some peddlers in Monterey. He next tried his hand at robbing a stage. He had gathered around him a band of desperadoes who acknowledged him as leader. In 1857 he was arrested in Los Angeles County for horse stealing, convicted and sent to San Quentin. He was discharged in 1863 and continued in his disreputable career. He was soon joined by Procopio and Soto, two noted bandits. Soto was killed by Sheriff Harry Morse, the famous thief catcher of Alameda County, in a desperate fight. Vasquez with a portion of his band made a raid on the stage station of Tres Pinos, in which they murdered three men and tied up and robbed a number of others. He next robbed the stage on the Owen's River route. His last important robbery was that of Alexander Repetto, a large sheep owner. Vasquez and his band visited Repetto's sheep camp on the upper Los Nietos

road near the San Gabriel River disguised as sheep herders on April 16, 1874. They seized Repetto and tied him to a tree. On pain of death they compelled him to sign a check on the Temple and Workman Bank for \$800. A nephew of Repetto was sent to the bank to draw the money with the warning that at the first sign of treachery on the boy's part his uncle would be killed. The money was secured and paid over to Vasquez. Early in May, 1874, Sheriff William R. Rowland of Los Angeles County, who had repeatedly tried to capture Vasquez, but whose plans had been foiled by the bandit's spies, learned that the robber chief was making his headquarters at the house of "Greek George" about ten miles due west of Los Angeles, toward Santa Monica, in a cañon of the Calhenga Mountains.

The morning of May 15 was set for the attack. To avert suspicion Sheriff Rowland remained in the city. The attacking force, eight in number, were under command of Under-Sheriff Albert Johnson, the other members of the force were Major H. M. Mitchell, attorney-at-law; J. S. Bryant, city constable; E. Harris, policeman; W. E. Rogers, saloonkeeper; B. F. Hartley, chief of police; and D. K. Smith, citizen, all of Los Angeles, and a Mr. Beers, of San Francisco,

special correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

At 4 A. M. on the morning of the 15th of May the posse reached Major Mitchell's bee ranch in a small cañon not far from Greek George's. From this point the party reconnoitered the bandit's hiding place and planned an attack. As the deputy sheriff and his men were about to move against the house a high box wagon drove up the cañon from the direction of Greek George's place. In this were two natives; the sheriff's party climbed into the high wagon box and lying down, compelled the driver to drive up to the back of Greek George's house, threatening him and his companion with death on the least sign of treachery. Reaching the house they surrounded it and burst in the door. Vasquez, who had been eating his breakfast, attempted to escape through a small window. The party opened fire on him. Being wounded and finding himself surrounded on all sides, he surrendered. He was taken to the Los Angeles jail. His injuries proved to be mere flesh wounds. He received a great deal of maudlin sympathy from silly women, who magnified him into a hero. He was taken to San José, tried for murder, found guilty and hanged, March 19, 1875. His band was broken up and dispersed.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE GREAT REAL ESTATE BOOM OF 1887.

IN THE history of nearly every great American city there is an epoch which marks a turning point in its civic life. The great epoch in the civic life of Los Angeles is that which is always spoken of as "The Boom." An event is referred to as occurring "before the boom," "during the boom," or "after the boom."

By the "boom" is meant the great real estate bubble of 1887. Boom, in the sense we use it, is intended to express a sudden inflation of values; and on the western side of our continent it has superseded the older used and more expressive word—bubble. Boom—"to rush with violence"—is better suited to the dash, the impetuosity and the recklessness of western specu-

lators than the more effeminate term—bubble. Boom has come into our literature to stay, however unstable it may be in other places.

It is scarcely a dozen years since our great real estate boom or bubble burst. Those who were wounded in the pocket by its bursting have long since recovered and their financial scars have disappeared. The serio-comic features and the wild excesses of the booming days of '87 are about all of it that live in our memories. The little white stakes that marked the corners of the innumerable lots in the numerous paper cities and towns have been buried by the plowshare or gnawed away by the tooth of time, and the sites of the cities themselves forgotten.

In the archives of the Los Angeles County Recorder's office may be found the outlines of the history of the boom. It is a "true, full and correct" record of the plats of cities and towns—the record of subdivisions and resubdivisions of lots, blocks and tracts in and additions to cities and towns—filling twenty large map books—the records of a single year, that of 1887. These are the merest skeletons of its history—the bony corpses of the boom, so to speak. The embellishments are wanting—the literature dispensed broadcast by the founders of these cities and towns and their agents, the literature that described in well rounded phrase the advantages of these cities as future commercial emporiums and health resorts; that told of railroads, transcontinental and local, that were building for the especial benefit of these commercial centers; that lauded their beauty of scenery and their mildness of climate—all these are wanting in the records; and those triumphs of the lithographer's art that embellished the literature of the boom are wanting too—the princely hotels; the massive business blocks; the avenues lined with tropical plants and streets shaded with evergreens; all these are wanting in the records, too. The literature of the boom perished with the boom; buried in waste baskets and cremated in kitchen stoves.

Communities and nations as well are subject, at times, to financial booms—periods when the mania for money-making seems to become epidemic. The South Sea Bubble; the Darien Colonization Scheme; the Mississippi Scheme of John Law; the Northern Pacific Railroad Bubble of Jay Cooke—have each been followed by financial panics and Black Fridays, but the experience of one generation is lost on the succeeding. Experience as schoolmaster is too often a failure.

There were no booms in Los Angeles under Spanish or under Mexican rule. Then all vacant lands belonged to the pueblo. If a man needed a building lot he petitioned the *comisionado* or, later on, the *ayuntamiento* for a grant of a lot. If he failed to use the lot it was taken from him. Under such conditions neither real estate booms nor real estate agents could flourish.

After the discovery of gold in California, Los Angeles experienced its first real estate boom. In 1849 the Ord Survey lots were put on the market and a number of them sold. There was a great demand for houses. Buildings framed and ready for putting together were shipped around Cape Horn from Boston, New York, London and Liverpool.

As the gold excitement decreased the city gradually sank into a comatose state—took a Rip Van Winkle sleep for twenty years or there-

abouts. Times were hard, money scarce and real estate low. Markets were distant, transportation was high and most of the agricultural lands were held in large tracts. These conditions began to change about 1868. The Stearns ranchos, containing about 200,000 acres, were subdivided. Settlers from the New England and northwestern states began to come in and the push and energy of these began to work a transformation in the sleepy old ciudad and the country around. Between 1868 and 1875 a number of the large ranchos were subdivided, several colonies were promoted and new towns founded.

From 1875 to 1881 was a period of financial depression. The Temple and Workman Bank failure, a succession of dry years that ruined the sheep industry, overproduction, high freight rates and a poor market for our products brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy. The building of the Southern Pacific Railroad eastward gave us a new and better market for our products in the mining regions of Arizona and New Mexico. The completion of this road in 1882 gave us a new transcontinental route and immigrants began to arrive direct from the eastern states. The price of land steadily advanced and gradually we recovered from our financial depression.

Up till 1886 the growth of our cities and towns had kept pace with the growth and development of the surrounding country, the crying need for new cities and towns had not been heard. The merits of the country had been well advertised in the eastern states. Excursion agents, real estate dealers, and the newspapers of Southern California had depicted in glowing colors the salubrity of our climate, the variety of our productions, the fertility of our soil and the immense profits to be made from the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits. The last link of the Santa Fe Railroad system was approaching completion. In the spring of 1886 a rate war was precipitated between the two transcontinental lines. Tickets from Missouri River points to Los Angeles were sold all the way from \$1 to \$15.

Visitors and immigrants poured in by the thousands. The country was looking its loveliest. Leaving the ice and snows of Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, in three or four days they found themselves in a land of orange groves, green fields and flower-covered hills. In the new land they found everybody prosperous, and these visitors returned to their homes to sell their possessions and come to the promised land.

The more immediate causes that precipitated our great real estate boom of 1887 may be briefly enumerated as follows:

First.—The completion of a competing trans-

continental railroad, with its western terminus at Los Angeles, and an era of active local railroad building and railroad projecting in Southern California.

Second.—High prices for all our products, an easy money market and employment, at high wages, for all who wished it.

Third.—An immense immigration, part of it induced to come on account of a better climate and greater rewards for labor, and part of it attracted by reports of the large profits to be made by speculating in real estate.

Lastly.—The arrival among us of a horde of boomers from western cities and towns—patriots, many of them, who had exiled themselves from their former places of abode between two days—fellows who had left their consciences (that is, if they had any to leave) on the other side of the Rockies. These professionals had learned the tricks of their trade in the boom cities of the west when that great wave of immigration which began moving after the close of the war was sweeping westward from the Mississippi River to the shores of the Pacific. These boomers came here not to build up the country, but to make money, honestly if they could not make it any other way. It is needless to say they made it the other way.

During 1884-5 6 a number of lots were put on the market, but these were made mostly by subdivisions of acreage within or of additions immediately joining the older established cities and towns. Very few new town sites had been laid off previous to 1887. As the last section of the Santa Fe Railway system approached completion the creation of new towns began, and the rapidity with which they were created was truly astonishing. During the months of March, April and May, 1887, no less than thirteen town sites were planned on the line of this road between Los Angeles and San Bernardino and the lots thrown upon the market. Before the close of 1887, between the eastern limits of Los Angeles City and the San Bernardino county line, a distance by way of the Santa Fe Railroad of thirty-six miles, there were twenty-five cities and towns located, an average of one to each mile and a half of the road. Paralleling the Santa Fe on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, eight more towns claimed the attention of lot buyers, with three more thrown in between the roads, making a grand total of thirty-six cities and towns in the San Gabriel Valley. The area of some of these was quite extensive. "No pent up Utica contracted the powers!" of their founders. The only limit to the greatness of a city was the boundary lines of the adjoining cities. The corporate limits of the city of Monrovia were eight square miles; Pasadena, with its additions, the same;

Lordsburg spread over eight hundred acres; Chicago Park numbered nearly three thousand lots, located in the wash of the San Gabriel River. The city of Azusa, with its house lots and suburban farm lots, covered an area of four thousand acres.

The craze to secure lots in some of these towns was well exemplified in the first sale of lots in Azusa. The founding of the city of Azusa was intended to satisfy a long felt want. The rich valley of the Azusa de Duarte had no commercial metropolis. Azusa City was recognized by real estate speculators as the coming commercial center of trade for the valley, and they thought there was money in the first pick of lots. The lots were to be put on sale on a certain day. Through the long hours of the night previous and until nine o'clock of the day of sale a line of hungry and weary lot buyers stood in front of the office where the lots were to be sold. Number two claimed to have been offered a thousand dollars for his place in the line; number three sold out for five hundred dollars; number fifty-four loudly proclaimed that he would not take a cent less than a cool hundred for his chance. Number one was deaf to all offers; and through the weary hours of the night he clung to the "handle of the big front door," securing at last the coveted prize—the first choice. Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars worth of lots were sold the first day. The sale continued three days. Not one in ten of the purchasers had seen the town site, not one in a hundred expected to occupy the land purchased.

Even this performance was surpassed later on in the boom. The sale of lots in a certain town was to begin Wednesday morning at the agent's office in this city. On Sunday evening a line of prospective purchasers began to form. The agent, as an advertising dodge, hired a large hall for the display of his would-be investors. At stated intervals the line formed, the roll was called and woe to the unfortunate who failed to answer to his number; his place in the line was forfeited and he was compelled to go down to the foot. Financially, the agent's scheme was a failure. The crowd was made up principally of impecunious speculators and tramps who had hoped to sell out their places in the line.

An aristocratic and euphonious name was a desideratum to a new born town, although, as in the following case, it sometimes failed to boom the prospective city. An enterprising newspaper man found a piece of unoccupied land on the line of the Santa Fe Railroad—that is, a piece not occupied by a town site—and founded the city of Gladstone. An advertisement prolific in promises of the future greatness of the city, and trop-

ical in its luxuriance of descriptive adjectives, proclaimed among other inducements to buy that a lot had been deeded to the premier of all England, and it was left to be inferred that the "grand old man" might build a princely residence on his lot and become one of the attractions to draw dwellers to the new city. In olden times, when a conqueror wished to destroy a rival city, he razed it to the ground, caused the plowshare to pass over its ruins and sowed the site with salt. The city of Gladstone was prevented from raising above the ground by the caustic criticisms of a rival newspaper man, the plowshare has passed many times over its ruins and its site has been sown in barley. The enterprising newspaper man lost his land (he held it by contract to purchase only), the surveyor who platted the town lost his pay and Gladstone lost his lot.

Of the phantom cities of the boom, cities that have faded from mortal view—cities that have become spectres that rise out of the mists of the past to haunt the dupes who invested their money in them—of these Carlton is a good illustration. It was located on the slope of the Santa Ana Mountains, east of Anaheim. It is described as commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the Santa Ana, with a glimpse of the Pacific Ocean in the distance. View was its chief resource; the only commodity other than town lots it had to offer. The promises of its projectors were unbounded, and the credulity of its investors seemed to be unlimited. Railroads were to center there. There manufactories were to rear their lofty chimneys, and the ever-present hotel in the course of erection was to be a palace of luxury for the tourist and a health-restoring sanitarium to the one-lunged consumptive.

Promises were cheap and plentiful, and so were the lots. They started at \$25 each for a lot twenty-five feet front; rose to \$35; jumped to \$50, and choice corners changed hands all the way from \$100 to \$500.

One enterprising agent sold three thousand, and many others did their best to supply a long-felt want—cheap lots. Capitalists, speculators, mechanics, merchants, day laborers, clerks and servant girls crowded and jostled one another in their eagerness to secure choice lots in the coming metropolis. Business blocks, hotels, restaurants and dwelling houses lined the streets on paper. A bank building, with a costly vault, was in course of construction, and it continued in that course to the end. A railroad was surveyed to the city and a few ties and rails scattered at intervals along the line. A number of cheap houses were built, and a population of three or four hundred congregated there at the height of the boom,

and for a time managed to subsist in a semi-cannibalistic way on the dupes who came there to buy lots. The site of the city was on the mountain side above the zanja (ditch), and the water supply of the inhabitants had to be hauled up hill in water-carts. The productive land lay far below in the valley, and the cities of the plain absorbed all the trade. When the excursionist and lot-buyer ceased to come, "Picturesque Carlton," "Nature's Rendezvous," as its poetic founder styled it, was abandoned, and now the jack-rabbit nibbles the grass in its deserted streets and the howl of the coyote and the hoot of the boding owl echo amid its ruins—that is, if there are enough ruins to make an echo.

Of the purely paper cities of the boom, Border City and Manchester are the best illustrations. An unprincipled speculator by the name of Simon Homberg secured two quarter sections of government land situated respectively forty and forty-three miles northeast of Los Angeles. These were the sites of Homberg's famous or rather infamous twin cities. Border City was appropriately named. It was located on the border of the Mojave Desert, on the northeastern slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains. (It was named Border City because it was located on the eastern border of Los Angeles County.) It was most easily accessible by means of a balloon, and was as secure from hostile invasion as the homes of the cliff dwellers. Its principal resource, like Carlton, was view—a view of the Mojave Desert. The founder did not go to the expense of having the site surveyed and the lots staked off. Indeed, about the only way it could be surveyed was through a field glass. He platted it by blocks and recorded his map. The streets were forty feet wide and the lots twenty-five feet front by one hundred deep. The quarter section made nineteen hundred and twenty lots, an average of twelve to the acre. Such width of street Homberg found to be a waste of land, and in laying out the city of Manchester he was more economical. Out of the quarter section on which that city was located he carved two thousand three hundred and four lots, or about fourteen to the acre. All streets running east and west were 27-13 feet wide, and all running north and south were 34-7 feet wide. The lots were twenty-five feet front by ninety-five deep. Manchester was a city of greater resources than Border City. Being located higher up the mountain, it had a more extended view of the desert.

These lots were not offered for sale in Southern California, nor to those who might investigate and expose the fraud, but were extensively advertised in Northern California, in Oregon, in the eastern states, and even in Europe. It would

seem almost incredible that Homberg could have found dupes enough to buy such property un-sight, unseen; yet, judging from the records, he sold about all of his four thousand lots, and his profits must have footed up in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. So many of his deeds were filed for record that the county recorder had a book of record containing three hundred and sixty pages, especially prepared with printed forms, of Homberg's deed, so that when one was filed for record, all that was necessary to engross it was to fill in the name of the purchaser and the number of the lot and block.

The lots cost Homberg about an average of ten cents each, and were sold at all prices, from one dollar up to two hundred and fifty each, the prices varying according to the means or the gullibility of the purchaser. One buyer would pay \$250 for a single lot; the next investor might get ten or a dozen for that sum. One enthusiast in San José invested a thousand dollars in a bunch of forty-eight lots, securing at one fell swoop four business blocks in the center of Border City. Nearly every state in the Union had its victims of misplaced confidence in the future of Homberg's twin cities. Nor were his operations confined to the United States alone. England, Germany, Holland, Denmark and Sweden furnished him dupes as well.

The magnitude of our great boom can be measured more accurately by a money standard than any other. The total of the considerations named in the instruments filed for record during the year 1887 reached the enormous sum of \$98,084,162. But even this does not tell half the story. By far the larger number of lots and blocks in the various tracts and town sites that were thrown on the market were sold on contract, the terms of payment being one-third or one-fourth cash, balance in installments payable in six, twelve or eighteen months, a deed to be given when the final payment was made. But few of the agreements were recorded. Frequently property bought on agreement to convey was resold from one to half a dozen times, and each time at an advance; yet the consideration named in the deed, when given, would be the sum named in the original agreement. Deeds to the great bulk of property sold on contract in 1887 did not go on record until the following year, and many of them not then. Thousands of contracts were forfeited and never appeared of record. It is safe to estimate that the considerations in the real estate transactions during 1887 in Los Angeles County alone reached \$200,000,000.

So sudden and so great an inflation of land values was perhaps never equaled in the world's history. When unimproved land in John Law's

Mississippi Colony sold for 30,000 livres (\$5,550) a square league, all Europe was amazed and historians still quote the Mississippi bubble as a marvel of inflation. To have bought a square league of land in the neighborhood of some of our cities in the booming days of 1887 would have taken an amount of money equal to the capital of the national bank of France, in the days of John Law. Unimproved lands adjoining the city of Los Angeles sold as high as \$2,500 per acre or at the rate of \$14,400,000 a square league. Land that sold at \$100 an acre in 1886, changed hands in 1887 at \$1,500 per acre; and city lots bought in 1886 at \$500 each, a year later were rated at \$5,000.

The great booms of former times measured by the money standard, dwarf into insignificance when compared with ours. The capital stock of John Law's National Bank of France, with his Mississippi grants thrown in, figured up less than \$15,000,000, an amount about equal to our real estate transactions for one month; yet, the bursting of John Law's Mississippi bubble very nearly bankrupted the French Empire. The relative proportions of the South Sea Bubble of 1720, to our real estate boom are as a soap bubble is to a mammoth balloon. The amount of capital invested in the Darien Colonization scheme, a scheme which bankrupted Scotland and came near plunging all Europe into war, was only 220,000 pounds sterling, a sum about equal to our real estate transfers for one day.

From a report compiled for the Los Angeles County Board of Equalization in July, 1889, I find the area included in sixty towns, all of which were laid out since January 1, 1887, estimated at 79,350 acres. The total population of these sixty towns at that time was placed at 3,350. Some of the largest of these on paper were without inhabitants. Carlton, containing 4,060 lots, was an unpeopled waste; Nadean, 4,470 lots, had no inhabitants; Manchester 2,304 lots, no inhabitants; Santiago 2,110 lots, was a deserted village. Others still contained a small remnant of their former population. Chicago Park, containing 2,289 lots, had one inhabitant, the watchman who took care of its leading hotel; Sunset 2,014 lots, one inhabitant, watchman of an expensive hotel which was in the course of construction when the boom burst. (The building was burned a few years since.)

The sites of a majority of the boom cities of a dozen years ago have been returned to acreage, the plowshare has passed over their ruins and barley grows in the deserted streets.

The methods of advertising the attractions of the various tracts, subdivisions and town sites thrown on the market, and the devices resorted

to to inveigle purchasers into investing were various, often ingenious and sometimes infamous. Brass bands, street processions, free excursions and free lunches, columns of advertisements rich in description and profuse in promises that were never intended to be fulfilled, pictures of massive hotels in the course of erection, lithographs of colleges about to materialize, lotteries, the prizes in which were handsome residences or family hotels, railroads that began and ended in the imaginations of the projectors—such were a few of the many devices resorted to to attract purchasers and induce them to invest their coin.

Few, if any, of the inhabitants to the manor born, or those of permanent residence and reputable character engaged in these doubtful practices and disreputable methods of booming. The men who blew the bubble to greatest inflation were new importations—fellows of the baser sort who knew little or nothing about the resources or characteristics of the country and cared less. They were here to make money. When the bubble burst they disappeared—those who got away with their gains, chuckling over ill-gotten wealth; those who lost, abusing the country and vilifying the people they had duped. Retributive justice overtook a few of the more unprincipled boomers and they have since done some service to the country in striped uniforms.

The collapse of our real estate boom was not the sudden bursting of a financial bubble, like the South Sea bubble or John Law's Mississippi bubble, nor did it end in a financial crash like

the monetary panics of 1837 and 1857, or like Black Friday in Wall street. Its collapse was more like the steady contraction of a balloon from the pressure of the heavier atmosphere on the outside. It gradually shriveled up. The considerations named in the recorded transfers of the first three months of 1888 exceeded \$20,000,000. After that they decreased rapidly.

In a less bountiful country and with a less hopeful and self-reliant people, the collapse of such a boom would have resulted in complete financial ruin and untold suffering.

When the boom had become a thing of the past, those who had kept aloof from wild speculation pursued the even tenor of their ways, building up the real cities and improving the country. Those who had invested recklessly in paper cities plowed up the sites of prospective palace hotels and massive business blocks and sowed them in grain or planted them with fruit trees; or they sought some other means of earning a living, sadder, and, it is to be hoped, wiser men. There was for a time a stringency in the money market, but even this proved a blessing in disguise. It compelled to more economic methods of living and impelled the people to greater efforts to develop the resources of the country. On the whole, with all its faults and failures, with all its reckless waste and wild extravagance, our great real estate boom of 1887 was productive of more good than of evil to Los Angeles and to all Southern California as well.

CHAPTER XXIX.

COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS.

THE first commercial corporation formed in Los Angeles for the promotion of the business interests of the city and county was the Chamber of Commerce that was organized in 1873. The first preliminary meeting of that organization was held August 1, 1873, in the District Court Room of the old courthouse, which stood where the Bullard Block now stands.

Ex-Governor John G. Downey acted as chairman and J. M. Griffith as secretary. There was a large attendance of the leading merchants and business men of the city. It was decided at that meeting to call the proposed organization a Board of Trade, but at a subsequent meeting the name was changed to a Chamber of Commerce. At a meeting held in the same place, August 9, the secretary reported one hundred names on the roll of membership. The admission fee was fixed at \$5. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and a board of eleven directors elected. The persons chosen as directors were: R. M. Widney, J. G. Downey, S. B. Caswell, S. Lazard, J. S. Griffin, P. Beaudry, M. J. Newmark, J. M. Griffith, H. W. Hellman, I. W. Lord and C. C. Lipps. On the 11th of August, articles of incorporation were filed. The objects of the organization as set forth in the articles of incorporation are: "To form and establish a Chamber of Commerce in and for the City and County of Los Angeles, and to transact any and all business usually transacted and conducted by Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade." It was incorporated for fifty years, and its charter is still in force.

The first president was Solomon Lazard and the first secretary I. W. Lord. Judge R. M. Widney's office in Temple Block was selected as the place of meeting for the directors. The members went actively at work and the Chamber accomplished a great deal of good for the city and surrounding country. One of the first measures that engaged the attention of the board was an effort to secure an appropriation of \$150,000 for the survey and improvement of San Pedro Harbor, and it was largely through the efforts of the Chamber that the first appropriation for that purpose was finally secured.

Literature descriptive of Southern California was circulated abroad and considerable attention was given to the extending of the trade of the city among the mining camps of Arizona. The Chamber continued actively at work on various schemes for promoting the advancement of our commerce through the years of 1873 and 1874. In 1875 came the disastrous bank failures, which were followed by the dry years of 1876-77. These calamities demoralized business and discouraged enterprise. The members of the Chamber lost their interest and the organization died a lingering death. It was buried in the grave of the "has beens" at least a dozen years before the present Chamber of Commerce was born, but the good that it did was not all "interred with its bones."

BOARD OF TRADE.

The oldest commercial or business organization now existing in Los Angeles is the Board of Trade. It was organized March 9, 1883, in the office of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange, Arcadia Block, Los Angeles street. C. W. Gibson acted as president of the meeting and J. Mills Davies as secretary. At that meeting six directors were elected, viz.: C. W. Gibson, M. Dodsworth, I. N. Van Nuys, A. Haas, H. Newmark and John R. Mathews. The articles of incorporation were adopted March 14, 1883. The incorporators were C. W. Gibson, H. Newmark, M. Dodsworth, A. Haas, Walter S. Maxwell, I. N. Van Nuys, John Mills Davies, Eugene Germain, J. J. Mellus and John R. Mathews. "The purposes for which it is formed" (as stated in its articles of incorporation) "are to develop trade and commerce, advance and protect the interests of the merchants of the city and of the county of Los Angeles, to prevent fraudulent settlements by dishonest debtors, to investigate the affairs of insolvent debtors, to unite and assist the merchants of said city and county in the collection of debts other than in the ordinary course of business, and to prescribe rules and regulations of trade and commerce for the government of the members of this corporation."

In the earlier years of its existence, being the only organized commercial body in the city, it frequently took the initiative in originating and pushing forward to completion enterprises beneficial to the community, but which were not directly in the line of work laid down as the objects for which it was formed. Among these may be named the securing of the location of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica; the securing of appropriations for the erection of the postoffice building at Los Angeles, and the removal of the army headquarters of the department of Arizona and New Mexico to this city. The organization of the Chamber of Commerce in 1889 relieved it of the burden of promoting work outside of the objects for which in was directly organized. Its presidents and their years of service are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| C. W. Gibson..... | 1883-84. |
| George H. Bonebrake..... | 1885. |
| E. L. Stern..... | 1886. |
| Engene Germain..... | 1887-88. |
| S. B. Lewis..... | 1889. |
| Geo. E. Dixon..... | 1890. |
| W. C. Patterson..... | 1891-92. |
| R. H. Howell..... | 1893. |
| J. M. Johnston..... | 1894. |
| A. Jacoby..... | 1895-96. |
| P. M. Daniel..... | 1897—. |

The following named have filled the position of secretary:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| J. Mills Davies..... | 1883-85. |
| A. M. Laurence..... | 1885-87. |
| T. H. Ward..... | 1887-90. |
| Gregory Perkins, Jr..... | 1890—. |

Its first home was in the second story of the Baker Block; from there it moved to the two story brick building on the northwest corner of Broadway and First street, which was known as the Board of Trade Building. The building was bought by a committee or association of members with the intention of locating the Board there permanently, but the scheme failed. The building was pulled down in 1898 and the present four-story block located on its site. The Board at present has rooms in the Bullard Block.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To Mr. W. E. Hughes belongs the credit of inaugurating the movement that resulted in the organization of our present efficient Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hughes came to Los Angeles in 1887. He had noticed the lack of unanimity among the people here in pushing forward any projected enterprise, and the want of an organization whose chief objects would be to promote the business interests of the city and county of Los Angeles

and aid in developing the resources of all Southern California. Having had some experience in the organization and management of a chamber of commerce in his former place of residence, Wheeling, W. Va., it seemed to him that some such organization was needed in this city.

Happening to meet Mr. S. B. Lewis and Maj. E. W. Jones on the street he briefly broached the subject to them. After a short discussion of the scheme they parted, each agreeing to secure the attendance of at least five other business men at a proposed meeting to be held in the board of trade rooms, then in a two-story brick building standing on the northwest corner of First and Fort streets, opposite the Times Building. The time of the meeting was set for Thursday, October 11, 1888, at 3:30 P. M. At that meeting twenty-five persons were present. The following extracts from the minutes of the different meetings give a condensed history of the organization of the chamber:

The meeting of October 11 was called to order by Mr. S. B. Lewis. Maj. E. W. Jones was chosen chairman and J. V. Wachtel, secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. W. E. Hughes. Short addresses were made by S. B. Lewis, Col. I. R. Dunkelberger, J. F. Humphreys, C. A. Warner, J. P. McCarthy, H. C. Witmer, Mayor Wm. H. Workman and T. A. Lewis. The assemblage decided to form a permanent organization, and adjourned to meet in the same place Monday, October 15, at 3 P. M.

At this meeting, after some discussion on the method of forming a permanent organization and its objects, Col. H. G. Otis offered the following: "WHEREAS, We, business men and citizens of the city and county of Los Angeles, are in favor of inducing immigration, stimulating legitimate home industries and establishing feasible home manufactories for the further upbuilding of the city and county and for the development of the material resources of Southern California upon a sound basis; therefore,

"Resolved, That we hereby associate ourselves into a temporary organization with the above objects, to be known as the..... and that a permanent organization be effected at the earliest practicable time."

The preamble and resolution were adopted. J. F. Humphreys moved that the organization be known as the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The motion was seconded and carried. The initiation fee was fixed at \$5.00. The following named persons handed in their names for membership:

W. E. Hughes, E. W. Jones, S. B. Lewis, W. H. Workman, Thomas A. Lewis, I. R. Dunkelberger, John T. Humphreys, John I. Redick,

J. H. Book, Chas. E. Day, H. Jevne, Clarence A. Warner, Frank A. Gibson, Burdette Chandler, M. L. Wicks, H. C. Witmer, Jas. P. McCarthy, W. F. Fitzgerald, W. H. Seamans, Hervey Lindley, H. G. Otis, L. N. Breed, H. A. Rust, Wm. Rommel, J. C. Oliver, L. H. Whitson, C. E. Daily, L. J. Dennick, A. W. Palmer, Wm. H. Avery, J. S. VanDoren, H. Z. Osborne, L. A. Oil Burning and Supply Co., W. W. Montague & Co., Harrison & Dickson, R. H. Hewitt, Milton Thomas, T. W. Blackburn, Horace Hiller, John C. Flourney, H. H. Spencer, S. J. Mathes, G. W. Tubbs, A. H. Denker, D. Gilbert Dexter, T. C. Naramore, F. C. Garbutt, W. A. Bonyng, John J. Jones, H. P. Sweet, M. R. Vernon, T. M. Michaels, Chas. C. Davis, Louis R. Webb, E. C. Neidt and M. D. Johnson. At the meeting of the 19th, before the a loption of the constitution and by-laws, the following additional names were handed in: B. L. Hays, L. A. McConnell, J. W. Green, G. W. Simonton, H. H. Bixby, E. W. B. Johnson, Strong & Blanchard, G. R. Shatto, Dr. M. Hagan, John Goldsworthy, Houry & Bros., H. V. Van Dusen, R. C. Charlton, R. W. Dromgold, C. S. McDuffee, John Lang, T. W. T. Richards, W. B. Herriott, W. H. Toler, M. R. Higgins and J. T. Barton.

At the meeting of the 19th of October a committee of five (appointed at a previous meeting), consisting of H. G. Otis, W. E. Hughes, S. B. Lewis, I. R. Dunkelberger and W. F. Fitzgerald, submitted a plan of organization and presented a draft of a constitution and by-laws. These were adopted. The objects of the organization, as stated in the constitution, are: "To foster and encourage commerce; to stimulate home manufactures; to induce immigration, and the subdivision, settlement and cultivation of our lands; to assist in the development of the natural resources of this region, and generally to promote the business interests of Los Angeles city and county and the country tributary thereto."

At the meeting of the 24th the organization was completed by the election of officers and the appointment of fifteen standing committees. The following were the first officers: E. W. Jones, president; W. H. Workman, 1st vice-president; H. G. Otis, 2nd vice-president; S. B. Lewis, 3rd vice-president; John I. Redick, treasurer, and Thomas A. Lewis, secretary.

The first home of the Chamber of Commerce was in a small two-story building on West First street. From there, in 1890, it moved to the armory, in the Mott Building on South Main street. Here the permanent exhibit feature was inaugurated and has been maintained ever since. The following brief summaries of the "work of

the Chamber" and its "exhibitions" are taken from its last annual (March, 1899):

"The Chamber has issued thirty pamphlets, descriptive of this country and its resources, with a total circulation of over seven hundred thousand." "Matter has been prepared for hundreds of eastern magazines and newspaper articles."

"Statistics of crop returns have been secured in large numbers from farmers, and published."

"Information was prepared for the United States census." "Hundreds of thousands of sample copies of the daily papers of Los Angeles city and their annuals have been distributed."

"Twenty thousand letters of inquiry are answered yearly." "Circulars of advice and information are printed and circulated among farmers, dealing with the raising of winter vegetables, beets for sugar, hog-raising, olive-growing, fruit-picking," etc.

EXHIBITIONS.

"Besides maintaining a permanent exhibit of California products in its own quarters, which has been visited by half a million of people, it has had charge of and participated in four citrus fairs, visited by 100,000 people;" "the Orange Carnival in Chicago, visited by 100,000 people; three agricultural fairs, all successful and instructive; regular shipments to 'California on wheels'—a traveling exhibit visited by a million of people; the Southern California exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition; the Southern California display at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco; the permanent exhibit maintained for two years in Chicago, and visited by half a million people; the display at the national convention of Farmers' Alliance, 1891; the display at the Dunkard conference, 1890; exhibits prepared for lecturers and travelers; exhibits sent to eastern fairs; exhibit permanently maintained in the board of trade at San Francisco; exhibit at Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition; exhibit at Hamburg; exhibit at Guatemala; Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha."

The following named gentlemen have filled the office of president of the chamber:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| E. W. Jones..... | 1888-91 |
| C. M. Wells..... | 1891-93 |
| D. Freeman..... | 1893-95 |
| W. C. Patterson..... | 1895-97 |
| Charles Forman..... | 1897-99 |
| J. S. Slauson..... | 1899-1900 |
| M. J. Newmark..... | 1900— |

The following have filled the office of secretary:

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| J. V. Wachtel..... | 1888 |
| Thos. A. Lewis..... | 1888-89 |

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| M. R. Higgins..... | 1889 |
| H. W. Patton..... | 1889-90 |
| H. J. Hanchette..... | 1890-91 |
| C. D. Willard..... | 1891-97 |
| Frank Wiggins..... | 1897— |

In 1896 the exhibit of the Chamber was moved to a new building on the southeast corner of Fourth and Broadway. It occupies all of the second and third stories of the building. No other organization has done so much for the development of Southern California as the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The youngest of our commercial corporations is the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. It has for its objects "the promotion of the common interests of its members by increasing the facilities for our mercantile and commercial enterprises; by finding a market for our local manufactured products; by co-operating with the National Association of Manufacturers; by such social features as may from time to time be introduced to promote better acquaintance among its members; and by taking such an intelligent interest in public affairs as will tend to advance the business enterprises of Los Angeles and vicinity."

This organization was formed by the union of two associations—the Merchants' Association, which was formed in the early part of 1894, and the Manufacturers' Association, which was organized in August, 1895.

"In June, 1896, a committee of conference representing the two associations arrived at the conclusion that a union of their respective members into one organization would best promote the interests of all, and formal action ratifying the report of the conference led to their legal consolidation under the name of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association."

In 1897-98 the association inaugurated an active movement for the purpose of securing from the citizens the patronizing of home products. It labors to encourage the establishment and successful prosecution of manufacturing industries in our city and to assist merchants and the mercantile community in general in devising and recommending such trade regulations as may seem desirable and expedient.

The presidents of the association have been:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| H. W. Frank..... | 1896-97 |
| Fred L. Baker..... | 1897-98 |
| R. L. Craig..... | 1898-99 |
| The secretaries: | |
| Wm. H. Knight..... | 1896-97 |
| F. J. Zechandelaar..... | 1897— |

CHAPTER XXX.

CHURCHES OF LOS ANGELES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

IN 1811 the citizens obtained permission to erect a new church in the pueblo. The primitive chapel, built in 1784, had become too small to accommodate the increasing population of the town and vicinity. The first church or chapel, erected by the Roman Catholics, stood at the foot of the hill near what is now the southeast corner of Buena Vista street and Bellevue avenue. It was an adobe structure about 18x24 feet. The corner stone of the new church was laid and blessed August 15, 1814, by Father Gil, of the Mission San Gabriel. Just where it was placed is uncertain. It is probable that it was

on the eastern side of the old plaza. In 1818 it was moved to higher ground—its present site. The great flood of 1815, when the waters of the river came up to the lower side of the old plaza, probably necessitated the change. When the foundation was laid a second time the citizens subscribed 500 cattle. In 1819 the friars of the missions contributed seven barrels of brandy to the building fund worth \$575. This donation, with the previous contribution of cattle, was sufficient to raise the walls to the window arches by 1821.* There it came to a full stop. The pueblo colonists were poor in purse and chary of exer-

* Bancroft's History of California, Vol. I.

tiou. They were more willing to wait than to labor. Indeed, they seem to have performed but little of the labor. The neophytes of San Gabriel and San Luis Rey did the most of the work and were paid a real (12½ cents) a day each, the missions getting the money. José Antonio Rameirez was the architect. When the colonists' means were exhausted the missions were appealed to for aid. The missions responded to the appeal. The contributions to the building fund were various in kind and somewhat incongruous in character. The Mission San Miguel contributed 500 cattle, San Luis Obispo 200, Santa Barbara one barrel of brandy, San Diego two barrels of white wine, Purisima six mules and 200 cattle, San Gabriel two barrels of brandy and San Fernando one. Bancroft says, "The citizens promptly converted the brandy into money, some of them drinking immense quantities in their zeal for the spiritual welfare of the town." Work was begun again on the church, and pushed to completion. A house for the curate was also built. It was an adobe structure and stood near the northwest corner of the church. The church was completed and formally dedicated December 8, 1822—eight years after the laying of the first corner stone.

Captain de La Guerra was chosen by the ayuntamiento, padrino or god father. San Gabriel Mission loaned a bell for the occasion. The fiesta of Our Lady of the Angels had been postponed so that the dedication and the celebration could be held at the same time. Cannon boomed on the plaza and salvos of musketry intoned the services.

The present building and its surroundings bear but little resemblance to the Nueva Iglesia (new church) that Padre Payeras labored so earnestly to complete eighty years ago. It had no floor but the beaten earth and no seats. The worshippers sat or knelt on the bare ground or on cushions they brought with them: There was no distinction between the poor and the rich at first, but as time passed and the Indians degenerated or the citizens became more aristocratic, a petition was presented to the ayuntamiento to provide a separate place of worship for the Indians. If the Indian's presence in church was undesirable on account of his filthy habits, still he was useful as a church builder. At the session of the ayuntamiento June 19, 1839, the President stated, "that he had been informed by José M. Navarro, who serves as sexton, that the baptistry of the church is almost in ruins on account of a leaking roof. It was ordered that Sunday next the alcaldes of the Indians shall meet and bring together the Indians without a boss, so that no one will be inconvenienced by the loss of labor of his Indians and place them to work thereon, using some posts and brea now at the guard

house, the regidor (or councilman) on weekly duty to have charge of the work." Extensive repairs were made on the church in 1841-42. In the *sindico's* account book for the latter year appears this entry: "Guillermo (William) Money owes the city funds out of the labor of the prisoners, loaned him for the church, \$126." As the prisoners' labor was valued at a real (12½ cents) a day it must have required considerable of repairing to amount to \$126.

In 1861 the church building was remodeled, the "faithful of the parish" bearing the expense. The front wall, which had been damaged by the rains, was taken down and rebuilt of brick instead of adobe. The tiled roof was changed to a shingled one and the tower altered. The grounds were inclosed and planted with trees and flowers. The old adobe parish house built in 1822, with the additions made to it, later was torn down and the present brick structure erected. The church has a seating capacity of 500. It is the oldest parish church on the Pacific coast of the United States; and is the only building now in use that was built in the Spanish era of our city's history.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. VIBIANA.

The corner stone of the Cathedral of St. Vibiana was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop Amat, October 3, 1869. "There was," says the *Star*, "an immense concourse of citizens present, both ladies and gentlemen, all desirous to witness the interesting ceremonies. It was the largest assemblage drawn together here and must have amounted to nearly 3,000 persons." "The cathedral is to be cruciform, 116 feet wide, 266 feet long, the transcript or cross 168 feet. The estimated cost \$100,000."

The first site chosen for the Cathedral and the place where the corner stone was laid October 3, 1869, was on the west side of Main street between Fifth and Sixth, extending through to Spring street. This location was well out of town then. In 1871 the site was changed to the present location of the cathedral, east side of Main just south of Second street. The edifice was opened for service Palm Sunday, April 9, 1876, but the formal dedication took place April 30, and was conducted by Bishop Alemany. The other Catholic churches of the city are the Church of St. Vincent a Paul, established in 1887, and located on Grand avenue near Washington street; St. Joseph's Church (German) located on Santee street, south of Twelfth, established in 1888; Church of the Sacred Heart, East Los Angeles, corner of South Sichel and Baldwin streets, built in 1893, and St. Mary's, corner of Fourth and Chicago street, established in 1897.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The first Protestant sermon ever preached in Los Angeles was delivered by a Methodist minister, Rev. J. W. Brier. The place of service was the adobe residence of J. G. Nichols, which stood on the present site of the Bullard Block, and the time a Sunday in June, 1850. Mr. Brier was one of the belated immigrants of 1849, who reached Salt Lake City too late in the season to cross the Sierra Nevadas before the snowfall. A party of these numbering 500 under the leadership of Jeff Hunt, a Mormon, started by the then unknown southern route to Los Angeles. After traveling together for several weeks, a number of the immigrants became dissatisfied, and leaving the main body undertook to reach the settlements on the sea coast by crossing the desert in the neighborhood of Death Valley. Mr. Brier was of this party. Many of these unfortunates perished on the desert. After almost incredible hardships and sufferings Mr. Brier, with his wife and three children, reached Los Angeles in February, 1850, by way of the Soledad Cañon. He remained here for several months and then went North.

Early in 1853 Rev. Adam Bland was sent by the California Conference to Los Angeles as a missionary. His field was Southern California. He rented or leased for a church a frame building which had formerly been used for a saloon. This building stood on the present site of the Merced Theatre or Abbot Block. Here he held regular services twice every Sunday from 1853 to 1855, when he was made presiding elder. Mrs. Bland taught a girls' school in the building in 1853, which was known as the Methodist Chapel. The other pastors who either assisted him while in charge of the church or succeeded him were Revs. J. Dunlap, J. McHenry Colwell and W. R. Peck. In October, 1857, Elijah Mearchant took charge, succeeding Rev. A. L. S. Bateman. In the *Weekly Star* of March 1, 1855, I find this item: "Rev. Mr. Colwell informs us that a contract has been made with Messrs. Loyd & Sons to build a brick church in this city next summer. The size is to be 40x24 feet. The materials are to be of the best and the style the most modern. The property is to belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The entire cost is provided for except \$500." The church was not built. After 1858 the field seems to have been abandoned. There is no record of any other Methodist minister being stationed here until 1866, when Rev. C. Gillet came as a missionary. He was succeeded by A. P. Hernden in 1867. Rev. A. P. Coplin had charge in 1868 and Rev. A. M. Hough in 1869-70. The first church built by

the Methodist denomination in Los Angeles is the brick building still standing in the rear of No. 325-327 Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets. It was dedicated November 15, 1868. The following extract from the *Weekly Star* gives an account of the dedication and cost of the building. "The services of dedication of the new Methodist Church in this city took place on Sunday morning last, November 15. Rev. Dr. Thomas of San Francisco preached the dedicating sermon. Rev. A. Bland assisted on the occasion. There was a large attendance and a subscription of \$750 was taken up, leaving as a debt on the congregation \$1,000. The lot and building cost \$3,150, of which \$1,400 have been paid." In 1875 a second church edifice was erected on the south 70 feet of the lot on which the first building was built. The second building cost \$18,000. In 1887 it was enlarged and improved at an expense of \$14,000. The conversion of Fort street, now changed to Broadway, to a business street necessitated the change of the church's location. The lot was sold in July, 1899, for \$68,000. The last sermon was preached in it August 20, 1899. The congregation of the First Methodist Church, formerly the Fort street, has just completed a handsome building on the northeast corner of Hill and Sixth streets. The following list gives the date of the organization and location of the different Methodist churches of the city.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1883, originally located at No. 445 East First street, since removed to Hewitt street.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 734 South Hope street, organized February 26, 1887. The building and lot cost \$50,000, since sold and converted into an auditorium.

Central Methodist Church, organized September 12, 1885, West Fifteenth street, between South Main and Hill street.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, North Workman, between Downey avenue and Hoff street, organized in 1882.

Vincent Methodist Episcopal Church on East Twenty-ninth street, near South Main, organized May 1, 1889.

Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, near corner Central and Vernon Avenue, organized March 18, 1888.

Boyle Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 200 North St. Louis street, organized in 1883.

First German Methodist Episcopal Church, West Fourth street, between Broadway and Hill street, organized November, 1876.

Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church No. 717 South Los Angeles street, organized December 25, 1887.

Wesley Chapel (Colored) corner East Sixth and Maple Avenue, organized August 24, 1888.

University Methodist Episcopal Church, corner West Twenty-seventh street and Wesley Avenue, organized 1881.

Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Union Avenue and Court street, organized in 1888.

Pico Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, West Pico and Twelfth street, organized 1890.

Haven Methodist Episcopal Church, northwest corner East Twenty-seventh and Paloma street, organized in 1890.

Prospect Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Sun-set Boulevard and Park Place.

First Free Methodist Church, East Sixth, near Crocker.

German Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 505 East Pico street.

Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Bellevue Avenue and Centennial.

African Methodist Church, No. 312 Azusa street, organized in 1888.

German Evangelical Association, No. 718 South Olive street, organized in 1884.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES (SOUTH).

The first permanent organization of this denomination was effected in 1873. A lot was purchased on the east side of Spring street, between First and Second streets, where the Corfu Block now stands. On this was erected the original Trinity Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. A. M. Campbell. This church was sold in 1884 and a larger lot purchased on Fort street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. On this, in 1885, a building costing about \$40,000 was erected. This lot was sold in 1894 at a handsome profit and the present building on Grand avenue near Eighth street built.

The other churches of this denomination are:

Bellevue Avenue, 1035 Bellevue avenue. Organized in 1886.

Free Methodist, East Fifth street, between Crocker and Towne.

West End Methodist, 1809 South Union avenue.

Mateo Street Church, corner Mateo and Sixth street.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

As pioneers in the missionary field of Los Angeles, the Methodists came first and the Presbyterians second. The Rev. James Woods held the first Presbyterian service in November, 1854, in a little carpenter shop that stood on part of the site now occupied by the Pico House. The first organization of a Presbyterian church was effected in March, 1855, with twelve members.

The Rev. Mr. Woods held regular Sunday service in the old Court House, northwest corner of North Spring and Franklin streets, during the fall of 1854 and part of the year 1855, and also organized a Sunday School. He was succeeded by the Rev. T. N. Davis, who continued regular service until August, 1856, when he abandoned the field in disgust and returned to his home in the east.

The editor of the Los Angeles *Star*, commenting on his departure and on the moral destitution of the city, says: "The Protestant portion of the American population are now without the privilege of assembling together to worship God under direction of one of his ministers."

"The state of society here is truly deplorable." * * * * "To preach week after week to empty benches is certainly not encouraging, but if in addition to that a minister has to contend against a torrent of vice and immorality which obliterates all traces of the Christian Sabbath—to be compelled to endure blasphemous denunciations of his Divine Master; to live where society is disorganized, religion scoffed at, where violence runs riot, and even life itself is unsafe—such a condition of affairs may suit some men, but is not calculated for the peaceful labors of one who follows unobtrusively the footsteps of the meek and lowly Savior."

The next Presbyterian minister to locate in Los Angeles was the Rev. William E. Boardman. He and his wife arrived February 6, 1859. He preached his first sermon February 26, in School House No. 2, located on Bath street north of the plaza. He reorganized the Sunday school.

After the departure of the Rev. Mr. Davis in 1856, and the discontinuance of Methodist and Episcopal services in the latter part of 1857 a season of spiritual darkness enshrouded Los Angeles. There was, as far as I can learn, no Protestant service in Los Angeles during the year 1858.

It had become clearly evident to the few church-going people resident in the city that different denominational church services could not be maintained in it. On the 4th of May, 1859, a meeting was held (the Rev. W. E. Boardman acting as chairman) at which an organization was effected, known as the "First Protestant Society." The object of the society was "to secure for ourselves and others in our city the privilege of divine worship according to the Protestant order." The trustees elected were Judge I. S. K. Ogier, Hon. B. D. Wilson, J. R. Gitchell, N. A. Potter and Wm. McKee. J. R. Gitchell, Wm. McKee and H. D. Barrows were appointed collectors to obtain funds for the benefit of the society. The organization was composed of mem-

bers of different Protestant denominations and of those who did not belong to any. The Rev. Mr. Boardman continued to preach for the society up to the time of his departure, April, 1862. The services were held at first in the school house and later in the court house.

A lot was secured at the southwest corner of Temple and New High streets and the erection of a brick church begun. The work progressed slowly. When Mr. Boardman left, early in 1862, the walls were up and the roof on, but the building was not fit for occupancy. After the departure of Mr. Boardman another season of "spiritual darkness" settled down on the city. The War of Secession was in progress and sectional hatreds were bitter. During 1863 and 1864 there was no regular Protestant service. A Methodist South minister by the name of Stewart preached occasionally to a few Secession sympathizers, but the Unionists ignored his services. The next Presbyterian minister to locate in Los Angeles was the Rev. W. C. Harding, who came in 1869. He abandoned the field in 1871. The Rev. F. A. White, LL. D., came in 1875. He was succeeded by the Rev. F. M. Cunningham, and he by the Rev. J. W. Ellis. Under the ministry of Mr. Ellis in 1882-83 a church was erected on the southeast corner of Broadway and Second streets. The building and lot cost about \$20,000. Services were held in it until March, 1895, when it was sold for \$55,000. The board of trustees, backed up by a portion of the congregation, took the funds and proceeded to build a palatial church edifice at the corner of Figueroa and Twentieth streets. This brought on a factional conflict. The Presbytery divided the congregation of the old First Church into two churches—the Central and the Westminster—and awarded the Central \$23,790 of the proceeds of the sale of the First Church lot and building. The Westminster faction claiming to be the real First Presbyterian refused to divide. The conflict was eventually carried to the highest ecclesiastical court of the denomination—the General Assembly—and to the highest civil court of the state—the Supreme Court. In both these courts the action and the award of the Presbytery was sustained. The Westminster faction then deeded the lot and church edifice at the corner of Twentieth and Figueroa streets to the Central Church, incumbered by a \$10,000 mortgage, and the majority of them withdrew from the Presbyterian denomination; and under the leadership of B. E. Howard, whom the Presbytery had suspended from the ministry, set up an independent church. A portion of the members remained loyal to the Presbyterian faith and reorganized as the First

Presbyterian Church and continued to occupy the building at the corner of Figueroa and Twentieth streets.

The other churches of this denomination in the city are:

Second Presbyterian, southwest corner of Daly and Downey avenue. Organized in 1884.

Third Presbyterian, southwest corner of Hill and Sixteenth streets, organized in 1885.

Boyle Heights Presbyterian, North Chicago street, organized in 1886.

Immanuel Presbyterian, southeast corner Figueroa and Tenth streets, organized in 1888.

Bethany Presbyterian, corner Bellevue and Haliday, organized in 1887.

Bethesda Presbyterian, southwest corner Central avenue and East Ninth street. Organized in 1895.

Central Presbyterian, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Broadway, organized in 1895.

Grand View Presbyterian, West Washington and Gertrude avenue.

Chinese Presbyterian, 214 Wilmington street.

Welsh Presbyterian, 436 Crocker street.

Spanish Presbyterian, Avila and Macy streets.

Cumberland Presbyterian, 139 West Fifth. No building. The church was organized in 1887.

First United Presbyterian, northeast corner Hill and Eighth. This church was organized April 26, 1883, with fifteen members. It occupies its own building.

Second United Presbyterian, corner Santee and East Washington streets; organized in 1895.

Reformed Presbyterian, East Twenty-first and Trinity streets.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The first Protestant Episcopal Church service held in Los Angeles was conducted by Dr. Mathew Carter. An item in the *Weekly Star* of May 9, 1857, states that "Dr. Carter announces that he has been licensed and authorized by the Right Rev. W. Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California, to act as lay reader for the Southern District." He held regular service for a time in Mechanics' Institute Hall, which was in a sheet-iron building near the corner of Court and North Spring streets. In October, 1857, St. Luke's parish was organized, and the following named gentlemen elected a board of trustees: Dr. T. J. White, Dr. Mathew Carter and William Shore. A building was rented on Main street, near Second, where services were held every Sunday, Dr. Carter officiating. Services seem to have been discontinued about the close of the year 1857, and the church was dissolved. On January 1, 1865, the Rev. Elias Birdsall, a missionary of the Protestant

Episcopal Church, preached his first sermon in Odd Fellows' Hall, Downey Block. The Protestant society which had begun the erection of a church building in 1839 under the ministrations of the Rev. Wm. E. Boardman, a Presbyterian minister, as has been previously stated, offered the unfinished building to the Rev. Mr. Birdsall for service. He assented to this on condition that it be transferred to the Episcopalians. Those who had contributed towards its erection consented, and the transfer was made. The edifice was completed and named St. Athanasius Church, and the Episcopalians continued to worship in this building until Christmas, 1883, in the meantime selling the property to the county for a court-house site. A site for a new church was purchased on Olive street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where a handsome building was erected. In 1884 the name of the organization was changed to St. Paul's Church, the name it still bears. The other churches of this organization are:

Church of the Ascension, N. St. Louis, near Brooklyn, organized in 1889.

Church of the Epiphany, corner N. Sichel and Altura streets, organized in 1886.

Christ's Church, N. E. corner W. Pico and S. Flower, organized in 1887.

St. John's Church, S. E. corner W. Adams and S. Figueroa, organized in 1888.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The first Congregational minister to locate in Los Angeles was the Rev. Alexander Parker, a Scotchman by birth and a graduate of Oberlin College and Theological Seminary. He had served in the Union army as a member of the famous student company of Oberlin College—a company whose membership was largely made up of theological students.

He preached his first sermon here July 7, 1866, in the court-house. A church was organized July 21, 1867, with six members. A lot was purchased on New High street, north of Temple, where the Beaudry stone wall now stands, and a movement begun to raise funds to build a church. The effort was successful. The following extract from the *Los Angeles Star* gives an account of the dedication of the church:

"On Sunday morning last (June 28, 1868), the new Congregational Church was opened for divine service at 11 A. M.

"The Rev. E. C. Bissell, pastor of Green Street Church, San Francisco, delivered the dedicatory sermon. At the close of the sermon the Rev. Alexander Parker came forward and gave an account of his stewardship in his exertions to raise this house for the worship of God. The total cost

was about \$3,000, of which \$1,000 was obtained from San Francisco; \$1,000 partly as a loan and partly as a gift from churches in the Atlantic states, and collections of small amounts at home, leaving at present a debt of about \$400 on the building, which, though complete, is not yet quite furnished. The house is small, but very neatly arranged; the pews are ample and comfortable, and the building is lofty and well ventilated. Its dimensions are 30x50 feet; it will seat 175 to 200 persons."

The Rev. Mr. Parker resigned in August, 1868. He was succeeded by the Rev. Isaac W. Ather-ton, who reorganized the church November 29, 1868. Services were held in the little church on New High street until 1883, when, on May 3d of that year, the church on the corner of Hill and Third streets was completed and dedicated. The building lot and organ cost about \$25,000. In May, 1888, this building was sold to the Central Baptist Church, and a lot purchased on the southwest corner of Hill and Sixth street. On this a building was erected in 1889. The cost of the lot, church building and furnishing amounted to about \$72,000, to which has been added a fine organ, at a cost of about \$5,000. The other churches of this denomination are:

The Second or Park Congregational Church, corner Temple and Metcalf streets, organized June 8, 1884.

Third Congregational, cor. N. Main and Railroad streets, organized in 1884.

East Los Angeles Congregational, 140 N. Daly street, organized March 20, 1887.

Plymouth Congregational, W. Twenty-first street, near Lovelace, organized in 1888.

Olivet Congregational, W. Washington and Magnolia, organized in 1889.

West End Congregational, near Temple road, organized in 1891.

Bethlehem Congregational, corner Vignes and Lazard, organized in 1892.

Central Avenue Congregational, 2500 Central avenue, organized in 1892.

Pico Heights Congregational, El Molino street, organized in 1887.

Vernon Congregational, 1270 Vernon avenue, organized in 1885.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first sermon preached by a Baptist minister in Los Angeles was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Freeman in 1853.

The first regular church services held in this city by a Baptist minister were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fryer in school house No. 1, which stood on the northwest corner of Spring and Second streets. The Rev. Mr. Fryer held serv-

ices every other Sunday during the year 1860. He seems to have abandoned the field in the early part of 1861. I find no record of any services by a minister of that church between 1861 and 1874.

The First Baptist Church of Los Angeles was organized September 6, 1874, by the Rev. William Hobbs. There were but eight members in the organization. The services were held in the old court house. Dr. Hobbs severed his connection with the church in June, 1875. For fifteen months the church was without a pastor. In September, 1876, the Rev. Winfield Scott took charge of it. He was succeeded in 1878 by the Rev. I. N. Parker, and he by the Rev. Henry Angel, who died in 1879.

The church meetings were transferred from the court house to a hall owned by Dr. Zahn, on Spring street between Fourth and Fifth streets. From there it moved to Good Templars' Hall on North Main street. The ordinance of baptism was administered either in the river or in the baptistery of the Christian Church on Temple street.

For two years after the death of Dr. Angel the church remained without a regular minister. In 1881 the Rev. P. W. Dorsey took charge of it. A lot was secured on the northeast corner of Fort and Sixth streets, and in March, 1884, a church building was completed and dedicated. The building and lot cost about \$25,000. In the summer of 1897 the lot and building were sold for \$45,000, and with the addition of \$5,000 raised by subscription a larger and more commodious building was erected on Flower street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

The other churches of this denomination are:

The East Los Angeles Baptist Church, corner of Daly and Manitou avenue; organized September, 1885.

Memorial Baptist, Twenty-third and Grand avenue; organized January, 1889.

Central Baptist, Pico and Flower streets; organized June, 1885.

American Baptist, Twenty-ninth and Orchard; organized 1895.

Bethel, Twenty-fifth and Central avenue; organized 1896.

German, Eighth and Maple; organized 1886.

Swedish, 717 West Eighth; organized 1887.

Baptist Colored Churches—Mt. Zion, Second, St. Paul's and Tabernacle.

The aggregate membership of the Baptist churches in Los Angeles is about 2,500.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The first sermon preached by a member of the Christian denomination was delivered by the Rev. G. W. Linton in August, 1874, in the court

room of the old court house. In October and November of that year inquiries were made in the city for persons who had been connected with the church in other places. Twenty-three were found. Of these fifteen signified their willingness to unite in forming a church. On the 26th of February, 1875, the first church was organized. The Rev. W. J. A. Smith was the first preacher. He conducted church services from 1875 to 1877. He was succeeded by the Rev. John C. Hay, who served as pastor from 1877 to 1881. The Rev. B. F. Coulter filled the pulpit from 1881 to 1884. During his ministry, and largely through his contributions, the First church was built on Temple street near Broadway. Services were held in this building until 1894, when it was sold and a church edifice erected on the corner of Hope and Eleventh streets at a cost of \$25,000. The Rev. A. C. Smithers, pastor, membership, 600. In 1895 the Rev. B. F. Coulter erected the Broadway Church of Christ on Broadway near Temple, at a cost of about \$20,000. He conducts the services in this church, which has a membership of between five and six hundred and is free of debt.

The other churches of the denomination are:

East Los Angeles Christian Church, organized in 1888.

The Central Christian Church, located at 3306 South Main; organized August 2, 1891.

East Eighth Christian Church, near Central avenue; organized September 9, 1897. Rev. W. J. A. Smith, pastor.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

First German, 755 S. Flower, was organized in 1883. Cost of lot and building, \$20,000.

Swedish, Teuth and Grand avenue, was organized in 1888. Value of church property, \$15,000.

First English Lutheran, Flower and Eighth streets, was organized in 1887. Value of church property, \$25,000.

HOLINESS CHURCHES.

Church of the Redeemer, 1231 West Jefferson street, was organized June, 1896.

North Chicago Street. Value of property, \$1,000.

UNITARIAN CHURCHES.

The first religious services held by the Unitarians were at the residence of T. E. Severance in March, 1877. In May of that year an organization was perfected and regular services were conducted by the Rev. John D. Wells.

In 1885 the Rev. Eli Fay located in Los Angeles and conducted services for a time in the

Masonic Hall, 135 S. Spring street. The church was reorganized and the services were held in Child's Opera House on Main street. A lot was secured on Seventh street near Broadway, and largely through the liberality of Dr. Fay a church building, 45x100 feet in area, was erected at a cost of \$25,000. The church was dedicated June 16, 1889. It was destroyed by fire in 1892. The congregation then purchased from the Baptists the church building on the northeast corner of Hill and Third streets, originally built by the Congregationalists. This site was sold for business purposes in 1899. The last sermon was preached in it by the Rev. C. K. Jones March 18, 1900. The congregation is building a new church on Flower street near Ninth.

The Rev. J. S. Thompson, formerly pastor of the Unity Church, organized the Independent Church of Christ, April, 1899, a portion of the membership of the Church of the Unity joining the Independent Church. Services are held in the Simpson Auditorium.

SYNAGOGUES.

Congregation of B'nai B'rith. The first Jewish services in Los Angeles were held in 1854. No place of worship was erected for several years later. In 1862 Rabbi A. W. Edleman organized the congregation of B'nai B'rith and conducted the services until 1886.

The first synagogue was built in 1873 on what is now the site of the Gardner-Zeller Block, just

north of the city hall grounds on the east side of Broadway. The lot and building were sold in 1894 and a new synagogue erected on the corner of Ninth and Hope streets.

Congregation Kah-El Israel meets at 107½ N. Main street. Rabbi A. W. Edleman officiates.

Congregation Beth El meets at Ebell Hall. M. G. Solomon, rabbi.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) was first organized in the autumn of 1882. Services are now held at 516 Temple street.

The New Church (Swedenborgian) was organized in 1894, and held services for some time in Temperance Temple. It has since erected a church building at 515 East Ninth street at a cost of \$3,000.

Seventh Day Adventist, organized in 1880, and built a church on Sixth street. They have now a church at 121 Carr street which cost \$6,000.

Friends Church was organized in 1897. The congregation will soon erect a church building on the corner of Third and Fremont avenue at a cost of \$4,000.

Church of the Nazarene was organized in 1895 by Dr. J. P. Widney. The denomination has a church building on Los Angeles street, between Fifth and Sixth. It has twelve mission branches, some of which have buildings.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LOS ANGELES WATER SYSTEMS—LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION.

THE principal source of the water supply of the city of Los Angeles is the Los Angeles River, which rises on the Encino Rancho, about twelve miles northwest of the city.

When the pueblo of Los Angeles was founded, September 4, 1781, there were no settlements above it on the river. Governor Felipe de Neve's famous reglamento of 1779, approved by King Carlos III. of Spain in 1781, gave to the pueblos of California the right to the waters of the rivers on which they were located.

The first community work done by the pobladores or founders of Los Angeles was the construction of a water distributing system. Their water system was a very primitive affair. It consisted of a toma or dam made of brush and poles placed in the river just above where the Buena Vista street bridge now crosses it, and zanja or irrigating ditch to convey the water from the river to their planting fields and to supply them with water for domestic purposes.

This ditch was known then and for a century after as the "Zanja Madre," or mother ditch. It was constructed along the mesa at the foot hills on the western side of the river above the cultivated lands. It passed near the northeastern corner of the old plaza, and from this point the colonists took from it their household water supply.

As the population of the pueblo increased and more land was brought under cultivation the water system was enlarged by the construction of new zanjias, but there was no attempt to convey the water into the houses by pipes.

In early times the dam and the main zanja were kept in repair by community labor, or rather by the labor of the Indians owned or employed by the colonists; each land owner being required to furnish his quota of Indian laborers. The work of cleaning the main zanjias and keeping the tomas in repair was usually done under the superintendence of one of the regidores (councilmen), each regidor taking his weekly turn as overseer of community work. Sometimes, when the work was urgent and the labor-

ers few, a raid was made on the unemployed Indians around town, who were forced for a time to carry the white man's burdens without recompense. It kept them out of mischief.

For several years after the American conquest the old water distributing system was continued, but it was not satisfactory to the new rulers. Water for domestic use was taken from the zanjias in buckets and carried to the consumers by Indians. Then some genius devised a system of distributing from barrels rolled through the streets by horse power. Then water carts came into use.

The first proposition to distribute water for domestic purposes by means of pipes was made by William G. Dryden to the council June 21, 1853. He asked for a twenty-years' franchise and a bonus of two leagues of land. His offer was rejected.

In 1854 the water system, both for domestic use and irrigating, was made a special department of the city and placed under the charge of a water overseer.

February 24, 1857, William G. Dryden was granted a franchise by the city council to convey "all and any water that may rise or can be collected upon his lands in the northern part of the city of Los Angeles*, over, under and through the streets, lanes, alleys and roads of Los Angeles City." He was also granted the right "to place on the main zanja a water wheel to raise water by machinery to supply the city with water."

Under this system, a brick reservoir was built in the center of the plaza. It was supplied by pumps operated by a wheel in the zanja, near the present junction of San Fernando and Alameda streets. Later on the wheel and pump were moved to the northeastern corner of Alameda and Marchessault streets, where the water company's office building now stands, and, as

* The Dryden Springs, so called, were located on what in former times was a marshy tract of land, lying just southeast of the San Fernando depot grounds, where, later on, the Beaudry water works were located. In earlier times they were known as the Abila Springs.

before, was propelled by the waters of the zanja. Iron pipes were laid from this reservoir on the plaza and water was distributed to a number of houses along the principal streets.

The city had extended its water system as its means would allow; its revenue was small and its needs great. So but very little had been accomplished in the fifteen years immediately following the American conquest towards building up a system for distributing water for domestic use.

December 23, 1861, the city council ordered the issuing of \$15,000 of water scrip for the completion of the "pipes, flumes and reservoir of the new water works and the building of a brick house near the dam for the zanjero." Next day it rained and it continued to do so for a month almost continuously. The dam in the river was swept away, leaving the wheel which raised the water into the flumes and zanjás high and dry. With "water, water everywhere" the inhabitants had not a drop to drink except what they obtained from the water carts.

The council petitioned the legislature to pass an act authorizing the city to borrow \$25,000 to complete the water works. The works then in course of construction consisted of a current wheel placed in a zanja at the city dam, which by means of buckets attached to the paddles, raised the water into a flume which conveyed it to a reservoir near the Catholic cemetery, from whence it was conducted in wooden pipes to consumers. In August, 1862, the mayor and common council let a contract to Jean L. Sansevain to build a dam, flume, and other works for the sum of \$18,000. This dam was quite an elaborate affair. Two rows of piles fifteen and eighteen feet long and six feet apart were driven across the river. These were planked with two-inch plank seven feet below the river bed and the interstices between the rows excavated and filled with rock. The dam was designed to raise the water seven feet above the river bed.

Municipal ownership of its water works proved too great a burden for the city to bear, so it cast about for some one on whom to unload it. February 8, 1865, a lease of the public water works of Los Angeles City, with all its flumes, pipes, canals, reservoirs and appurtenances, with the right to build reservoirs on vacant city lands, distribute and sell water and collect water rates from consumers, was made to David W. Alexander for a term of four years, with the privilege of continuing the lease six years after the expiration of four years. Alexander was to pay the city a rental of \$1,000 a year, and at the expiration of his lease to deliver up the works and additions to the city free of all incumbrances or debts. Alexander soon tired of carrying the

city's burdens. August 7, 1865, he assigned his lease to Jean L. Sansevain. October 16, 1865, the city made a lease direct with Sansevain. Sansevain extended the wooden pipes down as far as Third street. The pipes were bored out of pine tree trunks in the mountains back of San Bernardino and were similar to the wooden pump stocks once in common use in the eastern states. Sansevain's system was not a success. The pipes leaked and burst with pressure and the streets were frequently rendered impassable by flooding from the broken pipes.

November 18, 1867, Sansevain entered into a contract with the city to lay 5,000 feet of two and three inch iron pipe at a cost of about \$6,000 in scrip, he to pay 10 per cent. per annum on the cost of the pipe for its use; the city to accept its own scrip in payment.

The great flood of 1867-68 swept away the dam, and again the city was without water.

Sansevain, discouraged by his repeated failures and losses, in February, 1868, transferred his lease to J. S. Griffin, Prudent Beaudry and Solomon Lazard. They completed his contract with the city to lay iron pipe, and received their pay in city water scrip. P. McFadden, who had obtained the old Dryden water system, was a competitor with Griffin for the Sansevain lease, but failed to secure it.

Griffin and his associates made a proposition to the council to lease from the city the water works for a period of fifty years on certain conditions. These conditions and stipulations were incorporated into an ordinance, but instead of leasing, it was now proposed to sell the works outright on the same conditions offered in the proposed lease. These were: Griffin and his associates to pay to the city in gold coin \$10,000 in 5 yearly payments of \$2,000 each; to surrender to the city \$6,000 worth of warrants on the city water fund held by them; to cancel \$6,000 of claims against the city for repairs; also to cancel a claim of \$2,000 for loss of four months' rental lost to them; to build a reservoir at a cost of \$15,000; to lay twelve miles of iron pipe in the streets; to place a hydrant at one corner of street crossings; to supply the public buildings of the city with water free of cost; and to construct an ornamental fountain on the plaza costing not less than \$1,000. The whole expenditure was estimated to aggregate \$208,000. Upon Griffin, Beaudry and Lazard, or their assigns, giving a bond of \$50,000 for the performance of these stipulations, the mayor was to execute a quit-claim deed to them of the city water works, pipes, flumes, etc., and a franchise to take ten inches of water from the river.

The Griffin proposition was referred by the council to a committee of three for examination. The

committee brought in a majority and minority report. The minority report pronounced strongly against the scheme. The majority advised its acceptance, and in its lengthy report dealt a back-handed blow at municipal ownership. "Thirdly, we do not believe it advisable or prudent for the city to own property of this nature, as it is well known by past experience that cities and towns can never manage enterprises of that nature as economically as individuals can; and besides it is a continual source of annoyance and is made a political hobby."

When the ordinance came before the council for adoption (June 1, 1868,) the vote was a tie. After some hesitation Murray Morrison, the president, cast his vote in the affirmative, signed the ordinance immediately, and then resigned from the council to take the position of judge of the 17th judicial district, to which he had recently been appointed by the governor. Mayor Aguilar vetoed the ordinance and saved to the city its water privileges.

Griffin and his associates then made a proposition to lease the works and franchise for a period of thirty years, paying \$1,500 a year and performing the other conditions stipulated in the former offer. John Jones offered \$50,000 in yearly installments of \$1,000, or the whole in 25 years for a lease. Juan Bernard and P. McFadden, owners of the Dryden system, offered \$50,000 for a twenty years' lease, to begin at the expiration of the Sansevain lease.

The water question became the all-absorbing topic of discussion. Petitions and protests were showered upon the council. A special election was held on the 15th of June to choose two councilmen to fill vacancies in the city council. The opponents of the Griffin scheme carried the day.

At the meeting of the council, July 20, Juan Bernard and others presented a petition, proposing to lease the city water works for twenty years, paying therefor the sum of \$2,000 a year, and offering to perform the same specifications as were contained in the Griffin proposition. J. G. Howard, Esq., in behalf of himself and a number of citizens and taxpayers, asked to be heard on the Bernard proposition. He was curtly informed by the president of the council, John King, that he (King) did not wish to hear a speech. Then C. E. Thom, Esq., on his own behalf as a citizen, asked permission to be heard. The chair ruled that they did not wish to hear discussion from outsiders, whereupon Captain Thom desired a solemn protest to be entered against the ruling of the chair. The question then arose upon a postponement of final action upon the Griffin proposition. The vote was a tie; the president cast the deciding vote in the negative.

The question of the acceptance of the proposition of J. S. Griffin and his associates was put to vote and carried—ayes, four; noes, two. The ordinance was signed by the president of the council and referred to the mayor, who approved it on the 22d of July, 1868. And thus the specter of "municipal ownership of a public utility," that for two decades had haunted the council chamber and affrighted the taxpayer, was exorcised—adjured from evil for a generation to come. The thirty years are gone, and again the specter arises from the mists of the past to worry us.

The city gained nothing financially by leasing for thirty years. It was receiving from the assigns of Sansevain \$1,500 a year rental on a lease that had but little over six years to run. The long-time lease did not increase this amount. With the increase of population the water franchise was growing more valuable every year. It is difficult at this late day to discover the motive that actuated a majority of the council to force through a proposition that was certainly not the best one offered. The most charitable conclusion is that the water question had become to the councilmen a "bête noir," a bugbear, and they were anxious to dispose of it to the parties who would take it off their hands for the longest time. One of the most active and consistent opponents of the Griffin proposition was councilman A. A. Boyle, after whom Boyle Heights is named. In the light of our present experience with the Water Company his protests seem almost prophetic.

Shortly after obtaining the thirty years' lease, Messrs. Griffin, Beaudry and Lazard transferred it to an incorporation named The Los Angeles City Water Company; the first trustees of which were J. S. Griffin, P. Beaudry, S. Lazard, J. G. Downey, A. J. King, Eugene Meyer and Charles Lafoon.

Juan Bernard and P. McFadden, the owners of the Dryden franchise, made an attempt to continue the distribution of water. As they could no longer use their reservoir on the plaza they petitioned the city council for a reservoir site on Fort Hill. The City Water Company petitioned for a reservoir site in the same place. In a protest to the city council, September 14, 1868, against granting Juan Bernard and others a site for a reservoir on Fort Hill, P. Beaudry, president of the Los Angeles City Water Company, uses this language: "That the water works of which the undersigned are lessees is the property of the city and will at the expiration of the term of the present contract revert to the city with the improvements made thereon by the undersigned; that any aid extended by the city to private companies tends to reduce the value of property belonging to the city and is a direct blow at her interests."

In the same protest the president of the Los Angeles City Water Company declares that Juan Bernard's company "has no legal or equitable rights to or upon said plaza, but are now trespassers thereon." The City Water Company finally secured the Bernard and McFadden Water Works, including the brick reservoir on the plaza. With its rival out of business, the company was not nearly so anxious to build an ornamental fountain for the city. Two years passed and no fountain played on the plaza. The third year was passing when, on December 2, 1870, the late Judge Brunson, then attorney for the water company, appeared before the council with certain propositions looking to a settlement, as he styled it, of "the much vexed question of the reservoir and plaza improvements," to wit: "The water company will remove the reservoir from the plaza and convey all its rights in and to the plaza to the city of Los Angeles; will lay it off in walks and ornamental grounds; will erect on it an ornamental fountain at a cost not to exceed \$1,000, and will surrender to the city all water scrip (about \$3,000) now held by the company; provided said city will reduce the rent paid by the company to the city to \$300 per annum." As the contract required the company to build a fountain, some of the councilmen demurred to giving up \$1,200 for very little return. Then Brunson threatened to bring suit against the city to defend the company's rights. The council alarmed, hastened to compromise on the basis of \$400 a year, thus surrendering \$1,100 a year.

In 1872 P. Beaudry established a water system for supplying the hills with water. Near the crossing of College and Alameda streets, where the Dryden springs were located, he excavated a large basin and with a sixty horse power engine running a pump with the capacity of 40,000 gallons per hour, forced the water to an elevation of 240 feet into two reservoirs located on the hills northeast of the present site of the Sisters' hospital. From these it was distributed over the hill section of the city in iron pipes.

The Citizens' Water Company was organized in 1886. It bought out the Beaudry and Rogers systems. The latter was a system which obtained water from the seepings of reservoir No. 4. The lease of the water from the Beaudry springs expiring, February 1, 1887, the works were taken down and the Citizens' Company obtained its water after that date from the river about four miles above the city. This system was purchased by the Los Angeles City Water Company in 1892.

The Canal and Reservoir Company was organized in 1868 with a capital stock of \$200,000. Its first officers were George Hansen, president; J.

W. Greensmith, treasurer; and J. J. Warner, secretary. P. Beaudry was one of the largest stockholders. This company contracted with the city to build within three years a dam twenty feet high across the cañon just below where Echo Park is now located and to construct a ditch down the cañon of the Arroyo de Los Reyes to Pearl street, the object of which was to furnish water to the hill portions of the city and supply power for manufacturing. In 1873 a woolen mill was built on this ditch and was operated for twelve or fifteen years and was then converted into an ice factory. The company received in compensation for the construction of this system a large body of city land, since known as the canal and reservoir lands.

A CENTURY OF LITIGATION.

Almost from the beginning of the century the city at various times has been compelled to engage in litigation to preserve her water rights.

The first legal contest over water rights on the Los Angeles River was begun in 1810. The padres of San Fernando had caused a dam to be constructed at Cahuenga, by which the waters of the river were diverted from its channel. The authorities of the pueblo protested, and appointed a committee to investigate. The committee reported that the dam cut off the source of the pueblo's water supply, thereby causing great damage and suffering to the people of the town. The padres denied the allegation, and set up a claim to the water on the plea that the dam had been used by a previous occupant of the land for fourteen years. There were no lawyers in California then, and the contestants fought their legal battle to a finish among themselves. The padres were finally compelled to concede the justice of the pueblo's claim to the waters of the river. They asked and were granted permission to use enough water to irrigate a small tract of land to supply the mission with corn. This was granted, with a definite understanding that, should the settlers' water supply at any time run short, the mission should cease to use the river water. The agreement between the contestants was signed March 26, 1810, and was approved by Governor Arrellaga.

Time passes. Spain no longer controls the destinies of California, but the missions, in the language of a protest in the old archives, "still maintain their proud old notions of being the owners of all the natural products of forest and field."

The pueblo had won its suit for possession of the waters of the river under the rule of monarchical Spain, but it must again contend for its right under republican Mexico.

In the proceedings of the most illustrious ayuntamiento of Los Angeles, October 8, 1833, is this entry: "The ayuntamiento of this town finding it absolutely necessary to obtain by all means possible the prosperity of our fellow citizens residing in this community, so as to facilitate the greatest advantages to their interest: we have been compelled to name an individual with sufficient power from this body to defend with all the power of the law the question arising between this corporation and the reverend father, the teacher of the San Fernando Mission, with reference to his claim on the lands called Cahuenga, where said father has built a house and made other improvements (constructed a dam in the river). Notwithstanding, the lands are known as public lands. To that effect we name citizen José Antonio Carrillo, on whom sufficient power is conferred to prosecute, defend and allege according to law before the proper tribunals the questions between the corporation of this town and the reverend father of the mission of San Fernando. Said Carrillo may refer to this ayuntamiento at any time for all information and documents. Unanimously ordered by this corporation."

Carrillo, who was at that time alcalde of Los Angeles, and also a member of the territorial legislature, although not a practicing lawyer, was well versed in the law and one of the ablest men of California.

He won his case. The reverend father abandoned his claim to the Cahuenga, conceded the claims of the ayuntamiento and allowed the waters of the river, unpent, to flow to the pueblo. Two years later the mission of San Fernando was secularized. Then contention between the pueblo and the mission fathers over the waters of the river that had existed for more than a generation was ended forever. In every contest the pobladores of the pueblo had won.

The mission property passed into the hands of an agent or commissioner of the government, and he, too, like his predecessors of San Fernando, had to learn that the river waters belonged to the pueblo, or city, as it had now become. In the session of the ayuntamiento of April 7, 1836, the president said "that the party in charge of San Fernando Mission was damming the water of the river at Cahuenga," as he had been informed by a commission he had appointed to investigate. "The damming of the city's river water was reducing the supply in the public reservoir and causing injury to this vicinity." He said that he acquainted the ayuntamiento of these facts, "so that it might take measures to protect the interests of the community." The city attorney and Regidor Lugo were appointed a committee to defend the city's rights.

At the next session "the city attorney, as one of the committee appointed to investigate the damming of one of the branches of the river by the man in charge of the ex-mission of San Fernando, gave as his opinion that there was sufficient water in the 'city's river' to supply the main zanja and the private zanjas;" but, he said, furthermore, "that the man in charge of San Fernando had promised him in case said dam should break and damage the city reservoir that he (the man) would repair the same at his own expense, and if the supply of water should at any time fall short in the river he would break said dam that he had constructed and allow all the water to flow into the river." Thus we see in the early days of the pueblo the authorities guarded with jealous care the pueblo's water rights. There was no dallying with adverse claimants; no allowing of cases to go by default; no jeopardizing the city's rights by criminal delay. The old regidores might be "poco tiempo" in some things, but when the city's water rights were in danger they were prompt to act.

Nor did they guard their claim to the waters of the river alone. The royal reglamento gave the pueblo the right to the waters of the springs as well as to the river.

In the city archives is a parallel case to the Crystal Springs controversy. It is the "Aguage de los Abilas," the spring of the Abilas. During the great flood of 1815 the river cut a new channel for itself along the edge of the mesa on the western side of the valley. It left its old channel at the point of the hills and flowed down the valley very nearly on what is now the line of San Fernando and Alameda streets. It subsequently returned to its old channel on the eastern side of its valley. For many years after, along the base of the hills where the San Fernando Depot grounds now are, and below that where the Beaudry water-works were formerly located, there were springs formed by the percolation of the water through the old river channel. Along about 1826 or '27, Francisco Abila was allowed to use the waters of the largest of these springs for irrigation.

In 1833 his widow, Señora Encarnacion Sepulveda, applied for a land grant and the exclusive possession of this spring on the plea of having had the exclusive use of the spring for a long time. The case was argued in the ayuntamiento, and that august body promptly decided it against her. While its decision is not couched in the legal verbiage of a supreme court decision, it nevertheless abounds in good sense and good law points.

This is the decision: "The illustrious ayuntamiento decided that the spring in question should

be held for the benefit of the public, who would be injured if this spring belonged to a private individual. Furthermore, this illustrious ayuntamiento is informed that the immediate neighborhood is in need of the water from that spring. In this particular, Captain Don José Noriega, who granted said Abila the use of this spring, decreed as follows: "The said water springs are hereby granted to Abila in case the public does not desire to use its waters."

"This ayuntamiento also takes into consideration that when said spring was granted to the late Francisco Abila, the number of residents in this city was not as large as now. Also at that time said Abila possessed a small orchard, which he irrigated with the waters of this spring, but at present he does not possess any lands; and there is nothing to irrigate on his former place. Señora Encarnacion Sepulveda has no more right to the waters of this spring than any other resident, it being community property. She as well as the rest of the community shall apply to the alcalde for a permit at any time they may need to use the water of said spring."

It was ordered that this decision be published as an ordinance of the city.

During the sixty-six years that Los Angeles was under Spanish and Mexican domination, no cloud was allowed to rest on the water rights of the pueblo or of its successor, the ciudad, but during the fifty-two years of American rule clouds have shadowed it, nor have they all rolled by. I have space in this only to briefly glance at a few of the legal contests which the city has fought over its water rights of late years.

In 1873 the city of Los Angeles brought suit against Leon McL. Baldwin to quiet its title to two irrigation heads of water that said Baldwin and others were appropriating and claiming to own. These heads were taken from the river and used on Los Feliz Rancho. The court held that, so far as appears from the evidence given, the city is not the owner of the "corpus" of the water of the river. By reason of this decision and failure to prosecute a former action brought against the same parties, the city in 1884 paid \$50,000 to buy back these two irrigation heads of water and some other privileges lost by default.

A suit was brought by Anastacio Feliz against the city of Los Angeles for cutting off the water of the river from the plaintiff's ditch. In this case the court found that ever since the foundation of the pueblo in 1781, the pueblo or its successor, the city, had claimed the exclusive right to use all the waters of the Los Angeles River, and said right had been recognized and allowed by owners of the land at the source and bordering on said river.

The judge of the lower court (McNealy) granted a perpetual injunction, enjoining the city from depriving the plaintiff Feliz of sufficient river water for irrigation and domestic use. The Supreme Court set aside the injunction and reversed the judgment of the lower court. The Supreme Court, however, held in its decision, that if there was a surplus in the river over and above the needs of the lands situated within the city limits, that surplus might be appropriated by riparian owners above the city, but that the city could not sell water to parties outside of its limits to the detriment of riparian owners above it. This decision was rendered before our municipal expansion began.

The last important legal battle which the city has fought to a finish is the Pomeroy-Hooker case, entitled "The City of Los Angeles, respondent, vs. A. E. Pomeroy and J. D. Hooker, appellants," decided by the Supreme Court June, 1899. It was begun in one of the superior courts of Los Angeles in 1893 and carried to the Supreme Court of the state.

It was a suit to condemn a tract of about 315 acres of land lying near the base of the Cahuenga range, and extending along the river nearly two miles in length by half a mile in width.

Being at a point where the Verdugo hills come nearest the Cahuenga range and thus narrow the river valley, the land was needed by the city for headworks. The city and the owners could not agree on the price, the owners asking a high price on account of the percolating waters from the river, which waters they claimed the right to sell. The city began a suit of condemnation and gained it. The defendants appealed from the decree of condemnation and from the order overruling their motion for a new trial. The Supreme Court, in a lengthy decision, sustained the rulings of the lower court.

When the thirty years' contract with the assigns of Messrs. Griffin, Beaudry and Lazard expired July 22, 1898, a number of schemes were broached by which the city could get possession of the water works. None of these resulted in anything more than talk and some long-winded resolutions for political effect.

The question of the value of the water company's plant was submitted to arbitration, as provided for in the original contract. The city council chose James C. Kays and the water company Charles T. Healey. After considerable time spent in collecting data and discussing values, these two arbitrators, being unable to agree, chose for the third Col. George H. Mendell. On the 12th of May, 1899, James C. Kays and George H. Mendell made an award fixing the value of the Los Angeles City Water Company's

property at \$1,183,591.42. From this award Charles T. Healey dissented.

August 23, 1899, an election was held to authorize the issuing of city bonds to the amount of \$2,090,000, part of this to pay the City Water

Company the award of the board of arbitration and the remainder to be used in the construction of head works, the building of reservoirs, pipe lines, etc. The bond issue carried seven to one. And there the question rests for the present.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LOS ANGELES CITY OFFICIALS, PAST AND PRESENT.

The following lists contain the names and dates of service of the persons who have held office in the city government from July, 1850, to December, 1900. From 1850 to 1868 the city elections were held annually on the first Monday of May, and the term of office was for one year. Since 1868 the term of office has been two years, and the elections have been held on the first Monday of December, biennially:

MAYOR.

| | |
|---|---------|
| A. P. Hodges | 1850 |
| B. D. Wilson | 1851 |
| John G. Nichols | 1852 |
| A. F. Coronel | 1853 |
| Stephen C. Foster | 1854 |
| Thomas Foster | 1855 |
| Stephen C. Foster | 1856 |
| (Foster resigned, and was succeeded by John G. Nichols.) | |
| John G. Nichols | 1857-58 |
| D. Marchessault | 1859 |
| H. Mellus* | 1860 |
| D. Marchessault | 1861-64 |
| Jose Mascarel | 1865 |
| C. Aguilar | 1866 |
| D. Marchessault | 1867 |
| C. Aguilar | 1868-69 |
| Joel Turner | 1869-71 |
| C. Aguilar | 1871-72 |
| J. R. Toberman | 1873-74 |
| P. Beaudry | 1875-76 |
| F. A. McDougal | 1877-78 |
| J. R. Toberman | 1879-82 |
| C. E. Thom. | 1883-84 |

*Died in office.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| E. F. Spence | 1885-86 |
| W. H. Workman | 1887-88 |
| John Bryson | to March, 1889 |
| (New Charter Adopted.) | |
| H. T. Hazard | March, 1889-90 |
| H. T. Hazard | 1891-92 |
| Thos. E. Rowan | 1893-94 |
| Frank Rader | 1895-96 |
| M. P. Snyder | 1897-98 |
| Fred Eaton | 1899 |

CITY MARSHAL.

City Marshals were elected at first annually— from 1869 on, till the office was discontinued, biennially.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Samuel Whiting | 1850 |
| Alex. Gibson | 1851 |
| Wm. Reader | 1852 |
| A. S. Beard | 1853 |
| (Beard was removed from office.) | |
| Geo. W. Cole | 1854 |
| A. Shelby | 1855 |
| W. C. Getman* | 1856-57 |
| F. H. Alexander | 1858-59 |
| Thomas Trafford | 1860-63 |
| J. Ownby | 1864 |
| Wm. C. Warren | 1865-67 |
| John Trafford | 1868 |
| Wm. C. Warren* | 1869-70 |
| Francis Baker | 1871-72 |
| R. J. Wolf | 1873-74 |
| J. J. Carrillo | 1875-76 |

CHIEF OF POLICE.

The office of City Marshal was discontinued in

*Killed while in office.

1876, and that of Chief of Police created. The chiefs are appointed by the council:

| | |
|----------------|------|
| J. F. Gerkins | 1877 |
| Emil Harris | 1878 |
| Henry King | 1879 |
| Henry King | 1880 |
| George C. Gard | 1881 |
| Henry King | 1882 |

(King resigned June, 1883.)

| | |
|---|---------|
| T. J. Cuddy | 1883-84 |
| E. M. McCarthy, appointed in Jan., 1885; removed May 12, 1885. | |
| John Horner, May 14, 1885 to 1886. | |
| J. W. Davis | 1886 |
| J. W. Davis removed; C. A. Kettler acting for three months. | |
| J. K. Skinner, 1887 (removed). | |
| P. M. Darcy, acting for three months. | |
| T. J. Cuddy, 1888 (removed). | |
| H. H. Benedict, for three months. | |
| Terrence Cooney, 1889; went out on adoption of the new charter; J. F. Burus, appointed March, 1890 (removed July 24, 1890). | |
| J. M. Glass, appointed July, 1890; resigned January, 1900. | |
| Chas. F. Elton (January) | 1900 |

CITY CLERK.

| | |
|---|---------|
| (Appointed by the council from 1850 to 1889.) | |
| Wm. G. Dryden | 1850-59 |
| W. W. Stetson | 1860-62 |
| B. S. Eaton | 1863 |
| C. R. Ayers | 1864-65 |
| O. N. Potter | 1866 |
| W. G. Dryden | 1867-70 |
| M. Kremer | 1871-75 |
| S. B. Casswell | 1876-78 |
| W. W. Robinson | 1879-86 |
| F. G. Teed | 1887-88 |
| M. F. Stiles | 1889 |
| (Stiles went out of office on the adoption of the new charter. The City Clerks since 1889 have been elected at the city elections.) | |
| F. G. Teed | 1889-92 |
| Chas. Luckenback | 1893-96 |
| C. H. Hance | 1897 |

CITY ATTORNEY.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Benjamin Hayes | 1850 |
| W. G. Dryden | 1851 |
| J. Lancaster Bent | 1852 |
| C. E. Carr | 1853 |
| Isaac Hartman | 1854 |
| Lewis Grauger | 1855 |
| C. E. Thom | 1856-57 |
| J. H. Lander | 1858-59 |

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| S. F. Reynolds | 1860 |
| J. H. Lander | 1861 |
| M. J. Newmark | 1862 |
| A. B. Chapman | 1863-64 |
| J. H. Lander | 1865 |
| A. J. King | 1866-67 |
| C. H. Larabee | 1868 |
| Wm. McPherson | 1869-70 |
| F. H. Howard | 1871-72 |
| A. W. Hutton | 1873-76 |
| J. F. Godfrey | 1877-80 |
| H. T. Hazard | 1881-82 |
| W. D. Stephenson | 1883-84 |
| J. W. McKinley | 1885-86 |
| J. C. Daly | 1887-88 |
| Chas. McFarland | 1889-94 |
| Wm. E. Dunn | 1895-98 |
| Walter E. Haas | 1899 |

CITY ASSESSOR.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| A. F. Coronel | 1850-52 |
| Yg. Coronel | 1853 |
| M. Keller | 1854 |
| J. D. Hunter | 1855 |
| W. H. Peterson | 1856 |
| B. S. Eaton | 1857 |
| M. Coronel | 1858 |
| W. H. Peterson | 1859 |
| J. Metzker | 1860 |
| J. C. Swain | 1861 |
| N. Williamson | 1862 |
| (None elected) | 1863 |
| J. D. Woodworth | 1864 |
| J. W. Beebe | 1865 |
| J. Bilderrain | 1866-68 |
| Antonio Rocha | 1869-70 |
| Juan Roberts | 1871-72 |
| L. Seebold | 1873-74 |
| J. Z. Morris | 1875-78 |
| R. Bilderrain | 1879-82 |
| Geo. A. Vignolo | 1883 |
| John Fischer (March) | 1884 |
| John Fischer | 1885-86 |
| W. R. Stephenson | 1887-88 |
| John Fischer | 1889 |
| (Re-elected under new charter) | 1889-90 |
| John W. Hinton | 1891-94 |
| George Hull | 1895-96 |
| L. S. Seaman | 1897-98 |
| Ben E. Ward | 1899 |

CITY TAX AND LICENSE COLLECTOR.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| City Marshal, ex-officio | 1850-1876 |
| J. J. Carrillo | 1877-78 |
| A. J. Hamilton | 1879 |
| (Hamilton absconded; his term completed by C. H. Dunsmoor). | |
| M. Kremer | 1880 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| H. Burdick..... | 1881-82 |
| H. S. Parcels..... | 1883-86 |
| D. W. Field..... | 1887-88 |
| Len. J. Thompson..... | 1889 |
| (Re-elected under new charter.) | |
| Len. J. Thompson..... | 1889-92 |
| R. D. Wade..... | 1893-94 |
| John H. Gish..... | 1895-98 |
| William White..... | 1899 |

TREASURER.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Francisco Figueroa..... | 1850 |
| F. P. F. Temple..... | 1851 |
| S. Arbuckle..... | 1852-56 |
| T. N. Alexander..... | 1857-59 |
| H. G. Baker..... | 1860 |
| H. N. Alexander..... | 1861-62 |
| J. L. Morris..... | 1863-64 |
| J. F. Burns..... | 1865-67 |
| Thos. E. Rowan..... | 1868-70 |
| G. R. Butler..... | 1871-74 |
| J. J. Mellus..... | 1875-76 |
| I. M. Hellman..... | 1877-78 |
| L. Lichtenberger..... | 1879-80 |
| J. C. Kays..... | 1881-86 |
| O. Macy..... | 1887-88 |
| M. D. Johnson..... | 1889 |
| (Re-elected under new charter.) | |
| M. D. Johnson..... | 1889-92 |
| H. J. Shoulters..... | 1893-94 |
| William E. Hartwell..... | 1895 |

AUDITOR.

(Created by the new charter.)

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| F. E. Lopez..... | 1889-90 |
| F. E. Lopez..... | 1891-92 |
| Fred H. Teale..... | 1893-94 |
| Fred H. Teale..... | 1895-96 |
| T. M. Nichols..... | 1897-98 |
| E. A. Carson..... | 1899 |

CITY ENGINEER.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| William Moore..... | 1874 |
| J. M. Baldwin..... | 1875 |
| M. Kellehar..... | 1876-78 |
| John Goldsworthy..... | 1879 |
| John E. Jackson..... | 1880-82 |
| G. C. Knox..... | 1884-85 |
| Fred. Eaton..... | 1886-87 |
| W. T. Lambie..... | 1888 |
| J. H. Dockweiler..... | 1889 |
| (Went out with the old charter.) | |
| Fred. Eaton..... | 1889-90 |
| J. H. Dockweiler..... | 1891-94 |
| C. S. Compton..... | 1895-96 |
| J. H. Dockweiler..... | 1897-98 |
| Frank H. Olmstead..... | 1899 |

STREET SUPERINTENDENT.

(Made elective by the new charter.)

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| W. E. Morford..... | 1889-90 |
| E. H. Hutchinson..... | 1891-92 |
| Henry A. Watson..... | 1893-94 |
| P. A. Howard..... | 1895-96 |
| J. H. Drain..... | 1897-98 |
| J. H. Drain..... | 1899 |

MEMBERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

(Names of members elected to fill vacancies are enclosed in brackets.) Term of office one year.

| |
|---|
| 1850—D. W. Alexander, A. Bell, M. Requena, Juan Temple, M. L. Goodman, C. Aguilar, J. Chaves, (B. D. Wilson, W. Jones). |
| 1851—Stephen C. Foster, John O. Wheeler, D. W. Alexander, A. Olivera, M. Requena, Ygnacio Coronel, T. A. Sanchez, (J. L. Brent). |
| 1852—M. Requena, J. G. Downey, M. Norton, Y. del Valle, M. Keller, M. Botello, Yg. Coronel. |
| 1853—W. T. B. Sanford, W. H. Rand, A. Jacobi, J. F. Jones, M. Requena, J. M. Doport, Pio Pico, (E. Drown). |
| 1854—M. Requena, C. Wadhams, W. T. B. Sanford, L. Granger, F. Mellus, S. Lazard, A. F. Coronel, (J. M. Doport, H. R. Myles). |
| 1855—William Lloyd, J. H. Nichols, H. Z. Wheeler, E. Drown, I. H. Stewart, Obed Macy, J. W. Ross, (Timothy Foster, H. Uhrbroock, R. Glass, John Schumacher, C. Aguilar). |
| 1856—E. Drown, M. Requena, I. Gilchrist, N. A. Potter, J. G. Downey, A. Ulyard, Y. del Valle, (C. Aguilar, J. Schumacher, R. Glass, Obed Macy, H. Uhrbroock). |
| 1857—A. Ulyard, G. Carson, A. F. Coronel, Juan Barré, John Frohling, J. Mullally, H. McLaughlin, (N. A. Potter, M. Norton, M. Requena, E. Drown). |
| 1858—A. F. Coronel, D. M. Porter, J. S. Griffin, J. Goller, C. Aguilar, P. Banning, Stephen C. Foster, (Juan Barré, H. McLaughlin, G. N. Whitman, J. Mullally, John Frohling). |
| 1859—D. M. Porter, N. A. Potter, J. Baldwin, A. M. Dodson, E. Drown, W. Woodworth, J. Ybarra, (A. F. Coronel, S. C. Foster, C. Aguilar, J. Goller, V. Hoover, P. Banning, J. S. Griffin). |
| 1860—D. Marchessault, T. B. Collins, J. Edwards, A. Stearns, V. Hoover, E. Moulton, P. Batty, (N. A. Potter, W. Woodworth, J. Baldwin, E. Drown, J. Ybarra). |
| 1861—A. F. Coronel, A. M. Dodson, J. B. Winston, E. Drown, C. Aguilar, N. A. Potter, S. Lazard, (— Peterson, — Moore, — Anderson, J. Huber, E. Moulton, V. Hoover). |

1862—N. A. Potter, A. F. Coronel, A. Poulain, P. Sichel, J. Weixel, J. Turner, J. Huber, (A. M. Dodson, J. B. Winston, S. Lazard, C. Aguilar, E. Drown).

1863—J. Turner, A. F. Coronel, P. Sichel, J. Huber, J. B. Winston, E. Taylor, T. Signoret, (J. Weixel, N. A. Potter, A. Poulain).

1864—J. Huber, P. Sichel, J. Mascarel, A. F. Coronel, M. Requena, V. Hoover, W. Woodworth, (J. Turner, E. Taylor, J. B. Winston, T. Signoret).

1865—H. Taft, J. Goller, J. Chaves, W. S. Van Dusen, J. Jones, C. Vejar, W. H. Perry, (W. Woodworth, J. Huber, M. Requena, J. Mascarel, P. Sichel, V. Hoover, A. F. Coronel).

1866—E. Workman, L. Roeder, J. Schumaker, M. Morrison, J. King, A. F. Coronel, M. Morris, (W. H. Perry, W. S. Van Dusen, J. Jones, J. Chaves, H. Taft, J. C. Vejar, J. Goller).

TERM OF OFFICE INCREASED TO TWO YEARS.

1867—M. Morris, M. Requena, A. F. Coronel, J. C. Vejar, A. A. Boyle, J. Wolfskill, V. Hoover, (J. King, L. Roeder, J. Schumaker, M. Morrison, J. Mascarel).

1868—J. King, J. R. Toberman, J. Metzker, M. Kremer, A. J. King, T. Geary, W. H. Perry, H. Wartenberg, J. Goller, F. Sabichi (J. Schumacher, L. Roeder, J. Mascarel, M. Morrison, A. A. Boyle, G. Dalton, L. Botiller).

1869—L. Roeder, O. W. Childs, J. King, H. Wartenberg, M. Keller, D. Botiller, M. Morris, W. H. Perry, J. Mascarel, J. Metzker.

1870—J. Mascarel, E. H. Workman, S. B. Caswell, M. Morris, J. Metzker, J. King, D. Botiller, L. Roeder, O. W. Childs, A. A. Boyle, (H. Wartenberg, J. R. Toberman, L. B. Martinez, J. C. Vejar).

1871—J. Chaves, J. Jones, B. Doulordieux, G. Fall, W. Ferguson, M. Teed, H. Dockweiler, F. Sabichi, J. Osborne, Wm. Hammel.

1872—F. P. Campbell, Obed Macy, J. Valdez, P. Beaudry, E. H. Workman, H. K. S. O. Melveny.

1873—J. Valdez, J. Mullally, E. E. Long, P. Beaudry, M. Teed, Wm. Osborn, W. H. Workman, F. Sabichi, E. F. De Celis, H. Dockweiler.

1874—J. Chaves, J. Gerkins, J. Mascarel, F. Sabichi, C. E. Huber, P. Beaudry, W. H. Workman, E. F. de Celis, H. Dockweiler, J. Valdez.

1875—F. P. Campbell, R. Satello, J. Mullally, J. G. Carmona, M. Teed, L. Lichtenberger, W. W. Robinson, J. Mascarel, C. E. Huber, E. H. Workman, L. Wolfskill, T. Leahy.

1876—R. Sotello, J. Gerkins, W. H. Work-

man, J. Kuhrts, D. V. Waldron, T. Leahy, M. Teed, L. Lichtenberger, J. Mullally, E. Huber, L. Wolfskill, F. P. Campbell.

1877—F. Tannet, B. Valle, B. Cohn, J. W. Potts, E. K. Green, J. S. Thompson, R. Sotello, W. H. Workman, J. Kuhrts, D. V. Waldron, T. Leahy, J. Mullally.

1878—J. Mullally, C. Apablaza, J. E. Hollenbeck, C. C. Lippis, J. H. Jones, A. F. Kercheval, J. S. Thompson, E. K. Green, J. W. Potts, B. Valle, F. Tannet, B. Cohn.

1879—S. M. Perry, L. Meinzer, J. Shaffer, J. H. Butler, W. B. Lawler, S. A. Francis, R. Maloney, J. Robenreith, C. Brode, N. R. Vail, E. N. Hamilton, S. H. Buchanan, J. G. McDonald, W. H. Workman, S. J. Beck.

1880—L. Meinzer, R. L. Beauchet, W. N. Monroe, R. Maloney, H. Schumacher, J. Kuhrts, S. H. Buchanan, E. K. Green, E. F. Spence, S. J. Beck, W. H. Workman, O. H. Bliss, W. B. Lawlor (president), J. G. McDonald, J. P. Moran.

1881—R. L. Bauchet, W. N. Monroe, J. G. Bower, J. Kuhrts, J. Mascarel, M. Teed, E. K. Green; E. F. Spence (president), G. Gephard, O. H. Bliss, B. Chandler, B. Cohn, J. G. McDonald, J. P. Moran, W. S. Moore.

1882—J. G. Bower, J. Mullally, C. Schieffelin, J. Kuhrts, J. Mascarel, M. Teed, J. S. O'Neil, A. W. Ryan, Robert Steere, B. Chandler, B. Cohn, G. Kerckhoff, W. S. Moore, J. P. Moran (president), O. G. Weyse.

1883—J. Mullally, C. Schieffelin, C. W. Schroder, J. Kuhrts, H. Hammel, P. Ballade, A. L. Bush, J. W. Wolfskill, J. P. Moran (president), O. G. Weyse, W. S. Moore.

1884—C. W. Schweder, W. T. Lambie, E. M. Hamilton, H. Hammel, P. Ballade, F. R. Day, C. Gassen, L. W. French, C. R. Johnson, J. W. Wolfskill, D. E. Miles, F. Sabichi, W. S. Moore (president), D. M. McGarry, J. B. Niles.

1885—E. M. Hamilton, W. T. Lambie, J. Velsir, F. R. Day, M. V. Biscailuz, J. F. Holbrook, L. W. French, C. R. Johnson, A. Brown, D. E. Miles (president), J. D. Bullis, M. Santee, D. M. McGarry, H. Sinsabaugh.

1886—J. Velsir, T. Goss, G. L. Stearns, M. V. Biscailuz, J. F. Holbrook, A. Brown, (resigned), E. W. Jones, C. R. Johnson (vice Brown), J. D. Bullis, M. Santee, S. M. Perry, H. Sinsabaugh, J. Frankenfield, C. Willard.

1887—T. Goss, G. L. Stearns, E. A. Gibbs, M. Teed, M. T. Collins, J. Kuhrts, Chas. R. Johnson, L. N. Breed, E. W. Jones, J. Lovell, J. Hyans, S. M. Perry, Horace Hiller, J. Frankenfield, C. Willard.

1888—E. A. Gibbs, James Hanley, N. N.

Mathews, M. Teed, J. Moriarty, M. T. Collins, J. H. Book, J. F. Humphreys, E. C. Bosbyshell, J. Lovell, B. Cohn, B. Chandler, H. Hiller, A. W. Barrett, H. Siusabaugh.

1889—A. W. Barrett, J. H. Bryant, C. N. Earl, J. F. Humphreys, E. C. Bosbyshell, A. C. Shafer, E. R. Threlkeld, A. McNally, J. Hanley, J. Moriarty, G. O. Ford, H. Siusabaugh, H. T. D. Wilson, J. Kuhrts (president).

This council went out of office on the adoption of the new charter.

COUNCILS UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.

1889-90—H. V. Van Dusen, G. P. McLain, W. H. Bonsall, A. C. Shafer, J. Frankenfield (president), A. N. Hamilton, J. T. Brown, T. Summerland, R. Wirsching.

1891-92—F. M. Nickell, D. Inness, W. H.

Bonsall (president), W. H. Rhodes, J. O. Tufts, C. H. Alford, D. McGarry, Theo. Summerland, S. Rees.

1893-94—F. M. Nickell, Dan Inness, F. S. Munson, Wm. H. Rhodes, Freeman G. Teed, Geo. D. Pessell, T. Strohm, John Gaffey, Geo. W. Campbell.

1895-96—Geo. W. Stockwell, E. L. Blanchard, T. Savage, Jas. Ashman, G. D. Pessell, F. G. Teed, S. H. Kingery, T. S. Munson, (president), M. P. Snyder.

1897-98—F. M. Nickell, Fred L. Baker, Z. D. Mathus, H. Silver (president), Chas. H. Toll, L. M. Grider, Jas. Ashman, E. L. Hutchinson, E. L. Blanchard.

1899-1900—William H. Pierce, Fred. L. Baker, Louis F. Vetter, H. Silver (president), Chas. H. Toll, Geo. D. Pessell, Robert L. Todd, E. L. Blanchard.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE PRESS OF LOS ANGELES.

PIONEER NEWSPAPERS.

OUR American colonization of the "Great West" the newspaper has kept pace with immigration. In the building up of a new town the want of a newspaper seldom becomes long felt before it is supplied.

It was not so in Spanish colonization; in it the newspaper came late if it came at all. There were none published in California during the Spanish and Mexican eras. The first newspaper published in California was issued at Monterey August 15, 1846, just thirty-eight days after Commodore Sloat took possession of the territory in the name of the United States. This paper was called *The Californian* and was published by Semple & Colton. The type and press used had been brought from Mexico in 1834 by Augustin V. Zamorano, and by him sold to the territorial government. Several of the territorial governors had used it for printing proclamations and official papers. For some time before the conquest it had not been used. Governor Pico's official orders and proclamations were all written

by hand and promulgated in script. The only paper the publishers of the *Californian* could procure when they issued their first number was that used in making cigarettes, which came in sheets a little larger than ordinary foolscap.

After the discovery of gold in 1848 a number of printing outfits were brought to the coast, and soon all the larger towns in the mining regions had their newspapers.

LA ESTRELLA (The Star). The first proposition to establish a newspaper in Los Angeles was made to the city council October 16, 1850. I find the following record in the proceedings of the city council for that date:

"Theodore Foster petitioned for a lot situate at the northerly corner of the jail for the purpose of erecting thereon a house to be used as a printing establishment. The council, taking into consideration the advantages which a printing house offers to the advancement of public enlightenment, and there existing, as yet, no such establishment in this city; therefore, Resolved, That for this once only a lot from amongst those that

are marked on the city map be given to Mr. Theodore Foster for the purpose of establishing thereon a printing house; and the donation be made in his favor because he is the first to inaugurate this public benefit, subject, however, to the following conditions.

"First. That the house and printing office be completed within one year from to-day.

"Second. That the lot be selected from amongst those numbered on the city map and not otherwise disposed of."

At the meeting of the council October 30, 1850, "Theodore Foster gave notice that he had selected a lot back of Johnson's and fronting the canal as the one where he intended establishing his printing house," and the council resolved that he be granted a lot "forty varas each way."

This lot was located on the west side of Los Angeles street, between Commercial and Arcadia, on what is now covered by Nos. 309 to 315 North Los Angeles street. The canal referred to was the Zanja Madre (the mother ditch).

A small two-story building was erected on the lot, and the first number of the paper, *La Estrella*, issued May 17, 1851. Foster does not appear as one of the first publishers. The first proprietors were John A. Lewis and John McElroy. It was a five-column, four-page weekly, two pages printed in English and two in Spanish. Subscription price, \$10.00 a year.

The first job of printing done for the city was the printing of one hundred white ribbon badges for the newly organized police force. The inscription on the badge, printed in both English and Spanish, read, "City Police, organized by the Common Council July 12, 1851." The bill of *La Estrella* for the job was \$25.00.

In July, 1851, William H. Rand became a partner. In November of the same year McElroy retired. Manuel C. Rojo edited the Spanish pages of the paper, but seems not to have been a partner. The editors and printers bunked and boarded in the second story of the building. October 19, 1854, McElroy again became a partner. In 1855 J. S. Waite acquired an interest, and the style of the firm name was J. S. Waite & Co. December 15, 1855, J. S. Waite became sole proprietor. The Spanish department was transferred to *El Clamor Publico* (The Public Outcry). The subscription price had been reduced to \$6.00 a year, if paid in advance; \$9.00 if paid at the end of the year. Waite, having been appointed postmaster, sold the paper April 12, 1856, to William A. Wallace, an ex-schoolmaster. Wallace evidently found the editorial tripod an uncomfortable seat; at the end of two months he

transferred tripod and paper to H. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was an experienced newspaper man and made a good paper of it.

He continued its publication until October 12, 1864, when, having fallen under the ban of the Federal government on account of his outspoken sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, he was forced to discontinue the paper. The plant was sold to Gen. Phineas Banning, who removed it to Wilmington and used it in the publication of the *Wilmington Journal*. The *Journal* failed to be self-sustaining and its publication ceased in 1867. The old press and type were bought in 1870 by G. W. Barter and used in the publication of the pioneer paper of the Santa Ana Valley—the *Anaheim Gazette*. The *Gazette* office was consumed by fire in 1878, and the old press that had printed the first paper published in Southern California was destroyed. It was a Washington Hoe press of an ancient pattern, and had made a voyage around Cape Horn in the fall of '49 or spring of '50. It is to be regretted that it was not preserved as an historical curio.

May 16, 1868, Hamilton resumed the publication of the *Star*. In his salutatory he said: "Nearly four years have elapsed since our last issue. The 'little unpleasantness' which at that time existed in the family has been toned down considerably." It was conducted as a weekly until June 1st, 1870, when the first number of the daily was published by Hamilton & Co., the members of the firm being H. Hamilton and G. W. Barter. Barter retired September 6, 1870, and Hamilton conducted the paper alone until March, 1872, when he leased it to G. W. Barter, who ran it one year. March 31, 1873, Hamilton again took charge of it. On July 1, 1873, Mr. Hamilton leased the *Daily and Weekly Star* to Maj. Ben. C. Truman, who conducted the paper until July 1, 1877. It then passed into the possession of Paynter & Co., then to Brown & Co. The Rev. A. M. Campbell published it for a time. Finally, in 1879, the sheriff took charge of it. The material and files were stored in an outbuilding belonging to J. C. Hollenbeck. His Chinese help accidentally set fire to the house, and *La Estrella*, *The Star*, or what was left of it, blazed up once more and then disappeared from the newspaper horizon forever.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN. The second paper founded in Los Angeles was the *Southern Californian*. The first issue appeared July 20, 1854, C. N. Richards & Co., publishers; William Butts, editor. November 2, 1854, William Butts and John O. Wheeler succeeded Richards & Co. in the proprietorship. In November, 1855, A. Pico was the proprietor and J. P. Brodie the

editor. In January, 1856, it died. It is said to have cost Pico \$10,000. One page of the paper was printed in Spanish.

EL CLAMOR PUBLICO was the first paper in Los Angeles that was entirely printed in Spanish. The first number appeared June 8, 1855, Francisco P. Ramirez, editor and proprietor. It was the organ of the better class of the native Californians of the south and was the first Republican newspaper published in Los Angeles. It warmly advocated the election of John C. Fremont to the presidency in 1856. It suspended publication December 31, 1859, for want of support.

THE SOUTHERN VINEYARD was founded by Col. J. J. Warner, March 20, 1858. The press and material used in its publication had formerly belonged to the *Southern Californian*, in which paper Warner had an interest at the time of its suspension. The *Vineyard* was a four-page weekly, twenty-two by thirty inches in size. December 10th of the same year it became a semi-weekly, issued Tuesday and Friday mornings. It was mildly Democratic in the beginning, but bolted the regular Democratic ticket in 1859. At the time of its demise, June 8, 1860, it was leaning towards Republicanism. The plant was transferred to the *Los Angeles News*.

LOS ANGELES DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWS. The Semi-Weekly *Southern News*, independent, issued every Wednesday and Friday, was established in Los Angeles by C. R. Conway and Alonzo Waite, January 18, 1860. The sheet was enlarged July 18, 1860, and again August 13, 1862. The name was changed to the *Los Angeles Semi-Weekly News*, October 8, 1862. January 12, 1863, it appeared as the *Los Angeles Tri-Weekly News*, issued Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Conway & Waite sold the *News* to A. J. King & Co., November 11, 1865, A. J. King becoming editor. It was again changed to a semi-weekly. Under the management of Conway & Waite it was union in politics, after its transfer it became Democratic.

January 1, 1869, the semi-weekly was discontinued and The *Los Angeles Daily News* appeared, King & Offutt, publishers. The daily was enlarged in May, 1869. This was the first daily published in Los Angeles. It was issued every day except Sunday, subscription price \$12 00 a year. October 16, 1869, R. H. Offutt sold his interest to Alonzo Waite and the firm name became King & Waite. January 1, 1870, A. J. King retired from the editorial management and was succeeded by Charles E. Beane. October 10, 1872, Mr. Waite sold his entire interest to Charles E. Beane. The paper suspended in 1873.

MODERN NEWSPAPERS.

By the term "Modern Newspapers" I mean those founded since 1870, and still published. It is impossible in the single chapter devoted to a review of the press of Los Angeles to notice all the newspapers and periodicals that have appeared and disappeared in this city in the past thirty years. Our journalistic graveyard of long-felt but unappreciated wants is well filled. The dead outnumber the living, but it is for the "survivals" only that I have space.

THE LOS ANGELES EVENING EXPRESS, the oldest daily paper now published in Los Angeles, was founded March 27, 1871, by an association of practical printers, comprising Jesse Yarnell, George Yarnell, George A. Tiffany, J. W. Paynter and Miguel Varela. It was Republican in politics, with Henry C. Austin, editor. The members of the association dropped out until, in 1873, only George A. Tiffany and J. W. Paynter were left; James J. Ayers having taken the place of H. C. Austin as editor.

March 15, 1875, J. J. Ayers and Joseph D. Lynch purchased the paper from Tiffany & Co. The new firm enlarged the paper to eight columns and later in the year it was enlarged to nine columns to the page. On October 3, 1876, Mr. Lynch retired from the *Express* and took editorial charge of the *Daily Herald*; Ayers continuing in charge of the *Express*, which was virtually an evening edition of the *Herald*. In 1882 Governor Stoneman appointed Col. Ayers state printer and Mr. Lynch, who had retained his interest in the *Express*, conducted both papers, but with separate editorial and local staffs. In 1884 H. Z. Osborne and E. R. Cleveland bought the *Express*. In 1886 these gentlemen organized the Evening Express Company, an incorporation. J. Mills Davies became a stockholder and business manager of the company. C. C. Allen, after completing his term of office as adjutant-general of the state, became a member of the Express Company. J. Mills Davies retired. In 1896 H. Z. Osborne was president of the company, C. C. Allen vice-president and E. R. Cleveland secretary and treasurer. H. Z. Osborne was appointed United States Marshal of the Southern District in 1897 and C. D. Willard became general manager of the paper. He was succeeded by J. B. Abell. In January, 1900, John M. Miller, W. A. Kelsey, Richard G. Beebe, William F. Botsford and Edwin B. Haskell bought up the various interests represented in the old Evening Express Company and took charge of the paper. John M. Miller was elected president of the new firm; W. A. Kelsey, vice-president and general manager; and Richard G. Beebe secretary

and treasurer. J. B. Abell was retained as business manager.

LAS DOS REPUBLICAS (The Two Republics), successor to *La Cronica*, was established June 2, 1872, by M. S. Arevalo and B. F. Teodoli, B. F. Ramirez, editor. Ramirez retired shortly after the paper was founded, and was succeeded by E. F. De Celis. Under his editorship the paper became the most influential journal published in the Spanish language in the state. In the year 1880 Mr. Arevalo organized the *La Cronica Publishing Company*—a joint stock association. Mr. Teodoli withdrew from the company, and after a time the stockholders leased the paper to Pastor de Celis and Miguel J. Varela. From them its management passed to Cordona Brothers, then to E. F. de Celis, next to S. A. Corona and from him to Tomas Temple. Temple shortly before his death in 1892, sold it to its present proprietor, A. J. Flores, who changed its name to its present form. It is devoted to general news, independent in politics and religion.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD was founded by C. A. Storke, now an attorney in Santa Barbara. The first number appeared October 3, 1873. Mr. Storke conducted the paper until August, 1874, when he sold it to a stock company, the membership of which was largely made up of graziers, or patrons of husbandry. The paper was edited and managed by J. M. Bassett in the interest and as the organ of the Grange. With the decline of the patrons their organ was sold, J. D. Lynch, who had retired from the *Express*, becoming editor and publisher of the *Herald*. He continued to edit and manage the paper until the fall of 1886, when he sold a half interest to Col. James J. Ayers. Ayers and Lynch were old time newspaper men and made the *Herald* the leading Democratic journal of Southern California, if not of the state. In October, 1894, Lynch and Ayers sold the *Herald* to a syndicate of leading Democratic politicians. Next year it was sold to John Bradbury. Bradbury, after sinking considerable money in the venture, discovered that he was not cut out for a newspaper man and disposed of his burden. In 1895 W. R. Creighton was editor-in-chief. In 1896 William A. Spalding became business manager of the *Herald Company*. He retired early in 1900 and was succeeded by Randolph H. Miner.

On the 7th of July, 1900, the *Herald* was sold to a syndicate composed largely of men interested in the petroleum industry. Its publication is conducted, as formerly, under the *Herald Publishing Company*. The present officers of the company are: Wallace L. Hardison, president and

general manager; H. G. James, manager; Guy L. Hardison, vice-president and secretary; W. Benjamin Scott, treasurer; R. H. Hay Chapman, managing editor. The politics of the paper was changed from Democratic to Republican by the new managers. The *Herald* has been enlarged and greatly improved in its typographical appearance by its new owners. Its motto is, "No enemies to punish—no special friends to serve."

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday morning. It is a seven column twelve page paper. Special attention is given to local happenings and under appropriate departments, it gives information "regarding the farm, orchard, the mining industry, literary and scientific matters, society and the home." It has a large country circulation.

SÜD-CALIFORNIA POST. A weekly paper published in the German language was established by Conrad Jacoby July 25, 1874. In 1887 the daily was issued and was continued until 1890, when it was suspended. The weekly has quite an extensive circulation among the German population of Southern California. Mr. Jacoby severed his connection with the paper in February, 1893, when the present proprietors, Morlock & Glauch, assumed the management. It is an eight page, seven column journal, devoted to news and general literature. The founder of the paper, Conrad Jacoby, died in March, 1900.

THE RURAL CALIFORNIAN. The predecessor of this illustrated monthly magazine was the Southern California *Horticulturalist*, the first number of which was issued September, 1877, at Los Angeles, by the Southern California Horticultural Society, L. M. Holt, editor. Its columns were devoted to the interests of horticulture and agriculture. The size of the magazine then was six by nine inches. In January, 1880, Carter & Rice obtained control of it and published it under the caption of *Semi-Tropic California* and Southern California *Horticulturalist*. The size of the page was enlarged to nine by twelve inches. Carter retired after the third issue and George Rice obtained sole control of it. He changed the name to its present form. In 1881 he sold it to Coleman & Dickey. They conducted it about a year, when Dickey died. Rice bought it of Coleman and in 1883 sold it to Fred L. Alles. Charles A. Gardner bought a half interest and for a time the firm was Alles & Gardner, while later Gardner became its sole owner until George Rice again came into possession of it. In 1891 it passed into the hands of C. M. Heintz, who still conducts it.

LOS ANGELES WEEKLY MIRROR. The first number of the *Weekly Mirror* appeared February 1, 1873. It was a small sheet 10x13 inches, four

pages and three columns to the page. It was published every Saturday by Yarnell & Caystile, and distributed free. March 1, 1873, William M. Brown became a partner and the firm name was changed to Yarnell, Caystile & Brown. In 1875 the *Mirror* was enlarged to a twenty-four column sheet 17x22 inches, its subscription price being \$1 per year. Brown retired from the firm on account of ill-health. In August, 1880, S. J. Mathes came into the firm and the paper was enlarged to an eight column paper, 24x38 inches; subscription price \$2 per year, S. J. Mathes, editor. After the *Daily Times* was started, in December, 1881, the *Mirror* became practically the weekly edition of the former, but retained its original name.

THE LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES. The first number of the *Daily Times* was issued December 4, 1881, Cole & Gardiner (Nathan Cole and James Gardiner), publishers. It was a seven column folio. Gardiner retired with the first issue and Cole continued the publication until January 1, 1882, when he sold the paper to the publishers of the *Weekly Mirror*, Yarnell, Caystile & Mathes, who continued its publication as a Republican morning journal. Immigration had set in from the northwestern states, which were then as now strongly Republican. This brought a change in the political complexion of Los Angeles and made the successful publication of a Republican journal possible. In April it was enlarged to eight columns and in July to nine columns to the page. August 1, 1882, Col. H. G. Otis became a partner in the firm and editor of the *Daily Times* and of its weekly issue, the *Mirror*. On the 22d of May, 1883, A. W. Francisco bought Mr. Yarnell's interest and in the following October was made business manager, a position which he filled until his retirement in 1884. Mr. Mathes retired from the firm to engage in other pursuits. In September, 1884, the paper was again enlarged and the telegraphic service increased. In October of the same year the Times-Mirror Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000, which was increased in 1886 to \$60,000, for the purpose of erecting the Times building on the northeast corner of Broadway and First street. In April, 1886, the Times-Mirror Company was reorganized, Albert McFarland and William A. Spalding acquiring stock in the company. The former was elected vice-president and the latter secretary, Col. H. G. Otis being elected president. In September, 1886, Charles F. Lummis acquired an interest, and in August, 1887, L. E. Mosher became a member of the company. In March, 1888, Col. C. C. Allen bought an interest and was elected vice-president. He was appointed

adjutant-general of the state by Governor Markham, and severed his connection with the paper. William A. Spalding also retired from the company.

In 1897 Harry Chandler, who had been connected with the paper a number of years, became business manager, and during General Otis' service in the Philippine war had full charge of the business part of the paper. The present officers of the Times-Mirror Company are: H. G. Otis, president and general manager; Harry Chandler, vice-president and assistant general manager; L. E. Mosher, managing editor; Marian Otis-Chandler, secretary; Albert McFarland, treasurer. The following extract from the January, 1900, number of the "Land of Sunshine" gives a brief outline of the remarkable growth of the *Daily Times*:

"From the old water power threshing-machine of a 'Potter drum cylinder,' which pounded out one side of 1,400 sheets an hour in 1882, to the magnificent perfecting Hoe press, which to-day prints, stitches, folds and delivers 48,000 8-page, or 24,000 16-page, or 12,000 24-page copies of the *Times* per hour, is a long step. Between have come also five other presses, each bigger than its predecessor and more competent. Ten Mergenthaler linotypes were put in in July, 1893, and four have since been added. The capital stock at incorporation (October, 1884,) was \$40,000; increased two years later to \$60,000, and since then doubled four times—being set up to \$960,000 December 18, 1896."

THE WESTERN GRAPHIC began its career as *Greater Los Angeles*. At the time of its birth the city was in one of its spasms of municipal expansion. The principal local question then agitating the public was the annexation of the suburbs to the south and west of the city, and *Greater Los Angeles* was a favorite phrase with those favoring expansion; hence the name.

The first number of *Greater Los Angeles* was issued November 21, 1896; Joseph D. Lynch, editor and proprietor; Ben C. Truman, business manager. In giving a prospectus of what the paper is to be the editor says: "It is proposed that *Greater Los Angeles* shall be a distinctive journal of its section and a source of pleasure and instruction to its readers, covering all topics usual to journals of its character and embracing in its range literature, politics, music, the drama and society. It shall also discuss and urge the building of the Salt Lake Railroad, the Nicaragua Ship Canal, a deep sea harbor and other necessary projects."

Mr. Lynch sold out his interest in the paper to George Rice & Sons in November, 1897, Maj. Ben C. Truman continuing his connection with

the paper as editor. In 1898 Major Truman retired and Irving Hays Rice became editor. The same year the name was changed to the *Western Graphic*. During the present year it has absorbed the *Sunday World* and the *California Curio*. The journal has carried out the policy outlined by its founder, "at all times championing the interests of Los Angeles and of all Southern California." It is ably conducted and finely illustrated.

THE CAPITAL, a weekly illustrated journal, was founded January, 1895, by Henry W. Patton and published by the Capital Publishing Company, with Henry W. Patton as general manager; J. M. Tiernan, business manager, and Ben C. Truman editor. It was issued as a sixteen-page paper, without illustrations, but soon became an illustrated journal. Mrs. W. E. Rothery succeeded the Capital Publishing Company in the ownership of the paper and conducts it as editor and proprietor. Under the management of H. W. Patton the *Capital* devoted considerable space to the discussion of political questions and the topics of the day. Under Mrs. Rothery's management it has become strictly a first-class society journal.

L'UNION NOUVELLE is the oldest paper published in the French language in this city. It was founded in 1879 and has been continuously edited by the founder, Pierre Ganee. It circulates among the French families, many of whom were the early pioneers of Los Angeles. It is an ably edited and well conducted weekly newspaper.

LE FRANCAIS, a French independent paper, was established in 1896. It is an eight-page weekly; size of page 11 x 16 inches; published by Trebaol & Briseno. It is a conservative literary journal, with a good circulation.

LAND OF SUNSHINE, an illustrated monthly magazine, was founded by F. A. Pattee. The first number was issued in June, 1894. It was started as a local publication, designed to set forth the attractions of Southern California. Charles F. Lummis acquired an interest in it and during the latter part of its first year it was published by F. A. Pattee & Co. The December number of 1894 announces that, "Beginning with the January number the editorial management of this magazine will be in the hands of Charles F. Lummis." The size of page then was 9 x 12 inches—double column to the page. In the May number, 1895, the editor announces that with its next issue (June) "the *Land of Sunshine* will become a magazine full-fledged but not full-grown." The size of its page contracted to 6 x 9 inches, but the magazine increased in thickness. The Land of Sunshine Publishing

Company took the place of F. A. Pattee & Co. F. A. Pattee became business manager under the new firm or corporation. The present board of directors is composed of W. C. Patterson, president; Charles F. Lummis, vice-president; F. A. Pattee, secretary; Charles Cassat Davis, attorney; and Cyrus M. Davis.

THE LOS ANGELES JOURNAL is published by the Daily Journal Company (incorporated), at 205 New High street. It was founded as the *Court Journal*, the first number of which was issued April 6, 1888, by Charles W. Palm and H. H. McCutchan. With the next number the firm name was changed to Charles W. Palm & Co., who continued to publish it until August 8, 1893, when the ownership passed to Warren Wilson. About a year later the name was changed to its present form, and The Daily Journal Company incorporated, Warren Wilson becoming general manager. Its specialty is legal news—such as court records and decisions, records of real estate, transfers, mortgages, etc. It is a four-page seven-column paper, published daily, Sundays excepted. It secured the contract to do the county advertising for the fiscal year, July, 1900, to July, 1901, and is the official county paper.

THE TIDINGS, the Catholic paper of the diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, was established in June, 1895, by Capt. James Connally, P. W. Croake and Miss Kate Murphy, who entered into a copartnership for that purpose, under the title of The Tidings Publishing Company. After some months Captain Connally sold his interest in the concern to his partners, and later on Mr. Croake acquired the entire ownership of the paper. January 1, 1898, he sold a half interest to John J. Bodkin, who a year later acquired by purchase the full ownership and control of the paper. The paper is the church organ of Southern California.

THE BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR was established March 1, 1893, by George Lawrence. It was then a four-column four-page paper; size of sheet, 14x22 inches. Harry Iles bought out Lawrence in 1895, and has ever since been its publisher and editor. Its present size of sheet is 30x40 inches, four pages, six columns to the page. Its field is advance information to builders and contractors—descriptions of new buildings and lists of all legal instruments pertaining to building filed for record in the city or county offices.

LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW, devoted to the mining, petroleum, financial and other interests of Southern California, Arizona and other portions of the great southwest, was established by A. Richardson, February 12, 1898, and he still con-

tinues to be the sole proprietor and editor of the paper. It is a sixteen-page illustrated weekly, four columns to the page; size of page, 10x14 inches. It is the only paper in Southern California devoted to mining.

THE CALIFORNIA CULTIVATOR was established in 1889 by W. B. Nesbit, as "Poultry in California." Mr. Nesbit died in 1890, and G. H. A. Goodwin, the present editor and proprietor of *The Cultivator*, bought of Nesbit's heirs *The Poultry*, and changed the name to its present form. The *Cultivator* is a weekly illustrated journal devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Southern California. It is a sixteen-page paper; size of page, 11x15 inches.

THE LOS ANGELES RECORD (daily.) The first number of the *Los Angeles Record* was issued March 4, 1895, by William F. Burbank, editor and owner. It was a four-page paper, based on the idea that the news of the day after the happenings chronicled by the morning papers could be put into smaller compass and sold for a less price than any other daily paper in Los Angeles. Its editorials were short, and the editorial announcement of its birth was put in a very few lines. The paper was intended to be newsy, readable and independent. The first advertisement of the forthcoming appearance of the *Record* was put in the columns of its rival, the *Express*. After a little while it was decided to put the price of the paper down to two cents per copy, but before this could be done Mr. Burbank purchased from the United States mint at Philadelphia ten thousand pennies, which have since done service in enabling shoppers to get exact change. The *Record* was subsequently incorporated, with E. W. Scripps as president, Mr. Burbank as vice-president, and Paul H. Blades as secretary and manager. The price was again reduced, making it a one-cent paper, and so it has continued. With the revival of business, in 1898, the *Record* went ahead rapidly, and during the

Spanish war its circulation went up by leaps and bounds. Mr. Burbank, its founder, is not now financially interested in the paper.

Several exceptionally brilliant and able newspaper men have been connected with the *Record* at different times, among whom may be named George D. High, O. A. Stevens, George M. Eby, George Riddell, W. R. Ream and Thomas Garrett.

The *Los Angeles Record* is a part of the Scripps-Blades league of California evening papers. The officers of the league are Edward W. Scripps, president; Paul H. Blades, general manager, and E. H. Bagby, business manager.

THE OIL ERA is a sixteen-page weekly paper; size of page, 11x15 inches, four columns to the page. It was founded February 3, 1900, and is published by the Oil Era Publishing Company. Jas. Phillis, manager, and Ira B. Wood, editor. It is devoted to the championing of the southwest oil industry. In connection with the *Weekly Journal*, the company publishes a daily bulletin, giving quotations and sales of stock at the two oil exchanges. The *Oil Era* is a neatly printed and ably edited journal. It is, in truth, what it purports to be, the "champion of the southwest oil industry." Its reports cover the oil districts of Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The history of the petroleum industry and its development in these counties is interesting, but for want of space it cannot be taken up in this volume.

THE SATURDAY POST, a "family story paper," is a twenty-page weekly; size of page, 9x13 inches. It was established by Hon. Abbot Kinney in November, 1899, and is now published by The Post Publishing Company, Abbot Kinney, editor, and H. M. Wright, assistant editor. Its mission, other than the publication of fiction for family reading, is to fight the trusts, and to advocate political reforms from a Democratic standpoint. It is Democratic in politics.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—COLLEGES.

IN THE chapter on schools and school teachers of Los Angeles, an outline history of public school education in that city has been given. In this chapter will be given brief sketches of denominational colleges and other institutions of learning not classed as public schools.

Under Spanish and Mexican rule there were no collegiate institutions of learning nor any church schools founded by the dominant church in Los Angeles. What little was done in the way of education was done through the public schools supported by municipal funds. A change of rulers seems to have effected a change of sentiment in regard to the necessity of educating the youth of the city; for shortly after the acquisition of California by the United States we find in the city archives petitions to the ayuntamiento from Catholic clergymen for tracts of land on which to build church schools.

At the session of June 9, 1849, a petition was received for a tract of unappropriated pueblo lands for a college, from the Bishopric of California, signed by Reverend Fathers Sebastian Bongronvanni, Juan Crissostomo Olvien and Antonio Jimenez del Recio.

The ayuntamiento resolved "That the Holy See of California be granted from amongst the municipal lands of this city and adjoining the cañada which leads to the San Fernando road, a square lot measuring 150 varas on each of its sides, subject to the following conditions. First, this land cannot be sold, transferred or hypothecated directly or indirectly; second, the building erected thereon shall at all times serve the sole and exclusive purpose of public instruction." This tract lies immediately north of College street and west of Buena Vista street. College street took its name from this tract.

At the same meeting a grant of 150 varas square in the southeastern part of the town was made to the Sisters of Charity to establish a convent and school, on the same conditions as in the grant named above. This tract lies on the southeast corner of Alameda and Macy streets. At the meeting of the ayuntamiento, in May, 1850, a

petition was received from the Rev. Father Antonio Maria Jimenez del Recio "For the plat of ground in the angle forming an elbow with the church and parochial residence." "To put up a new building on this plat" (so he says in his petition) "would result in closing up a quadrangle which would be a very good thing for two reasons: First, as an improvement to the plaza, adding to its symmetry; Second, as a convenience to the clergymen who are to teach in it, as well as to the pupils, on account of its proximity to the church."

This he does "for the sake of the youth of the city who could be made educated citizens and good Catholics, but who receive no other instruction now than the sad examples of rusticity and loose morals." He will establish "a primary school principally to teach the duties of Catholicism, and should do all that within my power lies to impart primary instruction; and what is more needed, to teach the duties of our religion, towards which my compassion particularly draws me." At the meeting of June 15, 1850, the council granted the land for the purpose indicated in the petition.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE.

The first collegiate institution founded in Los Angeles was St. Vincent's College. The corner stone of the college building was laid in August, 1866, on the block bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Fort and Hill streets. The first building was two stories high, with an attic and basement; the main building was 40x80 feet on the ground, with an extensive wing at each end. This building was completed in 1867.

The college was erected under the auspices of the Fathers of the St. Vincent de Paul Mission, and a staff of professors was secured from the Atlantic states and Europe with a view to making the curriculum as thorough as possible. The curriculum included not only scientific and classical courses of study, but also a full commercial course. The first executive officers were Father McGill, president; Father Flynn, vice-president; and Father Richardson, treasurer.

In 1884 the building was remodeled and enlarged, and an additional story added. Early in 1887, during the boom, the college grounds and building at Sixth street were sold for \$100,000 and a new site purchased on the corner of Washington street and Grand avenue. Commodious college buildings were erected on these grounds. The institution is ably conducted, and many of its graduates have obtained distinctions in the different professions.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

This is the oldest Protestant educational institution in Southern California. The idea of building up a university in Los Angeles originated with Judge R. M. Widney. He consulted with the Rev. A. M. Hough, E. F. Spence, Dr. J. P. Widney, Rev. M. M. Bovard and G. D. Compton. It was decided to attempt the building of a Methodist college or university in or near Los Angeles. As soon as their design was known they received offers of land in East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, Temple street and West Los Angeles. A majority of the trustees decided in favor of West Los Angeles. July 29, 1879, J. G. Downey, O. W. Childs and I. W. Hellman deeded to A. M. Hough, J. P. Widney, E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard, G. D. Compton and R. M. Widney, 308 lots in the West Los Angeles tract, in trust as an endowment fund for the University of Southern California. In addition to the lots about forty acres of land was donated by owners of adjacent tracts. In 1880 thirty of the lots were put on sale. Their market value probably did not exceed \$50, but friends of the institution took them at \$200 each. The place selected for the site of the college buildings and the campus is on Wesley avenue near Jefferson street.

From the proceeds of the sale of the lots a frame building, now used for a music hall, was erected. At the time of locating the institution at West Los Angeles the tract of land donated was covered with tall wild mustard stalks, the streets were undefined except by stakes and there were no houses near. In August, 1880, Revs. M. M. and F. D. Bovard entered into a contract with the trustees to carry on the educational work of the institution for five years. The Rev. M. M. Bovard was elected president. A small endowment was secured partly from sale of lots and partly from gifts. In 1886 the present four story college building was erected and the school moved into it. The college soon began to branch out. In 1882 Messrs. George and William B. Chaffey, the founders of the Ontario Colony, made a tender of a deed of trust to a large body of land for a Chaffey college of agriculture of the university.

The corner stone of a brick college building was laid at Ontario, San Bernardino County, in March, 1883, and in 1885 the school was opened as a branch of the University of Southern California and has been conducted ever since as a preparatory school.

The College of Medicine of the University of Southern California was founded in 1885, by Dr. J. P. Widney. The school was opened in a building on Aliso street, where it was conducted until 1897, when it removed to a building of its own located on the west side of Buena Vista. This fine three story building is constructed on plain architectural lines, but presenting withal a neat exterior. The college is well conducted and ranks high among medical schools.

The Maclay College of Theology was established in 1885, at San Fernando. Hon. Charles Maclay donated about \$150,000 worth of land as an endowment and erected a building for its use. The school was closed at San Fernando in 1893 and opened at the university in West Los Angeles in October, 1894.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School at Los Angeles was established as a branch of the State Normal School at San José by the Legislature of 1881. The bill creating it was signed by Governor Perkins, March 14 of that year. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for the erection of the building. The citizens had agreed to furnish a site free. Of the several offered, the trustees, after examination, chose the Bellevue Terrace orange grove of five acres, located at the head of Fifth street, fronting on Grand avenue (then called Charity street). The property belonged to P. Beaudry and was valued at \$8,000. The money was raised by subscription, and the property deeded to the state. The building was completed and the school opened August 29, 1882, with sixty-one pupils in attendance—Prof. C. J. Flatt, vice-principal; Emma L. Hawks, preceptress; J. W. Redway, assistant teacher; Prof. Charles H. Allen being principal of both the San José and Los Angeles schools. In 1883 the school was made independent of the San José state school, Prof. Ira More was made principal of the Los Angeles school, and J. W. Redway retired. Professor More filled the position of principal until 1893, when he resigned and was succeeded by Prof. E. T. Pierce, who at the time of his appointment was principal of the State Normal School at Chico, Cal. Prof. Pierce has filled the position of principal or president of the school ably and satisfactorily. Prof. C. J. Flatt, who had held the position of vice-principal from the organization of the school, resigned and retired

from the profession, and has since been engaged in orange culture. Miss Emma L. Hawks, who had filled the position of preceptress from the beginning of the school, retired and was succeeded by Mrs. Isabel W. Pierce. Of the early teachers in the school only Prof. Melville Dozier, Miss S. P. Monks and Miss Harriet E. Dunn remain. For sixteen years they have labored faithfully in the upbuilding of the school and can look with pride and satisfaction on their work. Prof. C. E. Hutton succeeded Professor Flatt as vice-principal and is also at the head of the mathematical department. In 1894 Sloyd was introduced into the course and has become an important part of the training of the future teachers.

POMONA COLLEGE.

Pomona College, located at Claremont, 36 miles east of Los Angeles, was founded by the General Association of the Congregational churches of Southern California. The college was incorporated October 14, 1887. Several propositions for a college site were presented to the association. The most suitable location seemed to be a tract of land about four miles north of Pomona City. The following January Rev. C. B. Sumner was appointed financial secretary. He secured plans for a central building and the corner stone was laid. The first term of the school was opened in September, 1888, in a rented house at Pomona. Messrs. G. H. Fullerton, E. F. Kingman and F. A. Miller, of Riverside, and H. A. Palmer, of Pomona, before the close of this term presented to the college a hall, together with a number of lots at Claremont, which thus became the permanent location of the preparatory school, and the second term of school work was opened in this hall. The first president, Rev. Cyrus C. Baldwin, was elected in July, 1890. In April, 1892, it was decided to abandon the original college site and to bring the college and preparatory school together permanently at Claremont. The same year Holmes Hall was built. It was erected as a memorial to Cyrus W. Holmes, Jr., by his wife and daughter. It contains a reading room, faculty rooms, art room, chapel, society hall and recitation rooms for the classical and English departments. Pearsons' Hall of Science is a donation from Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago. It is a building 60x90 feet, two stories high with a basement. In this building are the biological department, the department of physics, the chemical department, the astronomical and mathematical equipments and the library. The hall was dedicated in January, 1899. Sumner hall is devoted to the use of the young lady students as a dormitory. President Baldwin resigned in July, 1897, and

was succeeded the following January by Rev. Frank L. Ferguson, who is the present president. The first class was graduated in 1894. The college has three courses of study that lead to Bachelors' degree, classical, literary and scientific.

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE.

Occidental College was founded in 1887 by an association of ministers, representing Presbyterian Churches of Los Angeles and vicinity. Its first location was just east of the city between First and Second streets. A number of lots and some acreage were donated to it. In 1888 a fine three-story brick structure was erected for the main college building. School was opened in this in 1888; Rev. L. H. Weller, president. He was succeeded in the presidency by Prof. J. M. McPherron. In 1896 the building and nearly all its contents were destroyed by fire. After this the school for several months was carried on in Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church; from there it was removed to the old St. Vincent College building on Hill street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where it was conducted for two years. After considerable delay a new location was secured at Highland Park, about midway between Los Angeles and Pasadena. Here in 1898 a commodious and attractive building was built and the classes transferred to it in September, 1898. Rev. Guy W. Wadsworth is president of the institution.

THE THROOP POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

This institution of learning, located in Pasadena, was founded by Hon. Amos G Throop in 1891. The first name chosen was Throop University. Its curriculum was planned to include a university course.

Father Throop, as he was reverently called, endowed the university with \$200,000 and consecrated all his energy to its support. Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state September 23, 1891. On October 2d the first board of trustees was organized. It consisted of the following named persons: H. H. Markham, H. W. Magee, J. C. Michener, W. U. Masters, J. S. Hodge, George H. Bonebrake, Delos Arnold, T. P. Lukens, E. F. Hurlburt, T. S. C. Lowe, P. M. Green, F. C. Howes, Milton D. Painter, A. G. Throop and L. A. Sheldon. Hon. A. G. Throop was elected president; L. W. Andrews, secretary, and P. M. Green, treasurer. The Wooster Block, a four-story building on the corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Kansas street, was leased for five years and preparations were made for the opening of the school. The university opened November 2, 1891, with a good attendance of students.

At the close of the first college year (1892) the name of the institution was changed from Throop University to Throop Polytechnic Institute, and it was decided to "make the manual training and polytechnic departments" the leading features of the institution.

In 1892 a body of land was secured at the corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Chestnut street. On this a building known as Polytechnic Hall was erected, and to this the shops and laboratories of the manual training department were transferred.

To provide for the increased attendance, another building, known as East Hall, has been erected. It is 68x150 feet, three stories in height, and is located directly east of Polytechnic Hall. It cost, finished and furnished, nearly \$40,000. On the first floor are the class rooms for languages, literature, mathematics, history, stenography, typewriting, etc. On the second floor are an assembly room, library and quarters for the department of biological sciences.

The institute comprises four departments: The Sloyd grammar school, the manual training academy, the normal department and the college.

The officers of instruction and government are as follows: Walter A. Edwards, A. M., president and professor of ancient languages and German; Herbert B. Perkins, professor of mathematics and instructor in mechanical drawing;

Wallace K. Gaylord, professor of chemistry and registrar; Lucien H. Gilmore, professor of physics and electrical engineering; Arthur H. Chamberlin, professor of pedagogy and instructor in Sloyd; Mrs. Jennie Coleman, professor of English history and librarian; Edward W. Claypole, professor of geology and biology and curator of museum; Bonnie Bunnelle, principal Sloyd grammar school; Fannie F. Sterrett, instructor in freehand drawing, painting and clay modeling; Charles H. Wright, instructor in wood and iron shops; Mrs. Grace E. Dutton, instructor in domestic science; Robert E. Ford, instructor in machine and pattern shops; Charles E. Barber, instructor in mathematics; Pearl B. Fisher, instructor in French and assistant in freehand drawing; George W. Braden, instructor in gymnastics; Harry D. Gaylord, instructor in wood carving; Charles Dudley Tyng, instructor in Spanish; Mrs. L. V. Sweesy, instructor in music; Walter W. Martin, assistant in wood shop; Elisabeth Graham, assistant in Sloyd grammar school; Clara J. Stillman, assistant in Sloyd grammar school; Stella M. Metcalf, assistant in domestic science; Ida M. Mellish, assistant in Sloyd.

The total attendance in all the departments last year (1899-1900) was 319. The institution has an excellent reputation for thorough educational work.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

LOS ANGELES was not designed by its founder for a commercial town. The chief purpose in its founding was the locating of a colony devoted to agriculture, from which the presidios could procure supplies of grain, cattle, horses, etc. In the early years of its history there were no stores or business houses, although from its reputation for disorder there were no doubt saloons or vinaterias (wineshops) in it.

What little business was carried on in the mercantile line in its vicinity was done at the Mission San Gabriel. Some rude manufacturing was done there in tanning hides into leather, weaving

cloth and making soap. Although these products were intended for the Indians, the inhabitants of the pueblo no doubt purchased their limited supplies at the mission. The pobladores were often hard pressed to procure manufactured articles and their wardrobes were scanty, even with those of some means.

Padre Salazar relates that when he was at the Mission San Gabriel in 1795, a man who was the owner of a thousand horses, and cattle in proportion, came there to beg enough cloth to make him a shirt; there was none to be had at the pueblo or the presidio.

There is no record when the first store was opened in the town. Juan Temple was the pioneer American merchant. He, in partnership with George Rice, opened a store in 1827 in an adobe building on North Main street which stood on part of the site now covered by the Downey Block.

After the downfall of Spanish domination in Mexico, some of the restrictions on commerce were taken off by the Mexican government. When the hide droghers with their department store cargoes came to the coast, trading and shopping was done on board ship and customers were taken to and fro in boats. The money for payment (hides, called California bank notes) of purchases was hauled on carréts to the embarcadero. The commerce of California in those days was all by sea, there being no land trade or traffic.

The first warehouse at San Pedro (the shipping point for the pueblo and the missions of San Gabriel, San Fernando and San Juan Capistrano) was built by the padres of San Gabriel Mission some time between 1810 and 1820. It was located about midway between Point Firmin and Timm's Point on the tableland, back from the bluff about three hundred feet. It was a large adobe building and was roofed with tules. It was used by the padres of San Gabriel to store hides and tallow which they sent to the port to exchange for goods.

After the secularization of the missions in 1835, Don Abel Stearns bought the old warehouse. He obtained permission from Governor Figueroa to bring water from a spring about a league distant from the embarcadero and to build additional buildings, his object being to found a commercial settlement at the landing and enlarge the commerce of the port. His laudable efforts met with opposition from the anti-expansionists of that day. They feared smuggling and cited an old Spanish law that prohibited the building of a house on the beach where there was no custom house. The captain of the port protested to the governor against Stearns' contemplated improvements and demanded that the warehouse be demolished. Ships, he said, would pass in the night from Santa Catalina, where they lay hid in the daytime, to San Pedro, load or unload at Stearns' warehouse and "skip" out before he could come down from his home at the pueblo, ten leagues away, to collect the revenue. Then a number of calamity howlers joined the captain of the port in bemoaning the ills that would follow from the building of warehouses, and among other things charged Stearns with buying and shipping stolen hides. The governor referred the matter to the ayuntamiento and that municipal

body appointed a committee of three sensible men to examine into the charges and report. The committee reported that the interests of the country needed a commercial settlement at the embarcadero; that if the captain of the port feared smuggling he should station a guard on the beach and finally that the calamity howlers, who had charged Stearns with buying stolen hides, should be compelled to prove their charges in a court of justice or retract their slanders. This settled the controversy, but Stearns built no more warehouses.

Nathaniel Pryor had charge of Stearns' business at San Pedro. He was succeeded by Moses Carson, brother to the famous scout, Kit Carson. In 1840 the late John Forster took charge of the business there and removed his family from Los Angeles to the landing. He was succeeded by Capt. Santiago Johnson, who built a house a little east of the old warehouse and nearer the bluff.

Don David W. Alexander was captain of the port from 1844 to 1846. After the conquest, in 1846, Commodore Stockton reappointed him to the position. He, in partnership with Juan Temple up to 1849, had a general merchandise store at San Pedro and did about all of the forwarding business of the port. Goods were freighted to Los Angeles in carts, each cart drawn by two yoke of oxen yoked by the horns. The carts were similar to the Mexican-carréts, except that they had spoked and tired wheels instead of solid ones. A regular freight train was composed of ten carts and forty oxen. Freight charges were \$1 per cwt.

During the Mexican era and for four or five years after the conquest the only means of conveying passengers from San Pedro to the city was on horseback. A caballada (band of horses) was kept in pasture near the landing, when a vessel was sighted entering the harbor the mustangs were corraled, lassoed and saddled, ready for their riders. If the riders happened to be newcomers unused to bucking broncos the passenger sometimes parted company with his steed on the journey and arrived in the city on foot. In 1852 stages were put on the route by Banning & Alexander. In 1853 J. J. Tomlinson put on an opposition line, and wagons drawn by horses superseded the Mexican ox-carts in conveying goods.

The rivalry and racing between the stages of Banning and Tomlinson furnished many an exciting episode to the passengers between the port and the city in the early '50s. Banning and Tomlinson were rivals in freighting, lighterage, warehousing, and indeed in about everything pertaining to shipping and transportation.

Banning conducted his business in the ancient

adobe warehouse on the bluff and had besides it some smaller buildings under the bluff. Tomlinson built a warehouse near Captain Timm's place. He had a wharf (partly made of the hull of an old schooner) which extended out over the reef. His stage house, stables and corrals for his mules and horses were located near the warehouse.

When the stages were first put on between San Pedro and Los Angeles the fare was ten dollars—then seven dollars and fifty cents—and finally it was fixed at five dollars. When rivalry was keen between Banning and Tomlinson passengers were sometimes carried for a dollar. Before the completion of the Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad, in 1869, the regular fare was two dollars and a half from steamer to the city. Freight waster dollars per ton.

The first steamer that ever entered the Bay of San Pedro was the *Gold Hunter*, which anchored in the port in 1849. She was a side-wheel vessel which made the voyage from San Francisco to Mazatlan, touching at way ports. The *Gold Hunter* was followed by the steamers *Ohio*, *Southerner*, *Sea Bird* and *Goliath*, in 1851, and the *America* in 1854. The line at first was owned by a New Orleans company. Later on it was purchased by "Commodore" John T. Wright. Semi-monthly trips to San Pedro and monthly to San Diego were made regularly. The price of passage in the cabin between San Pedro and San Francisco in the early '50s was fifty-five dollars. The cabin bill of fare consisted of salt beef, hard bread, potatoes, and coffee without milk or sugar. Freight was twenty-five dollars per ton. The trip occupied four days. The way ports were Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Monterey. There were no wharves or lighters on the route; passengers and freight were landed in the steamer's boats. About 1860 the fare had been reduced to \$25 and freight to \$15 per ton. In 1869 the fare was \$20, and it remained at that figure until the S. P. R. K. was completed from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

In 1858 Banning, to put a greater distance between himself and his rival, founded the town of New San Pedro on a tract of land that he had some time previously acquired from Manuel Dominguez and which was located at the head of the San Pedro slough. Here he built a wharf and warehouses and removed all his shipping and freight interests.

During the Civil war he had a monopoly of the lighterage business, and the locating of Camp Drum near the town which was now called Wilmington gave the place quite a boom. All the army supplies for the troops in Arizona and New Mexico passed through it and there was a con-

siderable force of soldiers stationed at the camp in the town. Tomlinson died and Captain Timmus, after an ineffectual rivalry with Banning, failed. Then Banning had a monopoly on all the trade and travel of Southern California and Arizona; it all had to arrive and depart on his boats and stages; Wilmington was the great seaport of the South.

That genial humorist and traveler, the late J. Ross Browne, who visited Wilmington in 1864, thus describes the town and the conditions that existed there then:

"Wilmington is an extensive city, located at the head of a slough, in a pleasant neighborhood of sand banks and marshes. There are not a great many houses in it as yet, but there is a great deal of room for houses when the population gets ready to build them. The streets are broad and beautifully paved with small sloughs, ditches, bridges, lumber, dry-goods boxes, and the carcasses of dead cattle. * * *

"The city fathers are all centered in Banning, who is mayor, councilman, constable and watchman—all in one. He is the great progenitor of Wilmington. Touch Wilmington and you touch Banning. It is his specialty—the offspring of his genius. And a glorious genius has Phineas B., in his way. Who among the many thousands who have sought health and recreation at Los Angeles within the past ten years has not been a recipient of Banning's bounty in the way of accommodation? His stages are ever ready—his horses ever the fastest. * * * I retract all I said about Wilmington—or most of it."

Early in the '50s Los Angeles made an effort to secure the Salt Lake trade. The Mormons there had a good home market for their products—the overland travel to California taking their agricultural surplus and paying for it in coin. It was difficult for the Mormons to procure mercantile supplies. The road to the west of Salt Lake over the Sierra Nevadas and that to the east over the Rocky Mountains were usually blocked by snow half the year. The road to Los Angeles was open summer and winter and trade sought the most available route.

Just when the first venture in trade by this route was made I have not been able to ascertain. I find in the *Weekly Star* that Banning & Alexander, in May, 1855, dispatched for Salt Lake a wagon train of fifteen ten-mule teams heavily freighted with merchandise. The venture was a successful one financially. The teams returned in September, consuming four months in the round trip. The route was by the old Mormon trail through the Cajon Pass, across the desert to the Rio Virgin, then up that river and over the divide to the Salt Lake Valley.

In the *Star* of February 11, 1859, we read: "The trade through and from Los Angeles to Utah is rapidly on the increase. Since the first of January there has left this city about sixty wagons loaded with goods for that market, the value from \$60,000 to \$70,000. There is now on the way here not less than one hundred tons of goods in transit to Utah. The transportation will take about one hundred six-mule teams."

March 1st: "Since the first ult., including those that will leave to-day, there has left this city not less than one hundred and fifty wagons loaded with goods for Utah. The gross value of the goods here must be about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars."

March 11th: "Goller & Tomlinson sent forty teams to Salt Lake loaded with merchandise."

"In April, Bachman & Co.'s agent returned from a three-months' trip to Salt Lake with six loaded teams of goods. His own share of the profits amounted to \$2,000 per month."

The trade of Los Angeles increased and extended away beyond Utah—into Idaho and Montana.

Mr. H. D. Barrows, correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing under date of January 26, 1866, says: * * * "Last winter they commenced coming down from Bannock, Idaho, four hundred and fifty miles beyond Salt Lake, after goods and live stock. Considerable numbers of both horses and sheep were driven from here to Bannock and Boise. This winter there are parties here after goods all the way from Helena, Montana, five or six hundred miles beyond Salt Lake, away up near the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. Thirteen or fourteen hundred miles of land transportation for heavy freight by mule trains seems appalling, but there is no help from it a portion of the year. In summer they get supplies up the Missouri River to within 175 miles of Helena.

"One of these parties (Mr. Lusk) is loading ten teams and offers thirty cents per pound for considerable additional freight that he has not facilities for transporting himself. He expects to be two and a half to three months on the road, arriving in Montana in early spring, when, for a well assorted stock, he can get his own prices."

One of the novel means of transportation during the '50s in California and Arizona was a train of camels. During Pierce's administration, in 1856, some astute individual connected with the War Department conceived the brilliant idea that the camel might be successfully used in transporting government supplies to the military stations in California, Arizona and New Mexico. Accordingly Commodore David D. Porter was authorized to

purchase in Africa a certain number of camels. With the assistance of Philip Pedro, known as "Hi Jolly," seventy-six camels were purchased and shipped under charge of "Hi Jolly" to Indanola, Texas. From there they were sent to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where a caravan was made up under the superintendence of Ned Beale to proceed to Fort Tejon, California. The expedition consisted of forty-four citizens and an escort of twenty soldiers. The camels packed about 1000 pounds and found their own subsistence on the way. Their route from Albuquerque to Fort Tejon lay along the thirty-fifth parallel. The caravan made several trips between Albuquerque and Fort Tejon, and were used between different military stations in California and Arizona. They were frequently seen in Los Angeles. The *Star* of January 8, 1858, says: "A drove of fourteen camels under the management of Lieutenant Beale arrived in Los Angeles. They were on their way from Fort Tejon to the Colorado River and the Mormon country; and each animal was packed with one thousand pounds of provisions and military stores. With this load they made from thirty to forty miles per day, finding their own subsistence in even the most barren country, and going without water from six to ten days at a time." July 21, 1858: "The camels, eight in number, came into town from Fort Tejon after provisions for that camp. The largest ones pack a ton and can travel (light) sixteen miles an hour." It would seem that with such qualifications—carrying a ton, traveling sixteen miles an hour, and going ten days at a time without water—that the experiment of navigating the sandy wastes of the Southwest with the "ship of the desert" ought to have been a success, but it was not. The American soldier and teamster could not be metamorphosed into an Arabian camel driver and the camel himself could not become accustomed to American ways and methods. There was always trouble, mutiny and discord on an expedition in which the camel was the shipping agent. Finally the government condemned the whole camel outfit and sold the animals to two Frenchmen, who took them to Reese River, Nevada, where they were used in packing salt to Virginia City. From there they were taken to Arizona and were used for some time in packing ore from the Silver King mine to Yuma down the Gila River. The Frenchmen were no more successful in adapting themselves to the habits of the camel than were the American soldiers, so, tiring of their hump-backed burden-bearers, they turned them loose upon the desert near Maricopa Wells. Their ungainly forms loomed up suddenly on the desert frequently stamped the mules of the freight trains and scattered wagons

and freight over the plains. The drivers, out of revenge, shot the camels. In the fall of 1882 several were caught and shipped east for a show. A few may yet be running wild in the deserts of Southern Nevada; and thus disastrously ended the first and last experiment of navigating the arid wastes of the Southwest with the "ship of the desert"—of utilizing the camel in America.

RAILROADS.

The scheme of uniting Los Angeles with its port, San Pedro, by railroad was agitated for a number of years before it was put into effect. As early as May, 1861, the state senate passed a bill authorizing the board of supervisors of Los Angeles County to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars and the mayor and common council to subscribe fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of a railroad between Los Angeles and San Pedro. In 1863 an act for the construction of such a road passed both houses of the legislature. In December, 1864, the scheme was again discussed in a convention of citizens of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, but nothing came of it. The terribly dry years of 1863 and 1864 had paralyzed all business in the southern country.

In 1866, when Hon. Phineas Banning was in the senate, he introduced a bill to build a road from Los Angeles to Wilmington. Remonstrances were filed against this as it would make the terminus of the road four miles from steamboat anchorage, and would put the merchants and traveling public to the expense of lighterage and to delays from low tides and the uncertain channel of the Wilmington slough; and, besides, an "additional debt of one hundred thousand dollars," in the opinion of the protestants, "would so oppress the taxpayers of the city as to make their burdens unbearable." The project slumbered two years longer. In 1868 bills were passed by the legislature authorizing the board of supervisors of the county to take and subscribe one hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards the capital stock of a railroad between Los Angeles and Wilmington, and the mayor and common council to subscribe seventy-five thousand dollars toward the same object. An election was called for March 24, 1868, in the various precincts of the county to vote upon the question of granting a subsidy. The result of the election was favorable. Ground was broken at Wilmington September 19th following, and work was pushed vigorously. The cars for the railroad were all built at Wilmington, and a shipyard was established there in which a tug and passage boat for harbor duty was built.

On October 26, 1869, the last rail was laid, and the project that had been agitated nearly a decade

before was finally completed, and great was the rejoicing thereat. Freight and fare were still high. It cost six dollars to get a ton of freight from anchorage to Los Angeles, and Banning taxed you a dollar and a-half to take you from the steamer on his tug up the slough to Wilmington, and the railroad charged a dollar from there to the city; yet nobody complained, the charges were so much less than formerly. The advent of the railroad stimulated the growth of the city and increased its trade; the old pueblo grew ambitious to become a railroad center.

A new overland railroad was projected. It was to cross the continent by the Southern route. Starting from Lathrop, on the Central Pacific road, it was proposed to build a road up the San Joaquin Valley to its head, then cross over the Tehechapai range and down into the Mojave desert; from there its route was uncertain. It might go eastward to the Colorado on the thirty-fifth parallel, or, if sufficient inducements were offered, it might come down the Soledad Cañon and over the San Fernando mountains into Los Angeles and thence eastward to the Colorado. Negotiations were entered into between a committee of thirty citizens and the magnates of the Southern Pacific, as the road was called. After considerable parleying the following agreement was reached: the Railroad Company would, within fifteen months after the announcement of a favorable vote on the proposition hereinafter named, agree to construct within the County of Los Angeles fifty miles of its main trunk road leading from San Francisco *via* Visalia through San Bernardino to the Colorado River, connecting at Yuma with the Texas Pacific. Twenty-five miles of this were to be built northward and twenty-five eastward from Los Angeles. This left the southeastern portion of the county out in the cold and objection was raised. To appease that portion the company agreed to build a branch road to Anaheim, to be completed in two years. In consideration of the foregoing the people were to vote a subsidy to the railroad company of five per cent. on the taxable property of the county. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of this was to be paid in stock of the San Pedro and Los Angeles Railroad owned by the city and county, and three hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars in twenty-year bonds of the county bearing seven per cent. In addition to this the city was to donate sixty acres for depot grounds. An election was called for Nov. 5, 1872, to vote on the proposition. The Texas Pacific had made a proposition to build from San Diego a railroad up the coast to Los Angeles, giving sixty miles of railroad in the county. The previous year (1871) a franchise had been

granted to Tom Scott to build from some point in Texas an overland line to San Diego. A lively contest ensued between the two roads to secure the acceptance of their several propositions. The war was really a triangular contest. The voters were divided between the Texas Pacific, the Southern Pacific and no subsidy to any railroad. Pamphleteers and newspaper correspondents painted in roseate hues the era of prosperity that would dawn upon us when the neigh of the iron horse broke the stillness of our unpeopled wastes. "Taxpayer" and "Pro Bono Publico" bewailed the waste of the people's money and bemoaned the increase of taxes. The battle was fought to a finish and at the election on Nov. 5, the Southern Pacific won. The total donation amounted to about \$610,000; and the gift of the Los Angeles and San Pedro road virtually gave the Southern Pacific control of the San Pedro Harbor and a monopoly on our transportation that clung to us for years with the evertightening grip of the Old Man of the Sea.

The company began work both on the line northerly to San Fernando and easterly to Spadra. The first trains from Los Angeles to these two points were run April 24, 1874. Work on the Anaheim branch was commenced in the winter of 1873-74 and the first through train reached that town Jan. 17, 1875. This branch was subsequently extended to Santa Ana. The long tunnel situated about six miles north of San Fernando and twenty-seven miles from Los Angeles is the great engineering feat of this road. It passes under a spur of the San Fernando mountains and is six thousand nine hundred and sixty-four feet or nearly a mile and a quarter in length. Fifteen hundred men were employed on the work for over a year. The total cost was estimated at two million dollars.

The northerly and the southern ends of the road were united September 6, 1876. Three hundred and fifty-five invited guests from Los Angeles met a deputation of fifty persons from San Francisco, including the Mayor of that city, and the President and Board of Directors of the road at Soledad station, where the point of union was made. Col. Charles Crocker, President of the road, drove the last spike, which was made of solid gold, with a silver hammer.* Speeches were made by Col. Crocker, Gen. D. D. Colton, Ex-Governor Downey, Mayor Beaudry, Mayor Bryant, Governor Stanford and Gen. Banning. After the celebration all of the party repaired to Los Angeles, where a grand banquet was held in

Union Hall (now the Jones Block, 175 N. Spring St.), followed by a grand ball which lasted until morning, when the San Franciscans returned to their home city on the first through train over the road from the Los Angeles end.

LOS ANGELES AND INDEPENDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated in January, 1875. The purpose of the company was to build a railroad beginning at Santa Monica and passing through Los Angeles and San Bernardino and from there *via* the Cajon Pass to Independence, Inyo County. Work was begun at once and the first train between Los Angeles and Santa Monica was run December 1, 1875. A long wharf was built at Santa Monica and the ocean steamers stopped there for passengers and freight. The financial panic of 1875 and the dry years that followed put an end to the extension of the road. In 1878 it was sold to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. That company pulled down the long wharf because it interfered with its business at Wilmington, or rather because at that time it did not pay to maintain two shipping points.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILROAD, as the western end of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system is called, was completed in May, 1887. It asked no subsidy or concession, but paid for what it got. It absorbed the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley Railroad, which had been completed to Duarte in November, 1886. The Southern California road branched off from the Atlantic and Pacific at Barstow and came through the Cajon Pass to San Bernardino, and thence westward to Mud Springs, where the union was made with the San Gabriel Valley road, which had been extended eastward from Duarte to the point of union.

The Santa Fe system had in 1885 leased the right to run trains over the Southern Pacific road from Deming to Los Angeles. It obtained an interest in the Atlantic & Pacific between Albuquerque and Barstow, and the ownership of the Southern California road, and thus secured an unbroken line between Los Angeles and Chicago. The advantage of two transcontinental roads was felt immediately. Emigration poured in rapidly, real estate advanced in value unprecedentedly and the population of Los Angeles increased more in three years than it had done in a century. A few years later the Santa Fe obtained by purchase the Atlantic & Pacific road to Mojave. From there, using the Southern Pacific tracks, it connects at Bakersfield with what was formerly the Valley Road, which it has absorbed, thus giving it connection with San Francisco. The Santa Fe, in 1886, built from Colton, a road to San Diego, by way of Temacula and Fallbrook, but the great flood of 1889 destroyed the road through

*The spike and hammer were made and presented to the Company by L. W. Thatcher, at that time a prominent jeweler of Los Angeles.

the cañon. That portion was not re-built. The Coast Line to San Diego was built in 1891 and this now constitutes part of its transcontinental system. It has also a branch to Santa Monica.

THE TERMINAL RAILROAD, or rather the eastern end of it from Los Angeles to Altadena, is built of the wreckage of several rapid transit, narrow gauge and dummy lines, the products of the boom, all of which came to grief when that financial bubble, "the boom," burst. The western end of it, from Los Angeles to San Pedro, via Long Beach and Rattlesnake Island, now Terminal Island, was completed in 1891. The opening of the road from Pasadena to its ocean terminus was celebrated November 14, 1891, by a grand excursion under

the management of the Pasadena Board of Trade. Its name, "terminal," was adopted on the supposition that at no distant day it would become the terminus of some great transcontinental line. The supposition has not yet become a fact, but its managers and the public generally live in hope that it soon may be. Its acquisition of Rattlesnake Island gives it a magnificent ocean frontage, and the completion of the free harbor will make it immensely valuable.

Since the above was written the Terminal has been sold to the Salt Lake road or rather a large interest in it has been sold to Senator Clark, of Montana, who proposes to push the road through to Salt Lake.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MISCELLANY—MAINLY STATISTICAL.

THE following statistics of population, schools, assessments, city and county, and vote at presidential elections, with the exception of two or three items, have been compiled from official sources. They are presented in convenient form for reference:

POPULATION OF LOS ANGELES CITY.

| Years. | No. Inhabitants. |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1781 (founded)..... | official 44 |
| 1790..... | " 141 |
| 1800..... | " 315 |
| 1810..... | " 415 |
| 1820..... | " 650 |
| 1830..... | estimated 770 |
| 1840..... | " 1,250 |
| 1850..... | official 1,610 |
| 1860..... | " 4,399 |
| 1870..... | " 5,614 |
| 1880..... | " 11,183 |
| 1890..... | " 50,395 |
| 1900..... | " 102,479 |

POPULATION OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1850..... | official 3,530 |
| 1860..... | " 11,333 |
| 1870..... | " 15,309 |
| 1880..... | " 33,881 |
| 1890..... | " 101,454 |
| 1900..... | " 170,298 |

In 1850 Los Angeles County, besides the area it now has, included all of what is now San Bernardino and Orange Counties and nearly one-half of Kern County; in 1860, all of the area in Orange and part of Kern County, and in 1870 and 1880, all of Orange County.

COUNTY SCHOOL REPORTS.

The first Los Angeles County school report that I have been able to find, and probably the first ever made, is that of County Superintendent J. F. Burns for the school year ending October 31, 1855.

It is as follows:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total number of schools in the county | 6 |
| Total number of teachers..... | 9 |
| Total number of children attending school..... | 399 |
| Whole number of days taught..... | 830 |
| Average daily attendance..... | 134 |
| Total number census children between 4 and 18 years..... | 1,522 |
| Amount paid teachers by trustees.... | \$1,276 |
| Amount paid teachers by patrons.... | 766 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total teachers wages..... | \$2,042 |
| Amount spent for building and purchasing school houses..... | \$ 8,230.75 |
| Total amount expended on the schools of the county..... | \$10,272.75 |

Report for the school year ending October 31, 1860:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Number of schools in the county (3 grammar, 4 primary) | 7 |
| Number of teachers (6 male, 5 female) .. | 11 |
| Total number of pupils enrolled..... | 460 |
| Average daily attendance..... | 140 |
| Total number of census children between 4 and 18 years..... | 2,343 |
| Paid for teachers salaries | \$ 4,827 |
| Value of school houses built..... | 7,000 |

Total amount expended on schools during year.....\$11,827

The following table gives the number of census children, enrollment and the number of teachers employed at different periods between 1866 and 1900 in the schools of the county:

| Year. | No. Census Children. | Enrollment Public Schools. | Enrollment Private Schools. | No. Teachers Public Schools. |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1866.... | 2,445 | 581 | 424 | 14 |
| 1869.... | 4,424 | 1,344 | 534 | 28 |
| 1876.... | 9,319 | 5,469 | 829 | 86 |
| 1880.... | 10,602 | 6,055 | 572 | 130 |
| 1885.... | 15,130 | 11,368 | 1,031 | 211 |
| 1890.... | 23,390 | 19,068 | 1,829 | 391 |
| 1895.... | 33,729 | 25,450 | | 600 |
| 1900.... | 47,227 | 32,396 | | 839 |

The census age in 1866 and 1869 was between 5 and 15 years. From 1876 to date, between 5 and 17 years.

In 1889 the formation of Orange County from the southeastern part of Los Angeles took away from the latter county 4,095 census children, 31 districts and 72 teachers.

(For Los Angeles city school reports see Chapter XXIV.)

WEALTH OF THE COUNTY.

The following tables of the assessed valuation of property give the assessors' estimates of the wealth of Los Angeles County at different periods from 1852 to 1900, both inclusive.

The first report of a county assessor that I have been able to find is one made by Don Antonio F. Coronel, who filled the office from 1850 (when the county was organized) to 1856. It is made on unruled sheets of Spanish foolscap pasted together into leaves two feet long and stitched into a book of 34 pages, and is covered with blue calico. This one book constitutes the assessment roll for that year. The county then extended from San Juan Capistrano on the south to Tehachapi on the north, and from the Pacific Ocean to the Colorado River. Don Antonio made

a careful and no doubt accurate estimate of the value of the property in his extensive district.

The following are the principal items:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1852. | |
| Number of acres assessed..... | 1,505,180 |
| Value of real estate..... | \$ 748,606 |
| Value of improvements..... | 301,947 |
| Value of personal property..... | 1,183,898 |
| Total..... | \$2,234,451 |

County assessor's report for the fiscal year ending November 29, 1856:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total number of acres in the county assessed..... | 1,003,930 |
| Value of real estate..... | \$ 402,219 |
| Value of county improvements..... | 230,336 |
| Value of city real estate..... | 187,582 |
| Value of city improvements..... | 457,535 |
| Value of personal property..... | 1,213,079 |
| Total..... | \$2,490,750 |

County assessor's report for 1860:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Value real estate..... | \$ 547,253 |
| Value improvements..... | 897,118 |
| Value personal property..... | 1,620,330 |
| Total..... | \$3,064,701 |

County assessment for 1866:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total value of real estate and improvements..... | \$1,149,267 |
| Total value of personal property..... | 1,204,125 |
| Total..... | \$2,353,392 |

Comparing the assessment of 1866 with that of 1856, it appears that not only was there no increase in value in ten years, but actually a falling off of nearly \$140,000. This was due in part to the destruction of cattle and sheep by the great drought of 1863-64. The greatest depression the county has ever known occurred during the early '60s. The division of political sentiment and the antagonisms growing out of the Civil war had considerable to do with the depressed condition of the county.

County assessments from 1864 to and including 1900:

| Year. | Total County Assessment Including Railroad Assessment. |
|-----------|--|
| 1864..... | \$ 1,622,370 |
| 1867..... | 2,556,083 |
| 1868..... | 3,764,045 |
| 1869..... | 5,797,171 |
| 1870..... | 6,918,074 |
| 1871..... | 6,358,022 |

| Year. | Total County Assessment Including Railroad Assessment. |
|-----------|--|
| 1872 | \$ 9,147,073 |
| 1873 | 9,854,593 |
| 1874 | 12,085,110 |
| 1875 | 14,890,765 |
| 1876 | 14,844,322 |
| * * * * * | * * * * * |
| 1882 | 20,916,835 |
| 1883 | 26,138,117 |
| 1884 | 30,922,290 |
| 1885 | 35,344,483 |
| 1886 | 40,091,820 |
| 1887 | 89,833,506 |
| 1888 | 102,701,629 |
| 1889 | 93,647,086 |
| 1890 | 69,475,025 |
| 1891 | 82,616,577 |
| 1892 | 82,839,924 |
| 1893 | 77,244,050 |
| 1894 | 79,495,921 |
| 1895 | 84,797,196 |
| 1896 | 99,520,611 |
| 1897 | 92,580,978 |
| 1898 | 93,256,089 |
| 1899 | 98,391,783 |
| 1900 | 100,136,070 |

| Year. | Total assessment for each fiscal year. |
|-----------|--|
| 1877-78 | \$ 5,871,881 |
| 1878-79 | 5,947,580 |
| 1879-80 | 6,871,913 |
| 1880-81 | 7,259,598 |
| 1881-82 | 7,574,926 |
| 1882-83 | 9,294,074 |
| 1883-84 | 12,232,353 |
| 1884-85 | 14,781,865 |
| 1885-86 | 16,273,535 |
| 1886-87 | 18,448,535 |
| 1887-88 | 27,803,924 |
| 1888-89 | 39,476,712 |
| 1889-90 | 46,997,101 |
| 1890-91 | 49,320,670 |
| 1891-92 | 45,953,704 |
| 1892-93 | 45,310,807 |
| 1893-94 | 47,281,778 |
| 1894-95 | 47,396,165 |
| 1895-96 | 48,814,145 |
| 1896-97 | 52,242,302 |
| 1897-98 | 52,140,293 |
| 1898-99 | 60,930,266 |
| 1899-1900 | 64,915,326 |
| 1900-1901 | 67,576,047 |

Vote of Los Angeles County at each presidential election from 1856 to 1896, both inclusive, figured on the basis of highest vote cast for any elector.

| Value each of real estate, improvements and personal property: | |
|--|--------------------|
| Value of real estate | \$ 254,250 |
| Value of improvements | 594,009 |
| Value of personal property | 577,389 |
| Total | \$1,425,648 |

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

| Year. | Total assessment for each fiscal year. |
|---------|--|
| 1860-61 | \$ 1,425,648 |
| 1861-62 | 1,299,719 |
| 1862-63 | 1,098,469 |
| 1863-64 | |
| 1864-65 | 878,718 |
| 1865-66 | 989,413 |
| 1866-67 | |
| 1867-68 | 1,271,290 |
| 1868-69 | |
| 1869-70 | 2,108,061 |
| 1870-71 | |
| 1871-72 | 2,134,093 |
| 1872-73 | 4,191,996 |
| 1873-74 | 3,816,679 |
| 1874-75 | 4,589,746 |
| 1875-76 | 5,935,219 |
| 1876-77 | 5,291,148 |

| | Republican. | Democratic. | Native American. | | | |
|------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----|
| 1856 | 522 | 722 | 135 | | | |
| | Republican. | Breckenridge, Dem. | Douglass, Dem. | Bell and Everett. | | |
| 1860 | 356 | 703 | 494 | 201 | | |
| | Republican. | Democratic. | | | | |
| 1864 | | 555 | 744 | | | |
| 1868 | | 748 | 1,236 | | | |
| | Republican. | Greeley, Dem. | O'Connor, Dem. | | | |
| 1872 | 1,312 | 1,228 | 650 | | | |
| | Republican. | Democratic. | Greenback | Prohibit'n. | | |
| 1876 | | 3,040 | | 3,616 | | |
| 1880 | 2,915 | 2,855 | 306 | 10 | | |
| 1884 | 5,596 | 4,684 | 208 | 343 | | |
| | Republican. | Democratic. | Prohibition. | Native Am. | | |
| 1888 | 13,803 | 10,110 | 1,266 | 81 | | |
| | Republican. | Democratic. | Prohibition. | Populist. | | |
| 1892 | 10,226 | 8,119 | 1,348 | 3,086 | | |
| | Rep. | Dem. and Populist. | Pro't'n. | Nat. Party. | Nat. Socialist. | |
| 1896 | 16,891 | 16,043 | 787 | 131 | 81 | 108 |

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The only attempt at founding any institution of the character of our modern reading room and library, during the Mexican era of our city's his-

tory, was that made by the Amigos del Pais in 1844. The Amigos del Pais (Friends of the Country) was a society or club made up of the leading citizens of the town, both native and foreign. A lot 100 varas square, free of taxes, was granted the society by the ayuntamiento. An adobe building was erected and fitted up with a dancing hall. A reading room was partitioned off from the main hall and a small library of books collected. There were no daily newspapers in the reading room. A newspaper six months old was late news, and a book of the last century was quite fresh and readable. The Amigos for a time enjoyed their social privileges and the society flourished. Then the society ran in debt and its membership fell off. The building was disposed of by lottery. Andrés Pico drew the lucky number. The McDonald Block, North Main, stands on the site of the Amigos' hall. After the American conquest several attempts were made to found a library and reading room. The Mechanics' Institute, in 1856, '57 and '58 was a flourishing literary association. It maintained a course of lectures which were well patronized. The society owned a corrugated iron building on North Spring street, where the Southern California Savings Bank Building now stands. It was ambitious to found a public library and reading room, but the times were unpropitious. Money was scarce and population migratory. The society died and its good intentions perished with it or went where all good intentions go.

In the early '70s, when the city began to take on a new growth, the project of founding a public library was again revived. On the 7th of December, 1872, a meeting was called at the old Merced Theatre, located on North Main street just south of the Pico House or National Hotel; the building is still standing but long since ceased to be used as a theatre. Over two hundred citizens were present. Gen. J. R. McConnell, a prominent lawyer, acted as president, and W. J. Broderick, then the proprietor of a bookstore, acted as secretary. Sixty-six vice-presidents were selected from the prominent men of the city. The Los Angeles Library Association was formed, and a committee was appointed to canvass the city for members, subscriptions and donations of books. This committee included ex-Gov. John G. Downey, H. K. W. Bent, Harris Newmark, W. J. Broderick and S. B. Caswell. A life membership cost \$50; a yearly membership \$5.

Governor Downey gave the use of four rooms on the second floor of his block, corner of North Main and Temple streets, free for three months; these rooms were fitted up with open shelves, newspaper racks and reading tables. The first board

of trustees consisted of J. G. Downey, S. B. Caswell, H. K. W. Bent, G. H. Smith, Ignacio Sepulveda, W. H. Mace, A. W. Potts, T. W. Temple, R. H. Dalton, Gen. George Stoneman, E. M. Stanford, W. B. Lawlor and J. R. McConnell; this board to have control of the library and the appointment of the librarian and assistants.

The legislature of 1873-74 passed an act authorizing the levying a small tax on the property of the city for the maintenance of the library. In 1878, by act of the legislature, the mayor and members of the city council were made ex-officio a board of regents to manage the affairs of the library.

During the '70s subscriptions, donations, balls, theatrical performances and membership fees mainly supplied the funds for the purchase of books and periodicals. The amount raised by taxation was barely sufficient to keep up the running expenses, salary, rent, etc. The period between 1880 and 1889 was not covered by so many donations, but occasional subscriptions and membership fees kept the library running until the adoption of the new charter changed the manner of conducting the institution. The new charter dispensed with the board of regents and provided for a board of five directors appointed by the mayor. In July, 1880, the library was removed from the Downey Block to the city hall. The Dewey system of classification was then adopted and is still used. The records show that the library then contained just 6,600 books. An extra large appropriation was made that year on condition that \$10,000 be applied to the purchase of books.

The librarians, with their term of service, are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| J. C. Littlefield, | December, 1872-January, 1879 |
| Patrick Connolly, | January, 1879-June, 1880 |
| Mary E. Foy, | June, 1880-January, 1884 |
| Jessie A. Gavitt, | January, 1884-January, 1889 |
| Lydia A. Prescott, | January, 1889-April, 1889 |
| Tessa L. Kelso, | April, 1889-May, 1895 |
| Clara B. Fowler, | May, 1895-June, 1897 |
| Harriet C. Wadleigh, | June, 1897-June, 1900 |
| Mary L. Jones, | June, 1900 |

In 1891 the annual membership fee which at that time was \$3.00 was abolished and the library made free. A training class was organized the same year for training attendants and the following year (1892) the board of education placed school libraries in custody of the library board.

The total number of volumes in the library November 30, 1899, was 51,334 and the home circulation for the year preceding that date was 26,358,898. The appropriation for the year 1899 was \$26,850. The library now occupies all of the third floor of the city hall and all of the available space in the attic.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Although Southern California is rich in historical material, yet more than a century passed before any society was organized for its preservation. On the evening of November 1st, 1883, in a room of the old Temple Block, corner of North Main and Market streets, used at that time for a council chamber, the following-named gentlemen met for the purpose of organizing an historical society: Col. J. J. Warner, Gen. John Mansfield, H. D. Barrows, N. Levering, Prof. J. M. Guinn, Maj. C. N. Wilson, ex-Gov. J. G. Downey, Prof. Ira More, J. B. Niles, A. Kohler, Don Antonio F. Coronel, George Hansen, A. J. Bradfield, Maj. E. W. Jones and Prof. Marcus Baker. The question of organizing a society was discussed and a plan formulated. At a subsequent meeting held December 6th, officers were elected, a constitution and by-laws adopted and the organization completed. The first officers of the society were: J. J. Warner, President, H. D. Barrows, A. F. Coronel, J. G. Downey, John Mansfield, Vice-Presidents; J. M. Guinn, Treasurer; C. N. Wilson, Secretary. Its meetings at first were held in the council chamber, later on in the city court room, and now at the houses of members. During the seventeen years of its existence about two hundred persons have been received into membership. Of these thirty are dead, a number have been lost through removal, withdrawal and non-payment of dues. The active membership is now about fifty.

The Society has issued fifteen annual publications of papers read before it or contributed to it. These publications make over twelve hundred octavo pages and form four complete volumes of valuable history. It has expended in publication, purchase of books and newspaper files about \$3,000 cash; and in addition to this it has received in donations of books, curios, files of papers, periodicals, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, etc., historical material worth at least \$3,000 more. Its library includes bound volumes and pamphlets, in all about five thousand titles. Its publications have a wide circulation. They are sent to historical, scientific and geographical societies, to public libraries and to the leading colleges and universities of the United States and Europe. Its present officers are Walter R. Bacon, President; H. D. Barrows and Mrs. M. Burton Williamson, Vice-Presidents; J. M. Guinn, Secretary and Librarian; and Edwin Baxter, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. The Southern California Academy of Science first bore the name of the Southern California Science Association. It was organized in 1891. Its first president was Dr. A. Davidson, and Mrs. Mary E. Hart filled the position of secretary. Its

growth was slow at first. In 1896 the association was reorganized and took its present name. Since then it has had a healthy growth. Its present officers and Board of Directors are: W. H. Knight, President; Abbot Kinney, First Vice-President; J. D. Hooker, Second Vice-President; W. C. Patterson, Treasurer; B. R. Baumgardt, Secretary; Prof. J. A. Foshay, D. W. Cunningham, Prof. W. L. Watts, A. Campbell Johnston, Prof. Melville Dozier, Dr. S. M. Woodbridge, Directors. Its prospectus thus outlines the object of the society: "It is the special province of our Academy to engage in those investigations which will acquaint us with our physical environment. No richer field exists for the prosecution of scientific inquiry than that of which Los Angeles is the metropolis. Its peculiar topographical features, rugged mountain chains, varied mineral deposits, and plains and fertile valleys, and its strange forms of animal and plant life, furnish abundant material for the physicist and the student of nature." The Academy has an active membership of about one hundred and fifty. The members are divided into sections for special and technical work. The following are the principal sections:

Astronomical—B. R. Baumgardt, Chairman, Prof. Melville Dozier, Secretary.

Botanical—A. Campbell Johnston, Chairman, Louis A. Greata, Secretary.

Agricultural Experiment—S. M. Woodbridge, Director.

Biological—Prof. B. M. Davis, Chairman; Miss Alma S. Brigham, Secretary.

Geological—Prof. Theodore B. Comstock, Chairman; W. M. Jones, Secretary.

General meetings are held the second Tuesday evening of each month from September to June inclusive.

PIONEERS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY. Among the purposes for which this society was organized are "to collect and preserve the early history of Los Angeles County and to perpetuate the memory of those who, by their honorable labors and heroism, helped to make that history." The work, therefore, of this society is largely historical in its nature and it cannot be classed with purely social or fraternal societies, extended historical notices of which it has been found impossible to insert in this work.

The preliminary meeting for the organization of a Pioneer Society was held in the business office of the *Daily Herald*, then located on Third street in the Bradbury Block, August 2, 1897. There were present J. M. Griffith, A. L. Bath, H. S. Orme, M. Teed, J. M. Elliott, J. W. Gillette, J. M. Guinn, H. W. O'Melveny and W.

A. Spalding. The question of forming a Pioneer or Old Settlers' Society was discussed and a committee to formulate a plan of organization was appointed. The members of the committee were: H. D. Barrows, J. W. Gillette, J. M. Guinn, Dr. H. S. Orme, Dr. J. S. Griffin, Harris Newmark, Henry W. O'Melveny and B. S. Eaton. The president of the meeting, J. M. Griffith, was made a member of the committee. At the meeting of the committee, August 5, B. S. Eaton was made chairman and J. M. Guinn secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of B. S. Eaton and H. D. Barrows, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and submit them to the general committee at a meeting to be held on August 10. At that meeting the name of the organization was chosen and the time of residence in the county necessary to render a person eligible to membership was fixed at twenty-five years. It was argued that by adopting a movable date for eligibility to membership the society would continue to grow, whereas if a fixed date was adopted the society would begin to decline as soon as all eligible had been enrolled. The growth of the society has proved the wisdom of this argument. A call was issued for persons

eligible to membership under the twenty-five year residence clause to meet at the Chamber of Commerce, September 4, 1897, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws, electing officers and otherwise completing the organization. At the meeting of September 4 twenty-four persons were present and signed the roll. The constitution and by-laws prepared by the committee after a few changes were adopted. The following-named persons were chosen a board of directors: Louis Roeder, W. H. Workman, H. D. Barrows, J. M. Griffith, B. S. Eaton, J. M. Guinn and H. W. O'Melveny. The directors then proceeded to elect the officers of the society from their number. B. S. Eaton was chosen President; J. M. Griffith, First Vice-President; W. H. Workman, Second Vice-President; Louis Roeder, Treasurer; and J. M. Guinn, Secretary. The society grew rapidly and at the end of the first year its membership reached two hundred; it now numbers three hundred. Its present officers are: President, W. H. Workman; First Vice-President, R. R. Haines; Second Vice-President, S. A. Rendall; Treasurer, Louis Roeder; Secretary, J. M. Guinn; Directors, B. S. Eaton, M. Teed.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PASADENA—THE CROWN OF THE VALLEY.

R. HIRAM A. REID, in his excellent history of Pasadena, published in 1895, has so thoroughly investigated the sources of Pasadena history that there is but little original matter left for those who come after him to examine. In this brief sketch I shall draw to a considerable extent from the doctor's extensive storehouse of facts.

Dr. Reid devotes considerable space in discussing the origin of the name of the rancho on which Pasadena is located and its early owners. It may be possible that the baptismal name, "Pascual," of old Hahamovic, chief of the Hahamog-na tribe of Indians, was applied to the region where these aborigines dwelt, but I have found nothing in my researches to confirm the statement and I doubt whether the story is founded on facts.

Doña Eulalia Perez de Guillen's title to the rancho San Pasqual seems to me to be rather mythical. There is more of romance than reality in it. The story runs that Padre José María Zalvidea, after his removal to San Juan Capistrano, prepared a deed to three and one-half square leagues of land for Eulalia Perez de Guillen and sent it to his friend and successor, Father Sanchez, at San Gabriel, who approved and ratified it on Easter Day (called "San Pascual in the Spanish language"). Unfortunately facts do not confirm this romantic story of the origin of the name nor do they confirm Doña Eulalia's title either.

At the head of the list of twenty-four ranchos named by Hugo Reid as belonging to the Mission San Gabriel, when Padre Zalvidea was in charge

of that mission, appears the rancho San Pasqual. It was certainly so named before Father Zalvidea was transferred to San Juan Capistrano. And again Padre Sanchez was not the successor of Zalvidea, but his contemporary at the mission from 1821 to 1826. If Zalvidea had wished to provide for Doña Eulalia he could have made the deed while at the mission and secured the signature of Father Sanchez if it had been worth while securing it; but the missionaries had no power to deed away the mission lands. These lands belonged to the government and in theory at least were held in trust for the Indians. In 1826, when this deed was supposed to have been made, the Mission San Gabriel was flourishing and the fear of secularization was not imminent.

I think it is extremely doubtful whether Doña Eulalia Perez de Guillen ever had any claim whatever to the rancho San Pasqual; and consequently could not have given it to Juan Marine, her discarded husband, in exchange for his house and land at San Gabriel.

Dr. Reid in a note written, as he tells us, after his chapter on the Pre-Pasadenian was in type, gets on the trail of the first private owner of the rancho. Had he found the following entry in the proceedings of the ayuntamiento of Los Angeles, dated December 27, 1833, it would have saved him a great many "unsuccessful trips hunting for documents," and possibly some romancing about the origin of the name. "An expediente was read wherein Don Juan Marine asks possession of the place known as 'Rincon de San Pascual.' The gefe politico asks for a report in conformity with the law in the matter."

After discussion, "it was decided to report that Don Juan Marine is possessed with the necessary qualifications to make that petition, and the land he solicits is not within the twenty leagues constituting the neighboring grant; that it has temporary irrigable lands and a watering place for cattle and belongs to the San Gabriel Mission." Marine's application was made after the decree of secularization had been promulgated, but before it had been enforced. Governor Figueroa granted the rancho San Pasqual to Don Juan Marine in February, 1835.

It may be possible that San Pasqual is abbreviated from "La Sabanilla de San Pasqual" (the altar cloth of Holy Easter). It is more probable that the poppy fields so brilliant at Easter time suggested to the padres the name given the valley—Rincon de San Pasqual—and that is all the romance that attaches to the name. From Marine or his heirs the rancho passed to José Perez. It would seem from subsequent proceedings that Perez' claim was abandoned or probably "denounced," for November 28, 1843, Governor

Micheltorena granted the rancho to Don Manuel Garfias, a young officer of the Mexican army, who had come to California with the governor. Garfias married Luisa Abila, a daughter of Doña Encarnacion Abila. On April 3, 1863, a United States patent for the land comprised in the rancho San Pasqual was issued to Manuel Garfias, but before he had obtained his patent he and his wife, January 15, 1859, had deeded all their "right, title and interest as well" in possession as in expectancy in the rancho to B. D. Wilson.

During the succeeding ten years a number of transfers were made of the rancho or parts of it between B. D. Wilson, J. S. Griffin, Phineas Banning and others. Prior to 1870 the land had been used for pasturage of cattle and sheep. In April, 1870, the first scheme for planting a fruit growing colony on it was promulgated. In the Los Angeles *Weekly Star*, of April 30, 1870, and in subsequent numbers for several weeks, appears the prospectus of the "San Pasqual Plantation." I quote a portion of it:

"The tract of land selected is a portion of the San Pasqual ranch in Los Angeles County, comprising 1,750 acres of the finest quality. A ditch which forms the northern boundary of the tract at a cost of \$10,000 has also been purchased. The ditch furnishes in the driest seasons sufficient water to irrigate the entire tract.

"It is proposed to cultivate this land with oranges, lemons, olives, nuts, raisins, grapes, etc., and to commence at once. For this purpose the above company has been formed, with a capital of \$200,000, divided into 4,000 shares of \$50 each. Payments to be made in regular and easy installments as follows: \$10 per share at date of subscription and \$5 each year afterward till the whole amount is paid. All money to be used in paying for the land and cultivating the same." Officers, John Archibald, president; R. M. Widney, vice-president; W. J. Taylor, secretary; London and San Francisco Bank, treasurer; J. A. Eaton, general agent. Subscription books were opened at the office of R. M. Widney in the Hellman Bank Building; but evidently the stock did not go off like hot cakes. The scheme fell into a state of "innocuous desuetude" then passed from the memory even of the oldest inhabitant of Pasadena. The tract named in the prospectus is the "Widney tract," which Dr. Reid mentions but does not locate.

The colonization scheme that indirectly brought about the peopling of the San Pasqual had its inception in Indianapolis, Indiana, in the winter of 1872-73. It was to have been called the California colony of Indiana; but the colony did not materialize. The money panic that followed the failure of Jay Cooke and Black Friday in Wall

street financially shipwrecked the projectors of the colony and left their committee that had been sent to spy out the land stranded in Los Angeles.

D. M. Berry, one of the most active promoters of the colony scheme, on the invitation of Judge B. S. Eaton, visited the San Pasqual rancho and was delighted with the valley. After his return to the city, he, J. H. Baker and Calvin Fletcher, all that were left of the projected California colony, went to work to organize an association to buy the San Pasqual lands.

At a meeting held in the real estate office of Berry & Elliott, that stood on what is now part of the site of the Baker Block, of Los Angeles, the following persons were present in person or represented by proxy: B. S. Eaton, T. F. Croft, D. M. Berry, A. O. Bristol, Jabez Banbury, H. G. Bennett, Calvin Fletcher, E. J. Vawter, H. J. Holmes, J. M. Mathews, Nathan Kimball, Jesse Yarnell, Mrs. C. A. Vawter, N. R. Gibson, T. B. Elliott (by proxy), P. M. Green, A. O. Porter, W. T. Clapp, John H. Baker.

It was decided to incorporate under the name of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association. The capital stock was fixed at \$25,000, divided into 100 shares of \$250 each. In December, 1873, the association purchased the interest of Dr. J. S. Griffin in the San Pasqual rancho, consisting of about 4,000 acres. Fifteen hundred acres of the choicest land in the tract was subdivided into lots, varying in size from 15 to 60 acres. One share of stock was considered equivalent to 15 acres of land; and when the distribution was made, January 27, 1874, each stockholder made his selection according to his interest in the corporation. The one and two share men were allowed first choice, and such was the diversity of the land and the diversity of taste that when the land was all apportioned each one had gotten the piece he wanted.*

The settlement was called the Indiana Colony, although the majority of the colonists were not ex-Hoosiers. The colony was a success from the beginning. The colonists were the right men in the right place.

"It was a singular fact," says Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, "that there was not a professional, and hardly a practical, horticulturist or farmer among them: but the spell of the neighboring orchards and vineyards soon transformed them into enthusiastic culturists of the orange and the vine."

April 22, 1875, the settlement ceased to be the Indiana Colony, and officially became Pasadena. To Dr. T. B. Elliott, the originator of the California Colony scheme, belongs the credit of conferring on Pasadena its euphonious name. The word is of Indian origin (Chippewa dialect), and means crown of the valley.

So rapidly were the Indiana Colony lands absorbed by settlers that in four years after their purchase only a few small tracts were left unsold. In 1876 B. D. Wilson threw on the market about 2,500 acres, lying eastward of Fair Oaks avenue. This was the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company Tract. The settlers on this tract were known as "east siders," while the original colonists were the "west siders." Fair Oaks avenue being the division line. Chance more often than design has fixed the location of our American cities, and so it was with the city of Pasadena. The Indiana colonists had planted the nucleus of their town on Orange Grove avenue, near California street, where the first schoolhouse was built and the first churches located; but a west-sider, L. D. Hollingsworth, built a small building near the corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Colorado street, opened a store and secured the post-office, which had once been discontinued, because no one would serve as postmaster at the salary of one dollar a month. Then a blacksmith shop and a meat market were located near the store, and B. D. Wilson donated near these five acres for a school site, and the germ of the future city was planted; but it was of slow growth at first. A correspondent in the Los Angeles *Herald*, writing June 5, 1880, describes the town as consisting of "a store and post-office building, a blacksmith shop and a meat market at the cross roads near the center of the settlement."

No one had dreamed as yet of a city in the valley. The people were devoted to orange culture, and their pride and ambition was to produce the finest citrus fruits in Southern California. At the great citrus fair held in Los Angeles, March, 1881, Pasadena was awarded the first premium over all competitors for the largest and best exhibit of the kind ever made in the state, and again in the fall of the same year she carried off another first premium.

In the meantime, the town was growing in a leisnrely way. The eastern tourist had found that it was a good place to stop at. The great Raymond Hotel had been built on the top of Raymond hill, where it could be "seen of all men;" and smaller hotels and boarding-houses opened their doors for the stranger and health seeker.

The San Gabriel Valley Railroad was opened for travel September 16, 1885, between Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Early in 1886 the first reverberations of the boom began to be heard. The great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad system was seeking an outlet to the Pacific. Pasadena was destined to be on the main trunk line of this transcontinental road. The city was designed for something

*Dr. Reid's History of Pasadena.

greater than a business center of the valley. The echoes of the boom grew louder. The five-acre school lot that B. D. Wilson had donated the San Pasqual district ten years before was cut up into town lots, and on March 12, 1886, offered at auction. When the sale was over it was found that the thirty-five lots carved out of the school site had brought an aggregate of \$44,772. Ten years before, when Wilson donated it, \$400 would have been considered a big price for it. Such a percentage of gain staggered the most enthusiastic Pasadenaian; and the boom grew louder. It paid better to cultivate town lots than citrus fruits. So orange orchards were planted with white stakes, and the ax cut swaths through the groves for prospective streets.

Subdivisions and additions were thick as leaves in Valambrosia. The outlying districts—South Pasadena, Altadena, Lamanda Park, Olivewood, were doing their best to outrival the metropolis of the valley. The whole valley and the foothills of the mountains seemed destined to become a city of vast proportions and magnificent distances. At the acme of the boom, in August, 1887, a single acre in the business center of the city was valued at more than the entire rancho of 13,000 acres was worth 15 years before. Inflation of values had reached the bursting point, and the bubble burst. Then financial "disasters followed fast and followed faster." The "millionaires of a day," the boomers, saw their wealth shrivel and values shrink, until there was nothing left—nothing left on which they could realize.

When the boom was over—when the blare of brass bands and the voice of the auctioneer were no longer heard in the land, then the old-timers and the new-comers, or such of them as had not departed with the boom, proceeded to take an account of stock. The exhibit was not encouraging. The real estate boomer and the cottony scale had devastated the orange groves, once the pride and boast of Pasadena. But avenging fates, in the shape of unfortunate creditors and victimized purchasers, drove away the boomers, and the cottony scale found its Nemeses in the Australian lady-bug. The indomitable courage and industry that created the groves rehabilitated them. Perseverance, coupled with intelligence, won. The outlying groves that were not wholly ruined were redeemed. Corner stakes were plowed under and streets planted with trees. After a two-years' struggle with debts and discouragements, the city, too, freed itself from its incubus. Since 1891 its course has been upward and onward.

After all, the boom was not an evil unmixed with good. Indeed, it is a question whether the good in it did not preponderate. The rapidity with which Pasadena was built in 1886 and 1887

has seldom been paralleled in the history of town building. In 1887 nearly \$2,000,000 were invested in buildings, and these were mostly substantial and costly structures. After the depression was over these found tenants again, and building has gone steadily onward until to-day no other city of its size can show more palatial private residences or finer business blocks than Pasadena—the Crown of the Valley.

* * * * *

It is impossible to give an extended account of many prominent events in the history of Pasadena. The following annals of events will be found useful for reference. (Most of the data given is compiled from Dr. Reid's History of Pasadena.)

ANNALS OF PASADENA.

1873.

December 13—San Gabriel Orange Grove Association incorporated.

1874.

January 27—Distribution of lots in the association to stockholders.

September 10—First school opened. Miss Jennie Clapp, teacher. (Now Mrs. F. J. Culver.)

September 12—First election in Pasadena. (School.)

1875.

February 7—First sermon preached in Pasadena. Rev. W. C. Mosher, Presbyterian minister, delivered it.

March 12—First wedding, Miss Millie Locke to Charles H. Watts.

March 15—Postoffice established. Josiah Locke, postmaster.

March 27—First church organized (Presbyterian).

April 22—The name Pasadena officially adopted.

December 30—Postoffice discontinued.

1876.

First church building erected (Presbyterian).

September 21—Postoffice re-established. H. T. Hollingsworth, postmaster.

June 13—First death in the colony, William Green Porter, aged 8, son of A. O. Porter.

1879.

First hotel, the Lake Vineyard House, built. February 14—Pasadena Lodge, No. 173, Independent Order of Good Templars, organized.

December 18—Pasadena Lodge, No. 151, Ancient Order United Workmen, instituted.

1880.

March 24—First Citrus Fair held in Pasadena.

1881.

Pasadena Packing Company started. First manufacturing industry in the town.

1883.

August 3—First newspaper, the *Pasadena Chronicle*, established. C. M. Daley, printer; Ben E. Ward, editor.

October 22—Pasadena Lodge, No. 272, F. & A. M., instituted.

1884.

February 26—Pasadena Public Library opened.

November 21—Pasadena Bank (now First National) organized.

1885.

March 3 to 6—Second great Citrus Fair held.

September 16—First railroad, the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley, opened for travel.

October 10—First franchise for a street railroad in Pasadena granted to Stephen Townsend.

November 28—John F. Godfrey Post, No. 93, Grand Army of the Republic, organized.

December 30—Pasadena Lodge, No. 324, I. O. O. F., instituted.

1886.

March 12—Great auction sale of school house tract lots. Beginning of the boom.

May 13—Pasadena incorporated as a city. Population, 2,700.

September 27. Young Men's Christian Association organized.

September 30.—First street car line opened for public travel.

November 13—The Colorado Street Railroad line opened for travel.

November 17—Raymond Hotel opened.

1887.

February 9—First daily newspaper, *Pasadena Star*, issued.

October 8—City fire department established.

1888.

March—Pasadena Electric Light and Power Company organized.

April 12—First Board of Trade organized.

1889.

February 13—Grand Opera House opened. (Cost of building, \$100,000.)

July 1—Free mail delivery commenced.

July 12—The Pasadena and Mount Wilson Toll Road Company incorporated.

1890.

March 12—Los Angeles Terminal Railroad, then known as the "Cross Road," opened for travel.

August 7—Pasadena Chapter, No 108, Order of Eastern Star, instituted.

Population (United States census) 4,882.

1891.

The Pasadena and Mount Wilson toll road completed.

April 23—24—President Benjamin Harrison and two members of his cabinet visit Pasadena.

November 2—Throop University opened.

December 10—Great wind and rain storm. Churches wrecked, houses unroofed and shade trees destroyed.

1892.

September 24—Mount Lowe named for Prof. Thaddeus Lowe.

Name of Throop University changed to Throop Polytechnic Institute.

October 21—Columbus Day celebrated with a grand parade.

1893.

July 4—First car ascends the great incline on the Mount Lowe Railroad.

August 23—Public celebration of the opening of Mount Lowe Railroad to travel.

December 21—Father Throop Day.

1894.

Mount Lowe Observatory built.

April—Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railroad incorporated.

November 1—Pasadena *Daily News* established.

1895.

February 19—Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railroad completed.

April 14—Raymond Hotel destroyed by fire.

June 15—Branch of Southern Pacific Railroad completed to Pasadena.

August—Trolley road from Echo Mountain to Alpine Tavern completed.

1896.

Lincoln avenue school house built.

Mount Lowe Railroad transferred to new management.

Contest over change of right of way of the Southern California Railway, straightening curve in the line north of Colorado street.

1897.

Reorganization of the Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railway management; old organizers go out.

Annex to the Hotel Green completed at a cost of \$225,000.

Hotel Painter changed to La Pintesca.

Two hundred and sixty-three new houses built in Pasadena during the year.

1898.

May 7—Company I, numbering 102 officers and men, recruited in Pasadena, went to San Francisco as part of the Seventh California Regiment Infantry to take part in the Spanish war.

Agitation of the municipal ownership of water begun. Water supply very limited.

Farmers' Club organized.

Lincoln Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church built.

1899.

California cycle way begun.

First Poultry Show held.

Southern California convention of Farmers' Clubs met; 42 clubs represented.

1900.

January 1—Great Flower Festival held; fifty thousand people present.

July 7—Transfer of the Mount Lowe Railroad to the Southern Pacific Company.

September 21—Addition to the Public Library completed at a cost of \$35,000. Capacity of the library building doubled.

West Hall of the Throop Polytechnic Institute completed at a cost of \$15,000.

First Methodist Episcopal Church built; cost, \$60,000.

Population (United States census) 9,117.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

POMONA, the third city of Los Angeles County in size, is a child of the colony era of the early '70s, when the Indiana Colony (now Pasadena) Santa Monica, San Fernando, the American Colony and Artesia were ushered into existence; while she bears the name of the Grecian goddess or nymph who was the patroness of fruits, it is not probable the founders of the town delved into Greek mythology to find a name. The name was no doubt a suggestion from the Grange—a bucolic secret order very popular in the county at that time. Pomona, Ceres and Flora were the three goddesses (personated at Grange meetings by three young ladies) who were supposed to look after the farmers' interests in fruits, grain and flowers. As the settlement was designed for a fruit growing colony, it was appropriately given the name of Pomona (the Goddess of Fruits).

Early in 1875 Louis Phillips contracted to sell to P. C. Tonner, Cyrus Burdick and Francisco Palomares a tract containing about 2,700 acres of

the Vejar portion of the San José Rancho. This rancho, containing about 22,000 acres, was originally granted by Governor Alvarado to Ignacio Palomares and Ricardo Vejar, April 19, 1837. It lies in the eastern part of this county, adjoining San Bernardino County.

Tonner and his associates sold their purchase shortly after they made it to the Los Angeles Immigration and Land Co operative Association. This association was incorporated, December 10, 1874, with a capital stock of \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares, at the par value of \$100 per share. Its board of directors consisted of the following: Thomas A. Garey, president; C. E. White, vice-president; L. M. Holt, secretary; Milton Thomas, manager; R. M. Town assistant manager and H. G. Crow, treasurer. The principal object of the association was the subdivision of large land holdings and the placing of these on the market in small tracts for settlement. The company surveyed and subdivided 2,500 acres of its purchase. The town of Pomona was laid off in

the center; 640 acres adjoining the town site was subdivided into five acre lots and the remainder of the 2,500 into forty acre tracts. In November, 1875, the town had a hotel, a drug and provision store, a dry goods store, a grocery and meat market and eight or ten dwelling houses. On the 22, 23 and 24 of February, 1876, a great auction sale of land and town lots was held on the town site. The first day's sale realized nineteen thousand dollars, which was a big thing in those days. The farm land brought an average of \$64 per acre. A number of artesian wells had been sunk and a reservoir holding two and a-half million gallons of water constructed. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which in conformity with the requirements of the subsidy granted by the county in 1873 had been built eastward to Spadra, was extended to Pomona, and the town and settlement seemed to be on the high road to prosperity. But disaster struck it; first was the dry season of 1876-77 and next a fire on the night of July 30, 1877, that swept away nearly all of the town. These checked the growth of the town and settlement. In 1880 the population was only 130. About 1881 it began to grow again. In 1882-83 Mills and Wicks developed a new artesian belt. From that time the town has grown steadily. December 31, 1887, it was incorporated as a city of the fifth class. It is the business center of a rich agricultural district, the leading products of which are oranges, lemons, limes, olives, peaches, pears, prunes and apricots. Fruit growing is supplemented by hay, grain, potatoes, etc. Below the fruit belt are damp lands which produce large crops of alfalfa. The estimated output of oranges for Pomona this season (1899-1900) is one thousand car loads. The Pomona Cannery has a capacity of 30,000 cans a day and gives employment during the canning season to 400 men, women and boys. The first newspaper in Pomona, the *Times*, appeared on the 7th of October, 1882. During the boom the paper was issued as a daily; but the daily edition was discontinued in 1891. The town and surrounding country supports three papers—the *Times*, *Progress* and *Review*. It has three banks. Nineteen churches supply the spiritual needs of the town, they are: First Day Advent, Seventh Day Advent, Baptist, Catholic, Christadelphian, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Congregational, Episcopal, German Lutheran, Holiness, Methodist Episcopal North, Methodist Episcopal South, African Methodist Episcopal, Pentecostal Band, Plymouth Brethren, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Universalist. It has a public library containing 4,000 volumes. The Pomona Library Association was organized in 1887. The library as well as the reading room annexed are open

every day and evening. A marble statue of Pomona graces the library. Pomona has excellent schools with a corps of 40 teachers and an enrollment of 1,250 pupils (1899). All departments are complete from the kindergarten to the high school. Pomona is 33 miles easterly from Los Angeles by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Santa Fe runs on the northern side of the city. A motor road from the business portion of the city to North Pomona station of the Santa Fe gives easy access to that railroad. The population of Pomona in 1890 was 3,634, in 1900 5,526. SPADRA, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thirty miles east of Los Angeles, is one of the oldest towns in the eastern part of the county. It was founded in 1866 by W. W. Rubottom. He built a commodious hotel here, which had a splendid reputation for excellent meals and enjoyed a liberal patronage in the old staging days. Spadra was for some time the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, when it was pushing its transcontinental road eastward. With the extension of the railroad to Pomona and the rapid growth of that enterprising town Spadra fell into a decline.

CLAREMONT, the beautiful, as it was named by its enthusiastic founder, is a child of the boom. Its magnificent tourist hotel failed to attract the tourist. For a time it stood idle, then it was utilized for a college. Claremont is a thriving college town, the seat of Pomona College, a Congregational educational institution. The Pearson Hall of Science, costing \$25,000, a gift to the college, was erected during the year 1899. The greater part of the population is made up of college professors, students and the families of those who have located in the town to educate their children. The town is 36 miles east of Los Angeles on the Santa Fe Railroad.

LORDSBURG was laid out during the boom by I. W. Lord. An expensive hotel was built, which, after it had stood idle for some time, was sold to the Dunkers, or German Baptists, for a college. A Dunker settlement has grown up around Lordsburg. The country tributary is devoted to orange growing. The town is 33 miles east of Los Angeles, on the Santa Fe Railroad.

SAN DIMAS is one of the many towns which owes its existence to the boom. It was laid off early in 1887 by the San José Land Company. It was designed by its founders to be the metropolis of the acreage possessions in the San José ranch. Lots sold readily for a time at fancy prices. The reaction came and prices fell. The town, however, recovered from its depression and has gone steadily forward. It is surrounded by good fruit lands. It has excellent railroad

facilities. It is on the main trunk line of the Santa Fe system and on the Covina branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, twenty-nine miles by the latter and thirty-one miles by the former, east of Los Angeles.

GLENDORA, twenty-seven miles east of Los Angeles on the main transcontinental line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was founded in 1887 by George Whitcomb. The name Glendora is a combination of glen and the last syllables of Mrs. Whitcomb's name, Ledora. About 300 acres were subdivided into town lots and put on sale the latter part of March, 1887. Three hundred were disposed of on the first day of the sale. The town has made a steady growth. It has a beautiful location. Located on the upper mesa, its altitude places it in the frostless belt and renders it comparatively free from fog. The country contiguous to it is devoted to orange growing. The town is a shipping point for a large amount of citrus fruits.

AZUSA CITY is one of the cities of the boom. The town plat was surveyed in April, 1887, and the lots put on sale. So great was the demand for lots that purchasers stood in line in front of the office all night, and it is said \$500 was paid for the second place in the line. The town built up rapidly for a time, then came to a halt. For the past four or five years its growth has been steady. It is a shipping point for the orange crop of a considerable district. It has a bank, a newspaper—the *Pomo Tropic*—and an ice and cold storage company. It is located on the Santa Fe Railroad, 25 miles east of Los Angeles.

COVINA is a town of recent growth, having been built within the past four years. It is located on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 24 miles east of Los Angeles. It has a commodious school building that cost \$14,000. Seven teachers are employed in the grammar and high school. The leading product of the country tributary to Covina is the orange. The shipment of oranges for the season of 1899-1900 is estimated at 925 car loads.

DUARTE is a settlement located on the southern foot hill slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains, of which West Duarte, twenty-one miles east of Los Angeles, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, is the railroad outlet. Duarte is one of the oldest and best known orange growing districts in Los Angeles County. Duarte oranges rank among the best in quality of the citrus fruits of Southern California. The settlement in early times was famous for its water wars, contests over the right to the waters of the San Gabriel River. The open ditch for conveying water for irrigation has given place to miles of iron and cement pipes. The old-time water wars are things of the past. Economic methods in the use

of water have afforded a supply to a large area formerly outside of the irrigating district. The town of West Duarte was founded in 1886, when the San Gabriel Valley Railroad was extended to that point. For several months it was the eastern terminus of that road.

IRWINDALE, on the Covina branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, twenty-one miles east of Los Angeles, is one of the towns of the San Gabriel Valley that was not born during the boom. It is a new town, founded in 1895. It is in the citrus belt and is a fruit shipping point of considerable importance.

MONROVIA. The first town lots in Monrovia were sold in May, 1886. So rapid was the increase in values that in less than one year lots on the business street of the city were selling at \$100 a front foot. The town built up rapidly for a time, then it came to a stand-still, as it had been overbuilt. Of late years it has been growing steadily. It has a fine location, and is regarded as a healthy place. It lies close to the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains and has an elevation of 1200 feet. It has a bank, a fine school house and a good hotel. It was named after its founder, Wm. N. Monroe. It is located on the Santa Fe Railroad, 19 miles east of Los Angeles. The Southern Pacific has also built a branch through it, thus affording it excellent shipping facilities. Monrovia owns its own water system. In 1895 some \$30,000 were expended in developing the supply from Sawpit Cañon. It recently voted to issue bonds to enlarge and perfect its water supply. Oranges and lemons are the prime sources of wealth here as they are in the other towns of the San Gabriel Valley.

EL MONTE, twelve miles east of Los Angeles on the San Gabriel River, is the oldest American settlement in the county. The first immigrants from the States located there in 1851. Among these were Ira W. Thompson, Samuel M. Heath and Dr. Obed Macy, with their families. In 1852 and 1853 over fifty families came, most of whom were from the southern and southwestern states. El Monte is in the midst of a rich agricultural district.

SAN GABRIEL is the oldest settlement in Los Angeles County. One of its principal attractions to the tourist is the old mission church, built a century ago and still in a good state of preservation. The Mexican population of the town clusters around the old mission, while the American residences are located a mile and a half to the south.

ALHAMBRA, a suburban city, seven miles east of Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific Railway, has in its vicinity some of the finest orange groves in the state. The town itself is a delight-

ful residence suburb of Los Angeles. It has a good hotel, a bank, several churches and a high school.

SOUTH PASADENA. The territory included in the limits of the city of South Pasadena is a part of the San Pasqual Rancho. The first house built on that rancho was erected within what is now South Pasadena; and most of the historic events of the Spanish and Mexican eras of which that rancho was the scene occurred within the district included in the city's area.

South Pasadena began with the boom and its first business house was a real estate office. The first subdivision into town lots was made by O. R. Dougherty in 1885. The city of South Pasadena was incorporated in February, 1888. Its limits "extended from Columbia street south to the north line of Los Angeles City, and from the Arroyo Seco east to the west line of the Stoneman Ranch*." In 1889 the city limits were reduced by a vote of the people—the object being to get rid of a number of saloons that had started up on the outskirts of the city's territory. Several fine business blocks were erected during the boom. The city has four churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal. It has a good school, employing four teachers; also a newspaper—the *South Pasadenan*—a public library and reading room.

TROPICO is located six miles north from the center of the city of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The town was laid out in 1887. The adjoining lands are divided into small tracts and devoted to fruit raising. The Los Angeles Terminal road passes along the borders of the town, affording easy access to the city. Tropic has a postoffice and a store. It has a school of three departments, with an attendance of about one hundred and fifty pupils. An extensive tile factory is now in course of construction.

GLENDALE is a suburban village about four miles from the northern limits of Los Angeles, a branch of the Terminal Railroad connecting it with the city. It is in the midst of a fruit district and is surrounded by deciduous and orange orchards. A large hotel costing about \$70,000 was built here during the boom. It has been utilized since as a young ladies' college. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Dunkers have church buildings in the town.

BURBANK, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 9 miles north of Los Angeles, is one of the many towns of Southern California that was started in 1887. It was a town of magnificent promise in its early days. A large furniture factory was built in 1888, a street car line was projected through the town and a dummy line connected

Burbank with Los Angeles. None of these enterprises are in operation now. The town has a good agricultural territory tributary to it and is prospering. It has two stores, four churches, a school with four teachers and an attendance of about two hundred children.

SAN FERNANDO is located on the Southern Pacific Railroad twenty-two miles north of Los Angeles. Hon. Charles Maclay laid out the town in 1874. It was the terminus of the railroad going north, from 1874 to 1877, when the long tunnel was completed. The Maclay College of Theology was founded here by Hon. Charles Maclay in 1885, who gave it an endowment of lands and erected a building for its occupancy. The school was removed to the University at West Los Angeles in 1894. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Catholics have churches in the town. The old buildings of the San Fernando Mission, two miles distant from the town, are an attraction to visitors.

NEWHALL, thirty miles from Los Angeles, is the most northerly town in the county. Near it the first oil strikes in Southern California were made in 1862, by a Pennsylvania company headed by Tom Scott. Illuminating oil then was worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a gallon in Los Angeles. At 800 feet they secured a well of black oil which they could not refine and the business was abandoned. In 1876 operations were begun again and since then the business of oil producing and refining has been carried on to a limited extent in the vicinity of Newhall.

HOLLYWOOD, near the entrance to the Ca-huenga Pass, was laid out in 1887, but made slow growth. A dummy railroad from the end of the Temple street cable line connected it with the city. The road failed for want of patronage. When the Los Angeles and Pacific electric line was built to Santa Monica, the road being accessible to the town, Hollywood took on new life. It has grown rapidly in the past four years. It has three stores, two churches, a newspaper and a school with an attendance of 125 children. It is in the great lemon producing district and in what is called the frostless belt.

SHERMAN is a railroad town eight miles from Los Angeles. It is the headquarters of the Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad Company, which owns the electric line between the city and Santa Monica. The power house and the shops of the electric road are located here. The town has a population of about two hundred. It has one store, a postoffice and a Congregational Church. There are some handsome residences in its immediate neighborhood.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME cannot be ranked among the towns of Los Angeles County, though its

population makes it a very important commercial factor by supplying a market for a large amount of agricultural products. In 1887 the board of managers of the National Soldiers Homes of the United States visited California to locate a Soldiers' Home for the Pacific Coast. They were met at Los Angeles by a committee of the Board of Trade and one from the G. A. R. (the author representing Stanton Post). Several sites were offered. A tract of 600 acres, four miles easterly from Santa Monica, was finally selected. Barracks have been built capable of accommodating 2,000 men, a chapel, hospital and other buildings necessary have been erected, water works and reservoirs constructed, and about fifty acres planted to orange, lemon, walnut, fig, peach, pear and apple trees. These are coming into bearing. A large part of the 738 acres that now belong to the home is devoted to pasturage and raising hay for the dairy cows. The population of the home varies from 1,500 to 2,000.

SAN PEDRO AND WILMINGTON.

SAN PEDRO is one of the oldest shipping points in California. Cabrillo's ships entered its bay two hundred and twenty-seven years before the Bay of San Francisco was discovered. During the early mission days it was known as the embarcadero of San Gabriel. About 1810 the mission fathers of San Gabriel built a small warehouse on the bluff for the storage of hides for shipping and for the protection of goods received by the mission supply ships until these supplies could be hauled to the mission.

This was probably the building described by Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast," when he was at San Pedro in 1835, as "a small, low building with one room, containing a fireplace, cooking apparatus, etc., and the rest of it unfinished and used as a place to store hides and goods. This they told us was built by some traders in the pueblo and used by them as a store house and also as a lodging place when they came down to trade with the vessels."

After the secularization of the mission, Don Abel Stearns bought the warehouse and proceeded to make some improvements. He encountered opposition from the captain of the port and some of the rancheros, who feared the buildings at the port would encourage smuggling and the buying of stolen hides.

Even with but one house in it San Pedro was an important shipping point. Dana, writing in 1835, says: "I learned to my surprise that the desolate-looking place we were in furnished more hides than any other port on the coast. It was the only port for a distance of eighty miles, and about thirty miles in the interior was a fine coun-

try, filled with herds of cattle, in the center of which was the Pueblo de Los Angeles—the largest town in California—and several of the wealthiest missions, to all of which San Pedro was the seaport." All traffic was conducted on ship-board. At the time of the American conquest there was but one house at San Pedro. Freight passed from ship to shore and vice versa by means of the ship's boats. As the hide droghers kept their department stores on board ship, and lay at anchor until all their customers were supplied, or until they had spent all their money, there was ample time to bring from the ranchos the hides and tallow which were the medium of exchange in those days, consequently there was but little need of warehouses at the embarcadero in those days.

After the conquest a few small buildings were erected on the bluff and at Timms' Point, but San Pedro had not yet attained the dignity of a town or village.

In 1858, partly in consequence of a severe storm that damaged the wharf and partly through the desire of Banning to gain an advantage over his rival, Tomlinson, old San Pedro was abandoned and a wharf and warehouses built at the head of the slough, six miles north of the old shipping point and that much nearer Los Angeles. The new town was named New-San Pedro, but later on the name was changed to Wilmington. The first cargo of goods was landed at this place October 1st, 1858. During the Civil war quite an extensive business was done at Wilmington. All the government supplies for the troops in Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico were received here. A number of troops were stationed at Drum Barracks, on the government reserve in the town. Wilmington was then the second town in Los Angeles County. Before the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad to San Francisco nearly all the commerce of the county passed through the port of Wilmington. In October, 1869, the Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad was completed to Wilmington. In 1871 the government began improving the inner harbor, and the work was continued for a number of years. A breakwater was built between Rattlesnake Island and Deadman's Island. By closing the gap between the two islands the full current was forced through the narrow channel between Deadman's Island and the main land. When the work was begun the depth of water in the channel was but two feet, while now it has been increased to eighteen. In 1880 the railroad was extended down to the old shipping point known at Timms' Landing. The new town of San Pedro was located partly on the bluff and partly on the low land bordering the bay.

Wharves were built, where all but the largest vessels unload their cargoes. During the boom the city of San Pedro spread over a large area. The securing of the appropriation of \$3,900,000 for the free harbor gave the town a fresh start on the road to prosperity.

The larger portion of the lumber trade from the northwest passing through Los Angeles and into Southern California and Arizona goes by way of San Pedro. The lumber vessels discharge their cargoes at the wharves of the inner harbor. About one hundred million feet are landed at the port during the year. The fishing industry is quite important. About 1,500,000 pounds of fresh fish are shipped from the port. Fifty car loads of sardines were canned at the East San Pedro cannery last year. The Free Harbor Jubilee, celebrated at San Pedro on the 27th of April, 1899, was one of the memorable events in the history of the town. Work on the harbor was inaugurated on that day by the dumping of a load of rock from the Catalina quarries on the site of the breakerwater. President McKinley, in his library at Washington, touched the electric button connected with the wires that were to start the machinery for tilting the barge load of rock into the bay. The tilt was not a complete success, and part of the barge load of rock had to be unloaded by hand, but this did not at all dampen the enthusiasm of the thirty thousand spectators nor spoil their appetites for the viands of the barbecue. The celebration was completed at Los Angeles next day with procession, speeches and fireworks.

Misfortune overtook the contractors, Heldmaier & Neu, who undertook the building of the breakerwaters that were to form the harbor. Neu was killed in a runaway at Los Angeles before the work was begun. Heldmaier failing to push the work, his contract was cancelled by the government. His bid was \$1,303,198.54. Bids were advertised for and the contract awarded, May 14, 1900, to the California Construction Company of San Francisco for \$2,375,546.05, over a million above the bid of the former contractors.

On the 27th of April, 1863, a terrible catastrophe occurred in the Wilmington slough. The tug and passenger boat, *Ada Hancock*, used for conveying passengers between Wilmington and the ocean steamers, blew up. The explosion was one of the most fatal on record. Of the forty-two persons on board only seven escaped unhurt. Twenty-seven men were killed outright and eight wounded. As the vessel was rounding a sharp point in the channel, a sudden gust of wind careened her so far that the water rushed over her port guards onto her boilers and the explosion followed. Among the killed was the captain

of the Senator, the vessel to which the passengers were bound, W. T. B. Sanford, Thomas H. Workman, Dr. Myles, Captain W. F. Nye and Albert Sidney Johnston, son of the famous Confederate general.

SANTA MONICA. Early in 1875, Senator J. P. Jones and Col. R. S. Baker subdivided a portion of the rancho San Vicente lying on the mesa, adjoining the bay of Santa Monica. The town was named after the bay and was of magnificent proportions on paper. On the 16th of July, 1875, a great sale of lots was held. An excursion steamer came down from San Francisco loaded with lot buyers and the people of Los Angeles and neighboring towns rallied in great numbers to the site of the prospective maritime metropolis of the south. Tom Fitch, the silver tongued orator of the Pacific Slope, inaugurated the sale by one of his most brilliant orations. He drew a fascinating picture of the "Zenith City by the Sunset Sea," as he named it, when at a day not far distant, the white sails of commerce should fill its harbor, the products of the Occident and the Orient load its wharves and the smoke from its factory chimneys darken the heavens. Lots on the barren mesa sold at prices ranging from \$125 to \$500. The sale was a grand success.

The town's growth was rapid. In less than nine months after its founding it had one hundred and sixty houses and a thousand inhabitants. A wharf was built by Senator Jones; and the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad, which he was pushing eastward, was supposed to be the western terminus of a great transcontinental railway system. The railroad reached Los Angeles and there it stopped. A financial blight had fallen on Senator Jones' projects, and the town shared in the misfortunes of its progenitor. After a time the railroad fell into the hands of the Southern Pacific Company. That company condemned the wharf, took down the warehouse and transferred the shipping and trade that had grown up at Santa Monica back to Wilmington.

In 1880 the town and its suburb, South Santa Monica, had only 350 inhabitants. Its attractions as a seaside resort began to be recognized and it took on new life. The boom sent property values away up. The magnificent Arcadia Hotel was built in 1887 and the location of the Soldiers' Home, three miles eastward, stimulated the town's growth. The Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad was built from Los Angeles in 1888 along the foothills to Santa Monica. It was not a success and eventually went into the hands of a receiver and was numbered with the enterprises that have been and are not. The Los Angeles & Pacific

Railroad, an electric road, secured its right of way and has become a valuable line of travel. The road was opened in 1896. In 1891-92 the long wharf at Port Los Angeles was built and shipping again returned to the bay of Santa Monica. The Santa Fe Railroad System built a branch line into Santa Monica in 1892. The Santa Monica *Outlook*, founded in 1876, is one of the oldest newspapers in the county. The population of Santa Monica in 1890 was 1,580, and in 1900, 3,057.

OCEAN PARK, adjoining Santa Monica on the south, can hardly be classed as a suburb of that city. Five years ago the site was a sandy waste. Now there are about 200 cottages at this seaside resort. It has a postoffice, to which a money order department has recently been added. South of the town a race track has been laid out at a cost of about \$4,000. The experiment of cultivating carnations here has been quite successful. A single acre at the floral garden produced 35,000 of these flowers.

REDONDO is comparatively a new seaport. The site was surveyed and plotted in 1887. An immense tourist hotel was built and the town was advertised as a seaside resort. One of the most attractive features of the place is its carnation garden, containing twelve acres. Redondo carnations have a reputation all over the west. They are shipped to different points in Southern California and as far away as Denver, Dallas, Omaha and Chicago. The floral business is growing. During the past year about 5,000 carnations per day and large quantities of violets, smilax, sweet peas, chrysanthemums and ferns were shipped from the floral gardens.

Redondo is an important shipping point for lumber and fish. Over fifteen million feet of lumber were landed on its wharves last year and more than half a million pounds of fish were shipped away. It has a fine system of electric lights and good sewers. Two railroads connect it with Los Angeles—a branch of the Santa Fe System and the Redondo Railway, a narrow gauge road. Redondo is seventeen miles from Los Angeles.

LONG BEACH bore a different name in its early childhood. Its primitive cognomen was Willmore City. It is a part of one of those colonization schemes so numerous in this county twenty to twenty-five years ago. It was begun as a business center of the American Colony. The intention was to found a colony of teachers, but the teachers did not flock to the colony in large numbers. The town was founded in 1882, and was named after the projector of the colony scheme, W. E. Willmore. In the spring of 1884, the Long Beach Land and Water Company be-

came owners of Willmore's interests and the name of the town was changed to Long Beach City. Its limits were extended. A commodious hotel was built on the bluff between Pacific Park and the beach. The old horse car that connected the town with the Southern Pacific Line to San Pedro, three miles away, was replaced by a spur or Y of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Terminal Railroad was built through the town and its increased railroad facilities gave it a boom as a summer seaside resort. It was incorporated as a city of the sixth class in 1888; a few years later disincorporated and recently reincorporated. It is a temperance town. The first Chautauqua Assembly was held in Long Beach in 1884 and Assemblies have been held there annually ever since. These Assemblies attract a number of intellectual people to the city. The city maintains a public library and free reading room. It has excellent educational facilities. Its tasty and commodious high school building was erected in 1898. Seven religious denominations, viz.: Methodist, Baptist, Friends, Christian, Presbyterian, Congregational and Episcopal have each church buildings in the city, and good congregations. The fraternal societies are well represented. The Masons, Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Aid, United Moderns, Independent Order of Foresters, Knights of the Maccabees, Ladies of the Maccabees, the Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans each have organizations in the city. In the past year the city has built a new city hall at a cost of \$9,000 and a public pavilion adjoining the pleasure pier at a cost of \$3,400. The population of Long Beach in 1890 was 564, and in 1900, 2,262.

COMPTON is the third oldest town in the county of Los Angeles. It was laid out in 1869 by the Rev. G. D. Compton, after whom it was named. The tract on which it is located is known as the Temple and Gibson tract. Temple and Gibson bought four thousand acres of the San Pedro Rancho from Dominguez in 1865 for thirty-six cents per acre. In 1867 Mr. Compton bought a portion of this tract, for which he paid five dollars per acre.

The town was organized especially under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and a frame church was erected by the society in 1871 at a cost of three thousand dollars. It was also designed for a temperance colony, but has had to fight the saloon element a number of times. The country around is devoted to dairy farms. It is well supplied with artesian water. One of the first artesian wells bored in the county is near Compton.

WHITTIER is known as a Quaker town. It was settled by a colony of Quakers from Indiana, Illi-

nois and Iowa in 1887. The population is not all of the Quaker persuasion. The state reform school is located here. A branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad runs into the town. The Quaker Colony Canning Company of Whittier is one of the largest fruit canneries in the state. It is capitalized for half a million dollars. There are a number of productive oil wells in its immediate neighborhood.

NORWALK, seventeen miles from Los Angeles, on the San Diego branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is a flourishing village. It is the center of an extensive dairy country. There are numerous artesian wells in the district which afford abundant water for irrigation. Alfalfa, corn and barley are the principal agricultural products.

DOWNEY, the business center of the Los Nietos Valley, was founded in 1874, when the Anaheim branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad was built. It has had a steady growth. The territory tributary to it lies mostly between the old and the new San Gabriel Rivers, which gives it splendid irrigating facilities. Downey has a school of five departments and has recently established a high school. The Downey *Champion* is one of the oldest newspapers in the county and is ably conducted. The town is the center of walnut production. The shipment of these nuts to the amount of \$150,000 was made last year.

RIVERA, ten miles southeast of Los Angeles, on the surf line of the Santa Fe Railroad, was founded in 1887. Its location, in the heart of the Upper Los Nietos Valley, about midway be-

tween the new and the old San Gabriel Rivers, gives it the command, as a shipping point, of a large amount of the products of that fertile district. The country around it is largely devoted to the production of the English walnut.

ARTESIA is in the dairy district. The lands in its neighborhood are adapted to alfalfa. A considerable quantity of grapes are grown here.

SANTA FE SPRINGS, originally Fulton Wells, was started as a health resort. It has a large hotel. The iron sulphur wells here are reported to contain water rich in medicinal virtues. The town is twelve miles from Los Angeles, on the San Diego branch of the Santa Fe Railroad.

AVALON, the metropolis of Santa Catalina Island, bore the name of Shatto City at its founding. It was one of the boom towns of 1887. For several years after the bursting of the boom the town made little or no progress. When the Banning Brothers purchased Santa Catalina Island they set to work to develop Avalon as a summer resort. A number of improvements were made and during the summer season a daily steamer—the Hermosa—conveys passengers across the channel. The location of Avalon makes it an ideal summer resort. The absence of breakers in its bay makes boating and fishing safe and pleasant pastimes. Its resident population is about two hundred, but during July and August the transient population often reaches four to five thousand. Avalon bids fair to become one of the most popular seaside resorts on the coast.





HON. HENRY T. GAGE.

Governor of California.

BIOGRAPHICAL

PREFACE.

The high standing of Los Angeles county among the counties of California is due not alone to its ideal climate and the rare beauty of its scenery. Other regions, boasting a climate and environment as exceptional, have nevertheless remained unknown to the great world of commerce and of thought. When we study the progress made by the city and county of Los Angeles, especially during the last decade of the nineteenth century, we find that the present gratifying condition is due to the enterprise of public-spirited citizens. They have not only developed the commercial possibilities of the city and the horticultural resources of the adjacent districts, but they have also maintained a commendable interest in public affairs, and have given to their commonwealth some of its ablest statesmen. In the lives of the citizens, indeed, is the history of the locality best narrated; and those who read the following pages will become acquainted with men and movements inseparably associated with the city and county of Los Angeles.

In the compilation of this work, and in the securing of necessary data, a number of writers have been engaged for many months. They have visited leading citizens and used every endeavor to produce a work accurate and trustworthy in even the smallest detail. Owing to the great care exercised, and to the fact that every opportunity was given to those represented to secure accuracy in their biographies, the publishers believe that they are giving to their readers a volume containing few errors of consequence. The biographies of some representative citizens will be missed from this work; this in some instances was caused by their absence from home when our writers called, and in other instances was caused by a failure on the part of the men themselves to understand the scope of the work. The publishers, however, have done everything within their power to make the volume a representative work.

The value of the data herein presented will grow with the passing years. Posterity will preserve the work with care, from the fact that it perpetuates biographical history which otherwise would be wholly lost. In those now far-distant days will be realized, to a greater degree than at the present time, the truth of Macauley's statement that "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people."

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Chicago.



Amos Langdon

BIOGRAPHICAL

HOMER LAUGHLIN. There is no region of the United States whose natural attractions surpass those of Southern California—rugged mountains, smiling valleys, prosperous towns and the vast ocean whose waves beat ceaselessly upon the picturesque coast, all these added to a climate recognized as ideal form influences which no visitor can resist. It is due to these attractions that many men of wealth and high standing in other parts of the country have, after years of successful business or professional activity, established their homes here and identified themselves with the social and commercial environments. Among this class of men none deserves more conspicuous mention than Mr. Laughlin, of Los Angeles.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Laughlin settled in America in an early day. His grandfather, James Laughlin, a native of Maryland, died in Pennsylvania when past middle life. He had married Nancy Johnson, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio. Their son, Matthew, was born in Beaver county, Pa., March 31, 1799, and in early life settled in Ohio, where he was long interested in milling and merchandising. While he had few opportunities or advantages in youth, yet he acquired a broad fund of information, which made him an influential citizen and a highly respected man. For forty-five years he was postmaster, miller and merchant at Little Beaver Bridge, in Columbiana county. He died in East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1876. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria Moore, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1814, and died in Pittsburg, Pa., June 19, 1888. Of her children three are still living. She was a daughter of Thomas Moore, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, and received an excellent education in Dublin. When

a young man he sought a home in the United States. In the employ of the government as an engineer he was sent to Ohio during the period when it was known only as the Northwestern Territory. Afterward he made his home there, dying in Columbiana county when sixty-six years of age. His wife, Nancy Lyon, was a native of Beaver county, Pa., and died in Columbiana county, Ohio, when advanced in years.

In Columbiana county, Ohio, Homer Laughlin was born March 23, 1843. His primary education was obtained in common schools. Later he studied in the Neville Institute. At the breaking out of the Civil war he determined to offer his services in behalf of the Union. He enlisted July 12, 1862, as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, under Capt. H. R. Hill, and accompanied his regiment to the front, where he remained until the close of the war, being in active service during the entire time. He was mustered out at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and received his final discharge in Cleveland, Ohio, July 7, 1865, returning home with a record as a soldier of which he and his might well be proud.

For a year or more after the war Mr. Laughlin was interested in boring oil wells in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and during that time had charge of the boring of twelve wells. His next business enterprise was along an entirely different line. He went to New York City, and, with his brother Shakespeare as partner, began to import chinaware from England and sell the same in this country. During the three years in which he was thus engaged he gained a fund of business experience that proved of inestimable value to him in later years. From New York he returned to Ohio, and, with his brother still as

a partner, built the first whiteware pottery started in East Liverpool, Ohio. In 1877 he bought his brother's interest and afterward conducted the business alone. The plant was brought to such a state of efficiency that its products came into demand throughout the entire country, and sales of the Laughlin ware were made from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore. In equipment it is modern and complete. Every facility for improving the grade of products or the output is introduced. In 1876, at the Centennial International Exhibition at Philadelphia, a diploma and medal were given Mr. Laughlin as first prize, in recognition of the superiority of his products; in 1879 his work was recognized at the Cincinnati exposition by a gold medal, and in 1893 he was awarded three diplomas and a medal at the World's Fair for both plain and decorated ware.

It was during a pleasure trip in the west that Mr. Laughlin first saw Los Angeles. He was so pleased with the city that in 1894 he purchased some property here. Afterward he bought other property. In 1897 he established his home in this city. However, he has not severed his connection with his eastern factory; but, in order that it might be satisfactorily conducted during his absence, in 1897 he organized a stock company, of which he is the head, and the business has since been conducted in this manner. Meantime he has identified himself with the interests of Los Angeles, and by the erection of the well-known Laughlin fire-proof building, as well as by the improvement of other property, he has contributed materially to the city's advancement. Business interests, as well as a love of travel and a desire for recreation, take him frequently to the east, and on the occasion of these trips he invariably visits his friend of twenty-five years' standing, President McKinley. This friendship, which in the language of the poet proves "as strong for him as his for me," is one of the many pleasant life experiences of Mr. Laughlin.

In politics Mr. Laughlin is and always has been a firm Republican, upholding the principles which form that party's platform. He has taken an active interest in Masonic work, and as a member of the Allegheny Commandery of Knights Templar visited Europe in 1871, accompanying a party of forty representative Americans, who made the first trip of the kind to Europe. This

being shortly after the treaty of Geneva, they were royally entertained in Great Britain, and had a succession of forty banquets.

Mr. Laughlin's family consists of his wife, formerly Miss Cornelia B. Battenberg, and two children: Homer Laughlin, Jr., and Guendolen Virginia Laughlin. The former is a chemical engineer and a graduate of the Stanford University.

HON. C. M. SIMPSON. Among the citizens of Pasadena who have been prominent in the public life of the state, conspicuous mention belongs to the subject of this narrative. He has been a leader of the Republican party in this portion of the state, and has been elected to various positions of honor and responsibility. Believing a public office to be a public trust, as an officer he devoted his attention to the faithful discharge of his duties, and endeavored to keep in touch with every principle or plan brought forward for the benefit of the people. He rose to a position of influence solely through the exercise of his native powers of mind, and his life affords a striking illustration of the results of intelligence and wise judgment rightly applied in the affairs of life. His record as a state senator is well known to all and was so satisfactory that he has since been urged by friends to stand for congress, but this he has refused.

A native of Rockville, Ind., born in 1844, Mr. Simpson settled in Kansas before attaining his majority. On the outbreak of the Civil war, with the eagerness of youth and fired by patriotic zeal, he determined to serve his country. He entered the service as a scout and later became a member of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, in which he remained until the close of the war. On returning home he learned the elements of agriculture, and later the mercantile business. From 1870 to 1878 he served his constituents in Allen county, Kans., as a district clerk. He also served as school director, mayor of Iola one term, four terms as councilman, two years as city attorney and for ten years as postmaster. He chose the law for his profession and in 1877 was admitted to the bar, but before he had gained the place at the Kansas bar to which he aspired, his health failed and he sought the genial climate of the Pacific coast, settling in Pasadena in 1886.



V. Waters

His abilities were soon recognized by his associates in the Republican party. In 1888 he was elected president of the Republican club of Pasadena and the following year was made a member of the Pasadena city council. Here he took advanced ground in the interests of the people, and, with a keen appreciation of the needs of a live and progressive city, performed well his part in its advancement. In 1892 he became a member of the assembly from the seventieth district. As a member of the legislature he took a strong stand against the resolution in the interests of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and for this action was censured by the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Sacramento Bee*, two of the leading Republican journals of the state. However, in 1889, his party went overwhelmingly in his direction, crowding down silver as a dead issue, and thus placing Mr. Simpson in a handsome light before his party. In 1894 he was elected to the state senate from his district, and four years later was returned, his present term expiring in January, 1903. He was appointed in 1895 chairman of municipal incorporations committee; in 1897 chairman of the judiciary committee, and in 1899 of the committee on corporations. Of his work in the senate, the *National Advocate* says: "No senator rendered more efficient service or took a more leading part in the deliberations of that body."

Senator Simpson was married May 13, 1868, at Iola, Kans., and has two sons, Theodore A. and Harold G., both married and living at Los Angeles.

HON. RUSSELL JUDSON WATERS, member of congress from the sixth district of California, was born in Halifax, Vt., June 6, 1843, a son of Luther and Mary (Knowlton) Waters. He was one of thirteen children and the youngest of those (eight daughters and two sons) who attained mature years. When he was four years of age the family, upon his father's death, removed to Colerain, Franklin county, Mass. After his father's estate was settled it was found that there was only enough money remaining to purchase a small cottage and lot, leaving the support of the family to the exertions of the widow and children. He attended the village school until his eighth year, when the necessities of the

family were so pressing that he obtained work as bobbin boy in the cotton factory of Joseph Griswold at Griswoldville, Mass., his wages being \$1.25 a week. For two years he worked in the factory, and then, his health being delicate, he was placed upon a farm at Deerfield, Mass. There he remained for two seasons, and in the winter attended a district school taught by his sister. His next position was as an operator of machines in the manufacture of knives, in the cutlery factory of Lamson, Goodnow & Co., at Shelburne Falls, Mass. Later he went to Keene, N. H., where his mother then lived, and for one season he worked on a neighboring farm at Beech Hill. Returning to Shelburne Falls, he resumed work in the cutlery factory. Meantime the family moved to Richville, N. Y., and he joined them there, working on a farm near by for fifty cents a day, and chopping wood at fifty cents per cord. After a time he returned to Shelburne Falls, where he learned the machinist's trade. Being very fond of music, he learned to play the violin and piano, and played the solo baritone in Foster's cornet band at the Falls. His musical talent on the violin, in the band and in concert singing, as well as in the church choir greatly assisted him in obtaining an education. He taught one term of school at Charlemont Centre, Mass., and later graduated from the Franklin Institute, where he remained as professor of Latin and mathematics.

Believing the opportunities to be greater further west, Mr. Waters left New England and settled in Chicago, where he studied law with Rich & Waterman. After two years in their office, he was examined by C. W. Reed, district attorney, and Judges Bradwell and Gary, for the supreme court of Illinois, and passed a most creditable examination, which caused him to be granted admission to the bar May 12, 1868, with permission to practice before the state and United States courts. During the following years he met with a constantly growing success. However, overwork and excessive application to his profession impaired his health to such an extent that a change of climate was rendered necessary; and he therefore left Chicago for California in 1886.

As chairman and commissioner of the Chicago-California Colonization Association, Mr. Waters purchased a tract of land, with water, and established that colony on a sound basis in what is

now known as East Redlands, San Bernardino county. He promoted the building of Redlands and was one of the foremost public-spirited citizens of that city. In fact, his prominence in local affairs caused him to become known as "the father of Redlands." He was chiefly instrumental in the incorporation of Redlands as a city of the sixth class, and he was chosen the first city attorney, but resigned at the end of a year. With the assistance of E. G. Judson he raised the necessary funds (\$42,800) to pay for the right of way for the Southern California Railway Company to build the line from San Bernardino through Redlands to Mentone, now known as the kite-shaped track. At different times he was a director in the Union Bank, the First National Bank, the Craf-ton Water Company and East Redlands Water Company. He was secretary of the Redlands Hotel Company and built the Windsor Hotel. As president of the Redlands Street Railway Company, he was the chief factor in the laying of the tracks and securing of the franchise for the building of the street railroad. During the year in which he served as general manager of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, he brought its financial affairs up from a very low ebb to a prosperous condition, pushing its development forward steadily. Besides reducing its indebtedness nearly \$500,000, he left the company with over \$1,100,000 in its treasury and with practically unlimited credit, its stock selling at \$160 per share, par value being \$100. In the early years of the growth of Redlands he was instrumental in the building of all the business blocks in the town. In fact, it is impossible to mention any public enterprise of note that was projected during the period of his residence in the beautiful little city in which his name did not stand foremost as a supporter. The reputation for beauty which has caused the town to be known throughout the entire country is due not a little to his far-seeing judgment.

In 1894 Mr. Waters removed to Los Angeles and built a residence on Adams street, where he has since made his home. He has done his full share in the building up of this city and is connected with many of its most substantial business institutions: He is vice-president of the Citizens Bank and a director of the Columbia Savings Bank, and has been treasurer of the Los Angeles

Chamber of Commerce and president of the Los Angeles Directory Company. Besides his city interests he is connected with outside enterprises, notably the Pasadena Consolidated Gas Company, of which he is president. In 1897 the council chose him to serve on the board of park commissioners and he filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the public, but after a year resigned, owing to business demands that required all of his time.

At the earnest solicitation of his friends in Los Angeles, in 1898 Mr. Waters reluctantly consented to the use of his name as a candidate for congress from the sixth district of California. At the congressional convention in Sacramento he was nominated by acclamation, without one dissenting vote. The nominating speech was made by his old friend, ex-Governor John L. Beveridge, of Illinois. After a vigorous campaign he was elected by a plurality of three thousand five hundred and forty-two, this being the first time fusion was defeated in the district.

When Mr. Waters arrived in Washington he was a stranger to the ways of the capitol. Political diplomacy of the brand that is required to accomplish things in Washington was quite unknown to him. He was familiar with large affairs, but familiar with them from a business rather than from a political standpoint, and he brought into his congressional work more of the business than of the political plan of procedure. Other men in this and other congresses have tried this very thing and have not succeeded very well. Mr. Waters has succeeded splendidly, and to-day he stands in the house of representatives regarded by all as a safe man to follow, sought by the leaders for his counsel, and gradually preparing himself to assume the proportions of a national character.

The reciprocity treaty with Jamaica, which was sent to the senate for ratification, was considered to be a very serious blow at the citrus fruit industry of California. Whether it would have so proved is quite another matter, but Southern California got up in arms against the treaty and Mr. Waters set out to see what could be done to defeat it. Had the treaty been before the house it would have been easier, but it was before the senate, where work for a new man is hard. However, Mr. Waters used business arguments with

a nicety of diplomacy mixed with them that caught those senators with whom he talked. Fortunately he was backed by the whole California delegation, and this assisted him greatly, but the brunt of the work fell upon Mr. Waters. As a result the treaty was conceded, after a while, to be dead for this session of congress, at least, and it now sleeps peacefully in the archives of the senate committee on foreign relations.

The Southern California Forestry Association had long wanted congress to pass a bill to punish persons who start fires on the public domain. Mr. Waters, early in the session, introduced an amendment to the existing law for the "Prevention of Fires Upon the Public Domain," making it possible for the Forestry Association to prosecute persons who carelessly or maliciously start forest fires. This amendment was put through the house by Mr. Waters without a ripple of excitement. It was afterwards passed by the senate, being called up by Senator Bard, and it is now the law of the land.

Mr. Waters has introduced some important appropriation bills. Among these is the bill appropriating \$550,000 for the improvement of the inner harbor at San Pedro. This bill was not introduced with any idea of having it taken up at this session; it was simply put in so as to allow Mr. Waters to start work upon it gently, picking up a supporter here and there, advancing this argument and that in its favor, and getting matters generally in such shape that at the opening of the next session he will be in a position to begin to push quite hard where he is merely shoving now. It is going to be a difficult task to put this bill through congress; may be it cannot be done until the work upon the outer harbor at San Pedro has been completed. He has also introduced a bill appropriating not more than \$50,000 for the establishment of a light and fog signal station at Point Dume, Los Angeles county; a bill for the erection of a new public building at Santa Barbara at a cost not to exceed \$85,000; a bill to increase the compensation of criers and bailiffs in all of the United States courts; and a bill to increase the salary of the United States marshal in the southern district of California from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per year.

Probably no project is more important in the minds of Southern Californians than the

Nicaragua Canal, and it was in connection with this bill that Mr. Waters did his very best work. It was well known before that bill came up in the house that there was a bad hitch somewhere. Mr. Waters was one of the men who untangled that hitch. Later he made a speech upon the canal bill when it was before the house. The *Los Angeles Times* in an editorial paragraph characterizes this speech as the ablest delivered on this subject, and he received many letters and telegrams of congratulation on his able and eloquent effort for the canal. The more important of these two performances, however, was the work of untangling the hitch so as to allow the bill to come up in the house. The work that counts in legislation is not the speech made upon the floor, but the quiet work that is done among the members and in committee.

The country at large can only have a faint idea of the arduous labor performed in the passage of a bill like the Nicaragua canal bill. This is not only true of the committee work, but of the work of the house or senate after the bill has been reported out of committee. The canal bill was not an exception to this rule, and for some days it seemed that the friends of the bill would be unable to get it before the house. The Pacific Coast delegation was called upon to actively assist Mr. Hepburn in pulling the bill out of a "hole," and were credited by him as the saviors of the bill. Mr. Waters of the sixth and Mr. Barham of the first districts led in the fight which made the passage of this bill possible, and are entitled to the highest credit for its successful passage. Had it not been for their efforts in its behalf, the canal bill might not have passed the house even at this session.

The oil men of Southern California are under great obligations to Mr. Waters for obtaining an order of the commissioner of the general land office, Hon. Binger Hermann, suspending filing of lieu scrip until after full investigation is made by special agents of the department. The California legislature passed a joint resolution asking for this suspension. A bill is now pending, introduced by Mr. Waters, to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under placer mining laws in the United States. The sundry civil appropriation and the deficiency appropriation bills have

also been carefully looked after by Mr. Waters. Through his efforts there were established many rural free delivery routes in his district, which have been such a benefit to the people; and he also established eleven new postoffices in the sixth congressional district. He was also unusually successful in his efforts before the pension bureau in the interest of old veterans and their widows.

The personality of Mr. Waters is pleasing. His rugged, open-hearted manner makes him a welcome visitor in any gathering. Behind his unassuming, quiet manner hide all the dignity and courteous grace of a true man.

HON. HENRY HARRISON MARKHAM.
The history of any community is best told in the lives of its citizens. Especially is this the case when these citizens are men of great power and ability, wielding an influence in the halls of legislature and effecting great reforms or securing needed legislation in the interests of the people. To a certain degree, the history of Governor Markham's life is a history of Pasadena, and indeed of Southern California. Perhaps no citizen has done more than he to advance the welfare of this region; and, while his service as governor of California has brought him into prominence throughout the entire state, yet it is with the southern section that his name is most inseparably associated. The people point with just pride to the work he has done in their behalf and the improvements he secured for the Pacific coast during his term in congress.

The executive ability that forms one of Governor Markham's most striking attributes is perhaps his by inheritance, for he is a descendant of Sir William Markham, who was deputy governor under William Penn. He was born in Wilmington, Essex County, N. Y., November 16, 1840. He received his education in public and private schools in his native town and in Wheeler's Academy in Vermont. When a boy he performed all the manual labor incident to a farm hand of the day and became proficient in every branch of farming as it was then conducted. In 1861 he removed to Wisconsin and entered the army from that state, as private in the Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the

close of the war. He was severely wounded at the battle of Whippy Swamp, in South Carolina, February 3, 1865, from which wound he has never fully recovered.

At the close of the Civil war Governor Markham returned to Wisconsin and studied law with the noted firm of Waldo, Ody & Van, of Milwaukee. He was admitted to practice before the circuit and supreme courts and the United States district courts, and, subsequently, the United States supreme court. He devoted special attention to admiralty practice, in which line his firm, H. H. and G. C. Markham, was said to have the largest practice in the west. In the fall of 1878 failing health (caused largely by his wound) compelled him to give up practice in Milwaukee and seek a more healthful climate. With his family he removed to Pasadena, where he has since resided. He engaged in quartz mining of both gold and silver in California until his public life began.

During the summer of 1884 Governor Markham was nominated by the Republican party to represent the sixth district in the congress of the United States. The district at that time was strongly Democratic, but many of the leading Democrats supported him, on the ground that he would be able to accomplish more for the benefit of his district than his opponent. He was elected by a majority of more than five hundred. He served in the forty-ninth congress, securing the passage of many important measures for the benefit of his district. Among these was the establishment of a United States court known as the Southern District of California; also the appropriation of \$150,000 for the erection of a public building in Los Angeles; the establishment and maintenance at Los Angeles of the headquarters of the army of Arizona, until 1892; and several much needed appropriations for various harbors on the coast of California, as he had, notwithstanding the fact that he was a new member, been appointed on the important river and harbor committee. He justly earned the reputation of pushing through congress more work than any new congressman had ever been known to accomplish. Through his influence one of the national soldiers' homes was established at Santa Monica. Afterwards he was elected by congress as a director of these homes and devoted much



S. H. Mott

time to their management, taking individual charge of the one at Santa Monica. Though this service was wholly without compensation, he gave himself to it with enthusiasm and never lessened his interest in it until his election as Governor.

The career of Governor Markham in congress was so creditable to himself and so beneficial to his district that his constituents desired his re-nomination and many flattering encomiums were received from them concerning his success as a public official. However, his health being poor, he decided it would be unwise to continue in public life and he therefore declined. In 1890 he was nominated for governor of California by the Republicans and was duly elected. This high office he filled for four years, retiring again to private life with the consciousness of having faithfully discharged every duty to his state and his fellow-citizens. He seems to be especially fitted for positions of responsibility in public life, for he is a man of unusual executive ability, keen, resourceful and logical; and is fitted by wide experience and native gifts to be a leader of men.

In 1876 Governor Markham married Mary A., daughter of Giles C. Dana, of Montpelier, Vt., a relative of the famous editor of the *New York Sun*. They became the parents of five children, Marie, Alice, Gertrude, Genevieve (deceased) and Hildreth. The family occupy a beautiful residence at No. 703 Pasadena avenue, whose beauty of surroundings and magnificence of outlook make it one of the most desirable homes of Pasadena. Fraternaly, Governor Markham is connected with the Masonic Order and is also a member of John F. Godfrey Post, G. A. R., at Pasadena. He is a director in the First National Bank of this city.

Such a life as Governor Markham's could find no parallel in any country but the United States, for no other country presents such opportunities to ambitious young men as does our own; and there are few states that have presented such opportunities as has California during the past half century. The opportunity was given him and he proved equal to it. Others with equal advantages but less determination might have failed, but he has risen to the highest position within the gift of his state and has honored every office he has filled.

STEPHEN HATHAWAY MOTT. The Mott family is distinctively English and not French, as the name would indicate. The name comes from an ancient manor in County Essex, England, "the manor of Mott." Some authorities give it "Mato," "Motes" and "Motte." Ancient records show that the name was derived from the old Norman-French "motte," an artificial mound, supposed to be the remains of old Roman encampments. The reason for assuming descent is this French name and the syllable "le," as Gilbert le Motte. The manor alluded to in County Essex has been held by the Motts since 1408.

The ancestry of our subject can be traced to Thomas Mott, of Shalford, Essex county, England, who was born about 1490; but it is a matter of record that the family were land owners for more than a century before. In one of the records John Mott is shown to be a land owner in 1375. The first of the name recorded as coming to America was Capt. James Mott, whose son and namesake was a captain in the New York army, as shown by Lord Cornlury's army list of 1701. The elder James seems to have first settled in Connecticut, but migrated to the New York colony in 1667, settling in Westchester county near the village of Mamaroneck. There he married a daughter of John Rich Bell, who had Indian deeds to large tracts of land on the shores of Long Island Sound. The first Mott in this country was a vestryman in one of the first Episcopal churches in New York. He was the fourth son of John Mott, from Sherne Hall, County Essex, England. His grandson, James Mott, son of the second James Mott herein alluded to, lived at Mamaroneck, N. Y., in 1726, when the Quaker doctrine was being promulgated. He then and there became a member of the society, and meetings were held in his house.

Stephen H. Mott was born June 21, 1828, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in the historic village of Schuylersville, where the British general, Burgoyne, surrendered. He is the son of John R. and Abbie (Hathaway) Mott, who were natives of Saratoga county, N. Y., and both died in that same county, the father when seventy-one and the mother when eighty-four. When he was nine years of age our subject was taken into the home of his maternal grandmother, a good old

Quaker, which fact is sufficient comment as to his early training. He was brought up as most of the farm boys of his day, attending select school (for there were no free schools then) during a short period in the winter, and working diligently on the farm during the remainder of the year. The first money he earned was at the age of fourteen, when he hired out by the month. In that work he laid the granite foundation for his iron constitution, which has served him so admirably through life. At the age of seventy-two he is as vigorous as many men of forty.

When he was sixteen Mr. Mott apprenticed himself to the tinner's trade, which he followed for two years. He next became a wage earner in a warehouse. Later he accepted a position in a general store, where his growth of knowledge and efficiency in the business were so rapid that he became a purchaser of goods in the great commercial mart of New York before he was twenty-one. Early in life he made it a rule to keep clear of the whirlpools of speculation, and kept his bark within calm and safe waters, thus ever after avoiding the rough edges of misfortune, while his fine, clear business instinct gave him a knowledge of men and affairs which have thus far enabled him to sail in the channels of success and prosperity.

Home-leaving is a memorable event in the life of every carefully reared young man. It certainly was so with Mr. Mott. In 1854 he turned his course of destiny westward. He traveled extensively through the southern and western states, and in 1855 landed in St. Paul, Minn., and accepted a clerkship in a wholesale and retail dry goods house. After a short time in that position he went eighty miles south of St. Paul and opened a general store among the Indians at St. Peter, Minn., but, finding difficulty in getting transportation, he settled in Shakope, then a very active point on the Minnesota river at the head of navigation.

There we find him in 1861, at the head of a very large grain and merchandise business. While he was thus engaged there occurred the great Indian outbreak of 1862, the most horrible massacre in the annals of our country. Mr. Mott continued in business there until the spring of 1864, when he closed out and started for the land of the afternoon sun, arriving in Los An-

geles May 3 of that year. Soon after his arrival he was made deputy county clerk, a position that he filled for ten years. During this period his savings were invested in real estate, and so wise and judicious were those investments that on leaving his clerkship his time was occupied in looking after his own interests. By this time it had been clearly established in the minds of those who knew him that he was a safe and conservative business man, hence his counsel was frequently sought. In 1868 he purchased what is now known as the Mott tract, from which a snug sum of money has been realized.

In 1872 Mr. Mott bought a one-third interest with Perry & Woodruff in the lumber business, and ever since he has been actively connected with that enterprise. His name has also been associated with land, gas and water companies, banks and business enterprises of various kinds, including the erection of blocks and buildings that stand as monuments of a worthy progressiveness. The Hesperian Land and Water Company, which is one of his most important interests, owns thirty thousand acres of land in San Bernardino county, through which runs the Mojave river. He has been a director of the Los Angeles City Water Company since 1869, and has served as its efficient secretary for twenty-six years. The books in the office attest his model penmanship, acquired in leisure hours, and are instructive evidences of his neat and methodical business ways. He is truly a gentleman of the old school, except in his "go-ahead" business methods, which are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. "Self-made" is a title that will fit this man. From his first training in school for his battle of life on up to the stern realities thereof, he has come alone, unaided by friends or wealth. Of schooling, as now understood, he virtually had none. Education he has, a wealth of practical information, which would be more helpful to a young man thrown upon his own resources than all the training of all the colleges of theory alone.

In 1861 Mr. Mott joined the Masonic order and has been elected to all the chairs of office in the various lodges. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1853 and has taken all the degrees in this order, as well as filling all the offices. Politically he does not give himself un-

due concern so far as holding office goes, but from his first ballot cast for President Pierce he has adhered to principle rather than men. During the Pierce campaign he took an active part, and his experiences in the early '40s with the boys on horseback are interesting. His father was an old-time politician, filling such offices as justice of the peace, sheriff, etc., and in the early settlement of the county where he lived he followed surveying, though his principal occupation was farming. He died a poor man, but through the son's liberality, the old "down east" home is still in the possession of the family and is occupied by a sister, to whom he has virtually given it. He has spent over \$65,000 for the care and maintenance of his younger sister and family, as well as the care of the home place, some of the investments for their interests being in Los Angeles real estate.

Some of the Motts are very wealthy, and the principles of accretion have been richly inherited by our subject. This, with the integrity so necessary, has enabled him to amass a goodly fortune, which he does not hoard, but uses freely and generously in making those near and dear to him comfortable and in bestowing assistance on worthy charitable objects. The historic pages of good deeds will ever bear to coming generations these words, "Emulate the life of Stephen H. Mott."

HON. ALVAN TYLER CURRIER. It may be doubted if any resident of the Pomona Valley is more widely known throughout California than the subject of this article. Certainly none has wielded a more potent influence in affairs that make for the upbuilding of a community and the development of its resources. For this reason, therefore, especial interest attaches to the record of his life, which is the story of a man who came to California poor in purse, but rich in expectation and in hope; a man of invincible determination and tireless energy, fitted by inherited endowments and early training for large responsibilities in the business world and in public affairs.

The management of his varied interests makes Mr. Currier a very busy man. The most important object of his care is his large alfalfa, grain,

stock and fruit ranch, comprising twenty-five hundred acres, situated three miles west of Pomona, just off the Southern Pacific stations of Spadre and Lemon. Here a considerable portion of Mr. Currier's time is spent. His energy is such that he is constantly at work, directing, superintending and managing every department of the farm work; this, too, although there is no longer the necessity of hard work there was in earlier years. His ranch is watered by artesian wells, thus solving for him the sometimes vexing water problem. In every respect it shows the painstaking care of the owner and his intelligent supervision.

In Franklin county, Me., Mr. Currier was born, April 30, 1840, a son of Alvan and Nancy (Clough) Currier, natives of Maine. His paternal ancestors are said to have been French, and his maternal ancestors were of English and Scotch extraction. His father, who was a son of Samuel Currier, of Cobb's Hill, Me., served as a state senator in Maine and held other official positions. The subject of this article was reared in Maine and received his education principally at the Farmington Academy. For a short time he taught school. On reaching his majority he started out in the world for himself. In the winter of 1861-62 he saw California for the first time. However, he did not remain here, but went to Idaho and mined for gold and silver.

In the fall of 1867 he left Idaho and returned to California. Soon, however, he went back to Maine to visit his relatives and friends, and in the spring of 1868 he came via the Isthmus of Panama from New York to San Francisco. He has crossed the isthmus three times altogether. In the spring of 1869 he came to Los Angeles county and purchased the ranch where he still makes his home.

Politically Mr. Currier has been an active factor in the Republican party, and is counted one of its local leaders. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles county, which office he filled for two years. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate from the Thirty-eighth California district. As a senator he has manifested the deepest interest in the welfare of his constituents. He has given his influence to measures for the benefit of the people and the development of the state's magnificent resources. No one has had a

greater faith in California than he. His faith in its future has been unshaken by reverses. With the keen, far-seeing eye of the pioneer, he has discerned the wonderful opportunities the country holds, and has never regretted casting his lot in with the people of this valley, for his career here has been a prosperous one. In addition to his other interests, he is a director in the First National Bank of Pomona, a director in the San Antonio Fruit Exchange, and is now president of the San Antonio Cañon Water Company, also president of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Pomona. March 20, 1881, he married Mrs. Susan Rubottom, née Glenn, of Spadra, who, like himself, is an active member of the Baptist Church of Pomona and a generous contributor to worthy religious and philanthropic enterprises.

In Los Angeles Senator Currier is best known, perhaps, as the owner of the Currier Block, a large office building at No. 212 West Third street. This block was named for him, and is supplied with all the conveniences of modern public buildings. He gives his attention, in addition to his other duties, to the management of this building and the care of the property.

HON. WALDO M. YORK. In reviewing the history of any community there are always a few names that stand out pre-eminently among others, because those who bear them possess superior business or professional ability. Such names and such men increase the importance of a city and add to its prosperity, their intelligence is a power for good in local affairs, and their keen intellectual faculties promote not only their own success, but that of their fellow-citizens as well. Among the residents of Los Angeles who have become eminent at the bar and on the bench, especial mention belongs to Hon. W. M. York, superior judge of the county of Los Angeles. Identified since 1889 with the legal life of this part of California, he has in the meantime gained a large acquaintance among the people here and has risen steadily by reason of his professional attainments.

From boyhood Judge York's tastes were in the direction of the law. Often, when engaging in

the ceaseless toil of planting, plowing, sowing, harvesting and other work incident to farm life, his mind built ambitious hopes for the future, not to be spent in wresting a meagre living from the barren soil of a Maine farm, but to be devoted to intellectual pursuits. With this object in view he devoted every leisure moment to study, and in 1863, when but seventeen years of age, he began to teach school. For several years he engaged in that occupation, and in the meantime gave considerable attention to the study of law. In 1868 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of his native commonwealth, Maine.

Believing that the far west afforded opportunities not possible in the east, in 1871 he crossed the continent and opened a law office in Seattle, Wash. The following year he was elected judge of the probate court of Kings county, of which Seattle is the county seat. In 1873 he married a daughter of Rev. George F. Whitworth, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of that city. On the expiration of his term as probate judge he was re-elected, but two years later, in 1876, he resigned the office and removed to San Francisco, where he soon built up an excellent practice. For several years he served as town attorney of Berkeley, where he had his residence. In 1889 he came to Los Angeles to engage in practice, at the same time establishing his home in Pasadena, where he has since resided. From 1891 to 1893 he held office as chief deputy in the office of the district attorney of Los Angeles county. He received from Governor Markham in January, 1894, the appointment of judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, to which position, in the fall of the same year, he was elected for a term of six years. His talents especially qualify him for judicial labors. He is impartial, dignified, conservative and sagacious; thoughtful in decision, wise in action. While he is a staunch Republican, on the bench he knows no politics and no party spirit. The intellect of the man shows itself in his presence, which inspires confidence and respect alike among acquaintances and strangers.

For the office of superior judge he was nominated September 5, 1894, and the nomination was seconded by Rev. L. P. Crawford in a speech from which we quote as follows:

"I rise to second the nomination of Judge



Jas. A. Gitson

Waldo M. York of Pasadena. But permit me to say that, having passed my three score and ten, never until yesterday was I present in a Republican county, state or national convention, either as spectator or delegate. And this, too, while there is not a drop of blood that circulates in my veins or throbs in my heart that is not Republican. This, too, when this right hand has cast a ballot for every Republican presidential nominee from John C. Fremont to Benjamin Harrison. This, too, when in the dark days of 1862 I left wife and home and all I counted dear to maintain Republican principles on the field. And, though living on borrowed time, I hope to extend that loan until I shall be able to cast another ballot for either Major McKinley, Tom Reed or some other good Republican. I want these old ears to be saluted by another of the old-fashioned Republican shouts of victory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

‘And that is why I am here to-day—to ask you to give us a county ticket made up of honest, competent men, with which ticket we shall be able to sweep Los Angeles county like a hurricane. You can give us that ticket, for you have the men, and if you can’t find them in the Republican party I do not know where to tell you to look for them. With my limited political acquaintance I have found one such man, and that is Judge Waldo M. York of Pasadena. I say he is a man, every inch of him is a man, and a man of many inches at that. No, I do not refer to his physical proportions. I measure him by a higher standard, the standard of the poet who declares:

‘Were I so tall to reach the pole and grasp creation
with my span,
‘I must be measured by my soul; mind is the standard of
the man.’

‘And by this standard I still declare that Judge York is every inch a man. He is a man of mind, a man of heart, a man of conscience, a man of stern integrity. Why, only yesterday Judge York said to me, ‘Mr. Crawford, I want this nomination; but if I cannot have it honestly, fairly, without trade or trick, I do not want it. I prefer to go back to the bar.’ And I said, ‘God bless you, old fellow. I had rather lose the race with such a man than to gain it on lower moral ground.’ And I am glad to find that my

opinion of this man is borne out by that of his associates on the bench and by those who have practiced at the bar of his court. I do not say this because Judge York is my neighbor and my friend; not because he lives in the same ward with me, which ward gave him more than two-thirds of its popular vote at the primaries. I would use the same language hailed he from the most obscure hamlet of Los Angeles county. Place Judge York on the bench and the scales of justice will be held by a firm and impartial hand; place Judge York on the bench and he will never soil the judicial ermine with which you shall invest him.’

Not alone through his record as attorney and judge has Judge York become prominent, but also as a writer and public speaker. Many of his articles have appeared in newspapers and magazines, and bearing as they do upon topics of general importance, they receive wide attention. As an orator he has been heard in public assemblies and private gatherings.

A characteristic of Judge York is his high ideal of American citizenship. He deprecates the plan of admitting to the privileges of an American citizen those foreigners who are wholly ignorant of our customs and institutions. More than once he has refused naturalization papers to people from other countries whose dense ignorance proved them unfitted for the franchise. In this he has been upheld by the press and the citizens who, like him, believe that only those should be eligible to citizenship who possess some conception, even though imperfect, of the purpose of our government and the character of its institutions.

HON. JAMES A. GIBSON, member of the law firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, of Los Angeles, is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors who were identified with the colonial history of New England. Patriotism has been a family characteristic. His father, Thomas Gibson, who had settled in St. John’s, Newfoundland, in early life, but later returned to Massachusetts, possessed this family trait and offered his services to his country at the outbreak

of the Civil war, enlisting in a Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, with which he went to the front and served faithfully until he lost his life in the service. He had married Mary Berry, who was reared in Marblehead, Mass., and who died shortly before his death. Their son, James A., who was born in Boston, Mass., was a small child at the time he was doubly orphaned. He was taken into the home of an aunt, by whom he was cared for until able to earn his own livelihood. While still a mere boy he had gratified his desire for a taste of ocean life and had made a cruise on the sea. When he was seventeen he was given employment in a large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts, and rose, by gradual steps, until he was placed in charge of one of the departments.

Resigning his position in 1874 he came to California, settling first in San Francisco, but later going to San Bernardino. While in the east he had commenced the study of law, and this he completed after coming to California. June 13, 1879, he was admitted to the bar in the district court of San Bernardino county, and later he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state; afterward to the supreme and federal courts of the United States. After having carried on a private practice in San Bernardino for a time he was elected judge of the superior court of that county, a position which he filled creditably and satisfactorily. His discharge of official duties was so thorough and gratifying that he was recognized as worthy of higher honors. May 3, 1889, he was appointed a member of the supreme court of California commission, and this high position he held until January, 1891, when he resigned in order to resume private practice.

As a member of the firm of Works, Gibson & Titus Judge Gibson soon established a high position at the San Diego bar. The partnership continued until Judge Works withdrew from the firm to form a partnership with his son. The two remaining members of the firm continued in practice under the title of Gibson & Titus, the junior member being H. L. Titus, a lawyer of recognized ability. June 1, 1897, Judge Gibson withdrew from the firm and removed to Los Angeles, where was organized the firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, with offices in the Bradbury block. This is one of the leading law firms in

Los Angeles, and is especially prominent for its connection with a number of important corporations and other cases.

While the surroundings in which Judge Gibson has found himself placed during much of his active life have been such as to remove him from politics and render his connection with political affairs unwise, he has always been a staunch Republican, although in his capacity as a jurist the element of politics never entered. He proved himself impartial and non-partisan. For two terms he was a trustee of the Southern California Hospital, an institution deserving of encouragement and support. At present he is vice-president of the American Bar Association for California. Fraternally he is a Mason. He has been connected with military affairs in the state, and held offices in the first brigade with the rank of major.

In 1882 Judge Gibson married Miss Sarah A. Waterman, who died some years later, leaving two children, James A., Jr., and Mary W. He was afterward again married, choosing as his wife Miss Gertrude Van Norman, of Ohio, by whom he has two children, Martha A. and Horace V.

WILLIAM G. NEVIN. More than a quarter of a century ago William G. Nevin started upon his successful railroad career, and to-day he is one of the best known officials in this line in the United States and Mexico. Possessing just the qualities of nature and education essential to one having great responsibilities, he rose step by step, from the lowest ranks in the calling to which he has devoted his mature years, to his present position of trust and honor as general manager of the Santa Fe Railway Company, at Los Angeles.

William G. Nevin was born forty-four years ago in York, Pa., the eldest of the five sons of John A. and Katherine J. (Brown) Nevin. On the paternal side our subject is of Scotch extraction, while his mother's ancestors were English Quakers. John A. Nevin was successfully engaged in merchandising in Philadelphia and in Boston, and was respected and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances,

who prized him for his sterling integrity and worth. When the war which threatened the stability of the Union came on, he renounced all of his personal ambitions and enlisted under the stars and stripes. He was appointed to serve in the capacity of quartermaster, and acted as such to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers throughout the war. He did not long survive his trying army service, but died in 1866.

The boyhood of W. G. Nevin passed uneventfully, save for the death of his father when he was but eleven years of age. His education was acquired in the justly celebrated public schools of Boston, Mass. When he was about sixteen years of age he obtained a position as a clerk and from 1874 until 1878 he was in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Having thus gained considerable knowledge of the railroad business, he became associated with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and in its service won the respect of all who knew him. Later he was urged to go to Mexico and assist in the construction of the Sonora Railroad. He acceded to this proposition and remained there from 1881 until 1883, having his headquarters at Guaymas. His services were so thoroughly satisfactory to all concerned that he was next tendered a position with the Mexican Central Railroad Company, and, having been duly installed in the office, had charge of general supplies for the road. Some time subsequently he became an employe of the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass Railroad Company, as general purchasing agent, and at the close of a year was made assistant to the general manager for the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad. There he served for two years, and then went to Chicago, where he became assistant to D. B. Robinson, vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. At the expiration of a twelvemonth he was made general purchasing agent for the same railroad system, and finally, in March, 1897, he was promoted to the general managership of the Santa Fe, with headquarters in Los Angeles, the western terminus. Needless to say, he is meeting the grave responsibilities incident to this position with the same resolution and energy with which he has conquered all of the difficulties in his past successful career. He is admired and respected by his superiors, as well as those under his di-

rection and control, and while he is the personification of the keen, decisive business man of the day, he never fails in courtesy and fairness to all with whom his calling brings him into contact.

The home life of Mr. Nevin is especially happy, and, surrounded by his loved ones, he throws off the cares and anxieties which with many railroad magnates and officials are never absent from the mind. In 1880 he married a Philadelphia lady, Miss Ella R. Wireman, and unto them a son and a daughter were born. The beautiful home of the family is located at the corner of Garland avenue and Seventh street, and all about them are the furnishings and marks of cultured tastes.

Politically Mr. Nevin is identified with the Republican party, and socially he is a member of the Masonic Order. His time has been so fully occupied in the past that he has had little leisure to devote to public and social matters, yet he never fails to perform his duties as a citizen and patriot.

HON. STEPHEN MALLORY WHITE. It would be impossible to write an accurate history of Southern California without frequent reference to Senator White, for his name is inseparably associated with a host of public measures of undoubted value. He is probably one of the most widely known citizens of the Union. While he is still in the prime of life, he has for years wielded a powerful influence in the councils of his state and the nation. Yet his rise was not meteoric,—the sudden flashing of a brilliant light across the political heavens to vanish soon into obscurity; but it was a steady development of intellectual powers, a steady ripening of influence and a sure advancement in the shaping of the policy of the Democratic party. In the various high offices to which he has received the compliment of election he has proved himself able, by wise statesmanship, to preserve the honor of our state and country and to conserve the highest welfare. Strong in attachment to principle and living in times of partisan strife, his career nevertheless exemplifies the maxim that "He serves his party best who serves his country best." One of the guiding principles of his life

has been independence of action, his determination to do his duty regardless of consequences, and a steadfast adherence to the dictates of his conscience, regardless of the shifting sentiment of to-day or to-morrow. In the course of his long public career he has, of course, not been without enemies. Every man who enters the service of the country is the subject of more or less severe criticism from his political opponents; his motives are impugned, his actions misjudged, his integrity questioned. He who fears such a fate must avoid the world of politics, must refuse official responsibilities and honors. But it may be said that the bitterest political opponents of Senator White have always conceded him to be a man of remarkable ability, a genius for public affairs, and an unlimited fund of determination and will power.

The family to which Senator White belongs has been prominent in public life, numbering among its representatives such men as Senator Mallory of Florida and W. Bourke Cockran of New York. His father, the late William F. White, was long active in the councils of California and was a leader in politics. Stephen Mallory White was born January 19, 1853, in San Francisco, which was then little more than a village. He was educated in St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, and Santa Clara College, from which latter he was graduated. Entering upon the study of the law he was admitted to the bar, and in November, 1874, came to practice in Los Angeles. During that year he became recognized as a promising lawyer. In his practice in the courts of the county he was successful from the first. As an attorney he grappled as by intuition the salient points in a case, and no one ever identified himself more closely with his client's interests than did he.

From the beginning of his residence in Los Angeles he was intimately associated with public affairs. To every subject presented to him he brought shrewd and cautious judgment. In 1883-84 he served as district attorney of Los Angeles county, the duties of which he performed in a manner so efficient and satisfactory as to enlist general attention. Largely as a result of this satisfactory service he was, in 1886, elected to the state senate, where he served with conspicuous ability. His name is identified with a number of measures whose value none can question.

Soon after he became state senator the governor, Washington Bartlett, died, and Lieutenant-Governor Waterman became chief executive, which caused Mr. White to be made presiding officer of the senate in the first session and acting lieutenant-governor in the second session. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law enabled him to fill these positions with fairness to all and in a manner that prevented criticism from any. His career as United States senator began in 1893, when, the opposition to the Republican party having a majority in the legislature, he was chosen to represent the state in the councils of the nation.

Mr. White presided over the St. Louis national Democratic convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland and was the president of the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1896.

The people of Southern California are one in the belief that Senator White's most valuable service to them, during his occupancy of the office of senator, 1893-1900, was his work in connection with the San Pedro harbor. The whole history of this matter is still too fresh to need explanation. Suffice it to say that, in spite of the powerful influence brought against this measure, and in spite of the fact that the effort seemed a hopeless one, he stood his ground firmly and without wavering, and finally secured a victory perhaps unparalleled in the history of legislation. How much the establishment of this harbor means in our future history we may all surmise, but it is perhaps even greater in its influence than our fondest dreams picture; and if, in future years, Southern California reaps the benefit of this legislation to the extent we now anticipate, due credit should be given to Stephen Mallory White.

HON. H. C. GOODING, former chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona, is now one of the distinguished attorneys of Los Angeles. The early years of Judge Gooding's life were passed in Greenfield, Ind., his native town. At sixteen years of age he entered what is now DePauw University and there he remained, a diligent student, until his graduation with the class of 1859. Very shortly afterward



Milo M. Potter

he went south, accepting a position as principal of an academy in Macon, Tenn. From there he went to Vicksburg. Becoming convinced, however, that war was inevitable between the states, and preferring in that event to be in the north (being an ardent supporter of the Union), he returned to the north. He took up the study of law in the office of Gen. John M. Palmer at Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ill., and later became principal in an academy at Brighton, Ill. While he was in the last-named village he enlisted in the service of the Union, becoming a lieutenant in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, with which he was ordered to the front and served until the close of the conflict. During a portion of the war he served as acting judge-advocate of the district of western Kentucky.

On being mustered out of the army and honorably discharged he entered upon the profession of law. Opening an office in Washington, D. C., he practiced before the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In 1868 he left that city and settled in Evansville, Ind., where he passed twenty-two busy and profitable years. During that long time he established and maintained a reputation for wide professional knowledge and keen mental faculties. He represented his district in the state senate and there served ably during four sessions, during which time he was always to be found on the side of movements of undoubted value to the people. Endowed by nature with a sound practical mind and aided by later educational advantages, he was admirably qualified to represent his constituents in one of the most important positions in his state, that of state senator. As a senator he found many movements that needed the fostering guidance of an intelligent mind, and was always to be found working for what he believed to be right.

In 1890 he received from President Harrison the appointment as chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona, an honor to which his talents justly entitled him. In that capacity he remained until a change in the administration caused him to offer his resignation. His territorial experience was one of great responsibility, but proved him to be a man of judicial mind, capable of penetrating the inmost depths of cases presented to him for adjudication. It is a noteworthy fact that

of the many cases brought before him only two were reversed and only eleven were appealed. These facts prove his value as a judge far better than mere words of encomium could do.

MILO M. POTTER. The people of Los Angeles appear to have more pride in their truly beautiful city than do the citizens of many large and flourishing places, and certain it is that, considering the few years of its real growth, it has made marvelous strides forward in every direction of progress. In addition to the beauties of nature, so lavishly displayed on every hand, the visitor from the east and north is surprised and compelled to admire the splendid schools and churches, fine office blocks, hotels and lovely residences, which bear the impress of refined modern taste. Some of the leading architects and designers of the world have been attracted to this wonderful city, and the marks of their genius are to be witnessed everywhere.

While it is a fact, oftentimes deplored by residents and outsiders, that we have no immense metropolitan hotel, few cities on the continent are blessed with a wider range of comfortable, home-like hotels, and chief among those which have been placed at the service of the public within the past few years is the well-known Hotel Van Nuys. In all its appointments this hotel is modern, convenient and beautiful, and under the able management of its proprietor, the gentleman whose name heads this article, it has come to the front as one of the finest hotels on the Pacific coast. It is said by well posted authorities to be one of the two or three most elegantly appointed and best conducted hotels west of New York City. The Van Nuys, centrally located at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, within a few blocks of the entire business section of the city, is a building six stories in height, and, owing to its situation on the corner, there is not a dark room in the house. It was completed in 1896, and was furnished throughout with new, handsome equipments. The proprietor is very business-like and courteous, is well liked by the public and all with whom he has dealings in any capacity.

Mr. Potter was born in Dundee, Monroe county, Mich., in May, 1854. Orphaned at the

early age of eight years, he has been forced to rely upon himself more than falls to the lot of most people in youth, and, consequently, his business instincts were developed when he was a mere child. His parents were Alfred and Betsey Ann (Hecock) Potter, natives of Vermont. The mother died when the son was only five years old and the father passed away about three years later. He was a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser in Michigan, and left some property to his children, of whom Milo M. was the youngest. The latter lived with a guardian for several years and received good school advantages in Adrian, Ann Arbor and Dundee, Mich. Having completed his elementary course of study, he matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, in 1873, and four years later was graduated.

Going to Florida, Mr. Potter engaged in growing fruit for a year or more, and then turned his attention to the cotton industry. In this enterprise he met with remarkable success, and was on the highway to wealth when disaster befell him. A small worm destroyed the cotton crop one season and also ravaged the fruit trees so thoroughly that the people were compelled to seek entirely different means of obtaining a livelihood. The misfortune that befell Mr. Potter at this juncture was a blessing in disguise, as it became the door through which he entered a vocation for which by natural gifts he was most suited, namely, the hotel business. Mr. Potter had erected for himself a beautiful residence and kept several servants, and, in order to sell the place, he concluded to try the plan of keeping a hotel for northern tourists and others in his own handsome home, which was located at Crescent City, Fla. In this enterprise he met with well deserved success, and it seemed that he had, indeed, wrested prosperity from defeat. Later he built the large and far-famed Potter House, one of the finest in the state. Again misfortune swept away his hopes and this time in the guise of fire. His beautiful residence and hotel property were entirely destroyed, and not a dollar of the means he had so long and earnestly labored for was left to him.

Possessing the pluck and perseverance of the best type of American business men, Mr. Potter then went to Atlantic City, N. J., where he

leased the celebrated Congress Hall Hotel, and for four years carried it on in a creditable and paying manner. In 1888 he concluded to come to Los Angeles, of which the east was so deeply engaged in praising, and upon his arrival here he took charge of the Westminster Hotel. During the eight years of his connection with that high class hotel he won the respect and confidence of the local public, and a reputation for fairness and business-like methods which has served him in good stead. Mr. Van Nuys determined to invest some of his capital in another and finer building. Thus the Van Nuys Hotel came into existence, and everyone concedes that no better manager could be found than Mr. Potter, whose long experience and thorough knowledge of the wishes of the class of people he entertains render him a general favorite. His success is in a great measure due to his generalship, he having that rare tact and talent to thoroughly organize the forces at his command, so that complete harmony prevails in every department. He is also in charge of Hotel Van Nuys, Broadway, which he built three years after the completion of the Hotel Van Nuys, Main street. These two hotels have a capacity for accommodating about five hundred guests.

In political matters Mr. Potter is independent, using his franchise for the man or measure he deems best, regardless of party lines. Fraternally he is a Mason. He is one of the most popular members of the California Club, the Jonathan Club and the University Club, three of the leading and influential organizations of Los Angeles.

J ROSS CLARK. One of the flourishing industries of Southern California is the Los Alamitos Sugar Company, of which the subject of this article is vice-president and the general manager. Shortly after coming to Los Angeles he established the business which has since grown to its present proportions, taking rank among the successful and growing enterprises of this section. The company takes its name from the location of the plant, which is at Los Alamitos, thirty miles from Los Angeles, while the offices of the company are in the Douglas block in Los Angeles.

The genealogy of the Clark family is as follows: Great-grandfather Clark was of Scotch extraction and a native of County Antrim, Ireland, to which place his Scotch Presbyterian ancestors had emigrated during the religious persecutions in Scotland. The ancestors for many generations were chiefly farmers by occupation. Great-grandfather Clark moved to the United States when a young man and resided in Pennsylvania, where he reared a family. He died when comparatively a young man; his wife also died while young. His son, John Clark, was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Ross, in Chester county, Pa., where he married Miss Elizabeth Reed, who was also reared by an aunt. John and Elizabeth Clark settled in Fayette county, Pa., where they became prosperous farmers and all members of the Presbyterian Church, and both were over seventy years of age when they died on the old Clark homestead. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: James, Margaret, William (who died young), John, Mary (called Polly), Elizabeth, Nancy, Joseph, Nancy and Sarah. Of these children, John was a farmer near Connellsville, Pa., but in 1856 moved to Van Buren county, near Bentonsport, Iowa, where he resided many years and died in Keosauqua, Iowa, July 7, 1873, aged seventy-six years. He was a farmer by occupation and possessed a progressive, enterprising mind. His family was well known and highly esteemed in Iowa. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Andrews, resides in Los Angeles, to which place she came in 1882. She is the mother of eight children who reached maturity, and seven are now living, viz.: William A., Joseph K. and J. Ross Clark; Mrs. Sarah Boner, deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Abascal, widow of Joaquin Abascal; Mrs. T. F. Miller; Miss Anna B. Clark and Miss Ella E. Clark. The mother of this interesting family is now aged eighty-six years, and is a well-preserved woman, who is honored and respected for her many good qualities of head and heart. The best-known member of this family is undoubtedly the eldest son, Hon. William A. Clark, junior member of the United States Senate from Montana, who was well known throughout the west for years before his famous contest for the United States senate. He is undoubtedly the largest individual mine owner in the United States, and as owner of the

United Verde copper mine at Jerome, Ariz., has made the mine and his own name as owner famous all over the United States. He also holds large mining interests in Butte, Utah and Idaho. He came to Montana in 1863, and has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of that state ever since. He was married to Catharine Stouffer, a native of Pennsylvania, who was his school and playmate in the Keystone state. She was a beautiful woman and the mother of five children. She died in New York City in 1893.

J. Ross Clark was born April 10, 1850, near Connellsville, Pa. At six years of age he removed with the family to Van Buren county, Iowa. There he acquired a public school education; his academic studies were pursued at Bentonsport Academy. However, he is principally a self-educated, as well as a self-made man; his culture and refinement were not acquired in the narrow confines of a college room, but in the broader and more practical school of the business world. On attaining his majority he was attracted to the far west, where in company with his brother, Joseph K., he engaged in the United States mail contract business, making his headquarters at Horse Plains, Mont., the route being from Missoula, Mont., to Pend d' Oreille Lake in Idaho, a distance of two hundred miles. In 1876 he removed to Butte, Mont., and engaged as bookkeeper for the Dexter Milling Company, owners of one of the first quartz mills built in Butte. After one year, in 1877, he took a position as cashier in the bank of Donnell, Clark & Larabie, a well-known banking institution in the west, where he continued in the same position until 1886. In 1884 he acquired Mr. Donnell's interest in the institution and shortly afterwards Mr. Larabie retired, when the firm name was changed to W. A. Clark & Bro., and as such continues to the present day, the partners being William A. Clark and J. Ross Clark, our subject still giving attention to the bank and its management. During his residence in Montana, April 16, 1878, he married Miss Miriam A. Evans, who was born in Ohio, but at the time was a resident of Montana. They have two children, Ella H. and Walter M. The family are connected with the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles.

In 1892 Mr. Clark established his home in Los

Angeles, and he has since become well known as one of the most reliable business men of the city.

To an unusual degree Mr. Clark possesses those qualities which are so essential to success in any department of business life, namely: industry, common sense, perseverance and determination. In the possession of these sterling qualities the problem of success is usually solved, for they are indissolubly linked with prosperity, the one following the other as cause and effect. He has shown no desire to participate in public affairs, nor has he sought official honors, preferring to devote himself exclusively to private business affairs. However, in politics he has keen and decided opinions, and has been a lifelong Democrat. In fraternal relations he is a Mason. Besides the company with which his name is most closely associated, he is connected with other enterprises of Southern California, notably the Citizens' Bank, of which he is a director; and the Columbia Savings Bank of Los Angeles, of which he is director. He has served as a director in the Chamber of Commerce, and is president of the Y. M. C. A. Personally he is a courteous and affable gentleman, with a geniality of manner that wins and retains friends, while at the same time he possesses a depth of character that gives him a high place in the regard and respect of even the most casual acquaintance.

WILLIAM POLLARD, of the law firm of Mulford & Pollard, Los Angeles, is of Canadian birth and English parentage. His father, Rev. William Pollard, was born and reared in England, and in early manhood entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, which denomination was enriched numerically by the fruits of his lifetime of self-sacrificing labor. In 1842 he came to America and settled in Canada, where the remaining years of his busy life were passed. He and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria Heathfield, were the parents of one son and four daughters.

The birth of William Pollard occurred near Toronto, Canada, in 1851. His childhood years were uneventfully passed in the ordinary routine

of study. He was an ambitious lad, not content to gain a merely surface knowledge, but desirous of acquiring a broad and thorough education. In his school work he was diligent and faithful. After completing a common school education he entered the Victorian College in Toronto, where he took the regular course of study, graduating in 1873. His literary course completed, he entered upon a law course, for he had determined to become an attorney. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar of Canada, where he subsequently engaged in practice for nine years.

It was during the year 1887 that Mr. Pollard left the cold Canadian country for the sunny shores of California. Settling in Los Angeles in 1889 he identified himself with the law firm of Wells, Guthrie & Lee, with whom he continued for the succeeding four years. Afterward he practiced alone for two years. In 1895 the firm of Mulford & Pollard was formed and an office established in the Bullard block, where they have since remained. The firm is recognized as one of the strongest in the city, both members being men of superior education and ability. They have a commodious and well-appointed suite, with all the appurtenances of a modern law office, including a fine library.

As a delegate to county and state conventions, and in other capacities, Mr. Pollard has been identified with the work of the Republican party. He and his partner are both as undeviating in their devotion to this party as the needle to the pole. However, while they keep themselves well informed on the issues of the day they have never sought the honors of office, preferring to devote their time to their profession, in which they have met with such signal success. They manifest a constant interest in the public welfare and bear their part in every worthy enterprise. In religion Mr. Pollard is a Methodist, and now assists in the work of the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Maccabees.

The first marriage of Mr. Pollard took place in 1878 in Canada, and united him with Miss Jennie L. Morrow, who lived near Toronto. She died in Los Angeles in 1892, leaving six children. His second marriage united him with Miss Addie L. Seely, of New York. The family home is at No. 130 North Griffith avenue.



Jetham Bisby

JOTHAM BIXBY, who bears the distinction of being, perhaps, the largest landholder in Southern California, is a citizen honored for his sterling worth and integrity. Possessing far more than ordinary ability, it is said that when he was a mere boy those who knew him predicted that his future would be marked with decided success. Through the substantial qualities of his character he has been able to gain for himself financial prosperity, and that which is still more to be desired, the respect and esteem of his associates.

The Bixby family was first represented in this country in a very early day by an Englishman who settled in Massachusetts. Later generations removed to Maine, where the family has long been known and honored. Jotham Bixby was one of the eight sons and two daughters of Amasa Bixby, all of whom, except two sons that died in early life, established homes in California. They were named as follows: Amos, Marcellus, Llewellyn, Henry H., George F., Jotham, Francis A., and Mrs. Nancy D. Lovett. Jotham Bixby was born in Norridgewock, Me., January 20, 1831. His early life did not differ materially from that of the average New England boy in the early half of the nineteenth century, for, like them, he was expected to contribute to his own support as soon as he became physically able to perform any kind of manual labor, and the most important part of his education was his industrial training. While facilities for obtaining an education were limited, he attended school with reasonable regularity a short time during each year, and thus gained a foundation on which was built, in later years, a broad fund of information acquired in the great school of experience and observation.

When the discovery of gold in California fired the hearts of ambitious young men in the east, Mr. Bixby was one of those who resolved to seek a fortune in the far west. In 1852 he sailed via Cape Horn to San Francisco, and thence proceeded to mines in the central part of the state, but did not meet there the success he had hoped for. In 1857 he went to Monterey county and began to raise sheep. Later we find him a resident of San Luis Obispo county, and from there, in 1866, he came to Los Angeles, having the pre-

vious year bought the rancho of Los Cerritos, a tract of twenty-seven thousand acres. This property, lying east of the San Gabriel river, and fronting on the ocean, includes the present sites of Long Beach and Clearwater. On this place he has since engaged in the stock business, and under his supervision a company was organized which purchased seventeen thousand acres of the Palos Verdes rancho and a one-third interest in Los Alamitos of twenty-six thousand acres, besides six thousand acres in the rancho of Santiago de Santa Ana. This entire acreage was devoted to stock-raising. At times the company had on the Cerritos as many as thirty thousand head of sheep, producing two hundred thousand pounds of wool annually. More recently, however, the company has made a specialty of raising cattle and horses, and has owned as many as thirty thousand head of cattle.

Nature bestowed upon Mr. Bixby a vigorous mind. His energy is one of the conspicuous traits of his character. To this quality, combined with his business ability, is due his success in the stock business and in every other enterprise with which his name has been connected. In business dealings his code of honor has always been of the highest, and he has never deviated from the course his conscience and sense of justice have mapped out for him. The success with which he has met would, perhaps, be impossible to gain in the same way in this generation, for land can no longer be purchased "for a song," as in former days. He had the foresight to discern a future advance in property as well as a steady demand for stock; hence he turned his attention in the lines his judgment indicated would bring prosperity.

In 1863 Mr. Bixby married Miss Margaret Winslow Hathaway, daughter of Rev. George W. Hathaway, of this county. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters. The oldest son, George H., graduated from Yale College in 1886, and has since assisted his father in the management of their extensive interests. The second son, Harry, is also a graduate of Yale. The family home is one of the most attractive country homes in Southern California, and reflects in its equipments the tastes and refinement of its inmates.

GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH. Many of the self-made men of America, after achieving distinction in successful business careers, desire to leave behind them some enduring monument that will reflect credit upon their memory. It has been the custom of millionaires to make bequests in their wills setting aside a portion of their fortunes for some worthy purpose. The wiser philanthropists of the present day are pursuing a better method; they are administering their own benefactions in their lifetime. They thus aid in the executions of their own wills, see that they are administered in accordance with their own wishes, and enjoy the result of their own beneficence. A notable example of this clear-headed philanthropy occupied the columns of the Los Angeles newspapers in 1897-98. Among the many wealthy men in this city is one who has acquired an honorable fame by donating from his private property adjoining the Angel City, the largest single tract of land ever acquired for park purposes by any city in the world, and the only city park in existence possessing a lofty mountain peak within its borders.

The donor of this park is Col. Griffith Jenkins Griffith, whose genial presence is manifest in a well-knit frame, cordial manner, pleasant countenance and hearty salutation. He was born January 4, 1852, on a farm near Bridge-End, in Glamorganshire, Wales, about thirty miles from the seaport of Cardiff. Upon that farm the Griffith ancestry had resided for several generations. The Griffith name was borne by several of the valiant kings of ancient Wales and those who now bear it have reason to be proud of their lineage. His father, Griffith Morgan Griffith, who was born in 1830, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jenkins Griffith and who was born in 1831, are now enjoying a vigorous old age in a comfortable home in Los Angeles.

Though born in Great Britain, at an early age our subject came to America with an uncle. He spent his boyhood in the state of Pennsylvania, where, in the town of Ashland and Danville, he received the elements of an education which he promptly put to good use. Striking out for an independent career, he first went to Pittsburg and entered the employ of the Columbus West Carriage Company. From there he went to Philadelphia and formed a connection as press repre-

sentative with Mr. Bergner, of Bergner & Engel, president of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association. A year later, in 1873, with characteristic enterprise, he came to the Pacific coast and entered upon his true career in San Francisco. There he joined the editorial staff of the then leading daily commercial newspaper of the coast region, the *Alla California*, and became the reporter of its mining department, at that time a very important feature of San Francisco journalism.

With indefatigable energy and native shrewdness he gained an extensive knowledge of mines and the special features of each mining region, and presently became a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to mining properties and development. He made frequent expeditions into the interior of California and adjoining states and territories, in the double capacity of representative for his newspaper and professional expert for mining syndicates. In the latter capacity many large transactions have depended on his reports of the character and value of mines in various sections of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and the republic of Mexico. In 1880 he became superintendent of a group of fifteen mines in Prospect Mountain, Nevada. He was also largely interested in mining properties in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Having acquired a competency through a judicious use of his opportunities in Mexico and elsewhere, and having, in one of his southern trips, become enamored of the delightful climate and prospective development of Southern California, Colonel Griffith in 1882 transferred some of his interests to the then modest city of Los Angeles, and made considerable investments in landed property. That he was not mistaken in his judgment of its future possibilities may be inferred from the fact that he has seen the half-Spanish town of twelve thousand inhabitants grow with unexampled vigor to its present population of one hundred and ten thousand within the brief period of sixteen years. Among his acquisitions was the purchase of the princely domain known as the Rancho de los Feliz, embracing rich alluvial bottoms bordering on the Los Angeles river for a distance of five miles, and also a valuable belt of the frostless Cahuenga foothills. Those culminate in a bold peak eighteen

hundred feet in altitude, which command a magnificent view of the surrounding country from the Sierra Madre mountains to the Pacific coast.

Another valuable piece of property controlled by Colonel Griffith was the fine Briswalter tract, which, at the time it was acquired, included an orange grove, a walnut orchard, and a two hundred-acre vineyard. It was located in the southern section and adjacent to the growing portion of the city, but is now traversed by well-paved streets lined with rows of handsome houses and beautiful homes. One of these streets, a broad, well-built thoroughfare extending from Fourteenth to Jefferson streets, a distance of one and one-quarter miles, was named Griffith avenue, in honor of Colonel Griffith, by the city authorities.

January 27, 1887, Colonel Griffith married Mary Agnes, the accomplished daughter of Louis Mesmer, owner of the United States hotel. She is a native of Los Angeles, to which city her parents came from Alsace-Lorraine, then in France, but now a part of the German empire. Colonel and Mrs. Griffith have one son, Vandell Mowry Griffith, who was born August 29, 1888.

Since coming to Los Angeles, Colonel Griffith has allied himself with the best business and reform movements in the city. He was an officer in the Citizens' League, which was organized to secure honest administrations of the city and county government. He has also been a director in the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association. In 1897 he made a special trip to Washington, D. C., to urge upon congress a modification of the tariff in the interests of the fruit-growers of Southern California, and was instrumental in securing the desired legislation. He had previously been active in the formation of the Pioneer Fruit Growers' Association, and in promoting the important citrus interests of the state.

He has taken a keen, intelligent and practical interest in the construction of a railroad to Salt Lake City, and in 1896, at the request of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, he visited an important section of the proposed route in the iron and coal districts of southern Utah, and furnished an elaborate report of the rich resources of the region to be traversed. This report was extensively copied in the daily press.

During the rapid growth of Los Angeles in

recent years and the consequent enlargement of the city limits, the subject of providing additional parks to meet the future needs of a modern civilized community has been considered and earnestly discussed by those who have the welfare of the city at heart. This was Colonel Griffith's opportunity to serve the public and execute a purpose, due to no sudden impulse or accidental combination of circumstances, but which he had cherished for years. He examined his great holdings and from the extensive Los Feliz Rancho carved out a tract embracing three thousand and fifteen acres (nearly five square miles) of mountain and valley, sloping hillside and sheltered dale, rock and forest and stream, full of picturesque beauty, and susceptible of wonderful arborial and botanical development, and this magnificent domain he presented to the city of Los Angeles, to be forever devoted to the public use of the people for park purposes. The gift included a valuable water right, which greatly enhanced the value of the donation.

The presentation was made in eloquent words addressed by the donor to the city council in the presence of many prominent citizens. It closed with this characteristic statement of the philanthropic motive which animated the donor: "I wish to make this gift while I am still in the full vigor of life, that I may enjoy with my neighbors its beauties and pleasures, and that I may bear with me, when I cross the clouded river, the pleasing knowledge of the fruition of a wish long dear to me." In response, the mayor gratefully accepted the gift in behalf of the city, and other officials and representative citizens spoke of the beneficial results that would follow to the present and succeeding generations, and admonished the city fathers that they had a grave duty to perform in providing for a wise administration of the trust, and making the park, with its wealth of natural attractions, easily accessible to the common people.

The public tender of a park of three thousand acres, as narrated above, took place in the city hall December 17, 1896, and an official survey of the tract was ordered by the council. This was not completed until February, 1898, and on March 5, of the same year, a popular assembly crowded the council chamber to witness the formal transfer of the title and deeds to the park,

embracing an area of three thousand and fifteen acres, from the donor to the city of Los Angeles. Eloquent speeches of congratulation were made by Mayor M. P. Snyder, Senator Stephen M. White, Judge J. W. McKinley and other distinguished citizens. In recognition of the great value of this gift, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce made Colonel Griffith a life honorary member, he being the first person upon whom such a high honor was conferred by that body.

The park is carved out of an old Mexican grant which was prophetically called El Rancho de los Feliz, "The Land of the Happy," and in generations to come it may be presumed that myriads of people will spend happy hours among the hills and valleys and shady groves of this great natural park.

THOMAS M. STEWART. No city in the west has a larger number of able attorneys than has Los Angeles, and in the entire list perhaps none is more highly educated than the subject of this article. While he had few advantages in youth save such as he made for himself, yet by perseverance and determination he succeeded in acquiring a broad fund of knowledge and laid broad and deep the foundation of his subsequent career in the law. In his profession he has made a specialty of constitutional and corporation, in which he is more than ordinarily successful. His powers of generalization and analysis are good, his reasoning faculties excellent and his mental processes logical and clear. He is thus by nature fitted for the successful prosecution of his chosen profession.

In Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Stewart was born August 27, 1847, the eldest of eight children comprising the family of Henry B. and Sarah (Thomas) Stewart, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was orphaned at seven years of age and from that time made his own way in the world, during most of his active years following the occupation of a contractor, although since 1876, when he settled in California, he has given his attention principally to fruit farming. The boyhood days of our subject were spent in various cities, but principally in Dayton, Ohio, Rochester, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. While still a lad he went to Illinois, where he spent some years

on a farm. However, agriculture was not a congenial occupation and was used by him only as a stepping stone to other work. In 1873 he was graduated from Shurtleff College, an old-established institution at Upper Alton, Ill. After his graduation he remained for several years in the college as professor of mathematics, a chair for which his fine mathematical ability admirably qualified him. Meantime he took up the study of theology and in 1876 completed the regular course in Newton Theological College.

The first visit of Mr. Stewart to the Pacific coast was in 1876, the year of his father's removal west. He accepted a position in the California College, where he held the chair for several years. From 1881 to 1884 he was acting president of Ottawa (Kans.) University, after which he was engaged in the practice of law in Blackfoot, Idaho, until December, 1893. During the latter part of those years he took a leading part in prohibition work there. He was a prominent member of the Prohibition party in the state and was honored by his party by nomination for supreme judge; the party being largely in the minority, he made the contest without hope of success, but believing it to be his duty to do all within his power to advance the cause to which he was devoted. During the latter part of 1893 he left Idaho and settled in Los Angeles, where he has since carried on a general practice, having his office at present in the Bradbury block. In this city he stands among the best-known men of his profession. His course as a lawyer and as a citizen has been such as to commend him to his associates. He has contributed to the extension of religious movements, and especially to the Baptist Church, with which he is identified. As a Prohibitionist he worked for the interest of a grand cause, believing that only by personal sacrifice and party movement can the growing evil of the liquor traffic be held in check, and he furthermore thoroughly opposes the present system of government revenues to be derived from the sale of intoxicants.

The marriage of Mr. Stewart, in 1876, united him with Miss Anna Burchsted, who was born in St. Louis, the daughter of a seafaring man. Their family is composed of three sons, Henry B., Arthur T. and Paul, the eldest of whom is a law student in his father's office.



W. A. HARRIS

WILL A. HARRIS. A fearless champion of the right as he believes it; a man of deep sound common-sense and strong convictions founded upon thorough investigation and study, a patriot worthy of the name, Will A. Harris, of Los Angeles, is recognized as a power in the legal profession, which he adorns, in the field of politics, where he excels, and in all of the varied relations of life. His career at the bar has been one of the highest honor, and at no time has he sacrificed his high standard of professional ethics for the sake of the temporary advantage which might be gained thereby.

Mr. Harris comes of stanch old Revolutionary stock and his nativity occurred upon a fine old southern plantation in Tennessee in the year 1854. His father, A. G. Harris, a citizen of high standing in that state, espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and during the Civil war rose from the rank of first-lieutenant to the colonelcy of his regiment, making a fine record for bravery and gallant service.

As a student, Will A. Harris early manifested unusual ability and by the time that he had reached the age of nineteen years he not only obtained an education in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, but also had been admitted to the bar. He continued to engage in practice at Memphis for about a year, laying the foundations of his future success by earnest, indefatigable work in the preparation of his cases and in pleading before the local courts. His health at that time not being of the best, and, as he had a desire to see something of the great and growing west, he went to Texas and the Indian territory, where he spent several months in the active, out-door life of the frontier. He not only became robust in body, but also more strong and fearless in deeds of enterprise and daring, and this fine courage has never left him. Indeed, only a few years subsequently he imperiled his life in rescuing a drowning youth of fifteen, who, in battling with the surf on the seashore in San Diego county, was being carried out by the strong under-tow. For his gallantry on this occasion Mr. Harris was awarded a first-class life-saving gold medal by the United States government, the same being accompanied by a glowing tribute from the pen of the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Fairchild.

For eighteen years after his arrival in Califor-

nia Mr. Harris was busily engaged in the practice of law in San Bernardino, and in 1877 was elected to the position of district attorney of his county, in which office he served to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. For the past seven years he has been a resident of Los Angeles and has built up a large and remunerative practice among our representative citizens. His field of endeavor has been larger than that of most lawyers of the day, as he has not confined his talents to any particular branch of professional work. While for the most part he has devoted his time to civil law, there have been a few notable exceptions, and he has proved his superior ability in the criminal courts no less than in others. While in San Bernardino, as previously mentioned, he was the public prosecutor, and later he defended those charged with crime, in a few notable instances, winning fresh laurels for himself in every case. He has given special attention to the law as applied to mining property, and among others conducted the famous Silver King case. He was connected with the litigation growing out of the first locations in Randsburg and is counsel in the very important litigation growing out of the recent discoveries of oil in California. In a number of very important cases where the interstate commerce act was involved he displayed remarkable knowledge of constitutional law, going to the very root of the subject.

Coming from one of the representative families of the south, it is not strange that Mr. Harris early imbibed the principles of Jefferson or that he firmly adhered to the Democratic party so long as he believed that it was sensible and consistent. When, however, in convention assembled, in 1896, the majority declared themselves in favor of "free silver" and Bryan, his independence of thought asserted itself and he championed "sound" money, as he always had done, believing that the financial policy which this nation has thus far maintained is founded upon the basic rock of well-tested, wise and beneficial principles. Then (for the time demanded men of conviction and powers of expressing the same) he went upon the rostrum and during the ensuing campaign made no less than twenty-six forcible, eloquent speeches. He was the first to deliver an address upon the subject of sound money in Los Angeles, and that he carried conviction to the minds of his

hearers cannot be doubted by any one who had the pleasure of listening to his impressive arguments. Many who had hesitated between the allegiance which they desired to give to their party, and the duty which they felt was due their country, no longer wavered, but followed his example and placed the welfare of their fair land foremost.

After his settlement in San Bernardino Mr. Harris made the acquaintance of Miss Nettie Allen, a native of Ohio, and in the centennial year they united their destinies. Their marriage was blessed by the birth of two sons, now nearly arrived at maturity.

JAMES MILLER GUINN, of Los Angeles City, was born near Houston, Shelby county, Ohio, November 27, 1834. His paternal and maternal ancestors removed from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father was born near Enniskillen, in County Fermanagh, and his mother, Eliza Miller, was born near Londonderry. His father came to America in 1819, and after ten years spent in the lumber business in the province of New Brunswick he migrated to Ohio, in 1830, and located on a tract of land covered with a dense forest.

James M. Guinn spent his boyhood years in assisting his father to clear a farm. The facilities for obtaining an education in the backwoods of Ohio fifty years ago were very meager. Three months of each winter he attended school in a little log schoolhouse. By studying in the evenings, after a hard day's work, he prepared himself for teaching; and at the age of eighteen began the career of a country pedagogue. For two years he alternated teaching with farming. Ambitious to obtain a better education, he entered the preparatory department of Antioch College, of which institution Horace Mann, the eminent educator, was then president. In 1857 he entered Oberlin College. He was entirely dependent on his own resources for his college expenses. By teaching during vacations, by manual labor and the closest economy, he worked his way through college and graduated with honors.

On the breaking out of the Civil war, in 1861,

he was among the very first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, enlisting April 19, 1861, four days after the fall of Fort Sumter. He was a member of Company C, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later he enlisted in the same regiment for three years. This regiment was one of the first sent into West Virginia. He served through the West Virginia campaign under McClellan and afterwards under Rosecrans. The Seventh Regiment joined the army of the Potomac in the fall of 1861, and took part in all the great battles in which that army was engaged up to and including the battle of Gettysburg. In September, 1863, the regiment, as part of the Twelfth Army Corps, was sent to the west, and was engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. Its three years being ended, it was mustered out the 1st of June, 1864, in front of Atlanta.

In August, 1861, while the Seventh Regiment was guarding Carnifax Ferry, on the Gauley river, it was attacked by three thousand Confederates under Floyd and Wise. After a desperate resistance it was forced to retreat, leaving its dead and wounded on the field. On the retreat the company of which Mr. Guinn was a member fell into an ambush and nearly one-half of those who escaped from the battlefield were captured. Mr. Guinn, after a narrow escape from capture, traveled for five days in the mountains, subsisting on a few berries and leaves of wintergreen. He finally reached the Union forces at Gauley Bridge, almost starved. At the battle of Cedar Mountain his regiment lost sixty-six per cent. of those engaged—a percentage of loss nearly twice as great as that of the Light Brigade in its famous charge at Balaklava. Of the twenty-three of Mr. Guinn's company who went into the battle only six came out unhurt, he being one of the fortunate six.

Of his military service, a history of the company written by one of his comrades after the war, says: "Promoted to corporal November 1, 1862; took part in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Dumfries. * * * On every march of the company till his discharge."

After his discharge he was commissioned by

Governor Tod, of Ohio, captain in a new regiment that was forming, but, his health having been broken by hard service and exposure, he was compelled to decline the position.

In 1864 he came to California (by way of Panama) for the benefit of his health. After teaching school three months in Alameda county he joined the gold rush to Idaho, packing his blankets on his back and footing it from Umatilla, Ore., to Boise Basin, a distance of three hundred miles. For three years he followed gold mining with varying success, sometimes striking it rich and again dead broke. His health failing him again, from the effects of his army service, he returned to California in 1867; and in 1868 went east and took treatment for a number of months in Dr. Jackson's famous water cure, at Danville, N. Y. He returned to California in 1869, and in October of that year came to Los Angeles. He found employment as principal of the schools of Anaheim—a position he filled for twelve consecutive years. He reached the town with \$10; by investing his savings from his salary in land, at the end of two years he sold his landed possessions for \$15,000. During the greater portion of the time he was employed in the Anaheim schools he was a member of the county board of education. He helped to organize the first teachers' institute (October 31, 1870) ever organized in the county. In 1874 he married Miss D. C. Marquis, an assistant teacher. To them three children have been born: Mabel Elisabeth, Edna Marquis and Howard James.

In 1881 Mr. Guinn was appointed superintendent of the city schools of Los Angeles. He filled the position of school superintendent for two years. He then engaged in merchandising, which he followed for three years. Selling out, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, safely passing through the boom. He filled the position of a deputy county assessor for several years.

Politically he has always been a staunch Republican. He was secretary of a Republican club before he was old enough to vote, and, arriving at the voting age, he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has had the

privilege of voting for every Republican nominee for president. In 1873, when the county was overwhelmingly Democratic, he was the Republican nominee for the assembly and came within fifty-two votes of being elected. In 1875 he was the nominee of the anti-monopoly wing of the Republican party for state superintendent of public instruction. For the sake of party harmony he withdrew just before the election in favor of the late Prof. Ezra Carr, who was triumphantly elected. He served a number of years on the Republican county central committee, filling the position of secretary from 1884 to 1886.

Mr. Guinn took an active part in the organization of the Historical Society of Southern California, in 1883, and has filled every office in the gift of the society. He has contributed a number of valuable historical papers to magazines and newspapers and has edited the Historical Society's Annual for the past ten years. He is a member of the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C., having the honor of being the only representative of that association in Southern California. While engaged in the profession of teaching he was a frequent contributor to educational periodicals and ranked high as a lecturer on educational subjects before teachers' institutes and associations. He is a charter member of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R.; also a past post commander, and has discharged the duties of post adjutant continuously for eight years. In Southern California Lodge No. 191, A. O. U. W., he has held the office of recorder for fourteen years. When the Society of the Pioneers of Los Angeles County was organized he was one of the committee of three selected to draft a form of organization and a constitution and by-laws, and has filled the position of secretary and that of a member of the board of directors continuously since the society's organization.

Besides the historical portion of this volume, he has written a brief history of California, and is now engaged in collecting material for a more extended work on California history.

HON. JOHN D. WORKS. With justice the subject of this article is conceded to fill a most important position among the prominent professional men of Southern California. Although he had but limited means when a young man, and had no influence to aid him except his own good name and his upright conduct, with these, and by indomitable perseverance and the exercise of wise judgment he has steadily risen until he now occupies a place of marked consideration both on the bench and at the bar. Since he came to the Pacific coast he has enjoyed uninterrupted success, and these years of his life have been a fitting climax to his career as statesman and attorney in Indiana. Until he came to California in 1883 he made his home in Switzerland county, Ind., where his father, James A. Works, a Kentuckian by birth, was long a leading lawyer. His mother, Phoebe (Downey) Works, was a native of Indiana. He was born in Indiana in 1847. When sixteen and one-half years old he enlisted in the Tenth Indiana Cavalry, which he accompanied to the front, serving for more than two years with the army of the Cumberland.

At the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he returned home and began to read law in the office of Hon. A. C. Downey, a relative. The latter was for years one of Indiana's most distinguished jurists. For six years he served as a judge of the supreme court of the state, and for sixteen years was a judge of the circuit court, his last election as circuit judge being when seventy-four years of age. It was under such a distinguished and able preceptor as Judge Downey that John D. Works acquired his rudimentary knowledge of the law. He enjoyed exceptional advantages, therefore, for the acquiring of important professional knowledge. He was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice in Indiana, where he soon gained a high reputation for his knowledge of the law. His ability led to his selection as a member of the state legislature, in which he served during the session of 1879.

During his residence in Indiana Judge Works wrote two law works. One of these, treating of the practice in that state, was issued in three volumes.

On changing his residence from Indiana to California Judge Works opened a law office in

San Diego. He soon became prominent in that city. In 1886 the governor of the state, on the petition of the bar, appointed him superior judge of San Diego county, and at the next election he was chosen for the same office without opposition. His appointment was a tribute to his ability, for he possessed stanch Republican principles, yet the appointment came from a Democratic governor. After one year of service as superior judge he resigned and entered into law practice in San Diego with Hon. Olin Wellborn, now judge of the United States district court at Los Angeles. A year later he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of California, to serve until the ensuing election. At the election following he was chosen to serve as a supreme court justice to fill the unexpired term of Judge McKinstry, which office he filled with the same dignity and impartiality noticeable in his every act, public or private. When the term expired he declined to be a candidate for re-election, and returned to San Diego, taking up the practice of law with Hon. James A. Gibson and Harry L. Titus, under the firm name of Works, Gibson & Titus. He made a specialty of the law relative to water rights and water companies; few attorneys in the state are more familiar than he with this most important branch of the profession. He is now and has been for years attorney for the San Diego Water Company, and acts in the same capacity for the San Diego Flume Company and the San Diego Land and Town Company. In 1896 he removed from San Diego to Los Angeles, his present home, but he still retains his office in San Diego, where his son represents the firm of Works & Works. In Los Angeles he is at the head of the firm of Works & Lee, which has in the Henne block one of the finest office suites in the city and also owns a very exhaustive and valuable law library. Besides his connection with other matters of law he acts as attorney for the Consolidated Water Company, which was organized under the laws of West Virginia and carries on business in San Diego. Socially he is a member of the California Club.

In 1868 Judge Works married Miss Alice Banta, of Indiana. They have two sons and four daughters, namely: Lewis R., member of the law firm of Works & Works, of San Diego; Thomas L., who gives his attention to ranching; Ida E., wife



C. W. Ho Perry

Photo by Marceau.

of Herman S. Darling, of Los Angeles; Laura, Ethel and Isabel.

Summing up the life of Judge Works, it may be said that he is one of the best known attorneys of Southern California. The people have more than once signified their appreciation of his ability by electing him to one of the most important offices in the state. Though he is a Republican, his supporters as an official were almost as numerous among Democrats as among his own party; all united in giving him the respect that was his due. The wisdom of his selection to serve on the bench was vindicated by his honorable service in that capacity. He was known not only for his legal erudition, but also for his impartial spirit and his ability to penetrate the inmost recesses of subjects submitted for his decision.

WILLIAM HAYES PERRY was born October 17, 1832, near Newark, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood. In 1853, partly on account of his health, he started for California overland with Colonel Hollister, of Santa Barbara, who crossed the plains that year with stock, sheep, cattle and horses. The party, which comprised about fifty men and five ladies, crossed the Missouri river at Bennett's ferry, south of Council Bluffs. Much annoyed by Indians on the way the party at length reached California, having made the journey via Salt Lake City, thence south via San Bernardino to Los Angeles, arriving in Los Angeles in February, 1854.

Mr. Perry tells an amusing story of his first arrival in Los Angeles. Like so many others, before and since, at the end of his long overland journey he arrived here worn out, dead broke, and very nearly naked. The first thing he did was to try and get a suit of clothes on credit, which required considerable cheek. He made his way into a store and told his story to the proprietor, who was an entire stranger, and asked to be trusted until he could earn enough money to pay for the cheapest suit of clothes he had in the store. Notwithstanding his ragged appearance, the proprietor of the store seemed to be favorably impressed, and not only offered to trust him for a plain working suit, but also in-

sisted that he take a second and better suit to wear to church and other places requiring him to dress well, allowing him his own time to pay for them both. Mr. Perry says he felt so grateful for his kindness to him that he could never fully repay the kindly act of one who befriended him when destitute, and "when naked, clothed him."

Having finished his apprenticeship in cabinet-making and turning before leaving the east, Mr. Perry engaged in this business on his arrival in Los Angeles. Although a mere boy, he took hold with an ambition and will to accomplish all that industry, economy and perseverance could bring him in that business, and in less than one year from the time of his arrival opened the first furniture store in Los Angeles. With the articles of his own manufacture, and with shipments he made from San Francisco, he kept a full and complete assortment, and held the trade solidly, having no competitor for four years. In 1846 he took in, as a partner, Mr. Brady, whom Wallace Woodworth bought out in 1858. With the latter he continued in business for twenty-five years, or until Mr. Woodworth's death in 1883, the name of the firm being Perry & Woodworth. In 1873 they changed from the furniture and cabinet business to dealing in lumber, mouldings, doors, sash, blinds, builders' hardware and finishing supplies of all kinds. They bought and built on the property now occupied by the business, extending through from Commercial street to Requena street, and on the south side of Requena street, building a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the property, so as to avail themselves of railroad facilities in handling lumber, etc. After Mr. Woodworth's death Mr. Perry incorporated his business, and it is now known as the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company. It does an immense business; has been selling from 30,000,000 to 80,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. It has been the ambition of Mr. Perry to take the lumber from the tree in northern forests, manufacture it in his own mills in the forest where it grew, ship it on his own vessels over his own wharves, and deliver it to the consumer here in Southern California, thus enabling his company to defy all competitors. This ambition has been realized, his company owning their own timber lands, their own saw-mills, their own vessels, their own wharves and

their own yards throughout the country for distribution and sale. And, as a result, their profits have been very large.

Mr. Perry and associates organized the Los Angeles and Humbolt Lumber Company at San Pedro, carrying there a stock to supply the Arizona and foreign trade. He organized the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company at Colton, to supply the territory east of Los Angeles county, and also organized the Los Angeles Storage, Commission and Lumber Company. This company, in addition to lumber, carried lime, plaster, cement, fire-brick, etc., to supply the market.

In 1865 Mr. Perry obtained a franchise from Los Angeles City to light the city with gas. He organized the Los Angeles Gas Company, holding the position of president and manager for five years, and sold the works, at a handsome advance above cost, to its present owners.

Mr. Perry bought, set up and ran the first steam engine brought to Los Angeles. In 1879 he was elected director, president and manager of the Los Angeles City Water Company, which was heavily involved, and by introducing system, economy and efficiency, he put it on a dividend-paying basis, and it has ever since been retained in that position by its stockholders.

Mr. Perry owns much of the most valuable real estate in this city, and is interested in steamers and sail vessels plying on this coast. He is a stockholder in the Nevada Bank and Union Trust Company of San Francisco, and stockholder and director in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles; president of the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company, president of the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company, president of the Los Angeles City Water Company, president of the Crystal Springs Water Company, president of the Southern California Pipe and Clay Company, president of the Bard Oil and Asphalt Company, director in the Oliuda Crude Oil Company, director in the Reed Oil Company, stockholder in the Slocan Oil Company, stockholder in the Union Oil Company, stockholder in the Kern Oil Company and many other corporations. As will be seen by the foregoing, Mr. Perry is a very busy man; in fact, is one of the most enterprising, far-seeing and successful business men on the Pacific coast. His keen insight enables him to forecast with sur-

prising accuracy what enterprises will be profitable and what will not, and it is a remarkable fact that he seldom associated himself with any business that has not been a great financial success.

In 1858 Mr. Perry married Miss Elizabeth M. Dalton, of this city. They have three children living, viz.: Mrs. C. M. Wood, Charles Frederick, and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr. The two daughters are fine musicians. Mrs. Wood, the elder, received her musical education and graduated from the Conservatory of Milan, where she was a special pupil of the celebrated master, san Giovanni, and where she made a most successful debut as prima donna in an engagement of seventeen successive nights. Mr. Perry has surrounded his family with all the comforts of life. His house is ever open to visiting friends, who are received with great warmth and welcome by himself and family.

HON. WILLIAM A. CHENEY. Throughout a career that has been conspicuous and honorable Judge Cheney has merited and received the respect of associates and acquaintances. His position at the bar of Los Angeles is deservedly high. He is the senior member of the law firm of Cheney & Taylor, with offices in the Stimson block, where he has a complete and valuable law library. Since he came to California he has won (without any of those factitious circumstances that sometimes usher a man into public notice) a high reputation as lawyer, jurist and statesman; he has assisted in the making of the laws of our state; has pronounced sentence upon the violators of the law; has urged before jury and judge the vindication of the majesty of the law; and has zealously advocated the principles of his chosen party from the stump during important campaigns. As a corporation lawyer his ability is widely recognized, and he has been retained as legal adviser by numerous large corporations, notably the Los Angeles Electric Company and the Los Angeles Lighting Company.

Both the paternal and the maternal ancestors of Judge Cheney settled in Massachusetts with the Puritans. Subsequent generations lived and died in the old Bay state. His parents, B. F.

and Martha (Whitney) Cheney, were natives of that state, and the former engaged in the mercantile business in Boston for years. There were six children in the family, but only three are now living. William A. was born in Boston in 1848 and received his education in public schools and the Massachusetts Academy. He had fitted for the sophomore class in college, when ill health obliged him to leave, but he subsequently completed his course by personal study. His first visit to California was in 1867. Six years later he returned to this state, where he has since made his home. In 1877 he was elected county judge of Plumas county. Three years later, upon the adoption of the new constitution, he was elected to the state senate by the counties of Butte, Plumas and Lassen. He entered upon his duties as state senator with vigor and earnestness, and was recognized as one of the leading Republicans of the region. Frequently he spoke in the party's interests at times of elections and during important campaigns. While practicing in Sacramento, he was for a time a partner of Creed Haymond, who later became general solicitor for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Thereupon Judge Cheney came to Los Angeles and formed a partnership with Gen. J. H. Mansfield. Shortly afterward he was made a member of the school board of this city, an office that he filled with credit, materially promoting the welfare of the schools and taking a warm and constant interest in their progress. In 1884 he was elected to the superior bench of Los Angeles county. The same methods of thoroughness and sagacity that had brought him success as a lawyer contributed to his success as a jurist. He remained on the bench until 1891, when he resumed a general law practice. The same diligence in study that characterized him when a youth is very noticeable in his discharge of professional duties. A student in boyhood, he has remained a student through his active career. Every development in his profession, every change in the law, municipal or general, is carefully studied by him, and its merits or demerits thoroughly grasped. Hence he has been a "growing" lawyer, one who keeps pace with the advance of his profession and who is thoroughly versed in every department of jurisprudence. His attention has been so closely given to professional and official duties that he

has had little leisure for the social amenities of life or for active participation in the work of the fraternities, although he holds membership in the Masonic Order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The home of Judge Cheney is at No. 1046 South Hill street. His wife, a daughter of Franklin Skinner, of New Haven, Conn., is a lady of superior literary attainments and the author of a number of books. They have one son, Harvey D. Cheney, now an attorney in Los Angeles.

CAPT. GILBERT EDMOND OVERTON.

Both in civic and in military life Captain Overton has wielded a potent and lasting influence. He was born in New York City, March 18, 1845, a son of Gilbert Davis and Julia Frances (Westcott) Overton, and a descendant of a long line of sturdy and resolute Britons. On his father's side he traces his ancestry back eight generations, to 1695, when his family settled in Southold, N. Y.; while his first known maternal ancestor was Stukeley Westcote, of the county of Devon, England, born in 1582. Both the Westcotts and the Overtons served the country during the Revolutionary war. Maltiah Overton, the captain's grandfather, was born in New London, Conn., July 31, 1776, and for years was captain of a ship sailing from Southold, Long Island. December 30, 1799, he married Lucretia Davis, who was born March 30, 1780, and died August 26, 1836. He survived her only a few years, dying November 1, 1839.

The entire life of Gilbert Davis Overton was passed in Southold and New York City. He was born in the former town July 12, 1812, and died in the latter city July 30, 1849. He had married Miss Westcott, who was born at Providence, R. I., October 5, 1816, and died at sea near St. Iago de Cuba June 19, 1866. She was a daughter of Esbon Westcott, a ship builder, who was born June 22, 1783, and died in New York City July 15, 1849. He was twice married: first at Providence, R. I., October 2, 1808, to Amy Babbitt, who died in the same city August 18, 1812; and second, at Providence, R. I., July 4, 1813, to Phæbe Folger, who died at Yonkers, N. Y., November 24, 1869.

Educated in the schools of New York City and the North Salem Academy, the subject of this article was a youth of sixteen when the Civil war broke out, and, fired with the enthusiasm of youth, he determined to offer his services to his country. September 26, 1861, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of the Fourth New York Cavalry. After faithful service he was honorably discharged from the volunteer service as adjutant of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, in the field, July 19, 1865, at the close of the Civil war. On the 2nd of October, 1867, he was appointed a second lieutenant of the Sixth United States (Regular) Cavalry. He was retired from active service as captain in the regular army February 24, 1891, his retirement being on account of physical disability contracted in the line of duty. In 1865 he was breveted major, New York state troops, for distinguished service in the Civil war. February 27, 1890, he was breveted captain in the regular army for gallant services in leading a cavalry charge in the action against the Indians on McLellan's creek in Texas, November 8, 1874. In every position during his long military career he bore himself with becoming dignity, and was faithful to the best government on earth. By nature, as well as by his long years of experience, he was well fitted to discharge with ability the responsible duties of an officer in the regular army, being resolute, brave and determined, and at the same time having a large fund of sound judgment and common sense.

The marriage of Captain Overton took place at Detroit, Mich., February 20, 1873, and united him with Jane Dyson Watkins, of Detroit, Mich. They are the parents of the following-named children: Gwendolen, who was born at the United States military post at Fort Hays, Kans., February 19, 1874; Carleton, who was born at Detroit, Mich., September 14, 1876, and who died in that city November 18, 1876; and Eugene, who was born at the United States military post of Fort Grant, Ariz., May 11, 1880.

Mrs. Overton was born in Detroit, Mich., August 10, 1849, a daughter of Leonard Bissell and Anna (Jackson) Watkins. Her father was born in Torrington, Conn., June 21, 1823, and died at Detroit, Mich., December 7, 1855. Her

mother was born in Detroit, April 20, 1827, and died at Fort Adams, R. I., August 8, 1892; she was a daughter of Charles and Ann (Dodomead) Jackson, the former born in Roxbury, Mass., January 8, 1793, and the latter a native of Detroit, Mich. Ann Dodomead was a daughter of John Dodomead, an ensign in the British army prior to 1780, and after that an American citizen. He married Jane Murray, of Philadelphia, whose mother bore the name of Catherine Stout, and descended from Richard Stout and Penelope Von Princes. Richard Stout lived at Middletown, Conn., after 1648, and was a son of John Stout, of Nottinghamshire, England. The father of Leonard Bissell Watkins was John Watkins, who was born in Hamilton, Conn., November 6, 1800, and died at Geneva, Ill., in 1863. He married Nancy Bissell, who was born at Torrington, Conn., December 22, 1799, and died at Detroit, Mich., in 1853.

A great-grandfather of Mrs. Overton, Amasa Soper, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Her great-great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war as a British officer. Her grandmother, as the wife of Captain Dyson of the United States regular army (her first husband), refused to give to General Hull a sheet or tablecloth which he demanded to run up as a flag of surrender to the British of Detroit, Mich., whereupon he (General Hull) threw the dishes from the breakfast table and carried off the tablecloth, which he used to announce to the British the cessation of hostilities. Some of the silverware thrown from that table by the general in his haste is now in Captain Overton's possession.

Captain Overton and his family spent the years of 1889-91 in Europe, and, upon his retirement from active service in the army, resided in Washington, D. C., for a year, coming from there to Los Angeles. In July, 1893, he engaged in the fire insurance business as special agent and adjuster of losses. He is a man of strong character, fitted to be a leader of men. In politics he adheres to the Republican party, and in September, 1896, served as chairman of its county convention at Los Angeles, Cal. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. Captain Overton is a member of the Military Order of Loyal Legion, and is a Mason.



Fred Cotton

HON. FRED EATON. In presenting to the readers of this volume the biography of Mr. Eaton, we are perpetuating the life record of one of the most influential native-born sons of Los Angeles, and one who has occupied the most prominent positions in the gift of his fellow-citizens. Nor has his success been merely that of gaining prominence among others, but he has also been successful in promoting the welfare of the city and advancing the progress of her people. Indeed, few have done more than he to develop her resources, and the character of his work is such that succeeding generations will have reason to revert to his career with gratitude.

The most responsible positions which Mr. Eaton has held are those of city engineer and mayor. In both he has accomplished much for the city's advancement. Believing that a public office is a public trust, he has devoted his attention to the faithful discharge of his duties, and his practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, has not failed of official success. Both in official and private business transactions he has always been systematic and methodical, qualities which are essential factors in the conduct of an important office. The services which he rendered the people as city engineer, and which he is now rendering as mayor, entitle him to rank as one of the most distinguished men of Los Angeles.

In 1850 Benjamin S. and Helen (Hayes) Eaton, natives respectively of Connecticut and Maryland, became pioneers of Los Angeles County, which was then sparsely inhabited, bearing but few indications of its future greatness. Mr. Eaton was a lawyer by profession, and served as one of the first district attorneys here. He assisted in the founding of the Pasadena colony, of which he was president for several years, and through whose efforts was established what is now one of the most beautiful cities in the world. He was fond of horticulture, and experimented considerably in endeavoring to ascertain the fruits to which this soil and climate were best adapted. He planted a vineyard near Pasadena, and was the first to demonstrate the success of vine culture in Southern California without artificial irrigation, his experiment, therefore, being of great value to this part of the state.

Five years after the family settled in Los Angeles County the subject of this article was born.

At an early age he showed a decided talent for engineering, and when fifteen began to acquire a practical knowledge of it, working with the Los Angeles Water Company. His advancement was rapid, and at twenty he was superintending engineer for the company, which position he filled for nine years. The first official position he held was that of city engineer, to which he was first elected in 1886 for a term of two years. During this term he originated the plan of the great sewer system of Los Angeles, which was adopted, after the unqualified approval of the most distinguished sanitary engineers of America, among them being Rudolph Herring, consulting sanitary engineer of New York City, and the representative of the government in the study of the sewage systems of large European cities. This gentleman came to Los Angeles, at the invitation of the city council, and examined Mr. Eaton's plan of sewage, which he endorsed as one of the most perfect in the country. In January, 1888, Mr. Eaton was again elected city engineer by a large majority, which gave him an opportunity to put into practical operation his proposed system. The success with which he met gave him at once a place among the leading men of the city, while at the same time it established his reputation as an engineer. In 1890 he was appointed chief engineer of the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Company, which, under his direction, built the Los Angeles Railway Company's system. In 1898 he was honored by election to the mayor's office, after having been nominated by acclamation. This position he now fills, showing in it the same intelligence and public spirit noticeable in his previous official service.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Eaton married Miss Helen Burdick, of Los Angeles, member of one of the leading families of the city. Mrs. Eaton and her mother are the owners of the Burdick block, No. 129 West Second street, one of the most substantial office buildings in the city.

His energy is one of the most conspicuous traits in Mr. Eaton's character. He is quick to perceive an emergency, and equally quick to devise means of meeting it, and this trait may be seen both in his conduct of private affairs and municipal matters. To this quality, combined with his large executive ability, is due his success in the undertakings with which his name is associated. Clear-

ness of perception and soundness of judgment may be noticed in his official acts. He possesses true public spirit, and uses his influence to enhance the best interests of the city, promoting all worthy movements for its development and progress. It is the united testimony of the people that his course has been such as to reflect credit upon the citizenship of Los Angeles.

HORACE M. DOBBINS, president of the board of trustees of Pasadena, is one of those progressive men to whose business ability and great enterprise Pasadena owes its high standing among the cities of the Pacific coast. Though scarcely yet in the prime of life, he has achieved a success notable in character and typical, undoubtedly, of what the future holds for him. His name is connected with many of the enterprises that have aided in the development of his home city and have caused it to become a favorite with tourists from the east.

The enterprise with which his name is most intimately associated is a novel and original project, of which he was the instigator and has since been the principal promoter. As president of the California Cycleway Company, it is his aim to build an elevated cycleway extending a distance of almost nine miles, from Hotel Green in Pasadena to the Plaza in Los Angeles. The company was organized and incorporated in 1897 with Mr. Dobbins as president; Hon. H. H. Markham, ex-governor of California, vice-president; Walter R. Stephenson, secretary; and E. H. May, treasurer. On the completion of the road it will be used by bicycles, tricycles and all horseless vehicles, which will have for their transit a cycleway twenty feet wide, without grade crossings, and with an average grade of one-half per cent. One and one-half miles of the road have been constructed at the Pasadena terminus, the grading on the entire line is completed, and the lumber is now on the ground for the next three miles of construction.

While necessarily the management of this immense undertaking requires very close attention on the part of Mr. Dobbins, it does not represent the limit of his activities. He is vice-president of the El Cajon Valley Company in San Diego county, Cal. For two years he was president of

the Pasadena board of health and is now president of the Pasadena Hospital Association. He is a member both of the Pasadena board of trade and the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, and is actively connected with the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association. Shortly after he came to Pasadena he was elected a member of the city board of trustees, of which he was chosen president, April 16, 1900, having, as the incumbent of this position, all the responsibilities and duties connected with the office of mayor. Strong in his sympathies with the Republican party, he has been an active factor in the local work of the party and for three terms has held office as president of the Americus Club of Pasadena, which is one of the largest Republican clubs in Southern California. He is a member of the Pasadena Country Club and also the Cumberland Club of Portland, Me.

Mr. Dobbins was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 29, 1868, a son of Richard J. and Caroline W. Dobbins, natives respectively of Mount Holly, N. J., and Washington, D. C. His father, who was a successful builder, was given the contracts for the erection of the larger number of the official buildings at the Centennial of 1876. He invested in property in Philadelphia and also in New Jersey. In 1892 he came to Pasadena, where he died in January of the following year. He is survived by his widow and the following children: William E. and Richard P., of Philadelphia; Lillian H., of Pasadena; Horace M.; and Florence D., wife of Thaddeus Lowe, of Pasadena. The Dobbins family is of English extraction.

The education of Mr. Dobbins was acquired principally in Cheltenham Military Academy. In 1886 he left school to travel with his father, who had a short time before suffered from a stroke of paralysis. It was for this reason that father and son spent the winters from 1886 to 1890 at the Raymond Hotel, in Pasadena. In July, 1890, our subject went to Portland, Me., and embarked in the packing of canned goods with Horace F. Webb as a partner, the firm name being H. F. Webb & Co. In 1893 the H. F. Webb Company was incorporated. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Dobbins established his home permanently in California, going first to San Diego, but after a year removing to Pasadena, where he now resides at

No. 1204 Orange Grove avenue. His marriage, March 23, 1892, united him with Miss Frances Gove, daughter of Charles G. Gove, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They are the parents of two daughters, Dorothy and Marjorie.

JOHN W. WOOD. To many residents of California Mr. Wood is best known as the writer of short stories, sketches and poetry that appear from time to time in well-known papers and magazines. To others he is known chiefly through his service as a member of the California State Board of Pharmacy, with which he was connected for six years. However, to the people of Pasadena he is best known as their efficient and popular postmaster. He was appointed to this office January 17, 1900, and took charge of the same on the 1st of March following, since which time his attention has been closely given to an intelligent and able supervision of every department of the work. The appointment came to him from President McKinley, of whose policy as executive he has been a stalwart champion.

Mr. Wood was born in Wilmington, Del., March 1, 1851. Both of his parents were of Scottish birth and ancestry. His father, Dr. John Wood, was a pharmacist, and also served as postmaster of a suburb of Wilmington. When he was a boy our subject attended the grammar schools of Wilmington, and also studied in the high school for a time. From an early age he was familiar with the drug business, having acted as an assistant to his father. He determined to take a complete course in pharmacy and turn his attention to the business of a druggist. In 1871 he graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and afterward went to New York City, where he was employed as a pharmacist for four years. From there he came to California, and for a short time clerked in San Francisco. Later, for three and one-half years, he engaged in the drug business at San José. In 1883 he came to Pasadena, where he has since made his home, engaging in the drug business, and taking part in many of the city's activities. For two years he served as a school trustee of Pasadena, and at this writing he is a trustee of the public library. Besides his other interests,

he was for three years editor and proprietor of the *Pasadena Valley Union*. Fraternally he is connected with Corona Lodge, F. & A. M.

In 1877 Mr. Wood married Georgeanna, daughter of James Newlin, of Chester county, Pa. They have a son, Clifford H., now a student in the state university of California at Berkeley.

ELLIOTT HINMAN. As president of the board of trustees of Pomona, Mr. Hinman occupies a position affording especial opportunities for a man of broad views and progressive spirit. That he has availed himself of these opportunities is known to every citizen of his town. In April, 1896, he was elected a member of the board for four years, and in January, 1899, became president, which position he has since filled with characteristic ability. Though he has for some years been active and potent in political affairs, he has never sought office for himself, and his election to his present position was a tribute to his recognized ability.

It is thought that the Hinman family originated in England. Mr. Hinman was born in Henry county, Ill., August 31, 1853, a son of R. N. and Elizabeth (Miller) Hinman, natives of Connecticut. His father settled in Illinois in early manhood and engaged in farming in Henry county, where for a number of years he served as supervisor of Osco township and secretary of the Henry County Agricultural Society. He is now living retired in Cambridge, that state. The schools of Cambridge afforded our subject fair advantages, and the information there acquired was supplemented by practical experience in after years. On reaching his majority he became interested in a retail lumber business at Cambridge. Beginning on a small scale, he gradually increased the business and enlarged his trade until he was one of the most substantial business men of the town. For twenty years he carried on a lumber business, and during the last four years of the time he also engaged in buying and shipping grain. While in Cambridge he was a member of the board of village trustees for some years, and a stockholder and director in the First National and the Farmers' National Bank, in both of which he is still a stockholder.

In 1878 Mr. Hinman married Miss Nora A.

Nolind, of Muscatine, Iowa. Their family consists of three children: Fannie E., Susie S. and Harry H.

The responsibilities connected with the management of a large business and the injurious effects of a changeable climate finally began to tell on Mr. Hinman's health. Feeling the imperative necessity of a radical change, he decided to dispose of his business interests in Illinois and settle in California. It was in this way that he became a resident of Pomona in 1893. His decision in making the change of location he has never had cause to regret. Subsequent events have proved the wisdom of his course. In March, 1899, he embarked in the feed and fuel business, which he has since conducted. He is connected with the Masonic Order in Pomona, the Odd Fellows' lodge in Cambridge, Ill., and the Eastern Star and Rebekahs of Pomona. Mrs. Hinman has taken an active interest in the Eastern Star and Rebekah lodges in Pomona, and has served as worthy matron of the former and noble grand in the latter organization.

WALTER F. HAAS. Occupying a noteworthy position among the many able attorneys now resident in Los Angeles is the gentleman whose name introduces this article, and who is the incumbent of the city attorney's office. During the years of his active professional career he has made a reputation for himself as a man thoroughly familiar with the intricacies of the law, and able, by his keen, intellectual faculties, to trace legal processes in logical sequence from cause to effect. In the position he now holds he has had considerable professional work of a most important character, and to his credit it may be stated that every duty connected with the office has been discharged promptly, efficiently and intelligently. His connection with the local leaders of the Republican party has been intimate and his devotion to the party principles unquestioned. Early trained by his father, an ardent Republican, to a familiar knowledge of the party's platform and doctrines, he has from an early age been well grounded in his knowledge of politics, and has at the same time been unwavering in his zealous advocacy of his chosen organization. As president of the Sixth

District Republican League, and as its vice-president for Southern California, he has formed a wide acquaintance among his party co-laborers in this section of the state. At the time of the Republican city convention of 1898 it was felt that his nomination as city attorney was but a deserved compliment to his labors in the party's behalf. He accepted the nomination, and threw all his energies into the campaign. Although his opponent was one of the strongest Democrats in the city, Hon. C. C. Wright, he had the satisfaction, by his personal efforts, and the influence of his known character for honor and ability, to gain the election by a majority of fourteen hundred and fifty-six votes.

As indicated by the name, the Haas family is of German origin. The father of our subject, John B. Haas, came to this country from Germany in 1845 and engaged in mercantile pursuits in St. Louis for some years. In 1853 he traveled by ox-team across the plains, via Salt Lake City, to Eldorado county, Cal., where he began mining and merchandising. During the following years he met with his share of success and adversity, of luck and disaster. In 1868 he returned to St. Louis via the Isthmus of Panama. On his return he married Miss Lena Bruere, of St. Charles, Mo., and they settled in California, Mo., where their son, Walter F., was born in 1869. Mr. Haas carried on a large and prosperous mercantile business in that town for some years. He also became prominent in public affairs, and served efficiently as a member of the Missouri Legislature during the governorship of Hon. Gratz Brown. In 1884 he brought his family to California, the journey this time being made in a very different style from his trip twenty years before. Much of the time since his settlement in this state he has been interested in the evaporating of fruit. He has also been a regular correspondent for eastern newspapers. His home is in Los Angeles, where he takes an active interest in the city's affairs, and is a member, fraternally, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

At the time of coming to California Walter F. Haas was fifteen years of age. He attended the high school in Los Angeles, completing the course in 1889. He then began the study of law in the office of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, and continued his readings until he was admitted



Herman H. Bellman

to practice before the supreme court of the state in 1891. From that time he has been engaged in a general practice. He has always been a close student of his profession, not ceasing to study when he was admitted to the bar, but striving continually to increase his store of professional knowledge, in order that he may attain the high place among his fellow-attorneys to which his talents entitle him.

HERMAN W. HELLMAN. The beautiful city of Los Angeles is distinguished not only for her superb climate, picturesque location, extensive horticultural and agricultural resources and her mineral wealth, but also for her resolute and aggressive men of business, whose broad intelligence and enterprise have developed these forces. It matters very little to what extent a city may be so endowed; she must also be reinforced by a financial system, a monetary organism, so intelligently and vigorously managed as to withstand the vicissitudes that are inevitable in the development of new American cities of such phenomenal growth as Los Angeles has experienced. In this particular Los Angeles has been especially favored. Her pioneers averaged a very large percentage of wise, frugal, sagacious men. The boom came and went, but the far-sighted and self-poised pioneer pursued the even tenor of his way and was found here, doing business the same as before, after the boomer had folded his tent and departed. A majority of these pioneers have passed to the great beyond. Among those still in active life, mention belongs to Herman W. Hellman, the vice-president and manager of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hellman came to Los Angeles May 14, 1859. He was at the time about fifteen years of age and Los Angeles was a town approaching three thousand inhabitants. He brought little with him besides a good public-school education, backed with good health, temperate habits and a resolute purpose to do something and do it thoroughly and successfully. The following June he entered the employ of Gen. Phineas Banning, of Wilmington, as freight clerk in the forwarding and commission business. In December, 1861,

he resigned the position to join a cousin in the stationery business in Los Angeles. After several years he embarked in the fancy goods and stationery business on his own account, and continued therein until March, 1870, when he disposed of his business and spent a year and a-half in Europe. Upon his return, in November, 1871, he and Jacob Haas (an old schoolmate of Mr. Hellman) founded the house of Hellman, Haas & Co., which under Mr. Hellman's general direction carried on an extensive and successful wholesale grocery business for nineteen years, extending their trade throughout Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. The life and energy of this aggressive business house have become a material feature of the splendid commercial history of Los Angeles.

From time to time Mr. Hellman made large and judicious investments in Los Angeles realty and substantial business enterprises, among which may be mentioned the purchase of stock in the Farmers & Merchants Bank, of which he was elected a director. In 1890 he retired from the firm of Hellman, Haas & Co., and accepted the position of vice-president and local manager of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, since which time he has given to the direction of its extensive business his best energies and close personal attention. The financial panic of 1893 brought out strikingly the wisdom of the policy which has been elemental in the building up of this bank. Never were the times more stressful for a bank and never did a bank meet the issue more proudly or more gloriously than did the Farmers & Merchants Bank. Several financial institutions of Los Angeles closed their doors, one permanently; but the bank founded by I. W. Hellman, and then, as now, under the management of Herman W. Hellman, was not of the number. Like the rock of Gibraltar, it stood majestically serene while the elements of financial disaster made wrecks of other institutions. The deposits mounted higher as fear grew on the populace, for it became a haven for the doubtful and distrustful. While people stood in long lines awaiting their chance to draw money from the other banks, they only stood in line at the Farmers & Merchants Bank for the opportunity of depositing it there. No more splendid tribute could be paid

flawless honesty and financial skill. To other banks this institution was able to, and did, extend at this crisis ready and effectual assistance, thus obviating further suspensions and saving thousand of people from loss and inconvenience that otherwise would have been inevitable.

Other financial institutions claim a share of Mr. Hellman's time and thought. He is vice-president of the Los Angeles Savings Bank, a director of the Main Street Savings Bank, a director of the Security Savings Bank (all of this city) and a director in several banking institutions in the various towns and cities of Southern California. He is chairman of the Los Angeles clearing house committee, and director and treasurer of various business corporations of Los Angeles and its vicinity. Possessing the instincts of a wise and prudent financier, his council on the multiplex questions of expediency incident to heavy financial undertakings is sought and recognized as authority. From the day of his arrival in this then little Spanish town, he has evinced an abiding faith in the future of Southern California and its metropolis. As the country has grown the city has expanded and he has grown in fortune until he is one of the city's largest individual taxpayers.

Mr. Hellman is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born in the town of Reckendorf, September 25, 1843. His father, Wolf Hellman, a native of the same place, was a weaver by trade and also followed mercantile pursuits. He died there at the age of about seventy-two years. He had married Sarah Fleischmann, who spent her entire life in that town, dying when sixty-seven years of age. They were the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are living. Her father was a farmer and cattle-trader. Wolf Hellman's father was a prominent merchant and capitalist. Some of the ancestors of Mrs. Hellman filled important positions, such as quartermasters during the revolution of Napoleon I.

Heriman W. Hellman was educated in the schools of southern Germany. When fifteen years of age he accompanied his brother, Isaias W. Hellman, to this country, arriving in Los Angeles May 14, 1859. He was married in Italy, July 26, 1874, to Miss Ida Heimann, a lady of Christian character and social accomplishments. She was born at Treviso, near Venice, a daughter

of Moritz and Fannie Heimann, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Triest, Austria. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are living, two daughters, Frida and Amy, and two sons, Marco and Irving. Mr. and Mrs. Hellman are prominent members of the Reformed Jewish Congregation B'nai B'rith, Los Angeles, of which he has been president since 1886; under his administration the elegant temple on the corner of Hope and Ninth streets was erected. The family are liberal supporters to the religious and charitable movements of the city, county and state.

A Mason of high degree, Mr. Hellman was initiated and entered apprentice Mason September 20, 1869, passed to the degree of Fellowcraft March 21, 1870, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason June 14, 1870, in Pentalfa Lodge No. 202, of which he is still a member. July 10 he was advanced to the honorary degree of Mark Master; inducted and presided in the Oriental chair as past master July 17, received and acknowledged Most Excellent Master August 8, and exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason August 14, 1883, in Signet Chapter No. 57, of which he is still a member in good standing.

As a loyal citizen and a business man of extensive interests, Mr. Hellman has a personal concern in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. However, he has no taste for politics. He votes not as a partisan, but for capable and honest men for public positions. Plain and temperate in his habits of life, ever pleasant and courteous in manner, his bearing is that of a cultured gentleman whom to know is to admire.

HON. SAMUEL N. ANDROUS. He who has contributed to the progress of a community and promoted its welfare is entitled to a place in the ranks of its public-spirited citizens. Viewed from this standpoint, Mr. Androus justly deserves the high regard in which he is held by the people of Pomona. He has done much to aid in the development of this city and the surrounding country. Enterprises of a progressive character have received his encourage-

ment and active co-operation, both during the period of his public service and in the capacity of a private citizen.

A resident of Pomona since 1887, Mr. Androus was born in Lyons, N. Y., March 15, 1840, a son of Samuel and Lois Androus, natives respectively of Maine and Massachusetts. While he was still an infant his parents moved to Michigan and settled in Ann Arbor. A number of years later they removed to Battle Creek, in the same state. After a time they returned to Lyons, N. Y., but the year 1855 found them again in Michigan, they settling this time in Coldwater. When the war broke out between the states Mr. Androus was a young man, strong, hearty, enthusiastic and patriotic. No sooner had war been declared than he resolved to enlist in his country's service. On the 24th of April, 1861, his name was enrolled as a member of Company C, First Michigan Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the army of the Potomac, with which he fought in the first battle of Bull Run. His term of service was for three months, at the expiration of which time he was honorably discharged. Returning home on the 9th of August, three days later he again entered the army. On the 13th he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, of the Northwestern Rifle Regiment, afterwards known as the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry. During the subsequent period of his service he took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh and Murfreesboro, besides some engagements of minor import. He was three times wounded, but at no time seriously. In recognition of his meritorious service he was promoted, by successive steps, to the rank of major, and continued as such until the war ended.

With a war record which might well be a source of just pride, Major Androus returned home to resume the pursuits of civic life. For these, as for military affairs, he soon evinced a talent. He engaged in business in Flint and in Detroit, Mich., until 1886, when he came to California and began the life of a horticulturist in Pomona. He is the owner of an orange orchard comprising thirty acres, north of Pomona. The oranges on this place are of a fine variety. The trees were planted by him and he had personally superintended their care and develop-

ment. The place attracts the attention of visitors, and its well-kept appearance indicates the thrift of its owner. The house is of the Spanish type of architecture that is so admirably adapted to this section of the country.

Besides the management of his horticultural interests, Mr. Androus has other important interests. For several years he was vice-president of the People's Bank of Pomona. Interested in everything pertaining to education, his service of four years as a member of the Pomona board of education has been helpful to the public-school interests. The Republican party receives his staunch support and its candidates his vote. He has been honored by his party in election to positions of trust and responsibility. In 1892 he was elected to represent his district in the state assembly and his service was so satisfactory that two years later, on the expiration of his term, he was chosen to serve in the state senate. Believing a public office to be a public trust, during his incumbency of these positions he devoted his attention to the faithful discharge of his duties. His keen intuition, sound judgment and broad knowledge made him a power in the halls of legislature. His record was that of an able legislator, and during his term of service he gained the confidence of the people to an extent seldom surpassed. After his retirement from the senate he filled no political office until July, 1899, when he was appointed postmaster of Pomona for a period of four years. In this position, as in all others, he has been distinguished by his close attention to every duty, his wise judgment and keen discriminative powers of mind.

In March, 1897, Mr. Androus was chosen president of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club of San Francisco, to fill an unexpired term, at the expiration of which he was duly elected to the office and has since served in that capacity. In 1899 he was appointed by the regents of the State University of California as patron of the experimental station at Pomona. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights Templar and other branches of the Masonic Order. In religion he is an Episcopalian. Like all old soldiers, he never forgets the days of the war, and one of his greatest pleasures is meeting a former comrade in arms and recounting with him the thrilling

experiences at the front. He is a Grand Army man and holds membership in Vicksburg Post No. 61, G. A. R., and also is connected with the Loyal Legion of the United States of America.

By his marriage to Miss Alice Brown, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Ardrous has three sons, Lewis S., Horatio D. and Harold N.

WILLIAM S. BARTLETT. There are few names more intimately associated with the banking interests of California than that of W. S. Bartlett, who is now president of the Union Bank of Savings in Los Angeles and vice-president and general manager of the Security Loan & Trust Company, to which two corporations he devotes his entire time. Mr. Bartlett was born in South Bend, Ind., in 1843, and received his education in the public schools of his native town. When a young man he embarked in the mercantile business in that place, but after a few years decided to come west and cast in his fortunes with the people of California. In 1869 he temporarily located at San Leandro, which was at that time the county seat of Alameda county. The following year, however, he left there and went to San Francisco, where he engaged in the brokerage business for a time. Later he was given a responsible position with the California Trust Company, and remained with it under its subsequent change of title to the National Gold Bank & Trust Company, one of the largest institutions of the kind in San Francisco. For years he was cashier of this bank, with which he remained until, and after, it went into voluntary liquidation.

The year 1881 found Mr. Bartlett in Southern California. After less than a year in Los Angeles he went to Santa Ana, Orange county, and there organized the Commercial Bank, of which he was the cashier and manager for a number of years, and in which he is still a director. In 1883 he organized the Bank of Orange; and also the Bank of Tustin, in the latter of which he is yet a director. Besides assisting in the organization of these institutions named, he was connected with the founding of the Orange County Abstract Company, the Santa Ana Improvement Company, the Santa Ana Gas & Electric Light Company, the Santa Ana Development Company,

the Santa Ana Street Railway Company, the Main Street Investment Company of Los Angeles, etc., etc. He also acts as local representative for the Bank of California (San Francisco), and for many non-resident capitalists and property owners, and as acting executor of the Vanderlip estate, in Orange county. Under special appointment, during 1893-94, he acted as agent for the stockholders in the final liquidation of the affairs of the Southern California Insurance Company of Los Angeles. He also liquidated the affairs of the Bank of Anaheim, as the representative of the state board of bank commissioners.

On his removal to Los Angeles, in 1898, Mr. Bartlett became identified with the Union Bank of Savings as its president; and with the Security Loan & Trust Company as its vice-president and general manager; while at the same time he continues to have charge of large landed interests in Orange and San Diego counties, this state; in Coconino county, Ariz., and in Nye county, Nev. He has also long been connected with the Olive Milling Company, Orange county; and is local director in Los Angeles of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland (Baltimore, Md.).

By nature the excitement and conflict of political life is distasteful to Mr. Bartlett, while attention to his private business interests have engrossed his time and formed a more congenial pursuit. However, he is well versed in our political history as a nation, and is an adherent of Republican principles. In religion he is of the Presbyterian faith. While engaged in business in San Francisco he served as an elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Oakland. Later he became an organizer and charter member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Santa Ana; and on coming to Los Angeles in 1898 he identified himself with the First Presbyterian Church here. In 1878 he married Miss Franklina C. Gray, of Virginia, by whom he has three children, Lanier, Mathilde and Gordon.

While accumulating ample means, Mr. Bartlett has done so through the steady prosecution of the banking business, and not by any lucky turn in Fortune's wheel, nor through speculative schemes. He has always carefully guarded the interests of the banks, companies and individuals he has represented, and has been guided in his investments by wise, conservative judgment, which has



M. P. Snyder

caused him to keep aloof from enterprises of doubtful results. His views upon matters pertaining to finances are often sought as possessing undoubted value.

HON. MEREDITH P. SNYDER. In presenting to the readers of this volume the life record of Mr. Snyder, we are perpetuating the name of one of the most influential men of Los Angeles and one who has occupied the highest position within the gift of his fellow-citizens. An account of the life and character of Mr. Snyder, rising from an humble position by his own efforts to a place of honor among men, presents a lesson worthy of emulation by young men of the present generation and adds another striking illustration of the power of determined purpose and perseverance. In his youth he had few advantages, for his parents died when he was small and the estate was rendered worthless by the devastating effects of the Civil war. Had he been a member of a wealthy family, with the privilege of acquiring a thorough education, he would probably have become a successful attorney and counselor, as the bent of his mind is in that direction; but fate and destiny turned his steps along another path, in which he has wielded an influence undreamt in youth. He stands as one of the leading citizens of Los Angeles and his service as mayor, in 1897-'98, has made his name a household word throughout the city.

The Snyders settled in North Carolina during the colonial era. Meredith P. was born at old Lexington Court House, in that state, October 22, 1859, his parents being K. D. and Elizabeth (Heiher) Snyder. Through his own efforts he secured the means necessary for a collegiate course and attended college for a time, but did not graduate. In 1880 he came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. After clerking in a furniture store for a time, he accepted a position with the B. F. Coulter Dry Goods Company, and for four years was in charge of the drapery department. He then turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he engaged for eight years. Afterward, for a similar period, he was at the head of the M. P. Snyder Shoe Company, a business that is still successfully carried on, though under different management.

In 1890 he was elected a member of the police commission, and, at the expiration of his term, was re-elected. Two years later he was elected to represent the second ward in the city council, where he took an active part in movements for the benefit of the town, favoring all measures that would be of undoubted benefit. So high did he stand in the city and such was his prominence in the Democratic party, that its members nominated him for the office of mayor in the fall of 1896 and he was elected by a large majority, taking his seat in January, 1897, and serving efficiently for one term, at the close of which he re-entered the real estate business. His record as mayor was an excellent one. While exercising a controlling influence in local affairs, this influence was used only for the best purposes and for the good of the municipality. He believes in good government, and in the exercise of his personal power as mayor he never betrayed the best interests of the city, but proved himself cool-headed, courageous, energetic and indefatigable as an official. Beyond question his administration contributed to the progress of the town.

In 1888 Mr. Snyder married Miss Mary Ross, by whom he has a son, Ross Snyder. Mrs. Snyder is a daughter of William W. Ross, who served in the body guard of President Lincoln during the Civil war and later became a prominent citizen of Topeka, Kans., where he served as mayor and in other prominent positions. Her uncle, Hon. Edgar G. Ross, was governor of New Mexico and also served as United States senator.

HON. LOUIS GOTTSCHALK. For a period of almost thirty years Judge Gottschalk was prominently associated with the bench and bar of St. Louis, and during his residence in that city he won a constantly increasing reputation for breadth of knowledge and keenness of intellectual faculties. In the many positions of honor to which he has been called he has proved himself a man of superior ability, in whose hands large responsibilities may be safely entrusted. During the early part of the period, notable in California for its great accessions to the population of Los Angeles and the striking development of the city's real estate interests, he

came to the Pacific coast, and has since engaged in the practice of law in this city, with the exception of four years spent in Germany as United States consul, under appointment from President Harrison.

As indicated by the name, the Gottschalk family is of German origin. Judge Gottschalk was born in the city of Ems, which lies in terraced lengths along the Lahn, in Hesse-Nassau. In the home of his parents, Charles and Margaret (Luther) Gottschalk, he was born on New Year's day of 1836. When thirteen years of age he accompanied the family to the United States. For a few years he attended school in New York City, after which he began to read law. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar of Iowa at Dubuque, where he began the practice of his profession and remained for two years.

The turning point in Judge Gottschalk's career came in 1858, when he removed to St. Louis. He met with success from the first, and soon became prominent among the members of the legal fraternity. When the Civil war opened he was staunch in his adherence to the Union, and enlisted in the service. For nearly two years he was captain of Company B, Fifth Missouri Infantry, during which time he shared in many of the campaigns and conflicts that are memorable in history. His first official position in St. Louis was that of city attorney, to which he was elected in 1863. Three years later he was chosen to serve in the city council. As his ability became more widely recognized he was offered positions of greater honor and trust. In 1869 he was elected to the state senate of Missouri, and shortly after he began his term of service he was selected to act as president of the senate, in which position his impartiality, tact and quick, cool judgment won for him the respect of both parties. While filling this position he was also acting lieutenant-governor, by reason of the death of the gentleman elected to that office. At the same time the governor, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, was the nominee for vice-president of the United States on the Democratic ticket.

While officiating as a member of the constitutional convention in Missouri, in 1875, the subject of this article was elected a judge of the St. Louis circuit court, which position he held until January, 1879. His mental powers, being of an

unusually vigorous order, he was qualified to fill the position with judgment and dignity. In addition to being well informed, he possessed the added qualifications of wise judgment and an impartial spirit. Comprehensive study of the law had made him thoroughly familiar with its every department. When he was upon the bench he had the respect of all members of the bar, who deferred to his decisions with the highest regard. After his retirement from the bench he resumed his professional practice, establishing a large and important clientel . In 1886 he removed to Los Angeles, where he now has his office in the Henne building.

During his residence in St. Louis he married Miss Nancy L. Gottschalk, by whom he has four children, namely: Louis F.; Fred C.; Nancy, wife of J. B. Francisco; and Otto, a student of law.

HON. N. P. CONREY. Though only in the prime of life, N. P. Courey, prominent in the ranks of the Los Angeles bar, has won distinction and honors far beyond his years. Frequently he has given the public evidence of his ability and earnest desire to promote the interests of the commonwealth and the community in which he dwells, and this led, in 1898 and 1899, to his being elected to represent this district in the state legislature, where he fulfilled the expectations of his numerous friends and well-wishers.

The birthplace of Mr. Conrey is in the vicinity of Shelbyville, Ind., and the date of the initial event in his history is June 30, 1860. His father, David L. Conrey, also a native of Indiana, has spent his entire life in the neighborhood of the town mentioned, and for two-score years he has been actively engaged in manufacturing enterprises in the western part of the place. The mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Jameson, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., where her ancestors had settled at an early period. A brother of our subject, J. A., is a resident of Shelbyville.

After completing his public-school education, N. P. Conrey entered Indiana Asbury University, and was graduated with honors in the class of 1881. Subsequently he pursued the study of

law in the University of Michigan, where he received his degree in 1883, and afterwards he was admitted to the Indiana bar.

In February, 1884, he established an office and commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles, and during the years of 1886 and 1887 he maintained a branch office at Pasadena. He took part in the organization of that city as a corporation, and was honored by election to the office of city attorney. In connection with the movement in the direction of establishing local option in that city he prepared the prohibition ordinance, which was successfully established in the courts, and having stood the test of trial in the supreme court of California, set at rest the question then in doubt as to the legality of a city's rights in the matter of local option. Mr. Conrey has always taken an active part in public movements and has been especially interested in the cause of education. During his service as a member of the Los Angeles school board, in 1897 and 1898, he cast his influence on the side of progress, and contributed toward some needed reforms. His city office is located in the California Bank building, and his clientage includes many of the representative business men and corporations of Southern California. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason.

Ten years ago was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Conrey and Miss Ethelwyn Wells, daughter of the Rev. A. J. Wells, then pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of this city. They have a son and a daughter, David Wells and Ethelwyn.

HON. THOMAS E. GIBBON. Probably one of the busiest men in Los Angeles is the gentleman whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch, and whenever a new enterprise or improvement for the city or vicinity is attempted, he is certain to be one of the first consulted, and, whenever he finds that he can devote any time, attention or means to the furtherance of the project, he can be safely relied upon to do all within his power. His prominence in many of the great undertakings effecting this region, notably that of the improved harbor at San Pedro as a seaport for Los Angeles, has made his name a familiar one to the general

public, and his noble, disinterested services on behalf of the city and state which he loves so sincerely renders him highly esteemed and admired.

Now in the prime of manhood, Thomas E. Gibbon was born May 28, 1860, in Monroe county, Ark., to which state his father, Dr. W. R. Gibbon, had recently removed from Virginia. The latter, a son of Thomas Gibbon, was a native of the Old Dominion, where, having completed his literary education, he was sent to the Virginia Military Institute. During the Civil war, his sympathies naturally being with his native state, he fought in the Confederate army, and suffered throughout the long struggle which followed. Having obtained a degree as a physician and surgeon, he then commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Arkansas, and, some years subsequently, turned his entire attention to the management of a plantation which he purchased.

Thomas E. Gibbon did not have as excellent advantages in his youth, perhaps, as he would have possessed if a resident of a state nearer the educational centers of the east, but he was a student by nature, and when he was twenty-two years of age he went to Little Rock, where, by application and hard work, he mastered the intricacies of the law, at the same time meeting his own expenses by teaching in the public schools. In 1883 he was associated with W. L. Terry, who has been for several years past a member of congress from Arkansas, and for a period of four years he worked indefatigably to build up his practice and serve the interests of his clients. In the meantime, the young lawyer's rare ability to handle the affairs of the public became known, and in 1884 he was elected to represent Pulaski county in the state legislature of Arkansas, where he enjoyed the honor of being the youngest member of that august body. The double responsibility which rested upon him, of attending to his professional duties and to the interests of his constituents, proved too great a tax upon the young man at that time, for he was not robust, and long years of persistent study and application had made gradual and almost imperceptible inroads upon his health. Accordingly, he wisely decided to abandon work and for several months he traveled, care-free, upon the continent and through England. Then, returning

home, he resumed his interrupted labors, only to find that he must seek a permanent change of climate.

After due thought, Mr. Gibbon determined to cast in his lot with the inhabitants of Southern California, and, for more than a year subsequent to his arrival here, July 17, 1888, he spent most of his time in the open air, drinking in health and vigor from nature's reservoir. He opened an office in Los Angeles, and before long had gained the confidence of the local public, and from that time onward he has found little leisure time. He has chiefly been engaged in corporation law, and is past master in everything pertaining to the law as applied to business enterprises. That he is looked upon as an authority in this line may be seen from the fact that he has been called upon to serve as the attorney for so many local corporations and organizations. Among others, it may be mentioned that he is thus retained by the Los Angeles Lighting Company, the Los Angeles Electric Company and is not only counsel but also vice-president of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, and vice-president of the Herald Publishing Company.

In his devotion to his professional duties, Mr. Gibbon never neglects his duty as a citizen, and strives to advance the welfare of his community in every manner. He has been a member of the board of police commissioners of this city, whose business it is to look after the proper protection of our citizens and their property, and is one of the directors of the League for Better City Government; is also a director of the Fiesta Association.

As a member of the Free Harbor League, he accomplished grand results for the deep-sea harbor at San Pedro, so long and earnestly desired by the majority of Southern Californians, and, having been honored by being made chairman of the committee which was to attend to the matter of settling the subject of the new harbor in the proper light before congress, he has gone to Washington seven or eight times, and has nobly battled for the rights of San Pedro and clearly demonstrated to the various committees the urgent need of this great enterprise, which is destined to materially increase the desirability and wealth of this region. He is a member of one of the committees of the Chamber of Commerce, and in the

summer of 1897 he was sent as a delegate from Southern California to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Salt Lake City, where he urged upon that body, chiefly representing the western states, the necessity and untold importance of their using every possible influence toward the constructing of the San Pedro harbor, so long delayed. In summing up his career, it may be said that few men of twoscore years possess such ripe, keen judgment, such rare sagacity and clear mental grasp of the leading issues of the day.

Mr. Gibbon married Miss Ellen Rose, daughter of Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Ark., and they have one son, William Rose Gibbon.

GODFREY HOLTERHOFF, JR. A worthy representative of one of the wealthy and influential families of Cincinnati, Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., was born thirty-nine years ago in the city mentioned, and there spent the days of his boyhood. His father, Godfrey Holterhoff, Sr., has been almost a life-long resident of that metropolis, and for a great many years has been identified with the financial and industrial interests of that locality. A man of sterling integrity and honor, he commands the respect and high regard of all who know him. His wife, the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Helena Guysi, and three sons blessed their union, one of whom, Charles R., is an attorney-at-law in Los Angeles.

In the excellent public schools of his native city Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., acquired a liberal education, completing his studies in the high school. When he was nineteen years of age, his health having become somewhat impaired by close application to his books, he concluded to try the balmy climate of Southern California, which, it may be said in passing, soon effected wonders for him, and to-day he is rugged and equal to great physical exertion. He became deeply attached to this section of the Union, and now considers Los Angeles, which has grown amazingly even during his residence here, as his permanent home. For eight years he dwelt in San Diego, where he is well known.

Twenty years ago, when the Santa Fe Railroad commenced the construction of its western



LOUIS ROEDER.

branch, Mr. Holterhoff took a position as a clerk in the San Diego office of the company and there gained the practical experience which has since served him so well. Gradually he was promoted from one position to another and finally was made cashier and paymaster, in which capacity he acted until 1893. His ability being thoroughly recognized by this time by the various business men and railroad corporations with which his duties brought him into relation, he had numerous flattering opportunities to transfer his allegiance to some other organization, and at length accepted the responsible position of secretary and treasurer of the Santa Fe Route lines west of Albuquerque, with headquarters in Los Angeles. This was in 1893, and since that time he has been established in this city. His offices are in the Bradbury building, one of the finest in this section of the state. The Santa Fe has no more faithful or efficient official, and, as his connection with it dates back twenty years, he is one of the oldest employes in years of continuous service. Every detail of work coming into his department is under his supervision, and he handles the great volume of business transacted by his now extremely popular road with despatch and accuracy. The public finds no reason to complain of the treatment accorded by the splendid Santa Fe system, which is the shortest and most direct route to the great business cities and markets of the central and eastern states, and much credit is certainly due Mr. Holterhoff, who has displayed remarkable foresight and good judgment in dealing with all of the innumerable difficulties which beset a road when it is entering upon the early years of its existence.

In addition to his regular occupation Mr. Holterhoff devotes some time and means to outside enterprises, and holds the offices of secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Land and Improvement Company, a flourishing local organization, which has accomplished a great deal for the city and vicinity. He possesses the confidence of the general public, and his acknowledged genius as a financier has led to his being chosen to act as treasurer of several associations here. Politically he uses his franchise in favor of the Republican party.

In 1889 Mr. Holterhoff married Mrs. Louise Lewis, whose home formerly was in Dayton,

Ohio, and they have one daughter. Their home is very attractive and hospitable, and is at No. 1360 West Adams street, one of the pleasantest residence locations of this beautiful city.

LOUIS ROEDER. This California pioneer of 1856 is one of the very few of his early day in Los Angeles who survive to witness the marvelous growth and development that the past forty years have wrought in the city of their adoption. Mr. Roeder was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 28, 1832. While yet a mere boy he was apprenticed to learn the wagonmaker's trade at his home. This he accomplished in the thorough manner characteristic of the German people. He possessed a deep-seated desire to do something for himself in the world, and, hearing much of the advantages offered to young men in America, he decided to try for his fortune in the new world. Embarking from Antwerp, he arrived in New York City July 2, 1851. For about five years he remained in New York, where he found steady employment at his trade.

The wonderful developments in mining and other industries in California were constant themes of conversation in New York in those days, and a desire to visit the new El Dorado seized young Roeder, as it did thousands of other young men of that age. He shipped at New York for San Francisco via Nicaragua. The voyage was made without incident until they reached the port of San Juan del Norte. Governmental matters in Central America at that time were unsettled and dominated by William Walker, the filibuster. The steamship on which the party were to sail for California, the Brother Jonathan, was detained in port for tribute, which had been made on her cargo of coal. Pending the adjustment of the matter a number of the passengers went ashore. Mr. Roeder thus saw San Juan, which he describes as a small, uninteresting Spanish town, with an aimless and listless population. The surrounding country was fertile, produced a natural and heavy growth of vegetation, and was capable of great horticultural possibilities.

After having been detained for three days, one night the Brother Jonathan stole out to sea,

evading the authorities and payment of duty, and sailing direct for San Francisco. May 10, 1856, the ship entered the Golden Gate. Mr. Roeder remained in San Francisco until the 28th of November, and then came to Los Angeles, where he commenced work at his trade in the shop of John Goller, who was the first, and at that time the only wagon manufacturer in Los Angeles. He was located on Los Angeles street, between Commercial and Laguna streets. For seven years, and until 1863, he remained with this employer. He then leased a lot on Main street, adjoining the present German-American Bank on the north, and, making some improvements thereon, he conducted a wagon-making business on the site for five years. From 1865 he had the late Louis Lichtenberger associated with him as a partner. In 1866 they purchased a business lot at No. 128 South Main street and erected thereon the two-story brick Lichtenberger block, which still stands. Three years later they built the two-story brick block now owned by J. Khurtz, at the northwest corner of Second and Main streets. The partnership with Mr. Lichtenberger continued about three years, when Mr. Roeder retired from the firm, selling his entire interest to his partner. Mr. Roeder's next step was the purchase of one hundred feet frontage on Spring street, adjoining the Nadian hotel, where he established himself as a wagon manufacturer. The north fifty feet of the lot he improved, erecting thereon a commodious and substantial brick block. Later he built a like structure on the south half of the property. For four years he did business in the first building he erected. The property became valuable for renting purposes and he finally retired from business, since which time he has given his attention to the oversight of his extensive real-estate holdings in the city.

Mr. Roeder has ever kept up with the trend of local affairs. He is a man of quiet and unassuming manner. While he has never sought office, about thirty years ago he served as a member of the city council, and during his service the franchise was granted to the Los Angeles City Water Company. His position on all questions of public expediency has ever been found tenable, and as a councilman he was efficient, business-like and progressive. Then, as now, the water question was an issue of great importance. It was by no

means easy in those days to find purchasers of the stock of the newly formed water company, when it was looking for investors. He himself declined to buy, although stock was offered him at exceedingly low prices. As a business proposition the enterprise languished for several years, but when it came under judicious management the stock increased in value and the service has since been brought to its present perfect condition. In an interesting talk before the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society, in January, 1899, Mr. Roeder touched upon this question and threw considerable light upon the condition of affairs in Los Angeles before the water company commenced the distribution to citizens. Among other things, he stated that when he came here in 1856 and stopped at the Bella Union hotel, water was delivered throughout the pueblo in carts. For this service the citizens concluded they were paying extravagant prices and a number of them therefore formed a company, put in wooden pipes to the river at Downey street bridge and there erected a large wheel with which to lift the water to the level of the pipe line. Soon after the completion of this system there came a heavy flood, which tore out the wheel and rendered the pipe line useless. The city was then obliged to return to carts and casks for its supply of the precious fluid. The city was so poor that it could not pay legitimate bills. Dr. John S. Griffin and Mr. Sansevain made a proposition to bring water into town, which was accepted by the city and a zanja was built, running down First street and through San Pedro street, supplying water for irrigation purposes to residents of that portion of the city. Childs & Hoover then proposed to distribute the water in other sections of the town for domestic purposes and they were given land for so doing. However, after the ditches were built the water again failed, although the builders did not fail to secure the land. Referring to city land, Mr. Roeder recalled the fact that the city surveyor, not finding his office profitable, laid out the hill land and sold it to Stephen Mott in a body. For the land on which Westlake Park stands the auctioneer could not get a bid of even twenty-five cents an acre, as, the land being impregnated with alkali, was considered worthless. What is now Boyle Heights was disposed of in a similar manner by

Andrew Boyle. The site of what is now Evergreen cemetery was purchased by John Shoemaker for fifty cents an acre and afterward sold by him for \$9,000.

In 1864 Mr. Roeder assisted in founding the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Los Angeles, and later served the lodge as treasurer, warden and past grand. He was married in this city in 1863, his wife being Miss Wilhelmina Huth. They have six children: Henry; Louis, Jr.; Lizzie, wife of Charles Dodge; Carrie, who is the wife of Frank Johansen; Minnie, wife of John Joughin; and Annie, who is single. The success which Mr. Roeder attained in life is due entirely to his industry, frugality, enterprise and thrift, which have resulted in the ownership by him of some of the best business and residence property in Los Angeles, and he is justly held in esteem as one of the city's most honored pioneers and substantial citizens.

ON. FRED L. BAKER. One of the most important industries of Los Angeles is the Baker iron works, of which Mr. Baker is president and general manager. The plant is situated at Nos. 946-966 Buena Vista street, and is well equipped with every modern convenience. At the time of the establishment of the works only four or five hands were employed, but the increase of the business has been so rapid and steady that now two hundred workmen are employed and the plant is operated both day and night during much of the year. Its success is due in a large degree to the intelligence, ability and wise judgment of the manager. The products of the plant comprise principally heavy machinery, pumps, boilers, elevators and oil well machinery.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lansing, Mich., in February, 1865, a son of Milo S. and Harriet (Lawrence) Baker. His father brought the family to Los Angeles in 1872, and two years later established the Baker iron works, beginning the business on a very small scale. The original title of Bower & Baker was later changed to M. S. Baker & Co., and he remained connected with the business until his death in 1894. During his residence in the east he had been connected with a similar business. He had also

represented his district in the legislature while living in Michigan. His wife was a member of a New York family and is now living in Los Angeles. Of his three children, Milo A. is superintendent of the Baker iron works, and the only daughter is living with her mother.

While still a mere lad Fred L. Baker was employed by the Wells-Fargo Company. As a boy he made considerable money out of his chicken ranch and at the same time he helped his father in the works. He never attended school a day in his life, but studied at home and gained a broad knowledge that has proved most helpful to him in his business career. By the time he was eighteen he was thoroughly familiar with every detail and every department of the iron works. For years before his father's death he practically had entire charge of the business, having risen from a position as apprentice in the shop to foreman, superintendent, secretary, vice president and president successively, having held the last-named position since the death of his father. The foundation of his success is due largely to his close devotion to business. His assistants in the works are men of ability in their respective departments, and he trusts all matters of detail to them, but his is the master mind, the guiding hand, behind it all.

Thoroughly devoted to business, Mr. Baker nevertheless never neglects his duty as a citizen. He possesses true public spirit, and uses his influence to enhance the best interests of the city, supporting all worthy enterprises for its advancement. Reared in the faith of the Republican party he saw no reason, on arriving at mature years, for changing his political views, and he has hence remained true to the tenets of the party. In 1897 he was chosen to serve in the city council. The following year he was re-elected to the office. He is one of the prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Among the important interests which Mr. Baker has had may be mentioned that of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, which he assisted in organizing and of which he was the president in 1898. The following year he was again offered the same position, but declined, owing to the demands upon his time by reason of his private business affairs. He is vice-president of the Southern California Build-

ing and Loan Association, one of the established organizations of its kind in Los Angeles. He is also a local director in the American Surety Company of New York.

In 1897 Mr. Baker erected, at No. 730 North Hill street, the elegant and commodious residence that has since been occupied by his family. He was married in 1887, his wife being Lillian M., daughter of Oscar Todd, who came to Los Angeles from Michigan. They have three children, Earlda, Marjorie and Lawrence.

HON. C. C. WRIGHT. A review of the representative citizens of Los Angeles and of men who have played an important part in the history of this city and the state would be sadly deficient without a sketch of the life and work of C. C. Wright, who is too well known on the Pacific coast to need special introduction to the public. At the bar he has been a brilliant advocate; in the halls of legislation, a wise and prudent counsellor and able debater; on the rostrum, an impressive and convincing speaker; and in every field, a controller of the minds of men. Fitted by native courage and intellectual ability to direct affairs and to assume responsibility, he has steadily pursued his way to higher heights of achievement and has long been recognized as a leader in thought and action.

He is a worthy representative of a sterling family of the United States. His father was born upon a plantation in Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Paynter, was of Tennessee origin. In his early life the father was engaged in agriculture in the old Blue Grass state, but later he removed to Iowa, and for a number of years lived near Fairfield, where he was highly respected. One of his sons, Dr. W. S., is a practicing physician, well known in Iowa and Colorado, where he has been engaged in his professional labors; and another son, George W., is a successful agriculturist in Iowa.

Born near Fairfield, Iowa, in 1849, C. C. Wright early developed into a student of unusual aptitude and distinction. His common-school education was supplemented by a course of two years and five months duration in the Fairfield Academy. When eighteen years of age

he entered the Iowa Western University, where he pursued the classical course, and was graduated with the honors of his class in the summer of 1872. Long before, he had determined to enter the legal profession, and from this time onward he devoted his entire attention to the mastery of the law. For two years he studied in the office of Judge H. H. Trimble, at Bloomfield, Iowa, after which, with a view to locating permanently in the west, he came to California, and for six months taught school in this state, in the meantime continuing his special studies. In April, 1875, he established an office in Modesto, the county seat of Stanislaus county, and the same year was honored by being nominated for the position of district attorney. He was elected and officiated for two years in that responsible position and was re-elected in 1877. It was not until 1895, after just a score of years spent in Modesto, that he decided to try his fortunes in the growing city of Los Angeles, where, as he rightly judged, a wider field of achievement awaited him. His reputation as a lawyer and statesman had preceded him and he at once stepped into a fine practice. His offices are in the Wilcox building, and his law library is extensive and well chosen.

In political affairs Mr. Wright has been an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party since becoming a voter. In 1887 he was elected as a representative of the Stanislaus county district in the California legislature, and while a member of that honorable body the famous irrigation bill became a law. He took an active and interested part in the matter, and having given years of study to everything relating to the subject, he has been considered an authority for years. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since he became a Californian, and in this period he has been very influential in its progress in many ways. About the time that he attained his majority he joined the Masonic order, and he also is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

In his domestic relations Mr. Wright is especially happy, and in the home circle he is seen at his best. His marriage to Miss Mamie Swain, of Contra Costa county, Cal., was solemnized August 16, 1883. They have one son, Alfred, now attending the public schools of Los Angeles.



Bradley Lee

BRADNER WELLS LEE. To be a descendant of a long line of honorable ancestry might well be the cause of just pride in our country, which, though it boasts no titled nobility, gives place to no land in the number of its loyal and patriotic sons. That Mr. Lee has a notable ancestry the genealogical records amply prove; and it is by reason of this descent that he is eligible to membership in a number of organizations of a most exclusive nature. He is a charter member of the Society of Colonial Wars and holds office as its historian. He is also treasurer and a director of the California branch of the Sons of the Revolution. As vice commander of the California Commandery, he is officially connected with the Military Order of Foreign Wars, an organization to which no one is eligible except a commissioned officer or a male descendant in the paternal line of a commissioned officer who served his country in a foreign war.

Tracing the Lee ancestry, Nathaniel Lee (born 1695) was a commissioned officer in the British army, and on his retirement, about 1725, settled at Fishkill, N. Y., on the Hudson, where he married Margaret De Long. He had three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Thomas, at the very beginning of the Revolutionary war, received a commission as second lieutenant in the Fourth New York Continental Line, one of the first four regiments organized by the Continental Congress; he was promoted to captain of a company in the Fifth New York Regiment of the Continental Line, serving in that and other regimental organizations, as a line officer, until the close of the war. He was a gallant soldier and fought in battles along the Hudson and elsewhere. After the war, in 1790, he settled at Milo, near Penn Yan, N. Y., and there built a colonial mansion which was a landmark for many generations. He died in 1814, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife in 1833, aged ninety. Three of his sons served in the war of 1812. One of these, Dr. Joshua, served as a surgeon; another, Thomas, Jr., as a colonel, and the third, Sherman, as a major. Dr. Joshua Lee, at a later date, was several times elected to the New York legislature, once (in 1817) having as his opposing candidate his brother Thomas, whom he defeated. In 1833 he was elected to congress from the old Monroe (now Yates

county) district. Col. Thomas Lee, Jr., was elected to the New York legislature in 1816 and removed in 1822 to Detroit, Mich.; he was a member of the first constitutional convention in Michigan.

In the family of Capt. Thomas Lee were four sons and six daughters. Abigail, one of the daughters, married Joseph Ross, afterwards removing to Illinois; her grandson, Lewis F. Ross, of Lewiston, Fulton county, Ill., served several terms in the Illinois legislature, and was a member of the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth U. S. congress, a presidential elector in 1848 and a member of the Illinois constitutional convention in 1861. One of the sons, James Lee (born 1780), who was the grandfather of Bradner Wells Lee, was an officer in the New York militia, Governor Morgan Lewis issuing his commission in 1805. He was a large land and mill owner at Penn Yan; his mills burned down in 1825, during Lafayette's visit to the United States, the fire, it is said, being caused by the firing of the militia in the vicinity the night before a grand rendezvous in Geneva to pay honor to the general. He married a daughter of Richard Smith, a native of Groton, Conn. (born 1746), and the owner of a large and valuable tannery and mill property. Mr. Smith was a member of a committee of three appointed and sent from Connecticut to Yates county, N. Y., in 1787, to purchase a tract of land for the Society of Friends, of which they were members; they purchased a large tract near Penn Yan, on which a large number of the society settled. One of his sons, Col. Avery Smith, of Penn Yan, served many terms in the New York legislature and was colonel of the One Hundred and Third New York Regiment during the war of 1812, taking part in the battle of Queenstown and other engagements. James Lee died at the old homestead in Penn Yan in 1868. Of his ten children, David Richard Lee was the father of Bradner W. Lee. He was born in 1815 and died in 1886, at East Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., where for many years he had been a merchant and farm owner. In the same place his widow, Elizabeth Northrum (Wells) Lee, now resides. They were the parents of three sons, of whom Franklin Scott Lee and James Avery Lee are engaged in the manufacturing business in New York state.

The English branch of the Wells family, from which Mrs. Elizabeth Lee is a descendant, contains among its progenitors Bishop Hugo de Welles, of the English nobility, who was one of the noblemen that procured from the king of England the famous Magna Charta. The progenitor of her line of the Wells family in America was Hugh Welles (as the name was then spelled), born in Essex county, England, in 1590. In 1635 he settled in Hartford, Conn., as one of its founders, afterwards removing to Wethersfield, where he died in 1645. He was an ensign in the colonial service and a kinsman of Thomas Welles, the first governor of Connecticut. Three descendants of Hugh Welles served in King Phillip's war. One of these, Capt. Thomas Welles, was in the Falls fight. The line of descent is traced from Hugh Welles to Thomas, Noah, Jonathan, Jonathan (2nd), Col. Daniel, Ira and Isaac Ticheur Wells (born in Fairfax, Vt., 1807), the last being our subject's grandfather. He married Charity Kenyon, of Washington county, N. Y., in 1830, subsequently removing to Livingston county, N. Y., where he was a prominent business man and respected citizen for years. Jonathan Welles (2nd) was lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Connecticut Regiment in the Revolution.

Bradner W. Lee was born in East Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1850. He received his education in public schools and by means of a course of private study. From New York, in 1871, he went to Mississippi, where he prepared for the legal profession under the preceptorship of his uncle, Col. G. Wiley Wells, then United States district attorney, northern district of Mississippi, subsequently a member of congress from that state, and later United States Consul-General to Shanghai, China. Mr. Lee was admitted to the bar in that state in 1872, after which he held the position of assistant United States attorney for seven years. On resigning that position he came to Los Angeles in 1879 and associated himself with Judge Brunson and Col. G. Wiley Wells in the firm of Brunson, Wells & Lee. On his arrival in this county he was admitted to practice before the state supreme court, April 30, 1879, and when the United States circuit and district courts were organized for Southern California, he was admitted to practice

in them. At the time of the election of Judge Brunson to the bench of the superior court, the firm was reorganized under the name of Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, Hon. Walter Van Dyke being a member thereof, who after a time was elected to the judicial bench, has since served as judge of the superior court, and is now associate justice of the supreme court. Since then Mr. Lee has been associated with different partners, being for a time a member of the firm of Wells, Guthrie & Lee, later the firm of Wells, Monroe & Lee, next that of Wells & Lee, and upon the admission of Judge Works, ex-justice of the supreme court, the name became Wells, Works & Lee. On account of failing health, Colonel Wells finally retired from practice, and since then the title has been Works & Lee, the senior member being Hon. John D. Works. For eighteen years the offices of the firm were in the Baker block, but now are in the Henne building.

During almost the entire period of his residence in Los Angeles, Mr. Lee has participated in its prominent legal contests, and he has been connected with some of the most noted litigations in the history of the state. He has often been urged to allow his name to go before the people for nomination for public office, as a judicial candidate, but has steadfastly refused, although always taking an active interest in politics, and has served for two terms as chairman of the Republican county central committee, and was again chosen for that position for a third term in 1900. At the session of the legislature in 1898 he was elected as a trustee of the state library for a term of four years. His attention is largely given to professional work, and he permits no outside matters to interfere with the concentration of his mind upon his practice. By other attorneys he is said to excel in probate and corporation law. As a citizen and as a man possessing brilliant qualities of mind, he stands honored and respected by his fellow-citizens.

In Philadelphia, Pa., in 1883, Mr. Lee married Miss Helena Farrar, daughter of Col. William Humphrey Farrar, who was born in Lancaster, N. H., in 1828, graduated from Dartmouth College, and studied law under Hon. Caleb Cushing, former attorney-general of the United States. For many years Colonel Farrar practiced law in the east. During President Pierce's administra-

tion he was appointed United States attorney for the territory of Oregon, and at the expiration of his term of office he returned to Washington, D. C., where he died in 1873. Mrs. Lee was educated in that city and at Mount de Sales, near Baltimore, Md., also at Notre Dame, near Baltimore. In Los Angeles and vicinity she is well known socially as a lady of culture and artistic ability. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have two children, Bradner Wells Lee, Jr., and Kenyon Farrar Lee, the former fourteen and the latter twelve years of age.

RICHARD ROBERT TANNER, city attorney of Santa Monica, and senior member of the law firm of Tanner & Taft, of Los Angeles and Santa Monica, is well known throughout Southern California and ranks high in his profession. He is one of the native sons of this wonderful state, his birth having occurred in San Benito county in 1858, and during his entire life he has been devoted to the upbuilding of California's prosperity.

For more than half a century the Tanner family has been associated with the Pacific coast, as our subject's father, a native of New York, and a veteran of the Mexican war, located in California in 1847. He was engaged in stock raising in San Bernardino county until 1849, when he went to Sacramento county and engaged in mining and prospecting for two years. Then, returning to San Bernardino county, he resumed his former occupation as a stockman and gave seven years of his life to the business. In 1858 he settled in San Benito county, where he dwelt for many years. His wife was Miss Lavina Bickmore, of Illinois. The Tanners, on one of the ancestral lines, were descendants of Miles Standish.

Richard Robert Tanner was educated in the schools of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, completing his higher studies in the Ventura county schools. Having decided upon the law as his future line of endeavor, he entered the office of Blackstock & Shepherd, of Ventura county, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. Ever since that time he has been a resident of Santa Monica, where he established an office and gradually built up an extensive and representative practice. For the past eleven years he has

been attorney for the city, and during this period has been instrumental in promoting the welfare of this place to a marked degree. He it was who had in charge the task of drawing up the petition and documents relating to the incorporation of Santa Monica, and in countless instances he has rendered services of incalculable value to the city of his choice. Step by step he has risen in his profession and in the estimation of his fellow-citizens by fidelity to his own high principles of personal conduct and to the ethics of his calling. While he never neglects to note and take advantage of any point in the progress of a case which may prove advantageous to his client, he scorns the unscrupulous methods of some practitioners and gives his absolute loyalty to whatever he believes is the true and the right. One of the many important cases which he has brought to a successful issue was that in which he appeared for the town in the case of the Town of Santa Monica vs. John P. Jones, by which the town recovered Ocean Front Park and Seventh Street Park, the former now estimated to be worth \$200,000. Another notable case was that of the People of the State of California vs. H. E. Howland, the defendant being charged with perjury. Mr. Tanner practices in the state and United States courts, and his well-prepared cases, clear and logical pleading, acknowledged earnestness and integrity possess great weight with judge and jury. During the years of 1889 and 1890 he served as deputy district attorney for Los Angeles county under Frank P. Kelley, and gave general satisfaction to all concerned in the proper administration of justice.

Politically Mr. Tanner is an ardent Republican. Fraternally he belongs to Santa Monica Lodge No. 307, F. & A. M.; Seaside Lodge No. 369, I. O. O. F.; Orange Grove Encampment No. 31, I. O. O. F.; Silver Wave Rebekah Lodge No. 199, I. O. O. F.; Court Santa Monica No. 438, I. O. F.; and Pacific Lodge No. 201, K. of P. For three years he served as a member of the Santa Monica board of education, and in many ways has manifested the deep interest which he has in the provision of good school advantages to the rising generation. Briefly, he is an ideal citizen, alert to advance the welfare of his community and country and true in all of the varied relations of life.

The first marriage of Mr. Tanner took place in 1883, when Miss Elizabeth J. Robinson became his wife. She departed this life some nine years later, and left a little daughter, Nora. In 1893 Mr. Tanner married Miss Seboldina M. Bontty, who was born in Oregon, and who presides over their pleasant home in an admirable manner.

MAX LOEWENTHAL, who is attorney for a number of large corporations in Los Angeles and who also carries on a general practice in the courts of the city, is of German birth and parentage, but, having spent the greater part of his life in this country, he is thoroughly American in his tastes and sentiments and, above all, is intensely Californian in his aspirations and ambitions. He was born in Germany in 1858 and was nine years of age at the time the family came to California, settling in Sacramento, where he received an excellent English education in the public schools. He is a son of Rev. H. P. Loewenthal, who for twelve years was rabbi of the Hebrew congregation in Sacramento and for a similar period ministered to the congregation at San José. However, on account of ill health, it became impossible for him to engage in ministerial work. He died in March, 1899, at the home of his son. Rev. H. P. Loewenthal was married in Inovrozlav, Germauy, to Natalie Schoenberg, daughter of the Jewish rabbi of that city. She died in 1880 in San Francisco, Cal.

On the completion of the studies of the public schools, Max Loewenthal entered the University of California, where he took the regular course, graduating in 1881, and receiving the degree of A. B. He then began to fit himself for his chosen profession of the law, entering the Hastings College of Law, and continuing there until his graduation in 1884, at which time he was admitted to practice in all the courts of California. He opened an office in San Francisco, where he commenced in general practice, but after two years, in 1886, he came to Los Angeles, establishing the practice which has since grown to large proportions. He has his office in the Bullard block.

While Mr. Loewenthal is not a politician, yet he has proved himself to be actively public-spirited and interested in public affairs, whether political or otherwise. The Democratic party

has in him a firm friend. In 1890 he was his party's nominee for judge of the superior court and made an excellent race, but with the rest of the ticket was defeated, though by only a small number of votes. Fraternally he is a Mason.

In 1889 Mr. Loewenthal married Miss Laura Meyer, daughter of Samuel Meyer, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Los Angeles. They have two sons, Godfrey S. and Paul H. Loewenthal.

HS. ROLLINS. Numbered among the enterprising young lawyers of Los Angeles is the gentleman of whom the following sketch is penned. He has forged his way to the front by the exercise of the genuine business talents with which nature endowed him, and by his keen intuitive legal sense. It has been often remarked that this city does not afford as excellent a field for the members of his profession as for many others, yet in spite of this he has persevered, and has won an enviable standing among his legal brethren and the public at large.

The birth of Mr. Rollins occurred not far from the city of Elkhart, Ind., and there he continued to dwell until he was eleven years of age, when he went to Beaver Dam, Wis., where his grandparents resided. Having completed his elementary education, he entered the high school, where he was graduated in the class of 1878, at the age of seventeen years. Later he became a student in Wayland University, and then was successfully engaged in teaching school for several years. Having carefully husbanded his resources, he went to Chicago, where he took up the study of law, and subsequently was admitted to the bar.

In 1886 Mr. Rollins came to Los Angeles, and the same year entered the employ of Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, for the practice of law. Later he was connected with the firm of Chapman & Hendricks until 1890, when he went to San Francisco, with a view to making a permanent location in that city. At the end of one year's experience there, however, he concluded to return to Los Angeles. Here he accepted a position as managing clerk in the office of Judge Gardiner, and later he established an office of his own in the Bryson block, one of the finest office buildings in the city. Since that time he has succeeded in building up a large practice, which is increasing



HON. D. K. TRASK.

Photo by Marcenu.

year by year, as his ability becomes known to the residents and vicinity. During the past five years he has served in the responsible position of court commissioner of Los Angeles county. Politically he is an ardent Republican.

HON. DUMMER KIAH TRASK. Those who are familiar with the subject are aware that the duties of a judge in a comparatively new country are vastly more exacting and responsible than in a section which has been longer settled, and where generations of occupants of the bench have laid down precedent and precept, ad infinitum. Absolute genius and superior judgment are requisites of the members of the bench in a new country, where thousands of strange and perplexing questions and difficulties are constantly presenting themselves, questions often peculiar to that particular region, and arising from the claims and practices of the former possessors of the land, it may be, or from the unique conditions of place and circumstance. Thus, when the subject of this sketch was honored with the office of judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, a great compliment was paid to his ability and immense responsibilities were reposed in him. He has proved himself equal to the trust and is making a record here which has seldom, if ever, been eclipsed.

It is no surprise to learn that the ancestors of Judge Trask were of the sturdy New England stock which has molded the destinies of the great American republic. The founder of the family in this country, Capt. William Trask, an Englishman, was one of the five "Old Planters," of Salem, Mass., where he settled in the year 1628. His son, John, was the father of Samuel Trask, who lived to the extreme age of one hundred and eighteen years. Then followed Thomas, son of Samuel; Jonathan, son of Thomas; Dummer, son of Jonathan; and Kiah Bailey, father of the judge. The latter's mother, whose maiden name was Mary J. Dunton, was a native of Maine. Three of the judge's brothers were heroes of the Civil war, being soldiers in the Federal army.

The birth of D. K. Trask occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1860. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion his parents removed to Maine. There he grew to manhood, attending

the common schools of Jefferson, Me., and the Nichols' Latin school, and later being graduated from the Waterville Classical Institute, at the head of which renowned seat of learning Dr. J. H. Hanson then stood. For several terms young Trask engaged in teaching in his home state, but finally yielded to his growing desire to see something of the far west, where he believed greater opportunities for success awaited him. In 1882 he arrived in Stockton, and, after spending the summer in the harvest field, and subsequent to his successful standing in the teachers' examination, he was offered the principalship of the Linden public schools, where he taught for a period. He served as a member of the San Joaquin county board of education. Thus, well launched in the educational field, he still aspired to greater achievements, and established the Stockton Business College and Normal Institute, where he trained and instructed large classes of students, and over two hundred teachers, the majority of whom went forth to different parts of California, and, with renewed energy and superior ability continued their work of educating the young.

In the meantime, Judge Trask not only had the charge and responsibility of the college just mentioned, but also was endeavoring to prepare himself for admission to the bar. He sold his interests in the college, in order to give his undivided attention to the profession of his choice. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state, at San Francisco, in July, 1890. In the following September he came to Los Angeles, where he opened an office and soon won the respect of his legal brethren, as well as that of the general public. Within a remarkably short period he built up a good practice, and was employed in many important matters. In no measure did his interest in the cause of education languish, as was shown when he served on the city school board in 1893 and 1894. In 1898 he was appointed judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, and is acting in that capacity at the present time.

In his political affiliations the judge is a strong ally of the Democratic party. Of late he is becoming a recognized factor in the deliberations of that body, and has served as chairman of the Los Angeles convention, and is a member of the

Democratic state committee. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, in the work of which order he takes a deep interest.

In 1887 Judge Trask married Miss Ida C. Folsom, a native of Jefferson, Me. In early life they lived in the same town, and later Miss Folsom was a successful teacher in California. They are the parents of three children, namely: Ida Mary, Walter Folsom and Dorothy Kate.

H A. BARCLAY. For nearly three decades Mr. Barclay has occupied a distinctive place at the bar, and since 1875 has been identified with the legal fraternity of Los Angeles, where he is highly esteemed. His great ability and zeal in the management of cases have led to his large and remunerative practice.

Hon. David Barclay, the father of the above-named gentleman, was a leader in the legal profession of western Pennsylvania, and amassed a substantial fortune during his active career. He stood high in the estimation of the people, and was chosen by them to serve as a member of congress in 1856. He was opposed to the extension of slavery, and upon the expiration of his term declined a renomination upon the Democratic ticket, and became prominently connected with the organization of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, in the counsels of which he continued to be an important factor for many years. About this time he became interested with a number of capitalists who proposed to purchase a large tract of land in Washington Territory, on Puget Sound, found a city and develop the country. With this end in view, he disposed of his property and started down the Allegheny river on his way to the Pacific coast, and had nearly reached Pittsburg when the news that Sumter had been fired on changed all his plans. He was a patriot to the core, and when his country was in danger all other considerations weighed with him as naught. He devoted his time and means to raising, arming, equipping and placing in the field a regiment, accompanying it as lieutenant-colonel, until failing health and physical incapacity compelled him to leave the active service. His eldest son, Charles, then between fourteen and fifteen years of age, enlisted in the Union army upon the first call for three months, and upon the expiration of

this time immediately re-enlisted, and continued in the service until the end of the war. The father died in 1889, having survived his soldier son some six years.

The wife and mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Cooper Gaskill, came of one of the solid old Quaker families of Pennsylvania, her ancestors having been associated with William Penn in founding Philadelphia. Her father, Charles Gaskill, was the agent of the Holland Land Company for western Pennsylvania, and, with the Cooper branch of the family, owned a large part of the land upon which Camden, N. J., is built. Frank H. Barclay, second brother of our subject, is engaged in the real estate business in this city, and D. Eric Barclay, a younger brother, served as chief deputy in the recorder's office under John W. Francis, and as chief deputy under F. Edward Gray, assessor of Los Angeles county.

The birth of H. A. Barclay occurred in the old Indian town of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa., in 1849. In his youth he obtained a liberal education, and entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., taking the classical and scientific courses, and subsequently entered Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., with a special view to completing his studies in civil engineering, geology and modern languages. For some time he was actively engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania, with such success that when the great shut-down occurred he availed himself of the opportunity to complete his law studies, and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong and Clarion counties, Pa., in 1871. In 1872 he removed to Pittsburg, and entered into partnership with his father in the practice of law, remaining there until 1874, when he came to California, and, after traveling over the state, selected as his location Los Angeles, then containing about eight thousand inhabitants. He has witnessed the remarkable growth and improvement of Southern California, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been a not unimportant factor in the wonderful transformation. Moreover, he has been instrumental in the upbuilding of Pasadena, Lincoln Park, Rialto, South Riverside (now Corona), Beaumont, and other localities in this section of the state, and has contributed largely to the conservation and development of the watersheds of Southern Cali-

ifornia, in securing the San Gabriel and San Bernardino forest reservations, the development of the Tujunga, Lytle Creek, Cajon Pass and other streams, and the numerous industries and organizations which have been beneficial to the state. He was one of the founders of the Southern California (now the Merchants') National Bank, and for years served as its attorney and as one of its board of directors. His practice has extended throughout the state, and he has tried numerous cases which have been widely noted, especially those brought before the United States, circuit and supreme court, involving title to Mexican and Spanish grants, and railroad and government lands, and water rights, mechanics' liens, mining and corporation law. Socially he is very popular, and wherever he goes he readily wins friends. Politically he is a Republican, thoroughly posted upon all the great questions of the day, and has always taken an active part in politics. He was vice and acting chairman of the Republican county central committee in the Blaine campaign, and was elected chairman in the Garfield campaign. In his home life Mr. Barclay finds his chief pleasure, and there he is seen at his best. He was married in 1882 to Miss Lily A. Ward, of New Haven, Conn., and they have two children. They have a beautiful home at No. 1321 South Main street, where many of the old mansions of the early residents of Los Angeles are to be found.

JOHN A. DONNELL. It is said of the lives of men who shape the affairs of nations that nearness of vision often destroys clearness of vision, hence the difficulty of one's own near friends and neighbors accurately measuring the influence of his character and career. However, this is not always true, for we find many instances of men who are justly honored and esteemed by their associates and whose most intimate friends do the greatest justice to his influence. Such may be said of Mr. Donnell, whose name and works will be woven into the history of his country, and, as time passes, he and others who shaped the course of progress in days gone by will be given the positions to which their merits entitle them.

Mr. Donnell's grandfather, Thomas Donnell, was born in Virginia in 1766 and accompanied

his parents to Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1775, thence went to Bourbon county, Ky., in 1784, where the family suffered extreme hardships and afflicting bereavements. His mother died at sunset and his father at sunrise of the following day and both were buried in the same grave on the north bank of the Licking river in Kentucky. In 1817 Thomas Donnell removed to Decatur county, Ind., where he died. His brother, Samuel, served for thirty years as justice of the peace and high sheriff of Bourbon county, Ky.

James, son of Thomas Donnell, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., April 15, 1790. For years he lived on a farm in Decatur county, Ind., but in October, 1854, sold that place and moved to Keokuk county, Iowa, purchasing a farm nine miles south of Sigourney, where he died February 19, 1863. He was a zealous worker in the Presbyterian Church and in the anti-slavery cause. For his second wife he married Jane Huddleson, who was born in Bourbon county, Ky., April 14, 1799. They became the parents of Samuel, John, Oliver, Robert and Ann Eliza, all born in Decatur county, Ind. Mrs. Donnell was a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who served during the entire period of the war, even after he had suffered the loss of an arm in the battle of Brandywine. Mrs. Donnell died on the Iowa homestead September 15, 1860.

John Alexander Donnell was born April 13, 1838, and received his primary education in common schools, after which he studied for two years in a scientific school conducted by Prof. B. M. Nyce, of Kingston, Ind. During the summer of 1856 he attended a college in Jasper county, Iowa, and in the fall of the same year entered upon the classical course in the Washington (United Presbyterian) College at Washington, Iowa, from which he graduated on the 4th of July, 1861. In April of that year, only a few days after President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, he enlisted, but the quota was full and the company of which he became a member was not accepted. He then returned to college and completed his course. August 8, 1861, he became a member of Company I, First Iowa Cavalry, and with three brothers who belonged to the same regiment marched to the front. In 1862 he was promoted

to the rank of quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment. February 7, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment of twelve hundred men, each of whom owned his own horse. He participated in most of the battles and scouting expeditions of the Fremont campaign in southwestern Missouri. From 1861 to the time of his discharge, in 1864, his service was entirely in the Seventh Army Corps in Missouri and Arkansas.

While at Little Rock, Ark., in 1864, he was nominated by the Republican convention of Keokuk county, Iowa, as clerk of the district court, and, being elected, he resigned his position in the army and January 1, 1865, entered upon his official duties. During his service of two years in office he studied law. In February, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and has since engaged in practice. During the war Keokuk county was very close, politically. For several years afterward it was Republican by a very small majority, but it was always difficult to forecast results. It was often fusion. In 1873 Mr. Donnell was the unanimous choice of the Republican party for state senator, but was defeated. In 1882 he was elected district attorney for the sixth judicial district of Iowa, comprising several counties. This office he filled for four years. In 1886 he was the Republican nominee for congress from the sixth congressional district of Iowa, but was defeated by Gen. James B. Weaver by a small majority, after an exciting campaign that was watched with interest by both parties throughout the entire country.

February 11, 1868, Mr. Donnell married Sue C. Hogin, daughter of Hon. John C. Hogin, of Sigourney, Iowa. In 1887 she came with her husband to California, but soon returned to Iowa, and at her home in Sigourney died October 26, 1887, after a brief illness. Two children born of their marriage are also deceased, namely: Wendell and Grace. Eight children are still living, viz.: Una Z. Partridge, wife of W. E. B. Partridge; William W., Birney H., Orrilla M., Homer, Blanche, John C. and Horace.

Since coming to California, in 1887, Mr. Donnell has been prominent in public affairs. In 1889 he was assistant district attorney of Los Angeles county, and in 1894 was elected to the office of district attorney, which office he filled for four

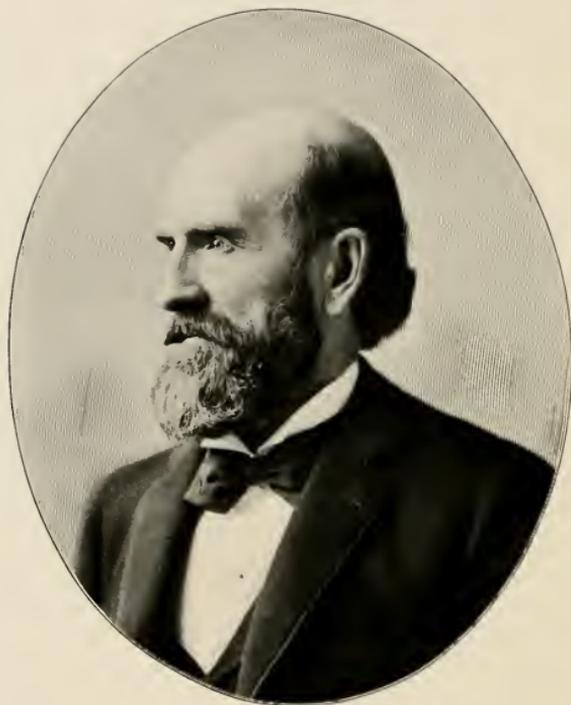
years. Fraternally he is a member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., and Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; also belongs to Bartlett Logan Post No. 6, G. A. R., the Loyal Legion and California Commandery of the same. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian. He has been a successful practitioner in his profession, an earnest Republican, an eloquent and effective speaker and a meritorious citizen.

CHARLES UDELL, a successful and prominent lawyer of Los Angeles, whose office is in the Homer Laughlin building, was born in Waushara county, Wis., March 1, 1858, a son of Jared and Paulina (Stevens) Udell, who died during his childhood. His father belonged to an old historic family, which included Nicholas Udall (as the name was then spelled), the founder of the English drama, who was born in 1505, and died in 1556. Our subject's ancestors were among those who came to this country in the Mayflower.

To a limited extent Mr. Udell attended the public schools during his boyhood, but the greater part of his education has been acquired by self-culture. At the age of thirteen years, after the death of his parents, he started out to make his own way in the world, working in the summer at whatever he could find to do and attending school through the winter months as he found opportunity. Before locating permanently in California he had traveled all over the United States and made a trip around the world. In 1877 he assisted in the construction of a railroad in Mexico; later engaged in mining in the Black Hills; and in its early days visited Leadville, Colo., where he also engaged in mining. He was on the frontier of Texas for a time and subsequently followed the sea for a number of years.

In 1884 Mr. Udell located in San Francisco. During all his years of travel he had read extensively and he determined to make the practice of law his profession. Accordingly, in 1887 he came to Los Angeles and entered the law office of Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland, with whom he studied for three years, being admitted to the bar in 1890. Opening an office, he engaged in practice with marked success.

In 1890 Mr. Udell married Miss Elizabeth C.



S. O. Wainwright

Bewley, of California, and to them have been born three children, namely: Mildred, Kenneth and Dorothy. Mr. Udell is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and politically is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. In the fall of 1898 he was elected a member of the board of education, receiving the largest majority of any candidate for the board, which fact indicates his popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

In April, 1900, Mr. Udell formed a partnership with L. L. Shelton, under the firm name of Udell & Shelton. Leaving the Los Angeles practice in the hands of Mr. Shelton, he went to Nome, Alaska, on behalf of clients, to remain there two and one-half years.

HON. SHERMAN OTIS HOUGHTON, who may justly be considered one of the founders of the commonwealth of California, was born in the city of New York, April 10, 1828. The Houghton family traces its descent from a Norman ancestor who went to England at the time of the Norman conquest. S. O. Houghton is descended from John Houghton, who emigrated from Laucaster, England, and arrived in Charlestown, Mass., in 1635. John and his cousin, Ralph Houghton, were among the founders and first settlers of Lancaster, Mass. Each of them represented the town in the general court of the commonwealth for several years, and they and their descendants were active in colonial and Indian wars.

Abijah Houghton, his grandfather, was among the minutemen of Lexington and Concord, and received a bullet and a bayonet wound at the battle of Bunker Hill. At the beginning of the War of 1812 his father entered the military service of the United States as captain of artillery and attained the rank of colonel. Later he and an elder brother published the *Orange County Gazette* at Goshen, N. Y., and subsequently he was the proprietor of several other newspapers. During his later years he had a country estate in New Jersey, became greatly interested in agricultural pursuits, and was a prominent member of the Farmers' Club, an adjunct of the American Institute of New York City.

The maternal ancestors of S. O. Houghton were French Huguenots, who early settled in East Jersey. His maternal great-grandfather, Bethuel Farrand, served as a lieutenant in the New Jersey troops during the Revolution and was present when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. His grandfather, Daniel Farrand, was also with the patriot army; and Rhoda Farrand, the wife and mother of the two last-named, was one of the patriotic women celebrated by Washington Irving and others, for her work in alleviating the sufferings of the soldiers encamped for the winter at Morristown, N. J. For her efforts in their behalf she was given the public personal thanks of General Washington.

S. O. Houghton was educated at a collegiate institute in New York City. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. D. Stevenson, which was mustered into the service of the United States in July, 1846, for the war with Mexico. He came with his regiment around Cape Horn, and after a six months' voyage arrived in San Francisco, March 26, 1847. Soon afterward he accompanied the detachment of his regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. H. S. Burton, to Mexico and there participated in numerous conflicts with Mexican troops. In December, 1847, when in his twentieth year, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, having gone through all the intermediate grades, and was made adjutant of his command. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to California, arriving here in October, 1848. Shortly thereafter he went to the gold mines and remained about one year, mining, trading and transporting provisions and supplies for the miners. He had received a commercial education and was thoroughly conversant with the French and Spanish languages, and this training proved of great value to him in the early years of the American occupation of California. He was one of a party of four who were the first to dig gold in the famous mining district of Sonora, in this state. In 1849 he settled at San José, where he remained until 1886, and then removed to Los Angeles, his present home.

In 1852 Mr. Houghton took the official census of Santa Clara county, in 1852-53 was deputy recorder, and in 1853-54 served in the city council of San José, over which body he presided.

He was clerk of a senate committee of the first legislature of California and in 1854 served as deputy clerk of the state supreme court. In 1854 he was deputy tax collector, and in 1855-56 held office as mayor of San José. For five years he served as a volunteer fireman of his city. He organized the Eagle Guards, one of the first independent military companies in the state. He was ordnance officer on the staff of Major-General Halleck, and during the period between 1857 and 1866 held seven military commissions. During the war of the Rebellion he drilled a company of infantry and another of light artillery for active service in the army.

At the request of the sheriff of Santa Clara county, on an occasion when a mob of several hundred armed men surrounded the jail and were about to attack it with the object of lynching two prisoners, he marched twenty men through the mob, took possession of the jail and finally caused the mob to disperse.

In 1857 Mr. Houghton was admitted to the bar of the district court, three years later was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state and in 1871 was admitted by the supreme court of the United States. For a number of years his specialty was the settling of the titles to old Spanish land grants before the United States courts. He is considered one of the fathers of the law of the state of California, having had an active part in settling its system, acting in various capacities from that of judge in a mining camp in pioneer days to the shaping of statutes for legislative enactment. In 1868 he assisted in founding and establishing the San José woolen mills. He was vice-president of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, owners of a railroad built by authority of Congress from Sacramento to San José to connect the Central Pacific with San Francisco.

Recognizing his fitness for public service, the friends of Colonel Houghton nominated him as congressman, and he was duly elected. For one term he represented the first district of California in the forty-second congress of the United States, which then comprised the present fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh districts. In the forty-third congress he represented the fourth district. At the expiration of his second term he was re-nominated by acclamation. During the period

of his service in congress the work on the inner harbor of San Pedro was commenced and continued without interruption, through the very liberal appropriation he secured for that purpose. He was the originator of the project to make a deep-water harbor at San Pedro. In 1874 he introduced a bill in congress to appropriate \$5,000 to cover the expenses of an examination by United States engineers to ascertain and report upon the feasibility of such a work.

In 1882 Colonel Houghton was one of the five veterans of the Mexican war selected by that society to represent it in the re-incorporation of the Veterans' Home Association. During the same year he was elected a director of the home and served actively until July 31, 1884, when he resigned. During the administration of President Arthur he was appointed a member of the commission to investigate and report upon the condition and management of the United States mint at San Francisco, his associates on the commission being ex-United States Senator and ex-Secretary of War Ramsay, of Minnesota, and ex-Governor Upton, of Ohio.

The first wife of Colonel Houghton was Mary M., daughter of Jacob and Mary Donner, who, with her parents, crossed the continent from Illinois to California in 1846. She died the year after their marriage, leaving one child, Mary M.

October 10, 1861, Colonel Houghton was united in marriage with Eliza Poor, daughter of George and Tamsen Donner. The former, a brother of Jacob Donner, mentioned above, was a native of North Carolina, his father having come to America and settled in that colony about the time of the war for independence. George Donner was captain of a company known in history as the "Donner party," whose experiences on the journey to California form one of the most tragic and pathetic tales of early California days. Captain Donner perished in the snow-bound camp in the Sierras, near the lake which bears his name, and where the party passed that terrible winter of 1846-47. And there, too, his heroic wife gave up her life for his sake, refusing to save herself when she might have done so by going with the last relief party which came to their rescue from the Sacramento valley, because by going with them she would be compelled to leave her dying husband. She remained

alone with him to whom death was nigh, in the desolate mountain fastnesses, and thus fulfilled to the uttermost her wifely vow, "Till death do us part."

Mrs. Donner was a daughter of William Eustis, a soldier of the Revolution, who was taken captive by the British and detained for four months a prisoner on board the Count D'Estaing. The family are also lineal descendants of John Wheelwright, vicar of Bilsby, England, who, being ejected by Archbishop Laud, emigrated to America in 1636. He and his sister-in-law, Anne Hutchinson, were leaders in a religious controversy which for a time threatened to disrupt New England. The two, being opposed by all of the clergy excepting Cotton Mather, were expelled from Boston. In 1644 his sentence was annulled and two years later he went back to England, where he was favored by Oliver Cromwell, whom he had known in boyhood. Returning after the restoration of Charles II. he settled at Salisbury, Mass. His writings were collected by the Prince Society in 1876. Among his descendants have been men who were distinguished in various walks of life, notably William Wheelwright, in the fifth generation, who made an immense fortune in South America, he having established the first steamship line plying between South Pacific ports, and built wagon roads and railroads in Chili, which republic has erected a large bronze statue of him in the market place in Valparaiso, and also placed his portrait in their municipal building. He devoted large sums to charities, among other things founding the Old Ladies' Home in his native town, Newburyport, Mass.

Mrs. Houghton was educated in the city schools of Sacramento and the convent in Benecia. After her marriage she removed to San José, where seven children were born to her: Eliza P., Sherman Otis, Clara H., Charles D., Francis I. and Herbert S. Another son, Stanley W., was born in Washington, D. C. Herbert S. died in infancy, and Francis I. at Los Angeles, Cal., October 3, 1894, at the age of twenty-three.

During her residence in San José Mrs. Houghton was identified with many charities and movements tending to the advancement of the community, and at her home in Los Angeles, June 16, 1895, the second chapter in the state of the Soci-

ety of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Eschscholtzia Chapter, was organized by her daughters.

M J. M^cGARRY. One of the enterprising and able attorneys-at-law of Los Angeles, M. J. M^cGarry has a brilliant future awaiting him, judging from what he has accomplished within a comparatively short period in the past. He possesses the energy and progressive spirit of the great west, and takes much pride in the high standing of this city, his chosen place of residence. Moreover he bids fair to become something of a politician, and on several occasions has been delegated to represent his party friends in city and county conventions.

It seems specially fitting that this ambitious young man should have come from that city of grand and phenomenal achievement—Chicago. There his birth occurred April 13, 1872, and there he obtained his elementary education in the parochial schools. In 1881 he accompanied his family to Los Angeles, which he has since considered his home. His father, Hon. Daniel M. M^cGarry, formerly a prosperous coal merchant of Chicago, is at present engaged in the real estate business, and has served efficiently as a member of the Los Angeles city council. For one term he represented the fifth ward, and subsequently he was elected from the seventh ward. During the many years of his residence in this city he has sought to promote its interests in every honorable manner, and for that reason is now acting as a director of the Chamber of Commerce. To himself and wife, whose maiden name was Mary M^cCaughan, six children were born, of whom Daniel is engaged in the coal business in Los Angeles; Dr. John A., who was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts from St. Vincent's College, later was graduated from the Los Angeles Medical College, and is now assistant surgeon in the National Soldiers' Home, in Los Angeles county; Patrick J. is a graduate of the State School of Pharmacy; and Anna and Mary are at home.

When he had finished his preparatory course of mental training, M. J. M^cGarry became a student in St. Vincent's College, of Los Angeles, graduating therefrom in 1892. Then, going to the University of Notre Dame, in South Bend,

Ind., he took up the study of law, and was graduated in that well-known institution in 1894. He was admitted at once to the bar of the supreme court of Indiana, and the same year was admitted to the California state bar. Since that time he has made steady progress in his favorite field of effort and conducts a general and quite extensive practice.

In social, political and fraternal circles Mr. Mc Garry is deservedly popular. He is president of the local branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. In his political creed he is a Democrat of no uncertain stamp, possessing the courage of his convictions. His marriage with Miss Evaline Quinlan was solemnized in Chicago, May 10, 1898. The young couple have a pleasant home here and numerous friends wherever they have resided.

LESLIE R. HEWITT. Among the able young legal practitioners of Los Angeles stands Leslie R. Hewitt, who, it would seem, was destined for his chosen profession, and who, by persistent effort and well applied zeal, has steadily advanced in the regard of the public and in the estimation of his brothers at the bar. He is what may be termed a self-made man, for he has been dependent upon his own resources and has been the architect of his own fortunes, building upon a solid foundation of knowledge and carefully rearing the superstructure of success.

When it is explained that the paternal grandfather of Leslie R. Hewitt was serving in the position of chief justice of Washington Territory, under appointment of President Lincoln, at the time of our subject's birth, in September, 1867, and that the latter's father was acting in the capacity of clerk of the court at Olympia that year, and that in addition to this the young man's nativity took place in a wing of the courthouse, where the home of the family was at that time, it may be seen that there is ample justification for the statement that he apparently was destined for the law. From his earliest recollections people laughingly made the prediction for him, and undoubtedly he inherited the keenness of mind

and the love for debate and argument, as well as the capacity for study, that are marked traits of the successful lawyer.

In the spring of 1876 Mr. Hewitt removed to Los Angeles and commenced attending the public schools of this city. He was graduated in the high school in 1885, and later entered the University of California, where he was graduated in 1890. He began the study of law in the office of Wells, Guthrie & Lee, and afterwards was connected with the offices of Judge York and Houghton, Silent & Campbell. In addition to completing his legal education systematically, and though largely dependent upon himself, it should be said that he laid the foundation of a large and well-selected law library also in this period. In due course of time he applied for examination and was admitted to practice at the bar. In 1893 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court, and since that time has surely progressed toward the goal of his ambition. He has met with gratifying success in the majority of the cases which he has handled, and, as he never has ceased to be a student and searcher for information, he is daily widening his mental horizon and fitting himself for yet greater triumphs.

In his political faith Mr. Hewitt is a thorough-going Republican, and when he was chosen by Walter F. Haas, city attorney, to serve as his assistant in this responsible position, all acquainted with both gentlemen were highly pleased, as it was foreseen that the interests of the people would not be allowed to suffer in their hands. In this connection it may not be out of place to quote what the Los Angeles *Times* of January 1, 1899, said of the then newly elected Mr. Haas: "He leaves a large and rapidly growing practice to assume the duties of this responsible trust, but his indomitable energy, his wide and varied learning in the profession to which he is so ardently devoted, and withal, the wise discrimination he has shown in the choice of his subordinates, has abundantly justified his choice by the suffrages of the people." The *Times* of the same issue also paid a fine tribute to Mr. Hewitt personally, concluding with the remark that "Mr. Hewitt has been associated with Mr. Haas since the spring of 1895, and the general public feel great confidence that under their administration



C. E. White

the affairs of the city attorney's office will be conducted faithfully and well." That this hope has been realized to the fullest extent it is needless to state, and that both of these wide-awake, ambitious young men have a brilliant future opening before them, it is not hazardous to predict.

CALEBE E. WHITE. Very few of the men now living in Pomona have been identified with the history of California for a longer period than has Mr. White. He was one of the '49ers who were led to cast in their lot with the then unknown west at the time of the discovery of gold here. Since that time he has made his home in this state. The wonderful improvements that have brought this state to a foremost position among the great commonwealths of America he has witnessed and aided, and he deservedly occupies a position among the public-spirited pioneers to whose self-sacrificing efforts the organization and development of the state may be attributed.

Mr. White was born in Holbrook, Mass., February 5, 1830, a son of Jonathan and Abigail (Holbrook) White, natives of the same place as himself. His father, who was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, was for years engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Holbrook. During his boyhood our subject had some experience in the nursery business at Holbrook, where he attended the grammar and high school. When nineteen years of age he started for California, being one of a party of fifteen who purchased the brig Arcadia, and sailed from Boston for San Francisco via the straits of Magellan. After a tedious voyage of two hundred and sixty-three days they sailed through the Golden Gate October 29, 1849. In 1850 Mr. White embarked in the general mercantile business in Sacramento, as a member of the firm of Haskell, White & Co. However, this firm was dissolved in a short time. Subsequently he engaged in the nursery business on a ranch on the American river, and also for seventeen years was a member of the firm of White & Hollister in the nursery business. At a later date he became interested in sheep-raising, having a sheep ranch at Florence, Los Angeles county.

The year 1880 found Mr. White a pioneer of what is now the city of Pomona. He was one of

the prime movers in securing the organization of the city, and served as a member of its first board of trustees. He has become one of the well-known horticulturists of the region. His place consists of seventy acres, of which sixty acres are in orchard. In addition to the management of this property, he has for ten or more years served as vice-president of the People's Bank of Pomona. The Republican party has always received his allegiance and its candidates his vote. He has invariably been found on the side of progress and development, and his support has been given to measures for the benefit of the city and the development of its resources. Fraternally he is a Mason, and in religion a member of the Pomona Methodist Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. White took place in California in 1854, and united him with Miss Rebecca Holship, of St. Louis, Mo. They became the parents of three children, namely: Helen M., who is the wife of Hon. R. F. Del Valle, of Los Angeles; Nannie C., wife of Charles L. Northcraft, also of Los Angeles; and Harry R., of Pomona.

SHIRLEY C. WARD has attained distinction as one of the able members of the Los Angeles bar. In this profession, probably more than any other, success depends upon individual merit, upon a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, a power of keen analysis, and the ability to present clearly, concisely and forcibly, the strong points in his case. Possessing these necessary qualifications, Mr. Ward is accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the profession in Los Angeles county.

He was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1861, a son of John S. and Ennice (Robertson) Ward, and a representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of Tennessee. His maternal grandfather, Gen. James Robertson, was the founder of Nashville. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war, four of the grand-uncles of our subject having participated in the battle of Kings' Mountain. The father of our subject has devoted the greater part of his life to literary pursuits. While in the south he was editor of a literary magazine, and since coming to this state he has written many able articles on Southern California for magazines and other

periodicals. He is now living, practically retired, in Los Angeles county. The mother died when our subject was but a child, leaving two children, the other being Annie Eunice, who possesses considerable ability as a poetess, but her many poems have never been put in permanent form.

At the age of twelve years Shirley C. Ward accompanied his parents on their removal to California. After spending a short time in Los Angeles they located on a ranch in San Bernardino county, where he attended the public schools, and later was a student in the University of California at Berkeley, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1886. He took the examination before the board of the supreme court, passed very creditably, and was admitted to the bar. Locating at once in Los Angeles, he became a member of the firm of Wicks & Ward, and this partnership continued for four years, since which time Mr. Ward has been alone. He has made a special study of irrigation, water rights and corporation laws, and has had some of the most intricate and difficult cases along those lines in Los Angeles county, having brought him largely before the supreme and federal courts. The old Mexican land grants have caused a great deal of litigation, the idea prevailing that these grants held priority over the Indian title, and that the Indians could be driven out at any time. Mr. Ward has had many such cases, and is today one of the best informed lawyers along that line in the city. After he had prepared a brief and conducted one of the most stubbornly fought cases on record, and won it in the supreme court of the state, he was appointed by the attorney-general, at the instance of the secretary of the interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, attorney for the Indians in Southern California, this position being given him without his solicitation. Subsequently he was appointed by Attorney-General Garland to conduct the case of the United States vs. John Hancock, involving title to the Muscapiabe grant, but the government lost the case.

In 1883 Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Chandler, whose father, Jefferson Chandler, one of the leading attorneys of Washington, D. C., became prominent first in Missouri, and from there moved to Washington, where he has figured in many important cases in the United

States. He was the leading counsel in the Star Route cases, and was connected with the Bell Telephone cases and many others. Our subject and his wife have four children, namely: Chandler Paul, John Shirley, Robertson Burnette and Katherine Corilla. The family have a pleasant home on the Harper tract.

Politically Mr. Ward is a Democrat. Though he is interested in good government, his professional duties leave him no time to take part in political affairs. When a boy he determined to become a lawyer, and he has that love for his profession without which there can be no success. He is thoroughly versed in the law, and never appears in court unprepared. Prominence at the bar comes through merit alone, and the high position which Mr. Ward has attained attests his superiority.

HON. WILLIAM J. HUNSAKER. Probably there are few members of the bar who are more widely known or accounted more of an authority on legal matters in Southern California than Mr. Hunsaker. Endowed with a keen mentality and broad and liberal views, he readily masters the intricacies of any situation, however involved and difficult, and presses his advantage to a successful issue in the majority of cases. He maintains a high standard of professional ethics, and never has been induced to descend to petty methods.

The paternal grandfather of W. J. Hunsaker, Daniel Hunsaker by name, was a pioneer of Illinois, where he participated in the Blackhawk war and suffered the privations of a frontier life. The father of our subject, Nicholas Hunsaker, was, in his turn, a pioneer of progress and civilization in the west. As early as 1847 he came to California, where he engaged in farming and improving property in Contra Costa county. There he became recognized as a man of unusual ability, and was honored twice with the office of sheriff, being one of the first occupants of that post in the young county. Later he was elected sheriff of San Diego county and filled the position with credit. He was a native of Illinois, while his wife, whose maiden name was Lois E. Hastings, was born in Ohio. Two of their four sons are deceased, and James is a successful cattle raiser in Arizona.

The subject of this article is California born and bred, and with all the strength of his nature he loves his native state, which, even within his own recollection, has made such wonderful strides toward wealth and power. His birth took place in 1855 upon his father's ranch on Walnut creek, in Contra Costa county, about fourteen miles from Oakland, Cal. There he passed fourteen years of his life, at the end of which period he accompanied his parents to their new home in San Diego. In that city he received his higher education and made preparations for his future career.

Having determined to enter the legal profession, young Hunsaker commenced his studies along that line in the office of Judge Baker, who subsequently rose to the position of member of the Supreme Court of Arizona. Major Levi Chase also aided the young man with such advice and instruction as he needed, and finally, in 1876, he was admitted to the San Diego bar. There he was actively engaged in practice for sixteen years, in the meantime making an enviable record and for one term serving as district attorney of the county. In 1892 he removed to Los Angeles, as greater possibilities are constantly opening before this queen of the cities of the great southwest. With the exception of about one year, when business affairs necessitated his presence in Tombstone, Ariz., he has since looked upon Los Angeles as his home. Formerly he was retained as legal adviser and solicitor of the Santa Fe Railroad system, but resigned in order to give his undivided attention to his rapidly growing practice. He makes a specialty of corporation law, and the major portion of his business is transacted in the federal and supreme courts. His finely furnished and commodious offices are centrally located in the Currier block, his suite being Nos. 407-410. Hard and earnest work, fidelity to the interests of his clients and devotion to principle have wrought out his success. In manner he is genial and optimistic, and his friends are innumerable throughout this section of the state. Politically he is now enrolled under the banners of the Republican party, though until the last presidential election he was an ardent Democrat. As might be expected of a man of his cool, judicious mind, he carefully weighs all of the evidence submitted to him, and when

he has determined upon which side lies the preponderance of right and justice he has the courage to give his verdict accordingly.

Mr. Hunsaker and Miss Florence Virginia McFarland were married in San Diego in 1879. She is a native of Virginia, and possesses the graces of mind and character for which the women of the Old Dominion ever have been noted. Four children bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hunsaker, namely: Mary, Florence, Rose and Daniel.

JOHN W. KEMP. Prominent among the numerous enterprising and gifted members of the bar of Los Angeles county is John W. Kemp, whose office is located in the Byrne building. Having been almost a life-long resident of California, he is in thorough sympathy with the state in all of its ambitious dreams of future greatness, believing, that as such wonderful things have been accomplished here within the past few years, there can be scarcely a limit to what may be done in the ensuing years.

Mr. Kemp is of English ancestry, and his paternal grandfather was a native of Canada. The family removed to the United States and became staunch patriots of the land of their adoption, four of the brothers of our subject's father participating in the defense of the Union during the Civil war. The father, John B. Kemp, was a farmer and stock-raiser, and was a man who was greatly respected by all who knew him. Removing from Wisconsin to Northern California in 1868, he resided there until his death, November 16, 1879, at forty-eight years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary McArthur, and whose birth occurred in the highlands of Scotland, is still living, making her home in Los Angeles. Of their six children, four are daughters, and Robert W. is an attorney of San Pedro, this county.

The birth of John W. Kemp occurred in Wau-paca, Wis., June 2, 1863, and in that locality he resided until he was five years old. With his parents he then moved to Shasta county, Cal., where he attended the public schools. For about four years it was his privilege to pursue his studies in the excellent schools of Stockton, and subsequently he engaged in teaching for about four years. In the meantime he spent his leisure hours in legal

studies, and for a period he was in the law office of Judge Works. He was admitted to practice before the bar of the supreme court of California in 1892, and since that time his progress has been marked. He came to Los Angeles in 1892 and has been located here ever since. Genuine ability and a thorough understanding of the law, added to the painstaking care which he devotes to every case intrusted to him, render his success assured, whenever the nature of the case possibly permits of a favorable ending. He is rapidly forging his way to the front ranks of his profession and enjoys an enviable reputation for fairness and integrity in all his dealings. In his political faith he is a Republican, active in the support of the party which has so often steered the ship of state through stormy seas to a secure haven of prosperity.

In 1896 Mr. Kemp married Miss Georgia Thatcher, who was born and reared to womanhood in California, and who is a daughter of W. W. and Sarah E. Thatcher. Her father is one of the oldest settlers in California, and, like many other pioneers, engaged in mining—his daughter, Georgia, being born in the Placerville mining camp. Mrs. Kemp is a lady of culture and educational attainments, and with grace and dignity she presides over her home, making the many friends of herself and husband welcome with a hearty cordiality in which he joins. One child has been born of this union, Thatcher John Kemp.

HON. JOHN D. POPE. While the majority of the citizens of Los Angeles, including even many of the most influential, are scarcely known beyond the limits of California or the Pacific coast, Mr. Pope is not only well known in the trans-Rocky region, but his name and his fame have extended into other sections of the country, and he has been a prominent participant in public affairs for a long period of years. Especially in Georgia and St. Louis is his name well known. Himself of southern birth and ancestry, and for years a distinguished attorney of Atlanta, he there established the reputation for ability he has since sustained; and it can with justice be said that he is one of the eminent sons whom Georgia has given to the nation.

On a farm near Atlanta Mr. Pope was born in

1838 and there the uneventful years of boyhood were happily passed. The family possessing ample means, he was given the best educational advantages the south afforded, and took a complete course in the University of Georgia, from which he graduated with the highest honors of his class. About the close of the Civil war he established himself in law practice in Atlanta, and for years afterward was a partner of Hon. Joseph E. Brown, who was four times elected governor of Georgia and also held the office of chief justice of the supreme court. Association with a man so eminent and so able could not but prove helpful to Mr. Pope, whose own keen mental faculties were developed by intimate companionship with his gifted partner. His ability was recognized by his selection as judge of the superior court of the Atlanta circuit, state of Georgia, in which responsible position he rendered the highest service for three years, resigning to accept the office of United States attorney, to which he was appointed by Ulysses S. Grant, then president. In that high position he rendered the same faithful service that had characterized him in positions of less importance. Accustomed as he was to matters of vast moment, his quickness of perception and clearness of reasoning enabled him to grasp almost instantly even intricate and weighty problems, and made him a valuable officer of the government.

On resigning as United States attorney, Mr. Pope resumed the practice of law in his southern home. In 1873 he removed to St. Louis, where he practiced law until 1890. He then removed to Los Angeles, having become an admirer of this beautiful and progressive western city. He now occupies a finely equipped suite of offices in the Stimson block. In addition to his general practice he is counselor for a number of large corporations, including the Santa Monica and Mount Lowe Railway Companies. He is also president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. During the decade he has made his home in Los Angeles he has proved himself to be a progressive citizen. Although he is not a politician (on the contrary, being independent in his views), yet he is none the less an active citizen and a participant in public affairs, favoring all movements for the benefit of his city.

In early manhood Judge Pope was united in



F. D. Bullard

marriage with Miss Grace Sims, daughter of Prof. Edward D. Sims, of the University of Alabama, and a granddaughter of Professor Andrews, author of what is now known as "Harper's Latin Dictionary" and other Latin works. They are the parents of three children: Edward, who is his grandfather's namesake; John D., Jr.; and Julia, wife of Dr. A. J. Chandler.

FRANK D. BULLARD, A. M., M. D., who has a wide reputation both as a skillful physician and talented author, was born in Lincoln, Me., December 27, 1860. His educational advantages were the best the state afforded. In 1877 he graduated from the Waterville (now the Coburn) Classical Institute, after which he took the regular course of study in Colby University, graduating a Phi Beta Kappa man in 1881. Immediately after graduating he accepted the chair of languages and mathematics in the academy at Houlton, Me., and two years later became principal of the Brownsville high school. In 1883 he began the study of medicine, with his father as preceptor, but the following year, owing to ill health, relinquished his studies and came to California.

For one term he was employed as an instructor in the Sierra Madre College, Pasadena, after which he passed the teacher's examination in Los Angeles county and in 1885-'86 was principal of the Azusa schools. In the fall of 1886 he entered the medical department of the University of Southern California, where he continued his study of the science he had commenced some years before. While carrying on this course he was for a year resident student in the Los Angeles County Hospital, and in 1891 he spent a year in the same institution as assistant county physician. Shortly after his graduation from the university and his marriage to Dr. Rose Talbot, (which occurred May 3, 1888) he and his wife went to Europe, where they spent some months in the study of medicine under the best instructors of Germany, and also had considerable hospital experience in Vienna. Returning to Los Angeles, they opened an office in this city, and since June, 1896, have occupied a suite in the Bradbury block. They are actively identified with the State and Southern California Medical Associa-

tions, and of the latter society he is now secretary. They are also connected with the County Medical Society, of which he was the president in 1899, and his wife the secretary. They have an only child, Helen, who was born May 15, 1892.

For five years Dr. F. D. Bullard was editor of the *Southern California Practitioner*, but afterward sold his interest to Dr. Walter Lindley, since which time he and his wife have acted as associate editors. At this writing he is professor of chemistry in the medical department of the Southern California University. All forward movements, especially those of a professional and literary nature, receive his warm support and encouragement. He is connected with the University Club, of which he is secretary at this writing. He is also connected with the Y. M. C. A., and his wife with the Y. W. C. A., of which she is first vice-president. In those circles where high intellectual gifts and broad knowledge are recognized as the sine qua non of culture, both have an assured standing.

Any reference to the life of Dr. Bullard would be incomplete without mention of his literary work. Some years were spent by him in the writing of a work which was completed in December, 1899. When issued from the press it met with the commendation of the best critics. In metrical form it presented the mysteries of life from the standpoint of the devotee, the doubter and the disbeliever. Not only is the execution of the poem faultless, but a genuine literary ability is evinced in the felicitous expression and the strength of the lines. By some it has been said that "The Apistophilon" resembles the "Rubáiyát" of Omar Khayyam and "In Memoriam." It sounds the highest and the lowest notes of religious inquiry. Essentially optimistic in tone, it shows therein a marked contrast to the Oriental poet, whose writings breathe a spirit of pessimism. The poem takes the form of a discussion between three characters, the devotee, the doubter and the disbeliever. The strongest reasons for belief, as set forth in theological writings, are given, as well as the strongest arguments of the agnostic, and these are given so impartially that the reader is left in doubt as to the author's own sentiments. The wherefore of to-day and the whither of to-morrow are presented to the reader, with those problems that have ever

perplexed the human mind and that will not be entirely solved until eternity. The doctor has also written several excellent short poems and translations, especially from Horace.

ORVILLE HASKELL CONGER, M. D.
 The early history of Pasadena and the name of Dr. Conger are inseparably linked. He came to that beautiful spot after more than half a lifetime of wandering and change, and thenceforward was a prominent factor in the progress of the colony. Born in Attica, N. Y., September 28, 1827, his parents were Ephraim Conger (born 1795, died 1847, at Whitewater, Wis.) and Almira (Austin) Conger (who lived until 1873). The family, in 1843, went from New York to Wisconsin, where Orville attended the State University at Madison, making a thorough study of geology and mineralogy and giving some attention to telegraphy. Later he conducted a drug store, and afterward spent some time in the mines of Northern California, making his first overland trip to Utah in 1850. On returning east he was associated with the Alameda Silver Mining Company of New York City, and subsequently made several trips to Utah in the interests of that company. He was the discoverer of the famous Emma mine, and was the first Gentile to open an assay office in the territory, operating also various mines in Utah and Nevada. He was commissioned by Governor Durkee, of Utah, to represent the territory at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

A graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Dr. Conger practiced his profession more or less throughout his life. In 1867 he married Louise Tryphena Whittier, at Niagara City, N. Y. She was born at Brighton, Me., in 1833, and was a granddaughter of James and Mary Allen (Burrham) Pickering, the latter a direct descendant of Gen. Ethan Allen. Her father, Henry Chandler Whittier, was born in Athens, Me., in 1807, and at Brighton, that state, in 1827, married Mary Ann Pickering, who was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1805. They moved to Wisconsin in 1846 and spent the remaining years of their lives in that state.

Immediately after Dr. Conger's arrival in Pasadena he purchased thirty acres of land on the southeast corner of Orange Grove avenue and

Colorado street—a beautiful site, commanding one of the most attractive views in California. This tract was set out to all the then known varieties of citrus and deciduous fruit trees and choice grapes. On this site he built, consecutively, three houses, and in the one last erected his soul took leave of its earthly tenement. A portion of the land at the east end furnished the material for the first public auction with which the noted "boom" was begun, he having previously sold it to Ward Brothers.

Though reared in the Baptist faith, Dr. Conger never united with any church. He was, however, a firm believer in immortality, holding that our deeds in this life make the character of the life after death. Though always leading a busy, active life he often found time to prepare and read papers on horticulture, religion, temperance and various sciences. He was a most earnest advocate of temperance, and perhaps no person in Pasadena's early history did more for the cause of total abstinence than did he. Fearless and outspoken in whatever he believed to be right, he attacked the wrong regardless of criticism.

After a long illness Dr. Conger died, April 2, 1892. No one who attended his funeral will ever forget the simple yet impressive service, the wealth of flowers, the silent sympathy of friends and old neighbors and the beautiful homestead bathed in the cheerful sunshine that he loved so well. His wife and three children survived him, but the older daughter, Flora B., has since followed her rather in death. Howard Whittier and Lulu Nell are living, the son in San Diego and the daughter with her mother in Pasadena.

JOHN KINGSLEY CARSON, M. D. Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task, however great, and in tracing the career of John Kingsley Carson, a well-known physician and surgeon of Los Angeles, it is plainly seen that these things have been the secrets of his rise to a position of prominence and respect. Moreover, he possesses genuine love for his work, and esteems it a privilege to carry comfort and aid to the sick and suffering. The presence of a Christian physician in the house of pain and mourning has a peculiar

value, and in numerous instances his opinions and timely words of consolation carry far more weight than those of a spiritual advisor.

The parents of John Kingsley Carson came of old and respected Virginia families. His grandfather, James Kendall Carson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served in Gen. George Washington's body guard. The father, James Kendall Carson, Jr., whose birth occurred at Front Royal, Va., May 14, 1811, was a carpenter by trade, but, during the gold excitement on the Pacific slope, he came to California and engaged in prospecting and mining for the precious mineral. His death, which took place February 6, 1856, was the direct result of the privations and exposure to inclement weather, which he, in common with other miners of the day, was obliged to endure. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Walker, made her home in Missouri, with her son, Dr. Carson, for many years after his demise. She died in 1882, at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. W. B. Tunnell, in Hartville, Mo. Of her seven children, four are deceased.

Dr. John K. Carson is a native of Jacksonville, Ill., and was quite young when his parents removed to St. Louis, in which city he was reared and educated. He then entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in March, 1883, soon after which event he established an office in Hartville, Mo. For the period which has since elapsed he has been engaged in general family practice and has been remarkably successful. After spending about four years at his first location he removed to Los Angeles, arriving here in June, 1887. He belongs to the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Association and the Academy of Medicine. He neglects no opportunity for self-improvement and takes the leading medical journals of the day. He has been local medical examiner for several of the old-line life and fraternal insurance companies, and is called into consultation frequently with old and prominent members of the profession.

In political affairs Dr. Carson uses his franchise in favor of the platform and nominees of the Republican party. In disposition he is decidedly social, and in the several orders to which he belongs he is an ever-welcome member. He is a

Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of the Maccabees, and is connected with the Fraternal Brotherhood. Religiously he is a Presbyterian, and, with his estimable wife, is identified with the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. He holds the office of elder in the congregation, and is earnestly engaged in the various departments of religious activity. He is a supporter of the Y. M. C. A. and a director of the Pacific Gospel Union.

The marriage of Dr. Carson and Nellie M. Haley, a native of New York City, was solemnized in this city, September 7, 1892. Mrs. Carson is a daughter of Solomon and Henrietta (Williams) Haley. The pleasant home of our subject and wife is blessed by the presence of two charming little daughters, Nellie Kingsetta and Annie Allene. A great compliment was paid the elder one, in July, 1899, when the National Teachers' Convention met in Los Angeles, the official march played by the fine orchestra being named the "Kingsetta March," in honor of little Nellie Kingsetta Carson.

JOSEPH KURTZ, M. D. For more than thirty years this leading member of the medical profession of Los Angeles has been steadily engaged in practice on the Pacific coast, winning distinction and an enviable reputation. He is a native of Oppenheim, Germany, his birth having occurred April 16, 1842, and his boyhood years were spent on the banks of the world-famed Rhine. His parents, Christian and Eliza (Schuman) Kurtz, were natives of the same city, where the father died at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother in the prime of young womanhood. Christian Kurtz was a hotel-keeper and a prosperous business man, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community in which he dwelt. He had four children, of whom two are living.

Dr. Joseph Kurtz attended the celebrated schools of his native land, receiving a liberal education. He took up the study of medicine in the winter of 1859-60, and in 1862 sailed from Bremen to the United States, where he had determined to practice his profession. After spending a few weeks in New York and Philadelphia he located in Pottsville, Pa., where he was employed in a drug store while he acquired famil-

ilarity with the English language and continued his medical work. In the spring of 1863 he went to Baltimore, where he remained for about a year, being an assistant in the Jarvis hospital. For several years he was engaged in practice and carried on a drug store in Chicago. In October, 1867, he arrived in San Francisco, where he continued his work as a physician and surgeon until February, 1868, when he came to Los Angeles. Here he established a drug store and office, building up a large and remunerative patronage within a short period. In 1872 he went to San Francisco, for the purpose of pursuing a course of medical study in special branches. Since the year just mentioned he has been a member of the district, county, state and national medical societies, contributing to his colleagues the results of his long and comprehensive work and study. He has occupied the chair of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Southern California, of which institution he was one of the founders. For a period of fifteen years he was the surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Los Angeles, and during the '70s he held the position of county coroner for six years. The cause of general education is one in which he is deeply interested, and for eight years he served as a member of the city school board, while for two years he was connected with the county school board. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley. Fraternally he is a member of the German Turn Verein, of Los Angeles, which he assisted in organizing many years ago.

While a resident of Chicago, in January, 1866, Dr. Kurtz and Ida Felbert were united in marriage. She is a native of Germany, and was brought to America in her infancy. Six children were born to this worthy couple, one of the number now being deceased. Dr. Carl Kurtz, who is engaged in practice with his father, their offices being in the Douglas block, is a young man of exceptional ability. After graduating in various medical colleges, he gained practical experience in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, and in hospitals in Germany. He spent four and a half years in actual hospital work, becoming proficient in the treatment of all manner of diseases and surgical cases. While in

Berlin he was assistant to the noted surgeon, Sonnenburg. William, the second son, is engaged in farming in Orange county; the oldest daughter is the wife of R. L. Horton, a well-known attorney of Los Angeles; and the other daughters, Christine and Catherine, are at home.

CARL SCHWALBE, M. D. Few physicians of Los Angeles have enjoyed so many superior advantages in the field of medical research as has Dr. Schwalbe. The major portion of his life was passed in Europe, and in the various centers of science and learning upon the continent he gathered the results of the study and experience of some of the ablest physicians and surgeons of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

He was born in Quedlinburg, Germany, January 17, 1838, and was reared in that city. Having mastered the elementary branches of knowledge as taught in the public schools, he matriculated in the University of Berlin at the age of nineteen years, and subsequently attended the celebrated universities at Halle, Bonn and Zurich. Being graduated at Bonn with honors, March 29, 1862, and at Zurich, April 27, 1863, he was offered a position at Zurich as assistant to Professor Horner of the chair of ophthalmology within a few weeks, and, accepting the opportunity, filled the position until he was forced to resign on account of ill health.

In 1864 Dr. Schwalbe left his native land and went to Costa Rica, where he resided one winter, thence going to New York, where he embarked in medical practice. The climate proving too severe, he again went to Costa Rica, and it was not until May, 1868, that he ventured to leave that equable temperature. At that time he proceeded to Switzerland, where he acted as teacher at the university and polytechnic institution, teaching hygiene principally. When the Franco-Prussian war came on he joined the army of his native land as a physician and surgeon. He rendered valuable services for his country and compatriots until illness obliged him to leave his post of duty. It again became necessary for him to seek a balmy clime, and during his extended travels in the West Indies his health was permanently benefited, so that he was enabled to



Wm. F. Edgar

return to the Fatherland and take up his beloved work once more. Years of steady application and practice followed, and his name became well known in the institutions of learning with which he was connected. In the spring of 1891 he bade adieu to the friends of a lifetime and came direct to Los Angeles, the metropolis of "American Italy," as Southern California has been aptly called. Arriving here on the 29th of April, he has looked upon this city as his home for the past nine years, and has made hosts of friends. He is a member of the Los Angeles County, the Southern California and the American Medical Associations, and in Germany was prominently connected with the Thuringia German Surgical Society and the Society of the German Surgeons at Berlin.

A marriage ceremony was celebrated in Baden, Germany, September 10, 1864, by which the fortunes of Dr. Schwalbe and Miss Mary Niederstein were united. Of their five children, a son died in Germany, and two are still living there, while the other two are in the United States. Those surviving are named, respectively: Mary, Gertrude, Charlie and Helena.

WILLIAM FRANCIS EDGAR, M. D., deceased, for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Los Angeles, was born in Kentucky, of Virginian parentage. When a boy he accompanied his parents to Missouri, but returned to Kentucky to pursue his studies, and in 1848 graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville. Immediately afterward he went to New York City, where, after passing a successful examination, he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the regular army, March 2, 1849. He was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., and thence went to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and from there accompanied a regiment of mounted rifles across the plains. At that time there was a great rush for the California gold fields, and the soldiers were never out of sight of parties of Argonauts until they diverged from the California route, west of the Rocky Mountains. Two companies were detailed to build and garrison a military post at Fort Hall, on the Lewis fork of the Columbia or Snake river, and to this command

Dr. Edgar was assigned. The post was in the heart of the country of the Shoshone (or Snake) Indians and was intended to protect emigrants on the Oregon trail. However, it was so difficult of access and the winters were so cold, that the war department ordered its abandonment and the command marched to Fort Vancouver, where they arrived in July, 1850. Afterward Dr. Edgar was stationed at The Dalles for a year. He then, with a part of the command under Gen. Philip Kearny, left Vancouver in April, 1851, en route to California. On the 4th of July they camped near the foot of Mount Shasta. After many skirmishes with hostile Indians and many perils incident to travel in unknown, mountainous regions, they arrived at Benicia, Cal., the last of July and thence marched to Sonoma, where were stationed Capt. (afterward Gen.) Joseph Hooker, Lieutenant (since General and Governor) Stoneman and others who afterward became widely known.

Later, in 1851, Dr. Edgar was ordered to Fort Miller, on the head waters of the San Joaquin river, where were stationed two companies of the Second United States Infantry. In the spring of 1852 the command was ordered into the Yosemite valley to punish the Indians who had massacred a party of miners. They were successful in this and then returned to Fort Miller in time to suppress a war between whites and Indians in the Tulare country. In 1854 Dr. Edgar was ordered to Fort Redding. Soon afterward he joined a company of the First Dragoons, which marched to the Tejon Indian Reservation and later established Fort Tejon. On the night of December 8, 1854, he was called to go out in the mountains, in a blinding snow storm, to assist a wounded man of the fort. The night was dark and the ground slippery, causing his horse to fall and in the fall Dr. Edgar was seriously injured. However, he went on and found the man, dressed his wound, and then returned to the fort, cold and exhausted. About sunrise he was stricken with paralysis of the left side, and it was four months before he was able to walk or speak. He was then ordered east, on a three months' furlough, with a servant to assist him on the trip. At the expiration of his leave of absence he reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks. He was ordered with the Second Cavalry to Texas and thence to

Florida, later taking some invalid soldiers to New York. In 1857 he returned to Fort Miller, whence he accompanied troops to quiet Indians in Oregon. After being stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco and at Benicia for a time he was ordered in 1858 to join an expedition from Los Angeles to the Colorado river against the Mojave Indians. This was his first visit to Los Angeles and the first night here he slept at the Bella Union hotel, which was then a two-story adobe.

The expedition proceeded, via Cajon Pass, to the Colorado, where it subdued and punished Indians who had massacred whites, and then returned to Cajon Pass. Later a much larger expedition was organized by the same and other officers and marched to the Mojave country. To this force the Indians surrendered and a treaty of peace was made. Part of the command remained to garrison Fort Mojave and the other part returned to Los Angeles county, the officers of the command camping at Compton. Dr. Edgar was ordered to San Diego, where he remained until November, 1861, and then, with the balance of the regular troops on the coast, was ordered east to participate in the Civil war. He was for some time with the army of the Potomac and was promoted to surgeon (with the rank of major) in Buell's army in Kentucky, where he organized a large general hospital in Louisville. Next he was made medical director at Cairo, Ill. However, the uncongenial climate (which was especially debilitating during the summer months) caused a partial return of the paralysis and rendered him unfit for duty. He was ordered before a retiring board at Washington, D. C., and on examination was retired from active service. After recovering from the effects of a surgical operation he was assigned to duty in the medical directors' office in the department of the east. During part of the time he was a member of the board that organized the Signal Corps in Washington. At the close of the war he closed up the hospitals of his department. He was then ordered to return to California and in 1866 was stationed at Drum Barracks, Los Angeles county, where he remained for three years. Failing health obliged him to seek a furlough and for a year he rested. During that time (in January, 1870) congress passed a law which pro-

vided that officers retired from active service should be relieved from all duty. The passage of this law placed him on the retired list. He remained on his ranch at San Geronio for some years and then came to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1881 he sold a portion of his ranch and in 1886 disposed of the remainder, after having owned it since 1859. The ranch was first owned by the well-known trapper, Pauline Weaver, of pioneer fame. In March, 1866, Dr. Edgar married Miss Catharine Laura Kennefer, of New York, who survives him, making her home in Los Angeles. Dr. Edgar spent his last years retired from the active duties that had filled his younger years, and enjoying that rest from professional and business cares which he so richly deserved. He died August 23, 1897, mourned by the host of friends who honored and admired him for his high ideals, his genial disposition, broad knowledge and his varied intellectual attainments.

HENRY HOBART MAYNARD, M. D. In no respect is Los Angeles more remarkable than for the character and the standing of its physicians, a large proportion of whom are graduates of leading eastern medical colleges and have gained reputations for broad knowledge of the art of healing. Such an one is Dr. Maynard, who has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession in this city since 1882. He was influenced in locating here by his far-seeing judgment in regard to the growth and development of the city, and his expectations in that regard have not been disappointed; on the other hand, the population has increased far more rapidly than his most sanguine hopes pictured eighteen years ago. With the increase of the population, his own practice has expanded in quantity and assumed a constantly developing importance, which is the just reward of his painstaking care and recognized skill.

The Maynard family is of English extraction but French descent, descending from John Maynard, who came from England to America in 1638, and settled at Sudberg, Mass., where he died in 1672. From him descended Stephen Maynard, who was born in Massachusetts in 1763 and at the age of thirteen entered the conti-

mental army as a musician. His son, Stephen, was born in Massachusetts, November 25, 1791, and at an early age settled in Ohio, thence removing to Iowa in 1844. He died in Tipton, that state, September 5, 1874. His wife, in maidenhood Lurenda Humphrey, was born in Connecticut September 4, 1801, and died at Tipton, Iowa, August 31, 1872.

During the residence of Stephen and Lurenda Maynard in Columbus, Ohio, their son, Henry H., was born September 6, 1835. He was nine years of age when the family settled in Iowa, and he grew to manhood on a farm near Iowa City. His primary education was obtained in country schools. Later he studied in the normal department of the Iowa University at Iowa City for a year. His studies from an early age were directed with a view to entering a profession. When twenty-two years of age he began to read medicine, being first with Dr. E. J. B. Statler and subsequently with Dr. Frederick L. Lloyd, both of Iowa City. Under their preceptorship he gained a rudimentary knowledge of the science.

Desiring to have the advantages of one of the leading institutions of the country, he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he took the regular course of lectures, graduating in March, 1861. Immediately after graduating he went to Tipton, Iowa, and opened an office, beginning the life of a general practitioner. In time he built up a good practice in and around Tipton. Meanwhile he continued his professional studies, for he had never ceased to be a student of his profession, keeping abreast with every discovery in the science. In 1874 he went to New York, where he took a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, enjoying all the advantages which that remarkable institution affords.

During his residence in Tipton, Dr. Maynard was married, September 5, 1865, to Miss Susan Edwards. They are the parents of three children: Maudie, a graduate of Ellis College, Los Angeles, with the degree of A. B.; Rea Edwards, who graduated from the Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1894, with the degree of A. B. and M. E., and from the Colorado School of Mines in 1898, with the degree of E. M.; and Frederick Gray, an assayist.

In November, 1881, the family came to Cali-

fornia, remaining for six months in the Santa Ana valley and thence coming to Los Angeles, where Dr. Maynard has since practiced his profession. His ability has received recognition in his appointment to the position of professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the College of Medicine connected with the University of Southern California. He is now professor emeritus of surgery in that institution.

The devotion of Dr. Maynard to his country was thoroughly tested and proved during the Civil war. At the beginning of the struggle he threw his sympathies and energy into the cause of the Union and never afterward wavered in his allegiance to the government. He became assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry. For considerably more than a year he was surgeon in charge of the general hospital at Springfield, Mo. Later he was appointed surgeon of the Second Arkansas Cavalry and until almost the close of the war he remained nominally in that position, although during most of the time he was really the medical director of the southwestern Missouri district. When the war closed he was released from a position in which he had served with such patriotic zeal and devotion, and August 20, 1865, he was mustered out with his regiment.

WILLIAM B. BULLARD, M. D. During the years that have elapsed since he came to Southern California Dr. Bullard has become known as a skillful physician. He was born in Oxford county, Me., April 12, 1829, a son of Jonathan and Nancy (Bradford) Bullard, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Maine. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, who was chief executive of the Massachusetts colony for thirty-six years. On his father's side he is also of good old Puritan stock, his paternal ancestors having come to this country ten years after the Mayflower first landed on our shores. Jonathan and Anna (Harrington) Bullard lived and died in the Bay state. Their son, Jonathan, married Ruth Whittamore, a descendant of an old and prominent family of the state. During the Revolutionary war he took up arms against England and participated in many of the hard-fought battles of that period, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis

at Yorktown. His son, Jonathan, the third of that name, was born at Oakham, Mass., September 18, 1800, and died in Foxcroft, Me., June 4, 1879; his wife was born in Turner, Me., April 7, 1806, and died in the same town when seventy-seven years of age. They were the parents of six sons and six daughters. The father followed the occupation of a carriagemaker at Turner for fifteen years, after which he disposed of his interests in the town and removed to Foxcroft, where, in addition to work at his trade, he engaged in farming and met with gratifying success.

The first school which Dr. Bullard attended was at Turner. After his parents removed to Foxcroft he attended an academy in that town. Being determined to obtain a good education, but not possessing the requisite means for such a course, he secured employment as teacher and carefully saved his earnings. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Josiah Jordan, of Foxcroft, and later read under Dr. Freeland S. Holmes. The degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon him in June, 1859, at the time of his graduation from Bowdoin Medical College. Locating at once in Lincoln, Penobscot county, Me., he began the practice of medicine, and soon became one of the foremost physicians of the town.

During the year of his graduation from Bowdoin, and on the 14th of August following, Dr. Bullard married Miss Lydia Dearborn, who was born in York county, Me., a daughter of Sylvanus and Mary (Meder) Dearborn, natives of Maine. Her father engaged in the manufacture of shoes during his active life, and died at Foxcroft when fifty-four years of age; his wife died at Jackson, the same state, at the age of thirty-six, leaving three children. Dr. and Mrs. Bullard became the parents of four children, three of whom are living. Of these, Frank D., of Los Angeles, is a successful physician and author; William L., an expert accountant, is connected with a large boot and shoe house in this city; and Charles T. served as a member of the Seventh California Regiment during the Spanish American war, and is now engaged in mercantile pursuits.

For twenty-seven years Dr. Bullard engaged in the practice of medicine at Lincoln, Me. He left there November 1, 1886, and came to Los Angeles, establishing his home at No. 259 Avenue 23, where he has since resided. He is a member

of the County Medical Society and an active Mason and Odd Fellow. In the affairs of East Los Angeles he is especially interested. Among all who know him his upright character and his ability command respect. Both he and his wife are identified with the Baptist Church. Besides her home and church duties Mrs. Bullard finds leisure for other interests. She is a charter member of the Wednesday Morning Club of this city, in which she is warmly interested, and is also a member of the Woman's Parliament of Los Angeles.

HERMAN GORDON BAYLESS, M. D., who has had the advantage of thorough professional preparation in schools in America and Europe, is engaged in the practice of medicine in Los Angeles. By birth a Kentuckian, he descends through his father from a long line of English ancestry. His grandfather, Abijah Bayless, was born in Lancashire, England, and in early manhood came to the United States, where he followed mercantile pursuits. He died in Louisville, Ky., when eighty-one years of age. His wife, who was a Miss Costello, died in the same city at the age of seventy. The doctor's father, Rev. John Clark Bayless, D. D., was born in New York City and received splendid advantages, being educated for the ministry at Princeton. Ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian Church, he gave his life to the preaching of the Gospel. So generous was he that every community in which he lived was materially benefited by his presence. Frequently he established libraries, and twice, from his own private means, he built churches. Much of his life was passed in Kentucky and he died there when fifty-six years of age. He married Rosa, daughter of Jacob and Rosa Lewis, natives of Spain, whence her father, who was a banker in that country, emigrated to the United States in 1830, settling in Charleston, S. C., and dying there at the age of seventy-three. Mrs. Rosa Bayless was thirty-nine at the time of her death, which occurred in Covington, Ky. She left five children, all but one of whom are now living.

In the city of Covington, Ky., the subject of this sketch was born March 24, 1860. The rudiments of his education were acquired in that town. Later he studied in the Ashland schools.



H. Brent Ellis

His collegiate course began in 1879 and covered a period of three years, after which he began the study of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, taking the regular medical college course and graduating in 1882. Afterward he was retained as an interne in a hospital in that city. His first location was at Augusta, Ky.

Desiring to broaden his professional knowledge, in 1886 Dr. Bayless went to Europe, where he took advantage of instruction under the best teachers and in the most thorough institutions. His post-graduate course in Vienna proved particularly helpful and profitable. On his return to the United States he engaged in practice at Knoxville, remaining there for six years. From there he went to Louisville, Ky., to accept the chair of surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College, a responsible position and one which he filled with efficiency. In 1895 he came to Los Angeles and opened an office opposite the post-office, later removing to Fourth street, and in 1899 to No. 355 South Broadway, his present office. He is a member of the Los Angeles Homeopathic Medical Society and the California State Medical Association, also belongs to the Doctors' Social Club, the Jonathan Club and the Masonic fraternity.

HERT. ELLIS, A. B., M. D. The medical profession in Los Angeles has many members who have achieved prominence in their chosen field of labor, and of these the subject of this sketch is one of the foremost. In the prime of life, he possesses that enthusiasm and energy and vitality which are essential to the highest success, and, being an earnest student, his mind is ever open to conviction and progress.

Dr. Ellis is a son of Dr. James Henry and Annie M. (Bullard) Ellis, who were of the staunch old New England stock, and descended from English ancestors. The father was a direct descendant of one of the lord mayors of London, while the mother traced her ancestry to William Bradford, second governor of Massachusetts and the head of the little colony of Puritans at Plymouth. Dr. J. H. Ellis, who was born April 23, 1836, in Middleboro, Mass., became one of the leading dental surgeons of the maritime provinces, and from 1867 to 1883 was located in Fredericton,

New Brunswick. His wife was also a native of the Bay state, and was born August 21, 1838.

The birth of Dr. H. Bert. Ellis took place in Lincoln, Me., May 17, 1863. His education was obtained in the public schools of Fredericton and in the University of New Brunswick, where he spent a year. During the following three years he attended Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. In July of that year he came to Los Angeles, and for a year was engaged in agricultural pursuits and in business enterprises in this city and Pasadena. In 1887 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Southern California, and was graduated there in April, 1888. During a portion of this time he was interne at the Los Angeles County Hospital. Subsequent to his graduation here he went to Europe in order to perfect himself in special branches, and there pursued studies at the universities of Göttingen, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. April 1, 1889, he opened an office in Los Angeles, and entered upon a professional career which has been exceptionally successful. Since 1893 he has devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has won wide distinction in this important and difficult field of labor. In October, 1889, he was honored by being chosen as a lecturer on physiology in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California. In October, 1890, he was elected professor of the same department, and continued to act in that capacity until January, 1896, when he was elected to the chair of ophthalmology, and in November, 1898, was further honored by being made treasurer of the college of medicine.

That Dr. Ellis stands especially high among his professional brethren is shown by the fact that he has so often been called upon to serve in official positions in the numerous medical organizations to which he belongs. In 1899 and 1900 he was president of the Southern California Medical Society. He was senior vice president of the American Medical College Association, and has been either the secretary or assistant secretary of the Los Angeles County, Southern California, State and American Medical Associations, the American Medical Editors' Association and of the Doctors' Social Club of Los Angeles. More-

over, he is a popular member of the California, the Jonathan and the University Clubs and of the Science Association of Southern California.

The marriage of Dr. Ellis and Miss Lula Talbott took place in this city May 3, 1888. In his political faith the doctor is a staunch Republican. He is identified with the Elks and the Masonic fraternities.

HUBERT NADEAU, M. D., of Los Angeles, is of French-Canadian origin. He was born in 1841 near Marieville, Canada, where his father, John B., was a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen. The family being in comfortable circumstances, it was possible for him to secure advantages denied those of humbler birth and surroundings. From an early age his studies were directed with the medical profession in view as their objective point. His advantages were exceptionally good. He was given a scientific education in St. Hyacinth's College in Canada. When twenty-one years of age, in 1862, he received the degree of M. D., on the completion of the regular course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Montreal.

Opening an office at St. Aimer, Canada, the young doctor began to practice his profession, and soon had a goodly share of the practice of his town. However, as the years passed by he began to see the necessity of a larger field for professional activity, and resolved to seek a location in the States. The year 1866 found him in Kankakee, Ill., where he remained for eight years, building up a valuable patronage, and, in addition to professional work, serving for four years as a member of the city council. Upon closing his office in Kankakee he began to travel, and during the next two years he visited most of the large cities in the United States and Canada, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of the country.

Since the spring of 1876 Dr. Nadeau has made his home in Los Angeles and meantime has gained a reputation for skill and scientific treatment of disease. Besides his private practice, for years he was physician in charge of the French hospital. In 1879 he was chosen coroner of Los Angeles county, and this office he held by re-election until 1884. In 1885 he was appointed professor and chief of dispensary clinics of the

medical department of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, a position that he filled for years with the greatest efficiency, his connection with the institution aiding greatly in the promotion of its success. Immediately after coming to this city he identified himself with the Los Angeles County Medical Society, of which in 1883 he served as president. His connection with the medical fraternity of the city and county has been most helpful to the progress of the profession. It has always been his ambition to keep in touch with the latest developments in the science of materia medica. For this reason he has ever been a student of his profession. He has read the leading medical journals as well as the prominent publications in the interests of the science. His knowledge is therefore not superficial or narrow, but broad and deep and thorough. In the diagnosis of disease he is cautious, careful and conservative, not reaching decisions rapidly, but by logical processes of reasoning; and his opinion, when once given, is seldom afterward found to be at fault.

Having given his attention closely to professional duties, Dr. Nadeau has little time or desire to participate in public affairs. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed to the office of pension examiner of Los Angeles county and served satisfactorily until the close of the administration. For years he has been identified with the Masonic order. He holds membership in Kankakee Lodge No. 389, A. F. & A. M.; Kankakee Chapter No. 78, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 53, K. T., of Kankakee, Ill.; and Oriental Consistory, S. P. R., in Chicago.

DGAR VERNON VAN NORMAN, M. D. Although Dr. Van Norman has not long been established in medical practice in Los Angeles his fame had preceded him, and within a remarkably short period of time he succeeded in building up a large and remunerative business. He is a physician of extended experience in the treatment of the ills to which flesh is heir, and his sympathetic, cheery manner, united with the assured confidence which he has in his power to relieve and cure most ailments—a confidence born of his long and versatile experience—is

communicated to his patients and their friends from the moment of his entrance into a sick-room.

Dr. Van Norman was born in Ontario, Canada, July 18, 1838, a son of William and Gills (Black) Van Norman, who were natives respectively of Ontario and St. Johns, New Brunswick. His father was a farmer by occupation, and died upon the family homestead in January, 1849, when he was in his forty-fifth year. His wife, who had long survived him, was born November 21, 1814, and died in Berea, Ohio, at the age of three score and ten. Of her ten children, five are still living. The property formerly owned by William Van Norman was pre-empted by his father, Isaac Van Norman, who took up four hundred acres of Canadian land. During the war of the Revolution in this country he and four of his brothers were taken prisoners by the British. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and his wife, whose maiden surname was Cummings, was between seventy-five and eighty years old at the time of her death.

Until he was about twenty years of age Dr. E. V. Van Norman lived with his parents, attending the public schools. Though he had not yet attained his majority when his father died, he assumed the responsibilities of the head of the family, and, after settling all of the debts outstanding, he devoted himself to securing an education.

An older brother, Dr. Horace B. Van Norman, achieved distinction in his profession in Cleveland, Ohio. Another brother, Dr. William Byron, was the family physician of Rutherford B. Hayes, and died June 23, 1876, in Fremont, Ohio. Our subject, having determined to devote his life to his present line of work, went to Detroit in 1861, and pursued medical studies under the direction of Dr. J. M. Van Norman for two years. Then, finding it advisable to be in possession of more means in order to complete his studies satisfactorily, he accepted a position as representative of a leading manufacturer of mowers and reapers, and for about two years sold goods for his firm in Indiana and the northwestern states.

In the course of his travels he went to Anderson, Ind., where he made the acquaintance of Miss Martha Nutt Hazlett, a daughter of James Hazlett, a life-long resident of the place, and its mayor a number of terms, having been elected by

both parties. Dr. Van Norman and Miss Hazlett were married July 18, 1867. Their daughter, Gertrude, became the wife of Judge Gibson, of Los Angeles, and is the mother of two children. Their son, William Vernon, is married, and is engaged in the practice of medicine in Los Angeles, being a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College.

Prior to his marriage Dr. Edgar V. Van Norman had given his attention to the allopathic method of treating disease, but about that time a great deal of comment was given to the comparatively new homeopathic system; and after investigating its principles he concluded that they were in accord with common sense and progress, and after a partnership with his brother, who was established in Ashtabula, Ohio, for three years, pursued the required courses of lectures, and was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic College in 1870. He also gained valuable experience when, for a year, he was the assistant to Prof. T. P. Wilson, in the Ophthalmic Institute of Cleveland. In 1873 he went to Springfield, Ohio, where he resided about fourteen years, all of which time he was successfully occupied in his chosen work. In 1887 he came to California and resided in San Diego for several years. Since December, 1897, he has been located in Los Angeles, with offices at No. 545 South Broadway.

In 1871 Dr. Van Norman joined the Ohio State Medical Society, and still retains his membership in it. For one year he served as vice-president of the society just named. After coming to the west he became a member of the California State and Southern California Associations and the San Diego County Homeopathic Medical Society, and for years has been an active member of the American Public Health Association. Since 1871 he has been a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of which he is a senior member. He is a Masou of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, becoming affiliated with the order in 1867. When he was eighteen years old he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which denomination all of his family have been identified for several generations. He recalls a "grand" sermon which his venerable grandfather, Rev. Isaac Van Norman, preached when he was over ninety years old, and from his early manhood to the present he has earnestly endeavored to perform his

whole duty toward God and man. He is loved and highly esteemed by a multitude of friends here and in the east, where he labored so long; and, though his years on earth have been more than three score, he bids fair to live many happy, useful years in the sunny southland to which he has come.

JAMES D. REED, M. D. Years of thorough and painstaking preparation, together with subsequent practical experience, qualify Dr. Reed to fill a high position in the medical profession and to maintain a deserved reputation for skill and proficiency. In 1890 he first came to Covina, and here, with the exception of two years (1893-95), he has since carried on an active professional practice. He is actively identified with the Pomona Valley Medical Society and is an honorary member of the Sacramento Valley Medical Society of this state. While his attention is largely given to professional duties, this work does not represent the extent of his activities. He is particularly interested in educational affairs and has served acceptably for some time as a trustee of the Covina schools, being now clerk of the board.

In Randolph county, Mo., Dr. Reed was born September 20, 1858, a son of Hon. Thomas B. and Rachel E. (Denny) Reed, natives respectively of North Carolina and Missouri. His father, who was a leading attorney of Huntsville, Mo., was a man of prominence in public affairs and represented his district in the Missouri state senate with distinguished ability. During the Civil war he was captain of a company of the Missouri state militia and served under Gen. Odon Guitar principally in Missouri. He is now deceased, and his widow still remains in Huntsville. His father, John D. Reed, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. The subject of this article received his education in the public schools and Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville. His first course of medical lectures he took in the medical department of the Missouri State University at Columbia, Mo. In 1883 he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. Since then he has been a constant student of his profession, for it is his belief that no man can hope for professional success unless he keeps

in touch with every development and new phase of his profession. In 1899 he took a course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, thus having the advantages of the finest opportunities for clinical work that our country affords. After his graduation he practiced in Westville, Mo., until his removal to Covina, Cal. While residing in Westville he married Miss Eva Clark, of that place. Two sons bless their union, Wallace and Thomas B.

Though having little time to identify himself with politics every acquaintance of Dr. Reed knows that he is a staunch Republican and never fails to cast a straight party ticket. The Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges of Covina number him among their members, as do also the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JAMES HARVEY. Having made his home in Pomona since 1879, Mr. Harvey has witnessed the development of this place from a tract of unimproved land, used only as a sheep pasture, to its present standing as one of the citrus fruit centers of Southern California. In partnership with Stoddard Jess, he is the owner of an orange ranch of thirty-five acres, which is one of the fine orchards of Pomona. He is well known to the people of Pomona and at this writing is serving as a member of the city board of trustees. At the time of the establishment of the city government he was a prime mover in making the change and was chosen a member of the first board of trustees. In that capacity he bore an important part in many of the plans and movements for the early development of the city.

Mr. Harvey was born in Marshall county, Ind., September 7, 1839, a son of Ithamer and Luriuda (Morris) Harvey, natives of New York state. His father, who was of English extraction, served in the war of 1812 and took part in the memorable battle of Plattsburg. He died when his son, James, was six years old. Three years later the wife and mother passed away. This left the boy an orphan, without means of support. He was therefore thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. When eleven years of age he was bound out to a man in Ply-



LARKIN SNODGRASS.

mouth, Ind., with whom he remained for seven years. He then started out for himself, going to Minnesota and beginning the life of a farmer in that region. At the opening of the Civil war he responded to the first call for volunteers to put down the rebellion. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota Infantry, which was assigned to the army of the Potomac. Among the engagements in which he bore a part were the first battle of Bull Run, the seven days' battle during McClellan's retreat, the battle of Antietam, and others not so important. On account of disability he was honorably discharged in June, 1863.

Returning to Minnesota Mr. Harvey resumed the occupation of a farmer. He remained there until 1868, when he disposed of his interests in that state and settled near Walla Walla, Wash., on a farm. Eleven years later he sold out and came to Pomona, Cal., to engage in the raising of citrus fruits.

Mr. Harvey has been married twice. After the death of his first wife, who was Mercy Palmer, of Minnesota, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Nettie Castle, of Pomona, by whom he has two sons, James H. and George J. The first husband of Mrs. Harvey was Jerome Castle, by whom she had three children, Hulbert, Annie and Delos C. Mr. Harvey is of the Unitarian belief in religion and politically favors the principles for which the Republican party stands.

LARKIN SNODGRASS. Larkin Snodgrass, who has a fine old home at No. 606 East Washington street, Los Angeles, has been closely associated with the agricultural and financial interests of this locality for the past sixteen years, prior to which he was similarly connected with the welfare of Ventura county for a like period of time. In fact, he is one of the pioneers of this state, which he first beheld fifty years ago, and, beholding, was enchanted, so that his fealty never has wavered.

The parents of the above-named gentleman, Isaac and Jane (Thompson) Snodgrass, were natives of Virginia, but at an early day removed to Kentucky. His father was a carpenter and farmer in the Blue Grass state, and there resided

until his death. To himself and wife seventeen children were born, of whom sixteen reached maturity, but of these only three sons survive.

Larkin Snodgrass was born in Rock Castle county, Ky., March 11, 1824. In his youth he attended the common schools and when he was only twenty-two years of age he crossed the plains to California. Here he spent four years, then returning home, but, though he continued to dwell there some seven years, his purpose was to come back to the west, sooner or later. For the second time he turned his face westward and made the long and perilous journey across the plains and deserts of the great west, and, arriving in Sacramento, turned his attention to the raising of cattle and sheep. He lived there for eleven years, gradually accumulating a fortune, and in 1868 he removed to Ventura county, where he also engaged in the raising of live stock. He assisted in the organizing of the Ventura Bank and served as its president for four years. He stood high in the estimation of the people of that county, and by them was elected to the responsible position of treasurer of the county. He met every obligation in a manner which greatly accrued to his honor, and, at the expiration of his first term of office, was re-elected.

In 1884 he removed to Los Angeles and about four years later bought a large ranch located several miles southeast of the city, and it was not until 1890 that he disposed of this property. He then purchased his present fine stock farm, which is nearly three miles northeast of Compton and about an hour's ride from Los Angeles, when seated behind one of his splendid roadsters. He makes a point of raising thorough-bred trotting horses, and, indeed, is one of the few who hold the palm in this specialty in Southern California. He also raises English shire horses, and at the head of his stud is the celebrated "Bob Mason," known to turfmen all over the United States.

At his old home in Kentucky Mr. Snodgrass married Miss Amelia Stringer, daughter of a neighbor, and to them five children were born. Mrs. Snodgrass departed this life at the age of thirty years, and two of their children are also deceased. Returning to Kentucky subsequently, Mr. Snodgrass married Mrs. Elizabeth Noax, by whom he has had five children, four now living. John M. and Robert Snodgrass, sons of our sub-

ject, are enterprising young business men. They attend to their father's stock farm and are making a splendid success of the undertaking.

Politically Mr. Snodgrass is active in the ranks of the Democratic party, though in the old Whig days he voted for Henry Clay of his own illustrious state. He has been actively connected with numerous local enterprises, and besides being a stockholder in several large business concerns in Los Angeles, is a director in the East Side Bank and is treasurer of the Hay and Grain Storage Company. He is progressive and liberal, supporting all movements for improvements and better facilities for the comfort and convenience of the public, and in a thousand ways manifesting his patriotism.

CHARLES E. BACON, M. D. As the mild climate of Southern California is constantly attracting more and more of the population of the northern and eastern states, and thousands of persons in failing health are constantly seeking the benefits of an out-door life in this wonderful American Rievera, the medical profession is taxed to the utmost to combat the various forms of disease, and skill of the highest type is required. Thus many specialists have located in Los Angeles and other cities of this sunny southland and find an abundance of business. Among those who have met with the cordial co-operation of the public within late years, Doctors Bacon, father and son, deserve mention.

The elder, Dr. John W. Bacon, was born in McDonough county, Ill., August 13, 1838, and, after a long and useful career in his chosen line of work, passed to his reward May 18, 1899. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and for a period of twenty years was engaged in the practice of his profession in Ipava, Ill. In 1883 he removed to McPherson, Kans., where he established an office and succeeded in building up a large practice. In 1895 he came to Los Angeles, where he met with success as a medical practitioner, and won the high regard of the citizens. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Bailey in her maidenhood, and to them were born three children, viz.: Mrs. Alta Nichols, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles E. and Mattie.

Dr. Charles E. Bacon, who succeeded his father

at the latter's death in his well-established practice in Los Angeles, has been ranked among our best local physicians for nearly two years. He was born in the village of Ipava, Ill., October 28, 1865, and spent his boyhood in that place. He obtained the foundations of his future knowledge in the public schools of Ipava, and when he was about sixteen years of age it was his privilege to become a student in the State University, and two years afterward he attended Jacksonville (Ill.) College. At the close of the three years of his collegiate training he had no difficulty in gaining a certificate to teach, and for about a year he was thus employed in his native state. Then, going to Kansas, he was similarly occupied for a like period. In 1884 he went to the southwestern part of that state and homesteaded a tract of land, at the end of a year "proving up" his claim to the property. During the ensuing two years he was engaged in the drug business in McPherson, Kans., after which he took up the study of medicine under the tutelage of his father. After long and careful preparation he matriculated in the Kansas City Medical College, where he was graduated in the spring of 1890. For eighteen months he practiced his profession in Adams county, Neb., after which he was located in Denver for eight months. Returning to his native county, he established an office in the town of Table Grove, Ill., and built up a fine practice and an enviable reputation for skill and trustworthiness during the seven or more years of his residence there. With natural reluctance and regret at leaving the people to whom he had become much attached, he nevertheless closed his business there and arranged his affairs in the spring of 1898, in order to take up the work which had fallen from his late father's hands. He is an ardent admirer of this charming city and country, and possesses the enterprise and skill necessary to success here.

Fraternally Dr. Bacon is a member of the Knights of Pythias, which order he joined in Denver, Colo., in 1892, serving in many of the offices of the lodge, and is past chancellor commander of Freedom Lodge No. 494. Politically he is an ally of the Democratic party.

November 10, 1892, a marriage ceremony performed in Ipava, Ill., united the destinies of Dr. Bacon and Miss Mattie Perry, who is a native of

the same town as her husband. They have two promising sons, John A., born March 12, 1894, and A. Perry, born March 4, 1896. Mrs. Bacon is a lady of superior educational and social attainments. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and takes great interest in religious and philanthropic movements.

DWIN C. BUELL, M. D. As a representative of the homeopathic school of medicine, there is perhaps no physician of Los Angeles more deserving of mention than Dr. Buell. Since he came to this city, in September, 1888, he has become known for his thorough knowledge of every department of professional activity. Especially has he won prominence through his success in operative surgery, in which branch of the profession he has few superiors in the state. He has made a specialty of surgery and is known far and wide as the homeopathic surgeon of Los Angeles. He was one of the organizers of the Pacific Hospital, which is splendidly equipped for all kinds of surgical operations and is said to be the finest private hospital on the coast. His extensive practice has made him familiar with all forms of disease, and his close study of medicine and surgery has given him the position he now holds. Whatever success he has attained is the reward of effort. In his youth he had no special advantages save such as he made for himself, and probably it is due to his enforced dependence upon his own efforts that he became so self-reliant and resolute in character.

A member of an old eastern family, Dr. Buell was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1853, his parents being David C. and Harriet E. (Chapman) Buell. In boyhood he acquired a knowledge of the "three R's" in district schools. Not content with the meagre advantages afforded by these schools, he determined to secure a college education, and turned his efforts toward that end. He was successful and had the advantage of study in Oberlin College, which was then, as now, one of the famous educational institutions of the east. During boyhood he had resolved to enter the medical profession. He chose the homeopathic school of medicine, of which he has since been a true disciple. For a time he

studied in the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College and later entered the New York Homeopathic College, from which he graduated in 1876. After his graduation he began to practice in Ohio.

Like most young physicians he experienced the "day of small beginnings." Gradually, however, as his skill became known, his practice increased and financial returns were more satisfactory. It had been his intention to remain in Ohio permanently, but the delightful climate of California, its rapid increase in population and the opportunities offered here to professional men, led him to settle in Los Angeles, where he has his office and home on South Hill street. He is a member of the California Medical Society. For one year (which is the limit of office) he served as its president. He was one of the organizers of the Southern California Medical Society, with which he is actively connected. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and Macabees.

During his residence in Ohio Dr. Buell married Miss Florence T. Shannon, who was born and reared in Ohio, and received her education in that state and in the Gannett Institute at Boston, Mass. As a musician she is well known in Los Angeles social circles, while her many graces of mind and heart have won for her the warm regard of acquaintances.

CHARLES T. HARRIS, a prominent citizen of Covina and a director of the Covina Orange Growers' Association, has been a resident of this place since 1891 and has engaged in the meantime in horticultural and kindred pursuits. He was born near Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 29, 1844, a son of Nathan T. and Charlotte (Ells) Harris, also natives of Nova Scotia, the former of English and the latter of English and Scotch extraction. His educational advantages were less than those enjoyed by the present generation, but his long business experience has given him that best of all educations, to be gained only by habits of close observation, training and quickness of comprehension.

While still a boy Mr. Harris entered the employ of Samuel Strong & Co., dry-goods mer-

chants of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and there he was employed for three years. When about eighteen he went to Boston, Mass., and entered the employ of Jordan, Marsh & Co., one of the largest mercantile firms in the east. After three years in that house he decided to try his fortune in the west, and accordingly went to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained for a time, and later spent some months in traveling. Going back to New Brunswick, he became connected with the dry-goods house of Armstrong & Co., of St. Johns.

The year 1870 found Mr. Harris in California for the first time. He located in Sonoma county and engaged in buying, baling and selling hay, in which he was quite successful financially. His next occupation was that of a nurseryman in Orange, Cal., where he spent many years. Afterward he carried on a real-estate business and had other interests in Los Angeles. In 1891 he came to Covina and settled on the ranch he has since cultivated. He is a well-known citizen, who enjoys the esteem and confidence of associates. Fraternaly he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Foresters in Covina, in both of which organizations he is influential.

The marriage of Mr. Harris united him with Elida Hale, of Eaton Rapids, Mich. They have had five children, all but one of whom are now living, Charles H. having died in childhood. The others are Lottie B., Lillian E., Edith and Ethel.

REV. P. J. FISHER, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Pomona, dates his residence in California from October 1, 1880, at which time he accepted a position as first assistant pastor of the Cathedral St. Vibiana, of Los Angeles. In that office he continued for four years. To him belongs the distinction of having been the first English-speaking pastor of the Roman Catholic denomination of Los Angeles, and he was also the first Roman Catholic priest to officiate at Santa Monica, where he organized a mission in 1883, although he had commenced missionary work in that beautiful ocean town as early as the fall of 1880. In the fall of 1884 he was transferred to San Diego, Cal., where he labored for two years as assistant pastor of St.

Joseph's Church. During his residence there he won the confidence of his parishioners and the esteem of the general public. His characteristics as a priest were no less striking than his powers of endurance physically. From early youth he has been fond of exercising his powers as an athlete. One single instance is sufficient to prove his physical endurance. One afternoon, while in San Diego, he swam across the bay of San Diego and back again, a distance of five miles altogether, this being the first time such a feat had ever been attempted. Indeed, no one before had ever swam across the bay, much less attempting the return trip.

In April, 1886, Father Fisher was transferred to Pomona as pastor of St. Joseph's Church, with which he has been connected during the fourteen subsequent years. In addition to the supervision of this parish, the missions at Ontario, Chino and Azusa are also under his charge. When he came here Pomona had a population of only one thousand. He has witnessed its subsequent growth and development. Side by side with the growth of the town has been the progress of the church, and its influence has grown and broadened under the wise and kindly rule of Father Fisher.

In Dublin, Ireland, Father Fisher was born February 24, 1860, a son of James J. and Catherine M. (Brady) Fisher, natives of the Emerald Isle, the former being of English extraction. The excellent schools of Dublin furnished him with fine advantages, and of these he availed himself to the utmost. After a thorough classical course he graduated from Dublin University in June, 1878, with the degree of A.B. After his graduation in the classics he took a course in theology in the College of All Saints, in Dublin, from which he graduated in 1880 with the degree of A.M. Immediately after completing his preparation for the priesthood and his ordination to the holy office of priest he came to the United States, proceeding direct to Los Angeles. He is in thorough sympathy with American institutions, and is loyal to every principle of his adopted country. Working for the religious progress of the people and their spiritual development, he has been a contributor to the moral development of the state, and has aided in raising its citizenship to that high level which is the ambition of every patriotic resident.



Oscar C. Mueller

OSCAR C. MUELLER. Probably no profession affords a wider field for individual enterprise and ability than does the law, and this fact has attracted to its ranks multitudes of ambitious young men in every generation since law became reduced to a recognized science and increasing civilization demanded a finer discrimination between justice and injustice. And naturally from this profession have come the brightest leaders in statesmanship, for, in addition to the thorough knowledge of law and government which its members must possess, if they rise above mediocrity, their daily habits of thought, development of the logical and resourceful powers of the mind and the keen estimate of human nature which they inevitably form set them apart, as a class peculiarly fitted to hold the reins of power and specially useful in legislating for the people.

From his youth, Oscar C. Mueller, of Los Angeles, has manifested unusual aptitude for dealing with the knotty problems of the law, and ever since he was fairly launched upon his chosen vocation his numerous friends and life-long acquaintances have unanimously predicted for him a brilliant career. He is one of the native sons of Colorado, but since he was about two years of age he has dwelt in Los Angeles, and from his earliest recollections has been intimately associated with this now progressive metropolis. As his nativity occurred in the year of the Centennial, and he was brought to this place in 1878, he remembers it as a straggling, unpromising town in the sand hills, and sometimes feels that nothing short of the marvelous has transpired here in two brief decades, whereby our attractive, wide-awake and business-like city has come into the ranks of the few leading cities of the Pacific slope. His father, Otto Mueller, for many years was at the head of a large and prosperous furniture house here, and was known far and wide, throughout this region, as an upright, honorable business man. He owned valuable property in Los Angeles and amassed his fortune by square dealing and keen financial forethought and judgment. He died January 25, 1890. Of his three surviving children, a son, Earl, is a student at Throop Polytechnic Institute. A daughter, Clare E., is the wife of Perry W. Weidner, now residing in Los Angeles.

Oscar C. Mueller was fortunate in having fine educational advantages. He acquired his elementary knowledge in the public schools, and, being a great student, he has continued the improvement of his mind and the broadening of his ideas. Having determined to devote his life to the law, he entered the law office of the late Judge Wilde, where he became familiar with its rudimentary principles. Later he attended the law school of the University of Virginia, further perfecting himself in legal lore, and, returning home, was admitted to the supreme court of this state at the time that he reached his majority. He has also been admitted to the circuit court of the United States. After his admission to the supreme court he went to Europe, where he traveled quite extensively, residing for a time in Berlin, Germany. Returning to Los Angeles, he formed a co-partnership with Hon. C. C. Wright. He has made a specialty of probate law, and the law relating to real property, and enjoys a large and remunerative practice.

Fraternally Mr. Mueller is a Mason, and in the local society he is popular with young and old. He favors the platform of the Republican party, but is not a politician in any sense of the word. In the work of the Unitarian church he is actively interested, and has served in the double capacity of a trustee and treasurer of the board of trustees. He was married April 5, 1900, in Los Angeles, to Miss Ivy S. Schoder, daughter of Joseph Schoder, vice-president of the Union Hardware & Metal Company. Mrs. Mueller is a native of San Francisco and was educated in the Marlborough School. She is prominent in the social life of Los Angeles.

JOSEPH J. PLACE, M. D. Everywhere throughout the length and breadth of America are to be found men who have worked their own way upward from humble and lowly beginnings to positions of leadership, renown and high esteem, and it still is one of the proudest boasts of our fair land that such victors over circumstance are accounted of thousand-fold more value to the commonwealth than is the aristocrat with his inherited wealth, standing and distinguished name. When even a reasonable degree of success has been attained by one who has been obliged to battle with many adversities, we are

inclined, as a people, to award him the palm of honor, and doubtless this very spirit of "giving honor to him to whom honor is due" in its true sense is one of the secrets of our prosperity as a nation as well as individually.

Dr. J. J. Place, a leading physician of Santa Monica, is a native of Taunton, Mass., his birth having occurred there some thirty-eight years ago. When he was three years old his mother died, and nine years later his father died, so from his twelfth year he has been obliged to fight the battle of life alone. His father was a wheelwright by trade, and was employed chiefly at that vocation, but he was a great student, and, having devoted considerable time to medical research, he engaged in practice to some extent.

After his father's death Dr. Place left his old home in Taunton and went to Rhode Island, where he acquired his education for the most part. When he was about eighteen years of age he commenced learning the jeweler's trade, and at the same time gave all his leisure time to the study of medicine. When he was twenty-two he went to New York City, where he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1888 he was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago. Returning then to Rhode Island, he established an office and began practicing in Providence. His long years of study and close confinement to work had made inroads upon his health, and in 1890 he wisely determined to come to the sunny southland, where he would be able to spend a large share of his time out of doors. Deciding to make his home in Santa Monica, he opened an office here and soon built up a large and paying practice.

The marriage of Dr. Place and Miss Caroline M. Rogers, a native of New York City, was solemnized April 10, 1892. They had a very pleasant home on Third street, and though they had no children of their own they adopted one, intending to rear and educate him in the same way they would if he were indeed their own.

In his political creed the doctor was a staunch Republican. For six years he was health officer of Santa Monica, and instituted a number of important reforms and sanitary regulations. He also was a member of the pension board of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, and was actively interested in every enterprise carried on in

this community. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders. Intellectually he was a man of broad mind and liberal information, endeavoring to keep posted in all of the leading issues of the period. He was one of the most energetic men in the town, and had to be restrained constantly by his wife and friends because his health would not admit of all the undertakings in which his kind heart and noble spirit prompted him to engage. He was held in loving esteem by his many patients and friends, and stood high in the medical profession, whose members honor his memory. At the meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society in San Francisco in 1900 a historical sketch of his life was read, in which his many noble qualities of mind and heart were brought before the members of the society.

HENRY J. STEVENS, assistant solicitor for the Santa Fe Railroad, lines west of Albuquerque and one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Los Angeles bar, was born in New York state in 1865 and was educated at the State University of Vermont, graduating with the class of 1886. In the spring of that year he came to California and located in San Diego, where he read law in the office of Judge Works until his admission to the bar in 1887. He engaged in practice in that city for some time and served as first assistant district attorney until the fall of 1888, when he resigned to take up general practice as a partner of Judge Works and Judge Welborn, now United States district judge for this district. When Judge Works was elected to the supreme bench of California the firm became Welborn & Stevens, which partnership was dissolved in 1893. In 1894 Mr. Stevens removed to Los Angeles, where he formed a partnership with W. J. Hunsaker, and together they engaged in practice for one year. Afterward Mr. Stevens was alone until July, 1896, when he became assistant solicitor for the above railroad companies, which position he still fills to the entire satisfaction of the companies. His representation of these large corporate interests is a high testimonial to his skill and ability in his chosen profession.

In 1897 he was united in marriage with Florence Runyon Stanford, of San Francisco,

and to them have been born two daughters, Esther Runyon and Kathryn Elizabeth. Politically Mr. Stevens is a staunch Republican. He is a man of deep research and careful investigation, and is eminently gifted with the capabilities of mind which are indispensable at the bar. He is a pleasant, genial and polished gentleman, of high social qualities and is very popular, having an extensive circle of friends.

A K. CRAWFORD. For the past seventeen years A. K. Crawford has been prominently associated with the upbuilding and improvement of Los Angeles, and has just reason to be proud of the fact that to his efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise or achievement contributing greatly to the beauty and prosperity of this city. In every sense of the word he is a representative citizen, devoted to the welfare of his chosen state and community and loyal to the government.

His father, Dr. W. H. Crawford, was a pioneer physician in northwestern Missouri several decades ago, and was widely known and beloved throughout that section of the country for many years. He had an extensive, though very scattering, practice. In addition to this he was the owner of a very large store and stock of merchandise, and a number of finely improved farms in that locality. He was extremely successful and enterprising in his business affairs, and maintained, at the same time, a high reputation for uprightness. Prior to and during the Civil war his sympathies were strongly upon the side of the north, and at a time when it was dangerous to be accounted a Union man, he never hesitated in expressing his opinion.

A. K. Crawford was born in northwestern Missouri fifty-four years ago, and in his boyhood, when not attending school, he worked in his father's store, there obtaining practical information and business experience which was of great benefit to him in later years. Subsequently, feeling the need of more accurate training in special directions, he went to St. Louis and attended a business college for a period. When he was in his eighteenth year his father retired from active business and removed to the country, leaving the young man to manage the store. He continued

to carry on the business for about five years in his father's name, and then purchased the stock of goods and became independent. From the start success attended him. In 1883 he sold out, in order to come to Los Angeles. Since casting in his lot with the people of this favored clime he has been engaged in the real-estate business, and in this field of enterprise, as in that of merchandising, he has met with well-deserved success. Not the least important factor in his prosperity has been the sincere interest which he has maintained in every local movement for the improvement and upbuilding of the city, and every one with whom he has had dealings holds him in genuine respect.

Twice married, the first wife of Mr. Crawford was Martha Jones, a native of Ohio, but educated in Missouri. She died January 15, 1887, leaving one son, William K. Crawford, a student in the University of California, at Berkeley. The second marriage of Mr. Crawford was to Miss Emma J. Jones, who is the mother of one son, Kerrins Jones Crawford, at home. The family have resided in their pleasant home, No. 337 South Grand avenue, for the past fifteen years.

Though he has never desired public office for himself, Mr. Crawford has been a worker for his political friends, and is a zealous Republican. Religiously he is a member of the First Christian Church of this city, and takes a leading part in the maintenance of the noble work being carried forward by his particular branch of the church militant.

A RTHUR LELAND HAWES, an enterprising young lawyer and business man of Los Angeles, is deserving of great credit for the success which he has thus far achieved, for he has been forced to rely entirely upon his own resources. Possessing pluck and determination, he has bravely mastered every obstacle which he has encountered, and is rapidly winning the favor of those with whom business or social relations bring him into contact.

Born in the central part of Missouri twenty-eight years ago, Mr. Hawes is the only son of Alfred E. and Kinnie (Calhoun) Hawes. His mother died when he was a mere child, and his father, who was a banker, died when the lad was but eight years old. His maternal grandfather

was a second cousin of ex-Vice-President John C. Calhoun. The paternal grandfather, now in his ninety-second year, and a resident of Central Missouri, is remarkably clear-minded and capable for one of such an advanced age, and he still attends to all of his business matters.

When he was a child Arthur L. Hawes was taken to Kansas City, where he received his elementary education. Later it was his privilege to attend Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo., where he was graduated in the class of 1893. After completing his literary studies he took up legal work, and was duly admitted to the Missouri bar in 1896. Practicing in Kansas City for a couple of years, he then came to Los Angeles on business, and was so pleased with the place that he decided to make his home here permanently. In the interest of Mr. Peyton, a gentleman of wealth and prominence, he investigated the condition of the Mount Lowe Railway Company, and the former became the purchaser of the same, and is serving as president, while Mr. Hawes holds the office of vice-president and treasurer. He has already built up a large law practice here, and has his office with Judge John D. Pope, on the fifth floor of the Stimson building. His friends have long predicted a brilliant career for him, and he is fully justifying their faith. From the start he has built upon the foundation of thorough knowledge of the law, and spares himself no pains or labor in the preparation of a case. Once convinced of its merits, he carefully guards any weak points in the argument, and loyally strengthens the side for which he is battling. Nature endowed him with many of the qualities which are essential to success, and persistently he has endeavored to earn a place in the regard of those who are associated with him. One is impressed by his evident sincerity and integrity upon slight acquaintance, and this grows to be a fixed conviction to his friends. Animated by high principles, he is one of the men whose wish it is that right and justice, and not might, should conquer, and with this noble thought in mind, he acts accordingly.

The marriage of Arthur L. Hawes and Miss Bertha Peyton, daughter of Valentine Peyton, president of the Mount Lowe Railway Company, was solemnized April 26, 1899. Mrs. Hawes is a lady of culture and education, and is qualified to

adorn any station in life to which she may be called. She presides over her new home with charming hospitality, and, with her husband, possesses the admiration and love of a host of friends.

WARREN GILLELEN. Those public-spirited citizens whose sound judgment has promoted the financial welfare of their community and whose ability has brought an enlarged prosperity to every line of local activity, deservedly occupy positions of prominence in the annals of their home town. Such a man is found in the subject of this article, who is a recognized leader in the banking circles of Los Angeles. He is prominently connected with a number of the most substantial financial institutions of the city, being president of the Broadway Bank & Trust Company and vice-president of the State Bank & Trust Company. Accustomed as he is to enterprises of magnitude, he is distinguished by his breadth of views, quickness of perception and promptness in action, and is therefore quick to discern investments of undoubted value and equally quick to grasp such favorable openings.

The family of which Mr. Gillelen is a member has been identified with the history of Pennsylvania for several generations. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1849, a son of Prof. F. D. and Rebecca (Grayson) Gillelen, the former of whom devoted his entire active life to educational work and for years stood at the head of a college which he had founded and established. It was in this college that the son received his education, which was thorough, equipping him well for the responsibilities of life and fitting him to occupy a position of importance in society or in business. After his graduation, when twenty-one years of age, he secured employment as agent with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and later, severing his connection with that company, he went to Kansas City, Mo., and embarked in the mercantile business. He witnessed much of the growth of that city and held a high place among its merchants. In 1886 he disposed of his interests there and came to Los Angeles, with the intention of establishing a permanent home in this progressive and growing town. He was one of the founders of the Los Angeles National Bank



John Bryson^{jr}

and one of its original stockholders. At the founding of this institution he was elected vice-president. On the establishment of the Broadway Bank & Trust Company in 1892 he took an active part in its founding and was made its president. He has since stood at the head of this solid and well-known institution, the success of which is due almost wholly to his able oversight.

Mr. Gillelen is known for his sound and careful judgment as a banker; for the enterprise that makes him willing to foster any undertaking promising a successful termination; and for the conservative spirit that is displayed in all of his investments. All his transactions have been conducted with such a regard for integrity, fairness and justice, that not a stain has ever rested upon his reputation. His counsel and opinions are daily sought by others; and his keen conception, his ready grasp and apprehension of the real points in a case, render his decisions quick and correct. He has little time for participation in politics, yet he is a staunch Republican, whose vote is always to be relied upon by his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Foresters.

While in Kansas City, in 1880, Mr. Gillelen married Miss Jennie Dawson. They and their children, Frank, Warren and Lute, have a pleasant home at No. 1229 South Main street.

HON. JOHN BRYSON, SR. The city of Los Angeles stands out before the world to-day as, in all essential respects, the most lovely and progressive city on the western continent, and the writer has heard it pronounced by men of extensive travel and close observation as not having its equal on the eastern hemisphere. It is natural to enquire why it is thus. Some say the delightful climate, the rich soil and the superb beauty and grandeur of its natural location and surroundings. These are indeed important factors in the city's growth, but these conditions had all existed for hundreds, if not thousands, of years while the country laid still dormant and listless, basking in the same glorious sunlight, with this same wealth of soil and scenery, and yet it did not grow. The Spanish friar came to tutor the wild man and laid the foundation for a

semi-civilization. The pioneers of 1816 to 1846 came and blended their blood with that of the natives, which so neutralized their individuality and efforts as to effect but a slight change in the advancement of the country. The pioneers of 1849 came in quest of gold nuggets and gave the country a somewhat vigorous yet not so material push along the path of enterprise, and the northern part of the state grew. Not until very late in the '70s and early in the '80s did the little Spanish city of Los Angeles, then as now, the metropolis of Southern California, feel the magic touch of the hand of the business genius. Not until then did she awake from her lifelong slumbers and lethargy and begin to put on the clothes and airs becoming a city of importance.

It was late in the year 1879 that John Bryson, Sr., came to Los Angeles and stamped the impress of his strong individuality upon the marvelous present and also the glorious future of this city. He came at a time when Los Angeles most needed men of his metal, and brought with him a wealth of successful experience with ample means to back him in any enterprise that his ripened judgment and keen foresight might recommend as being feasible. The city had not, as yet, had even a taste of a genuine boom. The completion of the Southern Pacific Railway from San Francisco two years previous had given it a little jolt in that direction, but the boomer had not arrived and the peaceable and leisure-loving people were entirely innocent of anything so monstrous as the boom that followed Mr. Bryson's arrival proved to be, and with which he is credited as being the chief promoter.

A brief glance back to the days of 1879 (the date of Mr. Bryson's arrival) will reveal to the reader the rapid, the marvelous strides the city has made as a direct result of the wonderful impetus given by the boom of 1885 to 1887. In 1879 Los Angeles had barely eleven thousand inhabitants. There was not a business block of any pretensions south of First street, except the Nadeau. Adjoining the Nadeau on the south was the wagon shop of Louis Roeder, and south of it stood the Scoville planing mill, and next adjoining that, on the corner where now stands the Bryson block, a lasting monument to Mr. Bryson's great business genius, was the old brick school house built in 1854, and across the street

where the Hollenbeck Hotel stands was a horse corral. Just below Third street on Main stood the old round house. The city had but two parks, the old Plaza, in a wretched condition, and the Sixth street (now Central) park, then surrounded by a dilapidated picket fence and watered by a ragged, open ditch. The city had two bob-tail street car lines operated by mule power. Electric cars and electric lights had not been dreamed of. There was not a telephone in the city, no mail delivery, not a paved street, and the city hall was a straggling old adobe at the corner of North Spring and Franklin streets, where the Phillips block now stands. There is not space here to finish the primitive picture as Mr. Bryson found it. Enough has been told, however, to show the transformation since his arrival. He foresaw the possibilities of bringing about the change, and with his accustomed zeal and enterprise proceeded to effect it by making judicious investments in real estate and to improve the same upon a modern scale. He purchased the ground now occupied by the Los Angeles National Bank and erected the present building. He discerned the needs of the community for better banking facilities and forthwith supplied it by founding the bank of that name, which has grown in strength and usefulness as the city has advanced in commercial importance. When this modern bank building was erected many of the croaking people of Los Angeles (some of them Mr. Bryson's well-meaning friends) were skeptical of the future of their city and assured him that he was sinking his money and wasting his time, but he steadfastly continued his plans of investment and improvement, and in rapid succession purchased inside business property, tore away the old-time and worthless shacks and built substantial business blocks in their place. He erected the substantial two-story block at Nos. 125-127 South Spring street, also another at the southwest corner of Broadway and First street. He built himself a residence where the Broadway Hotel now stands, and later erected a palatial home on the corner of Tenth and Flower. He erected the present Bryson block in 1888, after the great boom had subsided. It is without a rival in architectural beauty and grand proportions on the Pacific coast. About this time he associated with him some of the leading capitalists of

Southern California and organized the State Loan and Trust Company and became its president at once, being also vice-president of the Los Angeles National Bank and of the Southern California Savings Bank.

The city government of Los Angeles had up to this time passed through the vicissitudes of a struggling embryo period, having faintly defined policies and some of those indifferently executed. In casting about for a modern and progressive candidate for mayor the Democratic party turned to John Bryson, Sr., whom they duly nominated and elected by a majority of fourteen hundred in a Republican city that gave Harrison seventeen hundred. The wisdom of their choice was amply verified by the inauguration of many needed and radical reforms in local political economics. The sentiments and established customs of what is termed practical politics were by Mayor Bryson observed with a warm indifference, and the government in all its departments put upon a working business basis and rigidly kept so as long as he occupied the executive chair. He held that the affairs of a city should be administered upon the same principles and along the same lines of rational economy that one would conduct and transact business for himself, and he succeeded in demonstrating the feasibility of such a reform. He was nominated by his party for a second term to run against Hon. Henry T. Hazzard, an esteemed friend and a Republican. Feeling that he could scarcely spare his time from business for a second term's service, he made no canvass for the office and voted for his genial friend and opponent, and Mr. Hazzard was elected. Other official honors were laid within easy reach of Mr. Bryson, but with this one exception he always declined them, preferring success in the business walks of life, to which he seemed so eminently adapted and which he better enjoyed.

Mr. Bryson is a native of the town of Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., where he was born June 20, 1819, and in order of birth was the second of a family of thirteen children. When yet of the tender age of ten years he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker to learn the trade, in which he became proficient and pursued the same for upwards of twenty years. In 1847 he went to Ohio in quest of better business opportunities and en-

gaged successfully in business on his own account in the town of Euphemia. In 1851 he removed to Iowa and lived at Muscatine until 1856, when he took up his residence in the town of Washington, the county seat of Washington county, in the same state. There he embarked in the lumber business, investing his meager capital of about \$1,500. The first year (owing to the business depression of 1857) he was compelled to do business at a serious loss, but with fortitude and faith in the future, and also his ability to recover, he continued, surmounting all obstacles and bringing grand success out of what for a time promised little but failure. A gazetteer history of Washington county, published in 1886, in treating of the resources of that county and Mr. Bryson's interests, states that he owned twelve lumber yards in that state and Kansas in addition to his supply yards in the city of Chicago. He was there, as here, a man of affairs and foremost in the matter of public improvements and progress. The first sidewalks in his city were laid through his instrumentality and individual effort. The public cemetery there was in what he considered a disgraceful state of negligence and a sore blight upon an enlightened and progressive community; he called a public meeting, talked to the people and inspired them to improve and beautify the resting place of their departed loved ones, and it became an hallowed spot and a pride of the city. Some of the most substantial and pretentious buildings of Washington are to-day truthful evidences of his enterprise, thrift and energy. The people of that city have to thank Mr. Bryson for the building of the Southwestern Railway into their town, as it was his enterprise and money that secured it. His relinquishment of his extensive interests there was a matter of serious regret to the people of that section, but what was their loss was a most substantial gain to Los Angeles. In addition to his work in Washington, Iowa, he also made valuable improvements in Red Oak, that state.

It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Bryson is a self-made man; the evidences are before the reader and they teach a lesson of industry, frugality and thrift that is worthy of emulation and imitation by the rising generation. Of recent years Mr. Bryson has gradually withdrawn from the cares and friction of active business to spend

his advanced and declining days in the leisure which is the reward of an honorable, busy and successful career.

CHARLES LEGGE. The real-estate interests of Pasadena are represented by Mr. Legge, who has not only gained a large degree of success for himself, but at the same time has contributed toward the upbuilding of his home town, one of the fairest spots in the whole world. Like so many of the citizens of Southern California, he is of eastern birth and Revolutionary descent. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, November 5, 1850, and is a son of Col. Andrew and Cassandra (Hamilton) Legge, natives respectively of Licking county, Ohio, and Reedsburg, Va. His father was a lumber dealer and contractor. At the opening of the Civil war he was one of the first to offer his services in the defense of the Union. His previous experience as captain of a military company admirably adapted him for service at the front. He was made captain of Company E, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, and some time later, by reason of meritorious service, was promoted to be colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving principally in West Virginia under General Rosecrans. On account of ill health he was discharged, but soon afterward returned to the front. On two later occasions he was again obliged to accept an honorable discharge on account of disability, and he never recovered from the effects of the hardships and exposure of army life. In 1865 he removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he soon afterward died, at the age of fifty-three years. His wife is still a resident of Iowa. They were the parents of five children.

In the common schools the subject of this article laid the foundation of his present large fund of knowledge. His training in school, united with his keen observation and experience in the world of affairs, has resulted in the attainment of a broad information that is of great value to him in his work. He remained at home until 1875, when he came to California and settled in Pasadena. Here he purchased twenty acres and planted the same in oranges, but later sold it off in town lots. He was a member of the Lake Vineyard colony, and for several years gave his attention to fruit-raising. However, the rapid

growth of the city made the real-estate business one of importance. Since 1883 he has devoted his attention exclusively to the real-estate business. He has gained the confidence of the people, who recognize him as a man of excellent judgment, keen intuition, broad information and large enterprise. His judgment as to the values of property here is referred to by many, who recognize his opinion as almost infallible. He is also interested in irrigation and mining near Gila Bend, Ariz. Pasadena has in him one of its most progressive citizens. He has favored every movement for its progress and has personally contributed to each. An instance of his liberality may be mentioned: Upon the establishment of the Pasadena public library he not only donated the property (valued at \$3,000) on which the building was erected, but also contributed \$1,000 in cash. Besides his other interests he is a director in the Pasadena National Bank. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1887 Mr. Legge married Miss Algeo Jennings, who was born in Detroit, Mich. Her father was a native and lifelong resident of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Legge are the parents of a daughter, Frances Lynnette Legge.

GEORGE F. HERR, the well-known and popular city ticket agent of the South Pacific Railroad Company at Los Angeles, was born in Kentucky in 1869, and is the only son of George W. Herr, a Kentucky planter. He was educated in the public schools and in 1883 entered the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad as messenger boy, remaining with that company in different capacities for seven years. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with railroads. On coming to California in 1887 he entered the service of the Santa Fe Railroad, and subsequently represented the Union Pacific in the passenger service for five years, since which time he has been with the Southern Pacific, serving as city ticket agent at Los Angeles since 1897.

In 1892 Mr. Herr was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Stewart, a daughter of W. W. Stewart. Politically Mr. Herr is a Democrat, and fraternally is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, who commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life, and has a large circle of warm friends in Los Angeles.

GEORGE W. LUCE. Success is determined by one's ability to recognize opportunity and to pursue this with a resolute and unflagging energy. It results from continued labor, and the man who thus accomplishes his purpose usually becomes an important factor in the business circles of the community with which he is connected. Mr. Luce, through such means, has attained a leading place among the representative men of Los Angeles, and is to-day assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters in the Douglas building.

A native of California, he was born in Eldorado county, September 1, 1856, and is a son of Israel and Mary A. (Nichols) Luce, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively. His father was engaged in the marble business throughout the greater part of his life, and as a Republican he took quite an active and prominent part in political affairs during his residence in Sacramento. He died in October, 1898, and the wife and mother died in 1861. Our subject has one brother, J. C., who is still engaged in the marble business in Sacramento.

George W. Luce spent his boyhood in Sacramento, where he attended the common and high schools, and at the age of sixteen commenced learning the ornamental marble business, which he followed for four years. At the age of twenty he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as messenger boy, in the office of the freight auditor at San Francisco, and there remained until 1883, when he entered the commercial office of the same road as contracting freight agent. January 1, 1887, he came to Los Angeles in that capacity, but after being here for a time, he severed his connection with the Southern Pacific and went with the Texas Pacific as general Pacific coast agent. This position he filled until September, 1891, when he resigned and became connected with the Union Pacific system as general agent of the freight department. November 20, 1894, he resigned that to



M. D. Pawter

Photo by Marceau.

accept the position of assistant general freight agent of the Southern Pacific Company, with headquarters at San Francisco, which position had been tendered him by his old employers after seven years of separation. On the 1st of March, 1898, he was promoted to the office which he is now so creditably and acceptably filling. He is really the head man in Los Angeles for all of the freight and traffic business of the company.

Mr. Luce married Miss Clara Von Rhein, a daughter of O. F. Von Rhein, an extensive real-estate dealer and prominent citizen of San Francisco. To them have been born two children, one son and one daughter, Roy R. and Mabel C. In national affairs Mr. Luce is a supporter of the Republican party, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he votes for those whom he considers best qualified to fill the offices. He is a member of the National Union. His success in life is mainly due to hard work and the habit of giving careful attention to details. He is a close student of human nature, treats all with courtesy, and, as a genial gentleman, he makes many friends and stands very high in both business and social circles.

MILTON D. PAINTER. The complete history of Pasadena could not be written without giving due notice to the Painter family, so prominently associated with its up-building and numerous important enterprises. Of this family, a prominent member is M. D. Painter, proprietor of La Pintoresca, a famous winter resort, situated between Pasadena and the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The hotel is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances; is lighted by gas and electricity, and heated by steam. With its hundred sleeping apartments it has accommodations for a large number of guests. Every fifteen minutes the Altadena and Pasadena electric cars pass the door, thus affording guests quick transit to the city. In 1887 the two brothers, Alonzo J. and Milton D. Painter, together with their father, John H. Painter, founded what was then known as the Painter Hotel, which had sixty sleeping rooms. In 1897 the building was enlarged to its present capacity, furnished with the most approved appointments and rechristened

La Pintoresca. In connection with the hotel, the proprietor also carries on a livery business for the accommodation of guests.

In tracing the ancestry of Mr. Painter, the records show that he is descended from good old Quaker stock. His paternal great-grandfather, Jacob, a son of John and Susanna Painter, was born August 21, 1764, and died May 9, 1851. His wife, Mary, daughter of Robert and Abigail Hunt, was born July 25, 1768, and died September 7, 1818. David, son of Jacob and Mary Painter, was born February 4, 1792; October 27, 1813, he married Ann Webb, who was born June 12, 1787, of an eastern Pennsylvania family. Subsequent to his marriage David Painter moved to Salem, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in August, 1866, and his wife about a year later. Their son, John H. Painter, father of our subject, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 3, 1819. He bought property in Cedar county, Iowa, in 1844, his family joining him here the next year. He was active in the early settlement of Iowa. For twenty-one years he engaged in farming and business pursuits in Cedar county, and was for a time justice of the peace there. Later he made his home in Muscatine, Iowa, for fourteen years. He was an Abolitionist and a friend of John Brown. In 1880 he came to Pasadena, where he invested in various enterprises and made an enviable reputation for business sagacity. He bought and sold land, aided in the building of the Painter House, was influential in a local water supply company and in other organizations. He died in this city April 9, 1891. His wife, who died here July 20, 1899, bore the maiden name of Edith Dean and was born in Ohio August 5, 1821. Her father, James H. Dean, was born in central New York April 14, 1799, became a teacher, also followed farm pursuits; was married September 27, 1820, to Eleanor M. Winder, who was born in Virginia March 17, 1799; he died in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 28, 1885, and his wife passed away in February, 1891. His father, Jonathan R. Dean, was born May 26, 1776; and July 12, 1798, married Hannah Tuttle, who was born June 9, 1778, and died in October, 1851; his death occurred in September, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Painter were the parents of eight children. Six reached

maturity, viz.: Louis M., a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, who died aged twenty-four years; Mrs. Ellen Michener; Mrs. Esther Michener; Milton D.; Alonzo J., deceased; and Mrs. Imelda A. Tebbetts.

Milton D. Painter was born in Springdale, Iowa, March 29, 1852, and was one of eight children, four now living. His elementary education was obtained in district schools, but when he was fourteen he entered the Muscatine schools, and five years later was graduated in the high school. Later he clerked with a lumber firm and for five years was in a wholesale grocery. Going to Marshall county, Iowa, he was bookkeeper for five years in a general store and in mills. Having thus gained a practical knowledge of general business, he was prepared for the duties that awaited him when he came to Pasadena in 1883. He was a partner of his father and brother, Alonzo J., until they died. He was extensively interested in real estate and prominently connected with the street railroad of this city. On the incorporation of the North Pasadena Water Company in 1885 he was chosen secretary and is now its president. For some years he has been the sole owner of *La Pintoresca*. A wide-awake, aggressive business man, he is quick to grasp an opportunity for advancement and is almost unerring in his judgment.

At Muscatine, Iowa, May 4, 1876, Mr. Painter married Miss Mary E. Joy, who was born in Evans, near Buffalo, N. Y. Her grandfather, Ira Joy, was a contractor on the old Erie Canal and owned a farm in the Empire state. In fact, Buffalo stands on a portion of his old homestead. During the war of 1812, when he was engaged in contracting in Buffalo, he witnessed its destruction by British soldiers, who were under orders to burn it. In 1854 he moved from Buffalo to Michigan and died in Galesburg, that state.

Going back to the time of King Henry VIII. of England, we find mentioned in the records one George Joy, who was admitted in 1517 as a fellow to Peterhouse College at Cambridge. It is stated in old manuscripts that he was a "learned, pious and laborious reformer in the reign of Henry VIII." In the Herald's College, London, may be seen the grant of a coat of arms to the descendants of Thomas Joy. The crest is a vine-stump, with a dove standing between two

branches, and the motto is "Vive la joie." The earliest record of the said Thomas Joy in America bears date of 1634. Doubtless he emigrated from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, with a colony of some eight hundred persons who crossed the Atlantic in 1630, with Governor Winthrop as leader. That noted man thus speaks of Mr. Joy: "There was a young fellow, Thomas Joy, whom they had employed to get hands for the petition. He begun to be very busy, but was laid hold on and kept in irons four or five days and then he humbled himself, confessed what he knew and blamed himself for meddling in matters not his, and blessed God for the irons upon his legs, hoping they would do him good while he lived. So he was let out upon bail." In 1646 Thomas Joy, with his wife and four children, moved from Boston to Hingham, Mass., where he built and operated a mill and spent the remainder of his life. He died October 21, 1678. His wife, Joan, was a daughter of John Gallop, a renowned Indian fighter and trader, who, with a son, served in the Pequod war and received large grants of land from the government in consideration of his timely aid. He married Hannah Lake, a niece of Governor Winthrop. He was killed in the great fight with the Indians at Narragansett, December 19, 1675. Of the eight children of Thomas Joy, the fourth son was Joseph Joy, born January 2, 1645, and who married Mary Prince, August 29, 1667. Their son, Joseph, Jr., married, May 26, 1690, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James Andrews. They had a son, David, who in 1718, married a lady whose first name was Ruth. Their son, David, Jr., married Elizabeth Allen. Next in descent was David the third, who in 1776 married Hannah Partridge, of Guilford, Vt. One of their children was Ira Joy, the grandfather of Mrs. Mary E. Painter, who in 1815 married Clarissa Ludlow. In 1800 he had accompanied his father to Onondaga county, N. Y., where much of his life was passed. He was a very active member of the Congregational Church and most of his descendants have adhered to that faith. His son, William H. Joy, father of Mrs. Painter, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., October 24, 1819; he married Marion W. Ingersoll, at Evans, N. Y., October 24, 1843. They became the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are still living. William H. Joy lived in

Buffalo when it was a small town. From there he moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and became agent for the United States Express Company, holding the position until he was fifty-six years of age. He died one year later. He and his wife were faithful members of the Congregational Church; she died in 1870, about five years before his death. Their daughter, Mrs. Painter, was born at Evans, N. Y., August 12, 1854. She grew to womanhood in Muscatine, Iowa, where she resided until the family removed to California. The eldest child born of her marriage, Joy Painter, was born in Iowa, March 1, 1879, and died in infancy. The living children are: Charles Wilfred, born in Muscatine, Iowa; Robert Alden and Marion, born in Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Painter aided in organizing the First Congregational Church of Pasadena and later were among those influential in founding the North Congregational Church, of which they are now members.

MAJOR JOHN W. A. OFF, cashier of the State Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles, is one of the leading business men of this city. For the past fifteen years he has been actively interested in the upbuilding and progress of Los Angeles and Southern California, and to his loyal efforts in the advancement of local enterprises much of the prosperity which now blesses this section must be justly attributed. Success such as he enjoys rarely comes to anyone save to those who richly merit fortune's favors, as he certainly does. Like the one person in a thousand who is prepared for opportunity when it comes, he was ready for every chance of advancement, and carefully considered each move on life's checkerboard ere venturing upon it.

Though born in Lowden, Iowa, February 4, 1868, John W. A. Off spent his boyhood in Wisconsin and received his education in that state. Subsequent to leaving school he went to Wau-paca, Wis., and there learned the drug business thoroughly. At the age of fifteen years he went to Denver, Colo., where he was occupied in the same calling for two years, and in 1885 he located in San Francisco. Two years later he came to Los Angeles, and here, as formerly, he gave his time and attention to the drug business. During the seven or more years that he was thus em-

ployed in this city he gained the esteem of the general public and the confidence and respect of the business men with whom he came in contact. Some eight years ago he became financially interested in the State Loan and Trust Company of Los Angeles, which later was styled, as at present, the State Bank and Trust Company. The first-named organization was established in 1887 by Major George H. Bonebrake (then president of the Los Angeles National Bank), John Bryson and H. J. Woollacott, the latter now serving as president of the bank last mentioned. Major Off is actively interested in several more or less important local enterprises, including that of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of which he is a director.

For a number of years Major Off has been prominent in the California National Guard, and while serving with this organization received his military title. He maintains a deep interest in whatever effects the prosperity of the state and country, and as a loyal citizen upholds the law and good government. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a Mason of the thirty-second degree. His marriage to Miss Blanche Bonebrake, daughter of Major George H. Bonebrake, occurred in 1892, and they have one child, Georgia Helena.

STEPHEN C. HUBBELL. More than twenty-five years have passed since Mr. Hubbell established a law office in Los Angeles and identified himself with the fortunes of this city. It was then a straggling town of a few thousand, with little commerce and less enterprise. It lay sleeping beneath the bright rays of an unchanging sun, waiting, like the sleeping princess, for the touch that was to bring it to life and fame. There was little to attract a young man to it unless he, with shrewd foresight, grasped its opportunities and perceived, even though but dimly, the brightness of its future. Such was the faith of Mr. Hubbell in the future of the City of the Angels, nor has this hope been left unrealized; indeed, the reality is brighter and better than his most sanguine dreams pictured. In the upbuilding of the city he has been an active factor, aiding liberally with his time and means, movements for the benefit of the place and the welfare of its

people. He has been particularly interested in securing good transportation service, and the street railway system, which is one of the best in the country, is due not a little to his assistance and ability. He aided in building the first street railway in the town and was retained as its manager for about twelve years, while for many years past he has acted as attorney for the corporation owning the street railroad. His financial ability and tact in the management of important affairs have brought him before the people frequently, and in every responsibility entrusted to him he has promoted the interests of his city. The undoubted ability which he possesses as a financier was recognized when elected president of the National Bank of California, one of the sound banking institutions of Los Angeles. He is especially qualified to conduct a successful law practice, for he possesses an analytical mind, is a close, clear and logical reasoner, and excels in equity and corporation cases.

Mr. Hubbell was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 31, 1841. His education was acquired in Randolph Academy, and later, by self-culture, he supplemented the information gained while in school. He studied law in Jamestown, N. Y., and was there admitted to the bar in 1864, after which he continued to practice in the same town for five years. The year 1869 found him one of the pioneers of Southern California, where he settled in San Bernardino and for a year held office as district attorney. Later, going to San Francisco, he practiced for two years. In 1873 he came to Los Angeles, where he has since remained, prospering as the city prospered, and striving at all times to fulfill every duty of a private citizen. The high regard in which he is held by his associates proves that he is a man of many admirable traits of character. He is the only member of the family who came to California, although the family was large, numbering nine children. His father, Eli, was a farmer in New York, spending his last days in Randolph, N. Y., where he died in 1837. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, Richard Hubbell, and the latter descended from one of the early settlers of New England.

The first marriage of Mr. Hubbell took place in Jamestown in 1869, his wife being Miss Jennie A. Marks, who died in 1869, leaving a son,

Charles E. W. Afterward Mr. Hubbell was united in marriage with Miss Laura A. Loomis, of Manchester, Iowa, and they are the parents of two daughters, Mary S. and Laura L.

For many years Mr. Hubbell has been a member of Emanuel Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, and to whose teachings of charity and helpfulness he has always proved true. He is also a Mason. In his political views he is in accord with the teachings and platform of the Republican party, but he has never shown any partisan spirit, his interest being that of the citizen and not of the politician.

FRANK D. STEVENS. Not without justice Mr. Stevens is conceded to hold a high place among the business men of Pasadena. Coming to this city in 1885 he has since been the head of the hardware firm that bears his name. During this period he has established his reputation among the business men of his acquaintance and has built up a valuable trade with the public. His store is situated at No. 8 East Colorado street and contains a full line of articles, both hardware and tinware. In addition to the management of his store, he is a director of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company.

In Huntingdon county, Pa., Mr. Stevens was born March 13, 1841, a son of Benedict and Eva (Ow) Stevens, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared on his father's farm and received a public-school education in Huntingdon county, supplementing the knowledge there acquired by his practical business experience in after years. In March, 1862, his name was enrolled in Company I, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, which was assigned to the army of the Potomac. Among the important battles in which he bore a part were those of Mechanicsville, White Oak Swamp, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Mine Run and Bristow Station. Twice at Fredericksburg he was wounded. During the campaign in the Wilderness he was captured by Confederates and for nine months he was confined in various prisons in Georgia and South Carolina, being finally paroled in March, 1865. In April of the same year he was honorably discharged. Enlisting as a private, he was soon promoted to



D. L. Davenport

be sergeant, later was made a second lieutenant and at the time of his discharge was serving as first lieutenant.

Returning to Mount Union at the close of the war, Mr. Stevens began in the hardware business, which he continued there for seventeen years. He then came to Los Angeles, and a year later to Pasadena, where he is the head of the Stevens Hardware Company. He takes an interest in Grand Army matters, and is connected with John F. Godfrey Post No. 95, in which he has been commander. In the First Methodist Episcopal Church he holds office as a trustee. He has been thrice married, his first wife having been Annie A. Bush, of Huntingdon county, Pa.; his second wife was Anna Hiney, of Mount Union, Pa., who died in Los Angeles in 1886. His present wife was Dora M. Bucher, of Philadelphia. His five children were born of his first marriage. Four of them are living, namely: Arthur B., who lives in Pasadena; Claudine D., wife of W. A. Benschhoff, of this city; Rev. Frank G. H., who graduated from the University of Southern California, and is now a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Kingsley N., of Pasadena. A daughter, Ethel F., is deceased.

DEWITT L. DAVENPORT. As early as 1630 Ebenezer Davenport came from England to America and settled at Plymouth, Mass. Subsequent generations were identified with the colonial history of the old Bay state. From him descended Alfred W. Davenport, a native of Colerain, Mass., and a successful agriculturist, following that occupation for some years in New York state, and later, near Berlin, Wis. In connection with the management of his farm near Berlin, he also engaged in raising fruit, and became known in his section as an authority on horticulture. His standing as a citizen was high and he was frequently chosen to occupy local positions of trust.

A son of Alfred W. and Emily H. (Briggs) Davenport, the subject of this article was born at Antwerp, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 3, 1847. When nine years of age he was taken by his parents to Wisconsin. He grew to manhood on a farm near Berlin. From an early age he was interested in horticulture; indeed, with

the exception of dairying, this has been the sole occupation of his life. His education was received in the public schools of Waushara county, Wis., and in the county normal school and institute. After leaving school he began to teach in order to secure the means necessary for a start as a land-owner. For ten years previous to his removal to California he made a specialty of the dairy business, in which he met with excellent success. While living in Waushara county he married Louise M. Rosecrans, daughter of Warren Rosecrans, an early settler of that county. Their family consists of four children, viz.: Loraine, Louis W., Alfred L. and Milton W.

Since February, 1886, Mr. Davenport has been a resident of Pomona. Arriving here, he bought land and set out an orange grove. The following year his family joined him. During the years that have since passed he has gained a thorough knowledge of the raising of fruit, particularly oranges (his specialty) and it is said that no one in the entire county is more successful in this industry than he. His first purchase consisted of two tracts of land, one of which is now owned by Alexander Moncrieff, and the other is owned by H. B. Hottel and S. W. Arbuthnot. Later he bought some land at Cucamonga, which he afterward traded for his present property, and another piece of property near by. The latter he gave, as part payment, to Mr. Joy for his Glendora ranch, and this property he sold a year after its purchase to C. C. Warren. In 1892 he bought a sixty-acre ranch in San Diego county, on which he set out forty acres to olives, peaches and prunes. This property he has since sold. In 1897 he bought from J. C. Callicott a nine-acre ranch on the Kingsley tract, near his home place. He now owns and cultivates fifty-five acres of orange land, all bearing. The success he has had in orange-growing has made him an authority on the subject in his locality. He believes four watchwords must be observed in raising oranges, "fertilization, cultivation, irrigation and fumigation," and without due observance of each of these no one can hope to succeed. It is one of his theories that no pruning should be done, but that the limbs should be allowed to grow naturally, as the tree is kept warmer in winter when the limbs hang over and touch the ground, and a hard wind does less damage to

fruit and tree, also the top then represents a larger bearing surface (this principle has special reference to the Washington naval orange). Once in three years he fumigates his orchard by the tent and cyanide process. Every detail of the business is given the closest attention, and it is to this fact that his success may be attributed.

For a time Mr. Davenport was secretary of the Kingsley Tract Water Company and he also served as its treasurer. The demands made upon his time by his various interests are so great that he has never had leisure for participation in public affairs. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Pomona and a generous contributor to its maintenance. He is not now identified with any secret society, but for years was an active member of the Good Templar Lodge of Wisconsin.

MYER MENDELSON, depot ticket agent of the Santa Fe Railroad at Los Angeles, was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1873, but during his infancy was brought to Los Angeles by his parents, Goodwin and Flora (Corinski) Mendelson, who are still living here. During his active business life his father was in the merchant tailoring business and also engaged in mining, but he is now living retired, enjoying a well earned rest. He is one of the old pioneers of Los Angeles county. Besides our subject, there are in the family five children, four sons and one daughter, namely: M. S., who is an employe in the office of Mr. Nevins, general manager of the Santa Fe Railroad; Ed, who is cashier in the freight department of the same road; Samuel B., a resident of Arizona; and David and Goldie, attending school.

Reared in Los Angeles, our subject is indebted to its public schools for his educational advantages. He began his railroad career in 1885, at the age of twelve years, as office boy, and later was clerk in the office of the general agent for about three years. He was clerk in the general freight department for the same length of time; spent one year in the city ticket office as agent; and one in the Downey avenue station as agent. For the past four years he has filled his present responsible position with credit to himself and to

the entire satisfaction of the company as well as the general public. He is widely and favorably known and is one of the most prominent young business men of the city.

WILLIAM D. CAMPBELL. One of the most popular railroad officials of Los Angeles is William D. Campbell, general agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Wide awake and energetic, he is considered a valuable employe by his company, and attends strictly to the business entrusted to his care. From Scotch and English ancestors he doubtless inherited many of the traits of character for which he is noted, absolute integrity and honor being foremost in the list.

As he was born June 17, 1859, Mr. Campbell is in the prime of life. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, while his father, George R. Campbell, was born in New Brunswick. The latter in his early life went to New Zealand, where he remained for a few years, prospering in his business enterprises. Returning to his native land he engaged in the lumber business until he retired from active labors and since then has made his home with our subject. He married Catherine Harrison, who was of English extraction, and whose death occurred in 1881. She was the mother of three sons, namely: William D.; C. A., who is now employed by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, at Dallas, Oregon; and A. B., who is engaged in railroading.

When he was six years old, William D. Campbell removed with his parents to Dalias county, Iowa, where he received a common school education. He was an apt student, and made such good use of his rather limited opportunities that he had no difficulty in obtaining a certificate to teach when he applied for that document, and for two years he had charge of schools in Iowa. In the autumn of 1880 he entered upon his life work of railroading, by accepting a position as a telegraph operator and assistant station agent at a town on the Northwestern Railroad. He has been connected with this corporation ever since, and has continually won new laurels for his systematic, painstaking work. In the spring of 1891 he was sent to Spokane, Wash., where he represented his company in the capacity of general

agent for that section and the great northwest. In 1894 he came to Los Angeles, where he has served in the same capacity, that of general agent, for this territory. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company's offices occupy the entire floor of No. 247 South Spring street. Aside from the fact that the location is extremely central and desirable, the offices are fitted up in a superior manner, redounding greatly to the credit of the company and those associated with the local management of its business.

In 1885 Mr. Campbell married Carrie B. Bridges, of Syracuse, N. Y. They are the parents of five children, and are giving them excellent advantages. The home is a pleasant one and everything about the place bespeaks the culture and refinement of the occupants.

In political affairs Mr. Campbell is an ardent Republican in all national issues, while in local matters he reserves the right of absolute freedom to use his franchise as seems best to him, regardless of party lines. The only fraternal organization with which he is identified is that of the Knights of Pythias. He is not only popular with the general public, but also with his company and all of his business associates, by his uniform courtesy readily making friends.

FREDERICK T. BICKNELL, M.D. There are many who claim that no city in the United States can vie with Los Angeles in respect to the ability and skill of its physicians and surgeons. Certainly it is true that, as a class, they are unsurpassed in intelligence and broad professional knowledge. In the list of these men the name of Dr. Bicknell occupies a prominent position. During the long period of his residence in Los Angeles he has established a valuable practice and a reputation for skill in his profession. Not only is he held in high esteem by the permanent residents of the city, but there are frequent demands made on his time and professional services by visitors from the east who have sought our genial clime in the hope of regaining health. He is a member of the firm of Bicknell & Moore, physicians and surgeons, with office in the Bradbury building.

A knowledge of the section of country from which a man comes usually furnishes us with

some clue to his attributes and to the influences that give form to his life. Many of the traits noticeable in Dr. Bicknell's character are traceable directly to his New England ancestry. A native of Chittenden county, Vt., he represents a family long resident in the Green Mountain region, and one whose members were, without exception, possessed of high qualities of manhood. Hence, while his parents had no wealth to bestow upon him, they could give him what was far more to be desired—a truly noble birth. In many respects he had in youth better advantages than in his day fell to the lot of the children of the middle class. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin, and a few years later sent him to the State University at Madison, where he proved a diligent and ambitious student. While he was still a youth the Civil war broke out, and he at once enlisted for service, going with his regiment to the south and taking part in a number of notable engagements. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged.

From an early age it had been his hope to enter the medical profession. Not long after the close of the war he matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago. There he availed himself of every opportunity for study under some of the most learned physicians of the day. After completing the regular course of study, in 1870, he was given the degree of M. D. In selecting a location for practice, he went to southwestern Missouri, where he remained for three and one-half years. However, he was not satisfied with prospects in that country, and was ambitious for a broader knowledge of the profession and a wider field for its practice. The winter of 1873-74 he spent in post-graduate work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and also had the advantage of practical experience in Bellevue hospital, where he was brought in contact with disease in every form, and where he also did considerable surgical work. On leaving the hospital he came to California, and for a few months remained in Los Angeles, but soon went to the mining region of Inyo county, where he built up a large practice. During 1881 he returned to Los Angeles, where he now makes his home on North Broadway. From the time of his return until the spring of 1888 he held the chair of gynecology in the medical college here, but the demand

upon his time, added to his private practice, proved too much of a physical strain, and he resigned the chair. He has many important professional interests. As president of the California Hospital Company he is in charge of the largest hospital in Southern California. He is also president of the California Health Resort Company, located among the big pines and oaks in the San Jacinto mountains, better known as Strawberry valley, five thousand feet above sea level; a sanatorium and cottages of the most modern style for the care and cure of tubercular cases.

As a surgeon, and especially in gynecological surgery, none holds a higher rank in this city than he. He has been honored by the profession with election as president of the Los Angeles County and the Southern California Medical Societies, and is actively connected with both these organizations; also the American Medical Association.

The first marriage of Dr. Bicknell was in Wisconsin, and united him with Miss Etta Cooper, who died in Neosho, Mo., leaving one daughter, Etta F. Bicknell. Afterward he married Miss Carrie E. Fargo, who was born in Wisconsin, and received her education in that state. She is a lady of most pleasing social and domestic qualities, and makes her home a perfect haven of rest for all the family.

CLARENCE A. MILLER. Classed among the able members of the Los Angeles bar is Clarence A. Miller, who within a few years has risen to an honorable position in his profession. He possesses the quickness of perception and the logical reasoning powers which, when united to a thorough knowledge of the law, rarely fail of success. Earnestness and zeal in the preparation of all cases entrusted to him are characteristics noted in his work, and while neglecting no opportunity to advance the interests of his clients, he renders loyal obedience to the majesty of the law in its true spirit. Thus to him has come the high regard of all who have been witnesses of his struggles upward.

Robert Miller, father of Clarence A., was prominent in the legal profession for many years in Ohio. After an exceptionally useful career he retired from professional work, secure in the competence which he acquired during the years

of his prime. He died February 24, 1900, at his home. He was a loyal citizen and patriot, and when his country was in peril, in the dark days of the Civil war, he volunteered his services and went forth to fight the battles which have resulted in the present peace and prosperity of this now united nation. He held the rank of first lieutenant and was faithful to the trusts reposed in him, making an army record of which he and his posterity have reason to be proud. For a wife he chose Margaret McQuiston, who was a native of Ohio and came of an old pioneer family there. She is a direct descendant of the Gastons, who took a prominent part in the war of the Revolution. Of the three surviving sons of Robert and Margaret Miller, Arthur Miller is a member of the faculty of the University of Kentucky, and Marion is editor of the publication *Business*, in New York City.

Clarence A. Miller was born in the eastern part of Ohio in 1858 and thus is in the full vigor of manhood. Having completed his elementary education in the common schools he attended the University of Wooster, Ohio, from which excellent institution he was graduated in 1881. Subsequently he taught school for some time, and in the meantime took up the study of law. In 1884 he came to California, and, locating in San Francisco, was there admitted to the bar. After practicing for a short time in that city he paid Los Angeles a visit, and becoming enamored with this lovely place, decided to become a permanent resident here. Opening an office, he proceeded to build up a practice which has steadily increased during the thirteen years of his residence here. Like all young lawyers, he had what seemed, at times, almost insuperable obstacles to overcome, but, in his contests with older and more experienced men, whose reputation and patronage were already assured, he gained excellent training, and, as he measured his strength with the best, his mind was broadened and developed and he acquired that fertility of resource and keenness of judgment which have been essential factors in his success. His handsome office is located in the Bryson block. His particular branch of the law is in that relating to corporations and estates. In his political faith he is an ardent Democrat, taking quite an active part in local affairs of his party.



G. Wiley Wells

HON. GUILFORD WILEY WELLS. This influential attorney of Los Angeles was born at Conesus Center, N. Y., February 18, 1840, the youngest of the three children of Isaac Tichenor and Charity (Kenyon) Wells. Through his father he traces his ancestry back to the time of William the Conqueror in England and to the latter part of the seventeenth century in America. His father was born at Fairfax, Vt., August 11, 1807, married Miss Kenyon at Granville, N. Y., February 4, 1830, and died in Conesus Center, November 2, 1868.

The education of Colonel Wells was obtained at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, in Lima, N. Y. While he was still in college the war between the States broke out, and at the first call for volunteers he enlisted as a member of the First New York Dragoons. For almost four years he served in the defense of the government. He participated in thirty-seven battles, and rose by successive steps to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. In February, 1865, he was seriously wounded in the left arm, on which account he was honorably discharged from the service.

Soon after his retirement from the army Colonel Wells began the study of law. In 1867 he was a law graduate from the Columbian College of Washington, D. C. In December, 1869, he opened an office at Holly Springs, Miss. The next year he was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. However, the position was far less desirable than at the present time, for the effects of the war were being felt in an organized condition of lawlessness. In northern Mississippi the Ku-Klux Klan filled every neighborhood with terror. Lives were endangered, property was destroyed. The ablest men at the bar were employed to defend these law-breakers. One who opposed them must indeed be a man of courage, and such Colonel Wells was. He drew the first indictment under the reconstruction act and secured the first decision rendered in the south against Ku-Klux, thus establishing a precedent which was adopted in other states, and finally resulting in the complete destruction of the organization. Mississippi was thus transformed from one of the most lawless to one of the most orderly and law-abiding states in the Union. Not a small part of the credit for this result should be given to Colonel

Wells. His efforts, while bringing him the hatred of certain classes, gave him the esteem and confidence of the best people. At the expiration of his first term, in 1874, President Grant re-appointed him and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the senate. In 1876 he was nominated for congress from the second district of Mississippi, and was elected by seven thousand majority, receiving the full vote of his party (the Republican) and a large vote from the best element of the Democracy. During his term in congress he served on several important committees and was recognized as one of the ablest men in the house.

In June, 1877, President Hayes appointed Colonel Wells consul-general to Shanghai, China. He accepted and sailed from San Francisco for China on the 8th of August. His first work was, in obedience to orders, to investigate charges against O. B. Bradford, vice-consul at Shanghai, whom he found guilty of grave offenses, such as embezzlement of government fees, removal of official papers from the consul-general's office, violation of treaty rights, robbing of the United States mails, etc. On being convinced of Mr. Bradford's guilt, Colonel Wells had him arrested, and reported the same by telegraph and letter to the state department at Washington. The inexcusable delay in replying, and other matters convinced him that Mr. Bradford and his colleague, George H. Seward, were being shielded, and he therefore tendered his resignation, and sailed for home, January 10, 1878. A committee of congressmen subsequently investigated the charges, found them correct, and the affair caused the retirement of both Bradford and Seward to private life. Colonel Wells was subsequently twice offered the consulate at Hong Kong, but refused.

While on their way home from China, Colonel and Mrs. Wells visited Los Angeles and were so delighted with the climate that they resolved to settle here. Accordingly, in 1879 they returned and Colonel Wells opened a law office, with Judge Brunson as a partner, this relation continuing until the latter's election to the superior bench. Afterward the firm of Wells, Van Dyke & Lee carried on a law practice until Mr. Van Dyke was elected superior judge, when he was succeeded in the firm by Mr. Guthrie. In 1886

that partnership was dissolved and the firm of Wells, Monroe & Lee was organized. In January, 1891, J. P. Works succeeded Mr. Monroe and the title became Wells, Works & Lee, continuing as such until the illness of Mr. Wells compelled his retirement. As attorney, he was connected with many of the notable cases in California, among them a number of murder trials that attracted attention throughout the entire country.

In Avoca, N. Y., December 22, 1864, Colonel Wells married Miss Katy C. Fox, who was born in that town, a daughter of Matthias and Margaret Fox. They became the parents of a son, Charles F., who was born in Washington, D. C., November 9, 1869, and died at Holly Springs, Miss., December 24, 1872. The second marriage of Colonel Wells took place in Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1891, and united him with Mrs. Lena (McClelland) Juny, a daughter of Frank and Marion (Watts) McClelland, of Kentucky. Mrs. Wells was born in Paducah, that state, and is related to some distinguished southern families. Her education was received principally in Kentucky and was broad and thorough, qualifying her for a position of prominence in social circles.

JOHN ALLIN. With many of the important enterprises that are contributing to the progress of Pasadena, the name of John Allin is closely associated. A resident of this city since 1882 he is familiar with its growth and has aided in its development. Like the majority of the citizens he has interests in fruit lands in this section. Shortly after his arrival he purchased ten acres which has since become a part of the city. He also bought sixty acres outside of the city limits, and the most of this has since been sold off into orchards. Not only has he engaged in raising fruit, but he has also carried on a dairy business and for several years was interested in a livery business. For eight years he had the contract for sprinkling the streets of Pasadena, having a partner during part of that time. He assisted in the organization and incorporation of the First National Bank of Pasadena, of which he was a director for nine years. For three years he held office as president of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company, and for

fourteen years has been one of its directors. His election as a member of the board of trustees of the city gave him an opportunity to promote the welfare of the people by aiding needed reforms and improvements. However, he has never cared for political offices, much preferring to devote his energies wholly to his business interests, which, as may be inferred from the foregoing, are extensive and important.

While Mr. Allin is of English birth, practically all of his life has been passed in America and he is a thorough American, progressive in his views and energetic in disposition. He was born in Devonshire, England, on the 4th of July, 1834, a son of William and Mary (Bambury) Allin, natives respectively of the shires of Devon and Cornwall. He was an infant of nine months when the family came to the United States. They settled in Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, where he acquired an early education. When he was sixteen the family removed to northwestern Missouri, where he remained about eighteen months. From there he accompanied his parents to the vicinity of Iowa City, Iowa, settling on a farm five miles from that town in 1852. Owing to his father's ill health, he was obliged to assume the management of the farm, a heavy responsibility for a youth of eighteen, but he proved equal to the emergency, and the successful discharge of these duties developed in his character the necessary trait of self-reliance. When he was twenty-two he began to break prairie land in the vicinity of Iowa City. Five years later he bought a farm east of the town, and continued to cultivate and improve that place until his removal to Pasadena in 1882. He was so successful that at the time of coming to California he had considerable money for investment in and near Pasadena. The prosperity he has attained is the result of his energetic and persevering efforts through a long period of years. Discouragements never daunted him; poor crops failed to depress him more than temporarily. He had started out to succeed and he kept perseveringly on until he had become a well-to-do citizen.

The close attention which Mr. Allin has found it necessary to give his business interests prevents him from taking any part in politics. He is a staunch Republican and maintains an intelligent knowledge of public affairs. Since coming to

Pasadena he has identified himself with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. During his residence in Iowa he married Miss Jemima Townsend, of Cedar county, that state. They have three children, namely: Thomas D., a civil engineer; Charles A.; and Rosa L., all residing in Pasadena. The family home is at No. 109 East Walnut street.

SAMUEL FRASER OWEN, a pioneer of California, resides at No. 483 Kingsley avenue, Pomona. At an early period in the history of America three brothers emigrated from Wales to New England. From one of these descended Nathaniel Owen, who was said to be one of the best mechanics of his day in Maine and whose skill in invention was known throughout all of his part of Maine. Though a man of unusual ability, he was nevertheless modest in demeanor, utterly devoid of vanity,—a man whom to know was to honor. He married Matilda Fraser, a native of Bangor, Me., and a daughter of a soldier in the second war with England. To their union was born the subject of this sketch, in Skowhegan, Me., November 26, 1835. When a boy he attended school and assisted his father in mechanical work. In April, 1854, he left home and went to New York, where he took a steamer bound for the Isthmus of Panama. Crossing the isthmus, he proceeded from there to San Francisco, where he arrived after a voyage of thirty days from New York. In those days almost every emigrant to California was a gold-seeker. Mr. Owen was no exception to the usual rule. He began to mine for gold in Tuolumne county, where he successfully followed the same occupation for more than twenty years. Afterward for four and one-half years he was constructing engineer for the Homestake Mining Company at Lead City, S. Dak., and later went to South America, where he erected mining machinery for the French Mining Company in Uruguay, French Guiana and the United States of Colombia. In the employ of that company he remained for six years or more, meantime making four trips to South America and crossing the Atlantic seven times. He has visited points of interest in France, Spain and Portugal, has seen the principal islands of the West Indies and

almost every point of note in the United States, his extended travels having given him a cosmopolitan knowledge that makes him an interesting conversationalist and instructive companion. During his travels as a mining expert his wife had established her home in Pomona and in 1893 he joined her in this city, where they are the fortunate possessors of one of the finest suburban homes in Southern California. Mrs. Owen was Miss Rose D. Sawyer, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Sawyer, of New Sharon, Me.

More than twenty-five years have come and gone since Mr. Owen saw for the first time what is now Pomona. He passed through the country from Spadre to San Bernardino and on the way stopped at Pomona, which then was so insignificant that it could scarcely be called a hamlet. When he returned here he was astonished to see the transformation that had been wrought. The great stretches of orange and lemon orchards, the attractive rural abodes, the neat roads and substantial buildings, formed a picture wonderful in its contrast with what he had seen on his first visit. Additional improvements have been made since he came here, and in these he has borne his part. He has never been active in politics, in which, aside from voting the Republican ticket, he takes no part whatever. Both he and his wife are identified with the Pomona Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. SCHUREMAN. The interests of the horticulturists of California have rendered the organization of union packing houses necessary, and these are therefore to be found in every fruit-growing section in the state. The Indian Hill Citrus Union packing houses at San Dimas and North Pomona are among the best known establishments of their kind in the vicinity of Pomona, and their success and high standing are due largely to the efficiency of the manager, Mr. Schureman, who devotes his time and attention to promoting the best interests of the union. He also fills the office of city clerk of Pomona.

Mr. Schureman was born in Helena, Ark., July 18, 1867, and is a son of Joseph P. and Sarah Schureman, natives respectively of New Jersey and Illinois. When he was about six months old his parents moved to St. Louis, Mo.,

and there he attended the public schools and also graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Business College. For some four years prior to his removal to California he was employed by three different railway companies in St. Louis. In 1890 he settled in Pomona and identified himself with the fruit-growing interests of this valley, purchasing a ranch near North Pomona. His persevering nature and wise judgment are bringing him the success he so justly merits. Among the people of this locality his standing is the highest, and he is known as an enterprising and public-spirited young man. In April, 1899, he was elected city clerk of Pomona for a term of two years. This office he is filling to the satisfaction of the citizens and with great credit to himself. The Republican party receives his support in both local and general elections. He is a firm believer in protection to home industries, the maintenance of a sound money standard and the expansion of territorial boundaries. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has in a large measure the sterling qualities of manhood which bind intimate friends by the strongest ties, and hence he is popular with all classes. In 1890 he married Miss Anita Baker, of St. Louis, Mo. They have two children, Francis C. and Leontine.

J. A. MORLAN. For fully a quarter of a century Mr. Morlan, of the firm of J. A. Morlan & Co., of Los Angeles, has been engaged in the real-estate business. Thoroughly interested in and confident of the increasing greatness of this far-famed city of sunny southland, he uses his best talents in her development and is an influential factor in her success.

A native of Portage county, Ohio, Mr. Morlan spent his boyhood days in Rockville, Ind. He obtained an education in the common schools and in a college conducted by the Society of Friends, at Annapolis, Ind. He was but sixteen years of age when he started out to make his independent way in the world. Later, going to Kansas City, he was there engaged in the live stock business for ten years, meeting with marked success in the majority of his undertakings. In 1873, when Denver was creeping into

prominence, he located there and for the ensuing eleven years was occupied in conducting a real-estate business, in which he met with success as in his previous enterprises. About six years ago he came to Los Angeles, where he has since been a dealer in local property, with his office in the Homer Laughlin block. He is noted for looking after the interests of his clients in every possible manner, paying especial attention to the validity of titles to property and insuring his patrons against losses.

During the Civil war, when Quantrell made his raid through eastern Kansas, Mr. Morlan was a resident of Lawrence, and when the guerillas burned the place his home was burned and he was a heavy loser through destroyed property. He has advocated the policy and principles of the Republican party, but has had no aspirations to official distinction. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order.

Of all the cities of the west in which Mr. Morlan has engaged in business, his choice is Los Angeles, which, in his opinion, is destined to be a city of still greater commercial importance in the future than in the past.

OSCAR FREEMAN, secretary of the Pasadena Manufacturing Company and superintendent of its plant, was born in Walworth county, Wis., October 18, 1858, being a son of William and Mary (Cole) Freeman, natives respectively of Sweden and Troy, N. Y. He received his elementary education in grammar schools and afterward studied in the high school at Genoa Junction, Wis., in which way he laid the foundation of the broad knowledge he has since acquired by practical experience and habits of close observation. While still a mere boy he began to assist his father, who for years carried on a lumber business at Genoa Junction. In this way he gained a thorough business education.

About 1883 Mr. Freeman came to California and settled in Pasadena, where he has since made his home. Upon the organization and incorporation of the Pasadena Manufacturing Company, in 1887, he became a stockholder and was elected its first secretary, which position he has since filled with ability and judgment. The



Irvin A. Weid

many duties connected with his office have given him a large scope of business systematization and a quick grasp of minute details, so that his experience, thorough in its comprehensive methods, makes him a valuable man in his company. He is recognized as a potential factor in the development of the company's interests. His reputation is that of a gentleman of executive ability, business acumen and honesty of purpose. By industry and perseverance he has brought the manufacturing plant to a high degree of perfection. He has introduced modern machinery and improvements, thus enabling the company to turn out a high grade of products. Now in the prime of life, it may be predicted of him that the future years will add to the success he has already attained.

Fraternally Mr. Freeman is connected with a number of lodges, including Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M. As a citizen he is public spirited. In politics he is a Republican. He has not sought positions of official prominence, preferring the part of a private citizen, whose duties he has at all times striven to fill, and the high regard and esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen give evidence that he has not been unsuccessful in his endeavors to fill his desired place in life.

IVAR A. WEID. There are few men better known in the pioneer circles of Los Angeles than the subject of this article. A native of Denmark and a son of Henning Hviid, he was born on his father's farm near Odense October 23, 1837. The family name in the Danish language is Hviid, but this being unpronounceable in English, our subject spells his name Weid, which has practically the same sound as Hviid.

His early boyhood days were passed on the homestead. Leaving there he entered a dry goods house as an apprentice and served for seven years with the same employer, after which he entered the Danish army and was given a commission in the same. The breaking out of the Civil war in the United States attracted his attention and stimulated his desire to participate in actual warfare. Accordingly he resigned his commission and came to America. He had a good general education and a rudimentary knowledge of the English language. His knowledge of army

rules and military tactics rendered him a welcome recruit to the Union army. He went to Chicago and presented his letters of introduction to the Danish consul. He was promptly enlisted and mustered into the Third Missouri Infantry, with which he soon found himself at the front. For a time his regiment fought Price in Missouri. In view of his former experience and soldierly bearing he was recognized as a splendid soldier, and was detailed to return to Chicago, there to aid in recruiting the Eighty-second Illinois Infantry. Upon the organization of this regiment he was elected captain of Company I and went with his regiment to the front, being assigned to the department of Virginia. He remained with his company until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when, owing to a severe attack of rheumatism contracted by exposure, he resigned his commission and received an honorable discharge.

At once, after leaving the army, Captain Weid came to California. He arrived in San Francisco via Panama in 1863. There he found the trades and occupations crowded with applications for employment, so he went to Virginia City, Nev. He returned to San Francisco in 1864 and obtained work as an accountant for Miller & Cutter, who were engaged extensively in the men's furnishing goods and laundry business. After a time he secured a half interest in their business, but this he sold. In 1868 he spent a short time in White Pine, Nev. During the same year he married Miss Marie Magnus in San Francisco. In 1870 they came to Los Angeles, where he owned six hundred acres of government and railroad land four miles west of the court house. Immediately he began to improve the land, and gave his attention closely to the cultivation of the property, which he transformed from an open country to an attractive estate, with fine trees, shrubbery and other improvements. A portion of the place he sold during the so-called boom for \$1,000 per acre. The proceeds he invested in city property, of which he now owns a considerable amount. He is a prosperous man, in comfortable circumstances, and with the ability to conduct his real-estate dealings to a successful issue. For many years he has been identified with the United States internal revenue department as gauger, and still holds the position.

Mr. and Mrs. Weid have five children. Otto,

who graduated from Santa Clara (Cal.) College in 1889, and Victor, who was educated in Denmark, both reside in Denver, Colo. Selma and Ovidia live in Denmark, the former being the wife of Lieut. Gustav Clausen von Kaas, of the Danish army. The youngest child, Axel, resides with his parents. The family spent three years in Europe visiting the friends of Mr. Weid's boyhood and returning to California in the latter part of 1890.

A genial, affable gentleman, Mr. Weid is one of the finest types of our Danish-American citizens, and is counted among the substantial men of his adopted city.

FRANK R. WILLIS. Possessing a thorough and practical knowledge of the law, Frank R. Willis, now serving in the responsible position of deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county, is eminently fitted, in every particular, to look out for the interests of the people, and with absolute fidelity meets the obligations resting upon him. From a long line of Puritan forefathers, devoted to their country and to the right, ready to fight and die for their faith, if need be, he has inherited a staunchness of purpose, a high regard for true liberty and a zealous love for honor and justice that sets him apart from the multitude of men who are striving first for personal gains and distinction.

Could the limits of this article permit, it would be of interest to trace fully the remote influences which have been brought to bear upon the character of our subject, but a few brief facts must suffice. His paternal great-grandfather, Major Daniel Willis, held a commission as a major during the war of the Revolution, and loyally fought and suffered that the American colonies might enjoy that freedom and reign of justice which he firmly believed was to usher in the millennium. His home was at Colerain, Mass., in the southeastern part of the grand old Bay state. The maternal ancestors of our subject were directly descended from the White family, who, as is well known, were voyagers on the historic Mayflower, when she made the celebrated trip in 1620, landing at Plymouth Rock. The infant, Peregrine White, born on the ship, is called the first child of the Anglo-Saxon race born in the

United States. Albert L. Willis, the father of Frank R., has been prominently associated with the development and progress of Linn county, Iowa, since 1857, at which time he removed to the west from North Adams, Mass., his former home. By industry and well directed business ability he has amassed a competence, and has long been one of the most influential citizens of his community. He is a director in several banks and financial enterprises and is serving his second term as mayor of the city of Coggon, Iowa.

The nativity of Frank R. Willis occurred August 17, 1855, in the village of North Adams, Mass., and when he was about two years old he was taken by his parents to Linn county, Iowa. There he spent the days of his boyhood in the healthful, invigorating life of the country, laying the foundations of future health and energy. After completing the district school course he went to the Iowa State Normal, where he was graduated in June, 1879. He then took up the study of law and in 1881 received his diploma from the law department of the Iowa State University. Admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts of Iowa, he opened an office and proceeded to embark upon his professional career. Locating in Aurelia, Cherokee county, Iowa, he won the patronage of a large class of citizens and business men in that locality, and became so thoroughly respected that he was chosen as mayor of the place, in which capacity he served until December, 1883, when he resigned in order to remove to Los Angeles.

Here he soon demonstrated his ability as a lawyer and in 1886 and 1887 served the people of Los Angeles county as attorney for public administrator. In 1894 he was elected to his present office as district attorney of this county, and for six years has ably met the requirements of the position. Forceful and convincing in argument, well posted on whatever subject he has in hand, he carries judge and jury with him in most instances and is continually reaping fresh laurels. His standing at the bar is high and deservedly so, for he stoops not to the petty and dishonorable ways of too many men in his profession, and maintains an elevated standard of ethics.

In municipal affairs, and in everything relating to the prosperity and permanent good of this lo-

cality, Mr. Willis is actively interested. For three years he was a member of the California National Guard. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and has attended county and state conventions, often serving on important committees. During campaigns he has loyally aided in the success of his party and in 1895, when the city convention assembled in Los Angeles, he distinguished himself by the efficient manner in which he presided as chairman over the meeting. Fraternally he is highly esteemed, belonging to several of the leading lodges of the city. In the Masonic order he is a Knight Templar, and has passed through all the chairs of the blue lodge, and is a member of the chapter and commandery. Of Sunset Lodge No. 290 he is a past master, and, besides this, he has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Nor is he less highly regarded in the orders of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows' society.

The marriage of Mr. Willis took place in March, 1882, when Miss Letitia G. Allin, of Iowa City, Iowa, became the sharer of his joys and sorrows. They are the parents of two promising sons, William H. and Frank A., who have not yet completed their studies.

WILLIAM C. ORMISTON, whose horticultural interests are centered in the Azusa valley and who is a director of the Azusa Irrigating Company, came to this valley from New York City in 1890 and has since been identified with the development of the fruit industry in this locality. The noted Gladstone ranch, of which he is the owner, comprises one hundred and five acres under citrus and deciduous fruits. Besides its management, he is engaged extensively in the nursery business and has about twenty-five thousand valencia and navel orange trees just starting. In the organization of the Azusa Valley Bank he bore an active part and has since been one of its directors. He is also a director of the Azusa Citrus Association, the A. C. G. Fruit Exchange and the Azusa Irrigating Company, of which latter he is also the superintendent.

Of Canadian birth, Mr. Ormiston was born in Hamilton, Ontario, February 16, 1865, a son of

Rev. William and Clarissa Ormiston. His father, who was a minister in the Dutch Reformed denomination, for many years served as pastor of a church in New York City, previous to which he was similarly engaged in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. He is now deceased, and his widow makes her home with their son, William C. The latter was a small child when his parents moved to the metropolis of the United States. His education was begun in the common schools and completed at Columbia College, where he spent three years. In 1890, with his parents, he came to California. Shortly after reaching this state he settled on the ranch he now owns and occupies.

The marriage of Mr. Ormiston took place in 1890 and united him with Sara Metcalfe, who was born in Berlin, Ontario, and is a sister of A. R. Metcalfe, the well-known attorney of Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston have three sons: William M., Thomas A. and Kenneth G.

HEMAN DYER, city clerk and assessor of Pasadena, and a resident of this city since February, 1886, was born in Manchester, Vt., April 30, 1847, a son of David and Sarah (Benedict) Dyer, natives of Vermont. His father was a school teacher when a young man and in later years followed agricultural pursuits. His grandfather, Henry Dyer, a native of Rhode Island, served in the American army during the Revolutionary war. It is supposed that the family originated in England. Our subject received a common-school education and also studied for a short time in a seminary at Manchester. The knowledge thus acquired was supplemented by practical experience in after life. With his parents, in 1869 he moved to Rock Falls, Whiteside county, Ill., and there both his father and mother died. He remained in Illinois until 1886, meantime serving as deputy postmaster of Rock Falls for nine years. During the remainder of the time he was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises.

After his arrival in Pasadena Mr. Dyer conducted a real-estate business, being a member of the T. P. Lukens Land Company. In those days the real-estate business was at its height, and all interested in it found their attention closely engaged in the many transfers and sales

being made. Later he held the position of deputy county assessor for four years. He was first elected to the offices of city clerk and assessor in 1892, since which time he has been regularly re-elected every two years. The fact of his successive re-elections gives abundant proof of his successful service. In politics he is an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party. While he is not a politician, as that word is sometimes used, he nevertheless is deeply interested in public affairs and is always pleased to see his party score a victory.

Fraternally Mr. Dyer is a member of the Order of Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum, all of Pasadena. He is also still connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Rock Falls, Ill. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist. By his marriage to Miss Sarah E. Worrell, of Rock Falls, he has one son now living, Kirk W.

HON. WILLIAM P., FORSYTH. The establishment of a manufacturing enterprise that has proved to be one of the most important industries of Pasadena was due largely to the energetic efforts of Mr. Forsyth. He assisted in the organization and incorporation of the Pasadena Manufacturing Company, and was elected its first president as well as one of the first directors. After a few years he retired from the presidency and accepted the office of vice-president, in which, and as a member of the board of directors, he has since served. He makes his home at No. 786 South Marengo avenue, on the corner of Wisconsin street.

A resident of Pasadena since 1886, Mr. Forsyth is of eastern birth and lineage. His father, Edmund, was a son of John Forsyth, who enlisted from New York at the time of the Revolutionary war and served faithfully and well during that conflict. Edmund Forsyth was born in New York and became a farmer of Niagara county, that state, where he married Miss Harriet Pardee. Their son, our subject, was born near Lockport, N. Y., August 2, 1827, and grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving his primary education in local schools, after which he spent four years as a student in Oberlin College, in Oberlin, Ohio. Returning to New York he began to teach school,

in which profession he afterward successfully engaged in that state and in Ohio and Wisconsin. In 1849 he moved to Elkhorn, Walworth county, Wis., where he made his home for two years, meanwhile teaching school and carrying on a mercantile business. Later he went to Jefferson county, the same state, and engaged in teaching there from 1852 until 1866. At the same time he acquired some valuable agricultural interests, conducted mercantile pursuits, and carried on the manufacture of furniture.

During his residence in Jefferson county Mr. Forsyth was an active participant in public affairs. From the time of the organization of the Republican party he favored its principles and gave his influence to promote its success. It was natural that such a man should be chosen for positions of trust and honor. His fellow-citizens recognized his ability and selected him to represent them in places where tact, intelligence and discrimination were needed. He was chosen to fill the office of postmaster, and his service was so satisfactory that he was retained for fourteen years, during which time the village of Jefferson increased considerably in population and the duties of the office became correspondingly greater. For one term he was county clerk of Jefferson county, and for one term county treasurer. He also represented the county in the Wisconsin legislature during the session of 1865. For twelve years he served as a commissioner of public debt in Jefferson township. For ten years he was chairman of the board of supervisors of the county. It will thus be seen that he took an active part in public affairs. Possessing a true public spirit, he labored to promote the welfare of his town and county. While his business duties were many and required the closest attention, he never allowed them to prevent him from participation in enterprises for the general advancement of the community. Plans for the development of the county's resources were always eagerly championed by him. In addition to all his other activities he was for two years cashier of the Jefferson County Bank.

In 1850 Mr. Forsyth married Miss Louisa Denton, of Erie county, Ohio. They became the parents of two daughters, the elder of whom is the wife of Seymour S. Vaughn, of Pasadena, and the younger, Harriet A., is with her parents.



Arthur DeWitt

Disposing of his interests in Jefferson county in 1886, Mr. Forsyth came to Pasadena with the intention of spending the remainder of his life in this city. Although he had ample means to enable him to retire from business, yet his disposition could not brook idleness, and he soon identified himself with the manufacturing company with which he is still connected and in the securing of whose success he has been an important factor. He has since won and retained the confidence of his associates and the business men of the community.

CURTIS D. WILBUR. In connection with life in Los Angeles it is worthy of note that there are a large number of young men active in the professions, in business circles and in public affairs; and certainly the city's rapid growth is due in no small degree to their enterprise. Among the young attorneys who are building up enviable reputations, mention belongs to Curtis D. Wilbur, the chief deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county. In the position that he holds, much of the responsibility of the district attorney's office falls upon him, and he has proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him, fully meeting the high expectations of the people, and showing himself to be an intelligent and able official.

The Wilbur family has been so long identified with American history that the exact time of emigration from England is unknown, nor is the name of the first emigrant preserved in genealogy. The father of Curtis D. was Dwight L. Wilbur, a native of Cumberland, Ohio, and who, at the opening of the Civil war, enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and served until the surrender to "Stonewall" Jackson. On the expiration of his term of service he returned to Ohio and soon began the study of law, which he completed in the University of Michigan. In 1866 he settled in Boonesboro, Iowa, where he engaged in practice until 1882. He then went to North Dakota and settled in Jamestown, where he engaged in practice and carried on a real-estate and loan business. In 1887 he came to California, settling at Riverside, where he has since engaged in the real-estate business. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and

the Ancient Order of United Workmen. While in Ohio he married Miss Edna M. Lyman, whose ancestors came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Her mother was a sister of Rev. Franklin W. Fisk, D. D., president of the Chicago Theological Seminary from its organization until 1900.

Curtis D. Wilbur was born at Boonesboro, Iowa, May 10, 1867. He accompanied the family to Jamestown, N. Dak., and attended the high school there for a year. On account of his excellent scholarship he was selected by a committee as appointee to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. At the age of seventeen he entered the academy from which four years later he was graduated with honors, being third in a class that originally numbered ninety-three, thirty-five of whom were successful in completing the course. During his last year he was captain of a company. The third year, usually considered the most difficult, he completed with distinction, entitling him, under the rules of the academy, to wear a gold star on the collar of his uniform.

After graduation he joined his parents at Riverside and resigned from the navy. It being his ambition to become a lawyer, he set himself to the study of the law, which he studied at home from eight to ten hours a day for sixteen months. In October, 1893, he was examined before the supreme court of the state of California, and was admitted to the bar, and has ever since practiced law in Los Angeles. For three years he was in the office of Brunson, Wilson & Lamme. In the fall of 1898 he was tendered the position he now fills. As an attorney he is thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law. With a desire to occupy a high place in his profession, he has utilized his leisure hours in study, and is therefore a growing man, one whose progress is steady and sure. While he is not a politician in the ordinary usage of that word, he has been active in the Republican party and keeps posted upon all matters bearing upon the party's welfare in the city and county.

For two terms Mr. Wilbur has been a trustee of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, and he is now the youngest deacon of that congregation. While at Riverside he was president of the First Congregational Christian En-

deavor Society, and president of the San Bernardino County Christian Endeavor Union. For several terms he was president of the First Congregational Christian Endeavor Society of Los Angeles. As president and later as treasurer of the Los Angeles County Christian Endeavor Union he was very active in perfecting and promoting the splendid work of that organization. He has also had the further honor of serving as vice-president of the California Christian Endeavor Union. For two years he was in charge of the Boys' Brigade for Southern California, during which time he organized thirty companies. This is a religious organization of boys utilizing the military drill as a means of attraction and discipline in connection with religious work.

After the death of his first wife, who was a native of Massachusetts, Mr. Wilbur married Miss Olive Doolittle. They have a daughter and a son.

CHARLES H. LEE. This gentleman is a prominent, public-spirited citizen of Azusa, where he is rendering valuable service as a trustee of the Citrus Union high school, and as superintendent of the well-known Vosburg ranch. He was born January 24, 1855, in Sumner county, Tenn., a son of William J. Lee, and a direct descendant of Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

William J. Lee was born in Virginia, of English ancestry, but settled in life as a farmer and stockman in Tennessee, where he owned a large estate. He married Doxy Morton, who was born in North Carolina, and was also of English descent. Of the children that blessed their union two sons, John E. and Alfred J., served under General Forrest in the army of the Confederacy during the Civil war, and at a skirmish in Guntown, Miss., John E. lost his life.

Charles H. Lee received his early education in the private schools of the neighborhood in which he was reared, this being supplemented by judicious reading and business experience. He acquired a good knowledge of the different branches of agriculture while living in his native state, having had charge of his father's farm for several years. In January, 1882, he came to California, locating in Florence, Los Angeles county, where he was at first assistant superin-

tendent of the Nadeau ranch, and afterwards superintendent of the Slauson ranch for a number of years. He first visited Azusa with a view to making it his home in 1885, but did not locate here permanently until 1890, when he became superintendent of the Vosburg ranch (this property contains two hundred and fifty acres of land, two hundred of which are devoted to orange culture), a position of trust and responsibility which he has since ably and satisfactorily filled. As a business man he has been quite successful, and has now ten acres of land of his own in Azusa under fruit cultivation, being set mostly to orange trees.

Politically Mr. Lee is a Democrat with independent proclivities, and is intimately associated with the best interests of the town as a public official. For three years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Citrus Union high school, and its president for two years; he has likewise been one of the trustees of the Azusa city grammar school for three years. Fraternally he is a Freemason, belonging to Azusa Lodge and Pomona Commandery, and is a member of the Azusa Order of Foresters. He is active in religious circles, being a prominent member of the Baptist Church, in which he is serving as deacon.

In December, 1887, Mr. Lee married Miss Edith Shorey, who was born in Wisconsin, but for several years was a resident of Glendora, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have two children living, namely: Arlign and Ruth.

US. G. TODD is a prominent and successful business man of Los Angeles, who is extensively interested in mining. He is a young man, comparatively, but has already attained to a measure of prosperity that many a one who started out on life's journey before him might well envy. His life demonstrates what may be accomplished through energy, careful management, keen foresight, and the utilization of the powers with which nature has endowed one, and the opportunities with which the times surround him.

Mr. Todd was born in Miller county, Mo., in 1863, a son of James H. and Mary (Richardson) Todd, natives of Indiana and Tennessee respect-

ively. His maternal grandfather was a captain in the war of 1812, and the son of a captain in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's father was born in 1815 and died in the spring of 1899. He was a very prominent and influential man in his community, and served as probate judge and state senator in Missouri for over thirty-five years.

In the State University of Missouri Mr. Todd received a collegiate education. In 1883 he embarked in merchandising at Tuscumbia, that state, where he carried on business for two years, and then removed to Silver City, N. M., where he took up some mining claims. Since that time he has been interested in mining. On leaving Silver City, in 1886, he came to Los Angeles, and has been actively engaged in mining, with the exception of nine years, when in business as a commercial traveler. He opened his present office in the Lankershim block, on West Third street, about five years ago, and has been interested in some of the largest mining deals in the city. He owns shares in several companies, is secretary of the Bay Horse Mining Company, and secretary of two other important companies, with headquarters in Los Angeles, as well as general manager for two other companies. He is a man of broad capabilities, and has been very successful in all his undertakings along this line.

In 1889 Mr. Todd married Miss May Holmes, a daughter of Capt. H. T. Holmes, of Jefferson City, Mo. He is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the Masonic order. He has made for himself an honorable record in business, and by his well-directed efforts has acquired a handsome competence.

HENRY GREEN BRAINERD, M. D. No member of the medical profession in Southern California stands higher than Henry Green Brainerd. Possessing marked natural keenness and executive ability and all the advantages of a superior education and years of practical and varied experience in the practice of his chosen calling, he is eminently well qualified to occupy positions of trust and responsibility to which he has frequently been elected by his friends and professional associates.

Dr. Brainerd was born in Londonderry, N. H., May 23, 1852, a son of Rev. Timothy G. and Lucinda R. (Dewey) Brainerd, the former a na-

tive of Troy, N. Y., the latter of Hanover, N. H. Both represented old and honored families of New England, several generations living and dying there. The doctor's paternal grandparents, Joseph S. and Hannah (Green) Brainerd, were born in Connecticut, but removed to Vermont, where they resided for many years before they died. His maternal grandparents were Andrew and Mary (Newell) Dewey. The former, born in Hanover, N. H., passed his entire life in that town; his wife, a native of Massachusetts, went to Illinois late in life and died there.

In 1830 Rev. Timothy G. Brainerd graduated from Yale College. Seven years later he completed a course in Andover Theological Seminary, after which he entered the ministry. For sixteen years he occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Londonderry, N. H., and for twelve years preached the gospel at Halifax, Mass. In 1868 he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, after which he continued his ministerial labors somewhat intermittently, as he was getting well along in years; but he never ceased to feel a very deep interest in the cause of Christianity and did all in his power to uplift and influence mankind for the better. His wife died in Grinnell when she was in her fifty-second year. At the time of his death he was four months over eighty-six years of age. His general ability and regard for the public welfare led to his receiving many honors, which he bore with unostentatious dignity and absolute rectitude of word and deed. During the last days of the Civil war, in 1864, he was elected to represent the people of his district in the Massachusetts state legislature, and in that body rendered faithful service for two winters.

In reverting to the personal history of Dr. Henry G. Brainerd, it is found that he was reared upon a farm. When he was in his fifteenth year he removed to Iowa with his parents. At the age of eighteen he entered the freshman class of Iowa College, at Grinnell. Later he went to Dartmouth College, where, in 1874, he graduated with the degree of A. B. During the years of his preparation for and actual work in college, he taught several terms of school in Iowa, Vermont and Massachusetts. In 1874-75 he was principal of the Independence (Iowa) city schools. The following winter he attended lectures in the medical department of the Iowa State University.

From April, 1876, to April, 1877, he was interne at the state hospital for the insane, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. After having the degree of M. D. bestowed upon him by Rush Medical College, in Chicago, in 1878, he became assistant to his preceptor, Dr. C. M. Fitch, of that city. In the summer of the same year he was appointed assistant physician in the Iowa hospital for the insane, at Independence, Iowa, and subsequently became assistant superintendent of that well-known institution. He remained there for eight years, rendering valuable aid in the management of the hospital, and in the meantime, in order to further equip himself for his life work, he went to New York City and pursued a post-graduate course in the winter of 1882-83.

About 1887 Dr. Brainerd came to Los Angeles, where he has since actively engaged in practice. In 1888 he was elected to the chair of mental and nervous diseases in the College of Medicine, University of Southern California, a position which he still occupies. In 1897 he was further honored by election as dean of this justly celebrated institution. From 1889 to 1893 he was superintendent of the Los Angeles County Hospital, and during the same period served as surgeon of the Los Angeles Cable Railway Company. He is an honored member of the American Medical Association, the State, Southern California and Los Angeles County Medical Societies, and is a medical director in the Conservative Life Insurance Company. In 1896 he officiated as president of the county medical society. For some time he has been a member of the Doctors' Social Club and the University Club of this city.

In May, 1879, Dr. Brainerd married Miss Alma L. Loomis, daughter of Allen R. Loomis, of Manchester, Iowa. She died in May, 1882, leaving a child, Martha L., whose death occurred in the following February, when she was nine months old. In September, 1887, Dr. Brainerd married Fannie L. Howard, whose parents, Thomas F. and Frances (Clark) Howard, then of Chicago, now reside in Los Angeles. The doctor and his wife have two sons, Henry Howard, born in October, 1889, and Fred Lindley, in February, 1891. The family are connected with the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles. Mrs. Brainerd belongs to the Ruskin

Art Club, of which she is a charter member. Both are active in the social life of the city and take a patriotic interest in its improvement and upbuilding.

JAMES C. PRESTON first came to the San Gabriel valley in September, 1868. Three years later he settled on a quarter section of pre-empted land, of which he now owns twenty-three and three-fourth acres, the greater portion of the same being under cultivation to oranges. As the land was in a primitive condition at the time of pre-emption he had an arduous task before him, and it required the constant effort of many years to bring the property to its present improved state. He has seen all of this part of California transformed from a barren waste to one of the fairest garden spots of the earth, and has himself assisted in making the desert blossom as the rose.

Mr. Preston was born in Washington county, Va., November 22, 1831, a son of Thomas and Jane Preston, also natives of the Old Dominion, the former of Irish extraction, the latter of Scotch descent. When he was a boy educational advantages were meager, and the system of training, as carried out in the sparsely furnished and unattractive log-cabin schoolhouses, was far short of that of to-day. However, he succeeded in acquiring a fair knowledge of the rudimentary branches, to which he has since added by practical experience. In 1860 he left Virginia for eastern Texas. In the spring of 1862 he joined the Confederate army, being assigned to Capt. B. D. Martin's Company, Burnett's Battalion of Sharpshooters. He served in the commissary and quartermaster's departments, and was sent from Texas to Port Hudson, La., where his command was a part of Maxey's Brigade. Prior to the surrender of Port Hudson his command was ordered to join Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, near Jackson, Miss. They proceeded to that place, and then marched with Johnston to the various points ordered, remaining with him until the fall of Vicksburg. On account of illness Mr. Preston was sent to a hospital at Jackson. When he was well enough to render removal possible, he was transferred to a hospital at Enterprise, Miss., where he spent the period of convalescence. On rejoining his command he accompanied them



Chas. H. Tall

to Mobile, and later, with them, was transferred to the Traus-Mississippi department, where he joined Maxey's command, and with them he continued until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Texas.

From eastern Texas, in 1868, Mr. Preston came to California, settling at El Monte, thence going to San Bernardino, and in 1871 locating on his present homestead in the upper San Gabriel valley. For a number of years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Azusa public schools, being clerk of the board much of the time. By his marriage to Mary Dougherty, of Grayson county, Va., he has seven children: Charles T.; William T.; John L.; Myrtle R.; James L.; Carrie V. (wife of Edward Manning), and Ralph V.

CHARLES H. TOLL, cashier of the Southern California Savings Bank, is a representative citizen of Los Angeles. Since January, 1897, he has represented the fifth ward in the city council, and meantime has been influential in securing numerous improvements and materially promoting the prosperity of this thriving metropolis. Heartily devoted to his chosen city, he neglects no opportunity of advancing its welfare, and is a thorough believer in the yet greater future in store for this locality. Even during his residence here of some fifteen years he has witnessed changes for the better that seem nothing short of marvelous, and, judging by what has been accomplished within so short a period, he is confident that the next fifteen years will prove still more productive of results in which the people will richly participate.

Mr. Toll is a son of Hon. Charles H. Toll, who was born in New York, and removed to Clinton, Iowa, in an early day. Thenceforth he was closely associated with the upbuilding of that city and did much for its commercial prosperity. He was actively engaged in manufacturing there and had many local interests which conduced to the benefit of the place. Rising to a position of high esteem, he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, and served several terms with distinction. He also acted in the capacity of postmaster for a number of years, and gave perfect satisfaction to the public in every office which he was called upon to fill. He

was a very public-spirited man and took an influential part in politics, both in his locality and in general. In public matters, as in other lines of endeavor, he was looked up to as an authority and was valued accordingly. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Tenth Iowa Infantry, and continued to serve until the dreadful struggle between the north and the south was ended. He was valiant and brave, and for gallant action was promoted to the rank of major after the battle of Chickamauga. For some time he was in charge of the commissary department. Wherever stationed he discharged his manifold duties with absolute fidelity and discretion. About two years prior to his death he became a resident of Los Angeles, where he died in 1887; his remains were interred in Rosedale cemetery. He had married Miss Elizabeth H. Lusk, who was born in New York state. They became the parents of five children, one of whom, Spencer L., is chief clerk in the railway postal service.

The youngest member of the family, Charles H. Toll, Jr., was born in Clinton, Iowa, in 1858, and there passed his early years. He received good educational advantages. After completing the curriculum of the common schools he attended Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and pursued a course of study in the higher branches of knowledge. In 1879 he commenced to earn his own livelihood, and in 1885 he came to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the retail grocery business. Later, for seven years he was credit clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Haas, Baruch & Co. In April, 1900, he was chosen cashier of the Southern California Savings Bank, of which he is also a stockholder. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the committee on ways and means.

Ever since he received the right of franchise Mr. Toll has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party platform and nominees. Having become well known and highly esteemed as a citizen, he was honored by being chosen to represent the fifth ward in the city council in the fall of 1896, taking his seat in that body in January, 1897. The following year he was re-elected. His election and re-election were both without opposition, hence a signal honor. He is still serving as a councilman, and is promoting the rights and interests of the people. At present he is chair-

man of the committee on finance, water supply and legislation, thus having abundant scope for his keen business and executive ability. While he was a resident of Clinton he was elected deputy county clerk, and in that position made an excellent record for sagacity and devotion to the interests of the people. Since settling in Los Angeles he has invested extensively in city real estate and owns a pleasant home at No. 1941 Union avenue. Fraternally he is identified with the Foresters and several other organizations. He is deservedly popular with all who know him, and in all his relations with his fellow-men maintains a high standard of integrity.

HENRY D. BRIGGS. Since he settled in the Azusa valley, in February, 1885, Mr. Briggs has aided in the development of its horticultural interests and has been identified with various measures of local importance. Possibly he is best known as manager of the Irwindale Citrus Association, in the organization of which he was interested, and whose first manager he was chosen, in August, 1899. He has also acted as president of the association since its incorporation. For five years he held the office of secretary of the Azusa Irrigating Company.

His identification with fruit and water companies by no means represents the limit of his activities. For four years he was a deputy county assessor under Capt. F. E. Gray. The Azusa Valley Bank numbers him as a member of its directorate. A marked feature of his life is his activity in educational matters. The public school system has in him a firm friend and champion. He was a member of the board of trustees of Azusa school district for seven years, and for some time he served as clerk of the board. At this writing he is an efficient trustee of the Citrus high school and clerk of the board.

In Springfield, Mass., Mr. Briggs was born November 1, 1855, a son of Joshua L. and Elvira (Stebbins) Briggs, natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts, the former deceased, and the latter a resident of our subject's native town. The first representative of the Briggs family in America came from the north of England in 1636 and settled in the southeastern part of Massachusetts, since which time his descend-

ants have been honorably connected with the history of the old Bay state. At seventeen years of age our subject became an employe of a wholesale notion firm, which later added a retail department to its business. After nine years with that house he accepted a position as agent for Clague, Schlicht & Field, manufacturers of patent-office devices, with whom he remained in New York City for more than two years. Resigning that position, in 1885 he came to California and turned his attention to horticulture. He now owns two ranches of twenty acres each, largely under oranges and apricots. For three years he was manager of the Azusa Citrus Association. He possesses a thorough practical knowledge of the fruit business, and is familiar with every problem the horticulturists of California are called upon to settle. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge and the camp of the Woodmen of the World at Azusa. His political views are staunchly Republican. In religion he is of the Presbyterian faith. While living in the east he married Miss Ida M. Whittemore, of Springfield, Mass. They have four children: Ella M., C. Dwight, Raymond H. and Claude W.

NILES PEASE. If there is one lesson more than another that the young people of the present generation should lay deeply to heart and that a perusal of the biography of Mr. Pease cannot fail to impress upon the minds of all, it is that success and high standing are the result of earnest, indefatigable labor, continued, it may be, through a long period of years. The president of the Niles Pease Furniture Company, one of the largest and most prosperous business concerns of Los Angeles, and, indeed of the Pacific slope, has achieved his position by a life time of sturdy application and well-directed zeal.

A son of Wells and Betsey Pease, and a grandson of Simeon Pease (a Revolutionary soldier), Niles Pease was born near Thompsonville, Conn., October 13, 1837. For eighteen years he lived in that locality, meantime attending local schools. He spent three years in learning the tinsmith's trade and then followed the occupation, manufacturing tinware and dealing in stoves and tinware in his native town. From a small beginning his trade grew to really remarkable proportions, and

for years he kept on the road a number of wagons, carrying housekeepers' supplies. Thus his wares found their way into the homes of people in all parts of the state, and a large proportion of his income was gained in this manner. In 1876 he suspended this branch of his business, and devoted himself especially to the sale of furniture. After twenty-four years of successful enterprise in his home town he concluded to try a new field, and sold out in the east.

In 1884 Mr. Pease came to Los Angeles and connected himself, as a partner, with the Los Angeles Furniture Company, starting a store where the Royal bakery now stands. At the expiration of a year he purchased the interests of the other members of the company. Little by little, as his means increased, he added to his stock. In 1887 he removed his stock to the Harris block, between Third and Fourth streets, on South Spring, and there he had a well-equipped carpet and furniture salesroom. After some years, finding that he lacked space for the display of his goods, he decided to have a building erected especially for his business. Accordingly, L. Harris built a five-story building on South Spring street, No. 439, arranged to suit Mr. Pease, who has since carried on business here. By a wise act, at the same time he formed a co-partnership with his children, and September 25, 1897, the Niles Pease Furniture Company was incorporated. The firm occupies a building of four stories and basement, filled with the finest and rarest designs in modern furniture, and with substantial, attractive, yet less expensive lines. In brief, here may be found as large and well-selected a stock of household furnishings as may be seen in the west. The building, 80x150 feet, affords ample accommodations for the proper display of goods, and the systematic arrangement of the furniture into departments is an admirable feature.

The marriage of Mr. Pease and Miss Cornelia Gleason, a native of Thompsonville, Conn., took place in that village March 25, 1860. Seven children bless their union, namely: Grace G., Jessie F., Sherman, Jewell, Anna, Herbert and Florence. Several of the number are employed as clerks or are financially concerned in the business. The pleasant home of the family is at No. 719 South Hill street.

Politically Mr. Pease is a Republican, and,

having been elected by his party friends to represent his town in the Connecticut state legislature in 1876, he served with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In the Masonic order he ranks high, having attained the thirty-second degree. For a number of years he has been a trustee of the Unitarian church. Many worthy philanthropies receive his liberal support. He takes great interest in the prosperity of this city, and, besides being a director in the Columbia Savings Bank, is associated with other local enterprises.

RICHARD M. SIPPEL, the successful dealer in farm implements at Azusa and the manufacturer and inventor of the Orange Belt cultivator, is a native of Sullivan county, N. Y., where he was born May 27, 1865. A son of Henry and Maggie (Bishop) Sippel, his parents came to America from Germany and settled in New York in the early '70s. He was reared on a farm and attended the district schools, and at the age of seventeen began to learn the blacksmith and wagonmaker's trade. When nineteen years old he moved to Cameron county, Pa., where he engaged in the blacksmith's business. In 1886 he came to Sacramento, Cal., and for a short time was employed in the J. F. Hill Wheel and Carriage Works, later going to Pasadena and identifying himself with J. L. Johnson, carriage manufacturer and repairer, with whom he stayed for some time.

In 1888 Mr. Sippel came to Azusa and for a short time engaged in business with L. S. Knight under the firm name of Knight & Sippel, since which time he has been conducting his affairs independently. He deals in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, surreys, plows, harrows, cultivators and innumerable other devices of a labor-saving nature. His invention of the Orange Belt cultivator has brought him into considerable prominence in the orange growing districts of California, and he has realized considerable financial benefit from the same. In 1898 he constructed the brick building in which he carries on his enterprises, the carriage and implement repository being located in the upper story. A large gas engine furnishes power for the machinery used in the construction department, which necessitates the employment of three men.

Mr. Sippel married Lillian Shaw, of Azusa, Cal., and of this union there are four children: Sydney, Albert D., Richard M. and Harry. Mr. Sippel is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Azusa. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a public-spirited man who has utilized his opportunities to good advantage, and gained the confidence and good will of the community in which his lot is cast.

CHARLES C. CASEY has led an interesting, varied and exceptionally useful life. Figuring conspicuously in the progress and development of Azusa, he was foremost in securing its incorporation, in 1898, as a city of the sixth class.

A native of Keokuk county, Iowa, he was born December 9, 1858, and is a son of Benjamin and Margaret (Clark) Casey, the former of Jefferson county, Ohio, the latter of Harrisburg, Pa. He acquired his education in the public schools, and when eighteen years of age gained considerable practical business experience from his association with a large mercantile concern in Oakland, Cal. He later embarked with varying success upon a mining venture, which occupied his attention for nearly nine years. When he finally cast his lot with the residents of Azusa they were few in number, the village containing but a few scattered dwellings, surrounded by stretches of land. He at once began to display a keen practical interest in the affairs of his adopted country, his first ideas of innovation being directed towards an improvement of the water supply. His first active business venture in Azusa was with a hardware concern. In 1890 he contracted a partnership with William Gansner, under the firm name of Casey & Gansner, which contract lasted one year, after which Mr. Casey bought out William Gansner and conducted an independent business for a year under the name of C. C. Casey. Subsequently he formed a partnership with George T. Ott, the firm name being changed to Casey & Ott. In 1897 F. H. Fabrick purchased Mr. Ott's share in the business, which was then conducted under the firm name of Casey & Fabrick until, in 1899, the concern was incorporated with the name of

the C. C. Casey Company, whose affairs are at the present time being successfully conducted in Azusa with C. C. Casey as president. The company has a branch store at Covina, Cal. In connection with their hardware trade they carry on an extensive plumbing and tinning business.

Mr. Casey married Catherine Bates, of Keokuk county, Iowa, and they have one son, William J. Mr. Casey is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Masons in Azusa. He has for a number of years been president of the Electric Light and Power Company and of the Azusa Valley Sharpshooters' Gun Club.

No man has been more prominently connected with the fortunes of Azusa or has shown a more keenly disinterested ambition to aid in its betterment. His devotion and faithfulness are, fortunately, appreciated by those who have reaped the benefit of their application.

EDWARD CHAMBERS. The railroad interests centering in Los Angeles are represented by active, efficient men, almost without exception, and the Santa Fe is especially fortunate in this respect. Of its numerous local officials, one of the oldest in years of continuous service is Edward Chambers, who needs no introduction to the people of this county, as his duties have brought him into close association with the public hereabouts for the past thirteen years.

Now in the prime of manhood, Mr. Chambers was born in Waukegan, Ill., in 1859. He entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad at Pueblo in 1877, and engaged in handling freight; and it may here be said that he has served in every capacity in this department, gradually working his way upward. His fidelity to duty and earnest desire to meet the wishes of his superiors led to his promotion, and after acting in the capacity of chief clerk he later became cashier of the Santa Fe at Pueblo. After spending eight years at that point he was transferred to San Diego, Cal., where he was installed as the first agent there, the line having just been completed to that city. At the end of two years, in 1887, when Los Angeles became a terminus of the road, Mr. Chambers was stationed here, being the first agent, and later becoming assistant general freight agent. For several years he acted



R. R. Holmes.

Photo by Marceau, Los Angeles.

in this position, and by his good business management advanced the interests of his company. For some time he has occupied his present prominent position as general freight agent of the Santa Fe, and, with other officials of the company, has his office on the fifth floor of the Bradbury building. There can hardly be a more difficult position to fill than the one which he occupies, for so varied and numerous are the interests at stake that the utmost wisdom, foresight and good judgment are necessary to keep affairs running smoothly. His efforts to accomplish this have been successful. Though almost inevitable that some should feel that discrimination had been made against them, the vast majority of the patrons of the road acknowledge that Mr. Chambers does everything within his power to insure their satisfaction.

In 1884, when living in Pueblo, he married Miss Marian Johnston, a native of Belleville, Canada. They are the parents of four children.

RUFUS ROWE HAINES. The record of the life of Mr. Haines is a history of telegraphy in the west. It would be impossible to present an accurate account of the one without frequent mention of the other. For the noble work that he accomplished, in opening regions before unknown and in bringing remote sections of country into direct communication with the centers of civilization, he is entitled to the lasting gratitude of all who have realized, by actual experience, the vitalizing influence of the telegraph service. Coming to the Pacific coast at a very early period, he has since been identified with its growth and been a contributor to its progress, and in the citizenship of Los Angeles his position is justly a high one.

The Haines family was founded in America by Deacon Samuel Haines, of Wales, who landed in New Hampshire in 1635. Fourth in descent from him was John Haines, who removed from New Hampshire to Maine in 1784. In 1776, one month after the issuance of the declaration of independence, he signed the "Test act," pledging himself to support the colonies in their efforts to throw off the government of Great Britain. The

subject of this sketch, who was a grandson of John Haines, was born in Hallowell, Me., in 1826. In the winter of 1848-49 he studied telegraphy in Bath, Me., on the first telegraph line in that state. In 1857 he came to California, and the following year became manager of the Placerville office of the Alta Telegraph Company. This company had been organized in 1853 and owned a line from Sacramento to Nevada City, but afterward extended its wires to San Francisco and the mining towns in the central and southern part of the state.

The first effort made toward direct connection with eastern telegraph lines was in 1858, when a line was begun across the Sierra Nevadas by the Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph Company. In 1859 the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company started east from San José via the southern overland mail route, but only reached Los Angeles.

In 1860 the various companies that had been operating in the west consolidated under the name of the California State Telegraph Company, and at the same time the Overland Telegraph Company was organized by stockholders of the former company, for the purpose of securing telegraphic connection with the east. The territory to be covered was divided into two sections, the one between Omaha and Salt Lake being taken by an eastern company in the interest of the Western Union Company, while the Overland Company took that between Salt Lake and the terminus of the Placerville and Humboldt Company's wires at Genoa, Nev. To encourage the enterprise, the government pledged business to the extent of \$40,000 a year, this sum to be divided proportionately between the two companies, sixty per cent for the eastern and forty for the western. The legislature of California donated \$100,000 to the western company. Congress limited the time for the construction of the line to July, 1862, but the war coming on, there was such a demand for news in the west that a great effort was made and the line was completed in October, 1861, the eastern on the 24th and the western on the 26th. This achievement astonished the world. It was, of all factors contributing to the development of California, undoubtedly the greatest, with the exception of the overland railroad. Over the wires was

flashed the same message that had passed between Washington and Baltimore in 1844, "What hath God wrought!"

January 1, 1864, Mr. Haines was called from his position as manager of the Placerville office and made assistant superintendent of the California State Telegraph Company. He was commissioned to proceed to Oregon and decide as to the advisability of building lines through the northern country. Believing such lines necessary and profitable, he at once set about the work. In March, 1864, the line was completed to Portland. The next order was to explore to Olympia, Wash., and, without waiting for a report as to the practicability of the route, a second order followed the first to build immediately. In August that work was completed, and Olympia was given telegraphic connection with the world. In the latter part of October the line was extended to Seattle. This work took the builders into regions that had never been opened by roads or even by trails, and they were obliged to literally hew their way through fallen timber. When that line was completed the order came to extend the line to the Frazer river into British Columbia. The country to be covered was a dense wilderness, where the foot of white man seldom trod, where rivers had to be forded often at the peril of life, and dangers, privations and hardships abounded. To increase their troubles, winter was approaching and the sun gave scarcely light enough for a desirable day's work, while the cold hampered the movements of the men. However, in spite of all difficulties (and they were legion), the work was completed, and the line reached New Westminster April 4, 1865. Between Portland, Oregon, and New Westminster nineteen rivers had been crossed, three of them deep enough for ship navigation, while almost all were navigable by light vessels. The great Columbia and Frazer rivers were crossed by submerged cables and the others by wires suspended above the reach of steamers.

The telegraph line reached Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in the fall of 1865. This required sixteen miles of submarine cable, laid in three sections across the channels between the island and the main land of Washington. It was at the time the longest submarine cable on the coast, and in the work of laying it Mr. Haines

was assisted by the British gunboat, *Forward*. In 1866 the Western Union Company purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the California State Telegraph Company, and has ever since had control of all its interests.

In 1868 Mr. Haines built for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company a line from Portland to The Dalles, on the Columbia river, a distance of ninety-five miles. He was then delegated to take charge of electrical matters in Nevada, and removed to Virginia City, remaining there one year. When public interest began to center upon Southern California, the Western Union Company commenced to enlarge its lines in this section, and Mr. Haines was sent here to represent the company. In 1870 a line was built from San Diego via Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, and, in 1872, from Stockton to Visalia, along the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad, this wire connecting at Visalia with the line from that point southward, which was built to Los Angeles in 1859.

The Indian outbreak in Arizona in 1872 called the attention of congress to the need of connecting the military posts and supply depots of that territory with electric wires, and an appropriation was made for that purpose. In 1873 Mr. Haines was appointed to superintend the construction of the line. The work was entered upon in July and completed in November. The line was five hundred and fifty miles long and connected with the Western Union system at San Diego. The construction work was mainly done by soldiers. The absence of water on the arid plains, with the mercury ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifteen degrees, made the work very trying and severely taxed the energies of all the men. In 1873 a telegraph line was constructed from Anaheim to San Bernardino. The next year a line was built from Salinas City to Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, Riverside, Hueneme, in Ventura county, and Cambria, Cayucos and San Simeon, in San Luis Obispo county, were put in communication with the telegraph system of the coast in 1875.

As the years passed by and the population of California increased, a constantly increasing number of lines might be seen throughout the entire country. Mr. Haines continued to be actively connected with the building and superintendence

of various lines until the close of August, 1887, when he tendered his resignation and severed his connection with the company, to whose success his faithful service had so materially contributed. His intelligence and determined energy had greatly promoted the company's prosperity, and those who were in touch with his work expressed the highest appreciation of his services. When he had completed his work in Arizona the quartermaster telegraphed him: "Well done, good and faithful servant," and the general superintendent, under whom he had worked since 1860, bore this testimony: "I heartily congratulate you upon the completion of the lines across the great desert. You deserve great credit for your energy and perseverance. If I have any more worlds to conquer I shall surely call upon you to lead the van, as you are always ready and never found wanting." Since his retirement he has resided in Los Angeles, where he makes his home at No. 218 West Twenty-seventh street.

Mr. Haines was married in Carson City, Nev., in July, 1865, to Miss Eugenia Viola Kirk, a native of Indiana. Two children blessed this marriage: Sarah E., now Mrs. J. J. McMillan, of Los Angeles, and Estelle, now Mrs. H. T. Fennell, of San Francisco.

WALTER B. CLINE. A truly representative citizen of Los Angeles is Walter B. Cline, whose standing is deservedly high in both the social and business circles of this flourishing western metropolis. He has been ready and glad to liberally sustain every worthy or creditable movement for the advancement of the welfare of Los Angeles and vicinity, and has spared himself neither money nor effort when the permanent good of the people has been at stake. He possesses the true patriotic spirit, and is deeply loyal to his community, his state and his country, setting an example in this respect well worthy of emulation.

Though only just arrived at the prime of life, Mr. Cline has accomplished more than many successful business men of twice his years, and has established a reputation for sagacity and integrity in all of his dealings, of which he should be proud. Born thirty-eight years ago, he claims California as the state of his nativity, and as the

scene of his entire career, thus far. He passed the first five years of his life in the city of Sacramento, whence he removed with his parents, William and Maria Cline, to San Francisco. His father came to this state in 1852 and for many years was successfully engaged in mining. He also was occupied for years in conducting various mercantile and other enterprises, both in San Francisco and Sacramento, in most of his ventures meeting with prosperity. His wife died when Walter B. was young, and the lad was the only son who lived to maturity.

The education of W. B. Cline was obtained in the common schools of San Francisco, and his first experience in the world of commerce was acquired in the office of a stock-broker, in which business he held clerkships from 1879 to 1882. Eighteen years ago he became interested in his present line of business, which he thoroughly mastered. For a number of years he was connected with the Central Gas Light Company of San Francisco, and at length rose to the dignity of manager of that concern. After passing through the hands of a Philadelphia company it finally was merged into the Pacific Gas Improvement Company.

Eleven years ago Mr. Cline came to Los Angeles, which has since been his home and is looked upon as his permanent place of abode. Up to that time there had been two local gas companies in the city, but the service was not adequate nor satisfactory until Mr. Cline took the helm. Under his able management the former concerns were merged into the Los Angeles Lighting Company, which has held the field ever since it was incorporated in 1889. Mr. Cline then was elected its president, and later was elected president of the Los Angeles Electric Company. By his genius and fine executive ability he has brought order and system and success to the enterprises. He is a popular official, as he strives to meet the wishes of the public and to provide the citizens with excellent service. The officers of the companies are at Nos. 449 to 457 South Broadway, a central location.

Mr. Cline belongs to the Jonathan Club, also to the California Club, which comprises in its membership about three hundred of the representative business men and citizens of Los Angeles. He holds membership in the Ameri-

can Gas Light Association, and in the Pacific Coast Gas Association, neglecting no means for improvement and suggestion along the line of his chosen field of labor. He is in no sense a politician, though he discharges his duty at the polls and keeps posted on national issues. His preference is for the Republican party.

In the home circle Mr. Cline finds his chief pleasure, and there he is to be seen in his best and truest nature. His home, surrounded by lovely grounds and the semi-tropical trees and foliage for which this section is noted, is at No. 2110 South Grand avenue. He was married, fifteen years ago, to Miss Clara Smith, of San Francisco, and their union has been blessed with two daughters.

CYRUS BURDICK. For many years the life of Mr. Burdick has been inseparably associated with the history of Pomona, of which he was one of the founders. He has lived to see what was in years gone by a region of almost unsettled land transformed into a prosperous and beautiful country. In the midst of all the arduous and stirring scenes of pioneer life he was ever ready to aid those who needed assistance and to promote enterprises for the benefit of the community. He belongs to that class of pioneers to whom so large a debt of gratitude is due from the present generation, owing, as it does, all its advantages for a high degree of culture to the noble hearts that endured hardships and privations in order to open a way for civilization in a region hitherto unknown and uninhabited. Notwithstanding the cares of a busy life now approaching its twilight, he is still hearty and energetic and with mind unimpaired by the flight of time he can look back over the past with a just pride and forward to the future without fear. Although he came to California as early as 1853 and at that time settled in Los Angeles county, he did not locate on his Pomona ranch until about 1870. He then settled on the property one mile northwest of the Southern Pacific depot at Pomona, in an old Mexican settlement then known as San José. Soon after going to that place he planted some orange and lemon trees and a variety of deciduous fruits. As a horticulturist he was prospered. He was one of the first in this part of the state to start a fruit orchard

and his success encouraged others to embark in that industry. In 1888 he moved from the ranch to Pomona, where he now resides. With two other gentlemen he started the town of Pomona, since which time he has been more or less identified with its growth. He was one of five men who built the Union block in this city and he has also been interested in other important local enterprises. With his wife, who like himself is a California pioneer, he resides in a beautiful home on Holt avenue and enjoys the esteem of neighbors and associates.

In Lake county, Ohio, Mr. Burdick was born October 22, 1834, a son of Thomas and Annie (Higley) Burdick, natives respectively of New York and Vermont. His grandfather, Gideon Burdick, was a Revolutionary soldier and spent the winter with General Washington at Valley Forge. When Cyrus Burdick was eleven years old his parents moved to Burlington, Iowa, where his father taught school. A year later they went to Council Bluffs, the same state, where they remained for seven years. During that time his father was the first county judge elected in Pottawattamie county, which had not been organized at the time they settled there. Judge Burdick also served as postmaster at Council Bluffs, and Cyrus was his deputy for three years. In 1853 the family crossed the plains with a large party, there being one hundred wagons in all. They left Council Bluffs on the 9th of May and arrived in San Bernardino county, Cal., on the 10th of December, after a trip filled with hardships and dangers. For one term Judge Burdick was a member of the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county and took an active part in local affairs. He died in 1877, at the age of eighty years, and was buried in Los Angeles, where the body of his wife is also interred.

While Cyrus Burdick had few advantages in boyhood, yet he was not deprived of all educational opportunities. He attended school in Ohio and Iowa. However, his education had been mostly self-acquired. He is well posted concerning politics and believes in Republican principles. His marriage united him with Amanda Chapman, who was born in Iowa and crossed the plains in 1853 with her parents. Her father, the late Charles Chapman, was a well-known pioneer of Los Angeles county. The



Percy F. Fuller

Photo by Marceau.

family of Mr. and Mrs. Burdick consists of one son and three daughters, viz.: C. Gideon, Mrs. Laura Bates, Mrs. Jasper N. Teague and Lucretia, whose husband, Frank P. Brackett, is an instructor in Pomona College at Claremont, Cal.

PERCY E. FULLER, one of the successful and promising young lawyers of Los Angeles, has been almost a life-long resident of this city, and is active in everything connected with its improvement and prosperity. He is a worthy representative of one of the sturdy old New England families, four brothers bearing the name having emigrated from England with the Pilgrim fathers, seeking a home and "freedom to worship God."

Henry, father of Percy E. Fuller, was a native of the Green Mountain state, where he grew to manhood, and married Helen D. Day, likewise of Vermont. During the Centennial year Mr. Fuller brought his family to the Pacific coast, and since that time has made his home in Los Angeles, where he is well and favorably known. For several years he conducted a large wholesale furniture business here, being the pioneer in that line. Some time ago he retired from active life, having amassed a competency, and is pleasantly spending his declining years on a beautiful orange ranch in Redlands. He has nobly performed his part to his community and country, and during the Civil war he sought to enter the Union army, but was rejected on account of youth.

The nativity of Percy E. Fuller occurred in the town of Vergennes, Vt., July 15, 1872, but, as he came to the Golden state at the age of four years he has little remembrance of any other home. Here he obtained a liberal education in the public school and normal, and was one of the first students in the then newly established University of Southern California. For some time he was engaged in the wholesale furniture business with his father, but later gave his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state of California. He has met with gratifying success in his chosen field of labor, and, judging by what he has accomplished within the past few years, he has a brilliant future before him. In Novem-

ber, 1899, he formed a copartnership with Judge William Fitzgerald, which continues under the firm name of Fuller & Fitzgerald.

In political affairs Mr. Fuller is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and other fraternal orders. In 1895 he married Lillian, a daughter of E. W. Lewis, of Cook county, Ill. The young couple have a very pleasant home and numerous friends and well-wishers.

PHILIP C. DANIELS, the popular cashier of the Azusa Valley Bank, and secretary of the A. C. G. Fruit Exchange, took up his residence in Azusa in 1891. The Daniels family is an old one, the first members to arrive in America having settled in Massachusetts in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The parents of our subject were Charles E. and Elizabeth (Paine) Daniels. Elizabeth Daniels' grandfather was a valorous soldier in the war of the Revolution.

A native of Clayton county, Ohio, Philip C. Daniels was born November 20, 1865, and continued to live there until he attained his majority. He studiously availed himself of excellent educational advantages, first in the McGregor public schools, and later at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. In 1888 he entered upon his first business venture, associating himself in various clerical capacities with the Citizens' National Bank at Des Moines, Iowa, in which capacity he served for three years. Profiting by this experience, and having the ability and determination to work on independent lines, he came to Azusa, Cal., and organized the Azusa Valley Bank, which entered upon its existence in 1891.

In 1895 he was made acting manager of the A. C. G. Citrus Association, and in 1896 became secretary and manager of the same, a position which he held until 1898. In addition, he has served as secretary and manager of the A. C. G. Fruit Exchange, as director in the Azusa Valley Bank, and has been city treasurer since the date of the city's incorporation, February 1, 1899.

In politics Mr. Daniels is a member of the Republican party. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Azusa, and has been trustee of the same for several years. He mar-

ried Florence M. Hubbard, of Des Moines, Iowa, and they have two daughters, Dorothy and Sarah. Mr. Daniels represents the best and most progressive element in Azusa. His ability, geniality, and manifest interest in the public welfare are appreciated by the members of the community in which he lives.

JAMES A. METCALFE, M. D., one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles county, is located in Azusa, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. He was born May 20, 1852, in Natchez, Miss., where his father, the late Volney Metcalfe, M. D., was then an active practitioner.

Dr. Volney Metcalfe, who came of substantial English ancestry, was born in Kentucky, whither his progenitors had removed from Virginia, the state in which the emigrant ancestor had settled on coming to America from England in old colonial days. He was well fitted for his profession, having studied surgery and medicine in America and Europe, where he was under the instruction of eminent surgeons. After his marriage to Ann Wood, also a native of Kentucky, he located in Natchez, Miss., where he had a very large practice until his death, from yellow fever, in 1853.

James A. Metcalfe lived in Natchez until thirteen years old, when his widowed mother removed with her family to Mason county, Ky., near Washington. For some time he attended the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., and later entered the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Ky., from which he received the degree of M. D. in February, 1873. After his graduation he was for a year resident physician at the city and county hospital in Louisville. He then went to Texas, where for four years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, being located near the town of Kosse. Going then to Robinsonville, Tex., he there continued his practice until coming to California, in 1888.

Settling at once in Azusa, Dr. Metcalfe has since won great success in the cases that have come under his charge, and his services are much sought, both as a physician and as a surgeon, in this and neighboring cities and towns. He

occupies a place of prominence among his professional brethren, and is actively identified with the leading medical organizations of this vicinity, belonging to the Pomona Valley Medical Association, of which he is now president, and to the American Medical Association. For the past ten years he has been a special health officer of Los Angeles county, and for nine years was a member of the surgical staff of the Southern California division of the Santa Fe Railroad, serving until the office was abolished. Fraternally he is a member of Azusa Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and takes an active part in both orders. He is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

April 8, 1878, Dr. Metcalfe married Lettie J. Wood, of Mason county, Ky. She died July 24, 1894, leaving three children, as follows: James A., M. Annie and Mary E. The doctor was again married, March 29, 1898, Mrs. Ida T. (Sunderland) Rankins, of Chicago, Ill., becoming his wife. Of their union two children have been born, namely, Thomas and Andrew S.

JOHN QUICK. Although his residence in the Azusa valley covers a comparatively brief duration of years, Mr. Quick has become known as an efficient horticulturist and his orchard of ten acres, under oranges, is said to be one of the best in the valley. While he has made his home in Southern California only since 1896, he is a pioneer of the state, having come to the Pacific coast as early as 1865, when he settled in Nevada county, Cal. In that part of the state, for more than thirty years, he engaged in hydraulic gold mining, being superintendent of the mines owned and operated by a company known as the English Company, and he still retains his financial interests in that enterprise.

Cornwall, England, was Mr. Quick's native county, and February 29, 1840, the date of his birth, his parents being Israel and Mary (Rowe) Quick, natives of England. In boyhood he was given such advantages as local schools afforded. Although a farm was his boyhood home, yet he early acquired a knowledge of mining, being for some years employed in copper and tin mines in Cornwall. The year 1865 found him making the trip from Liverpool to New York, and from the

latter city he proceeded, via the isthmus, to San Francisco, thence to Nevada county, where much of his time was passed until his removal to the Azusa valley.

Before leaving England, Mr. Quick married Mary Hosking, a native of that country and a daughter of William and Ann (Hosking) Hosking. They are the parents of five children, namely: Mary E., wife of Prof. Henry McCutchan, principal of the Azusa grammar school; Laura, wife of Robert Quick, of Nevada county, Cal.; John H., who is living in the county named; James R., who makes his home in San Francisco; and Lillias A., at home.

To the country of his adoption Mr. Quick has proved a good citizen and he has kept posted concerning affairs of national and international importance. Politically he believes in Republican principles. In Masonry he is connected with the lodge at Azusa and the commandery at Nevada, Cal.

SILAS JUDD, a veteran of the Civil war, came to the Azusa valley in 1887 and has since made his home upon his fruit farm, the cultivation of which engages his time and attention. The place comprises ten acres of land, six acres being planted to fruit (mostly oranges) now in a bearing condition. Mr. Judd was born in Madison county, N. Y., May 6, 1826, a son of Isaac and Belinda Judd, natives of New York state. His grandfather, Silas Judd, who was born in Connecticut in 1776, became a poet of considerable note in his day. The latter's uncle was captured by the Tories in the Revolutionary war.

The public schools of Madison county furnished our subject with a fair education. While he was still quite young he not only gained a thorough knowledge of agriculture, but also learned the painter's trade, which he followed much of the time for forty-five years. In 1852 he left the east and settled in Rice county, Minn., where he followed general painting. While he was living there, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, and accompanied his regiment to the frontier, where he engaged in warfare against the Sioux Indians for two years, being under General Sibley and Colonel Marshall. Among the

battles in which he took part was that of Wood Lake. At the expiration of his term of service, in April, 1864, he was honorably discharged. Returning to Northfield, Minn., he resumed work at his trade, which he followed continuously for years afterward. Meantime, he also identified himself with local affairs and became well known among the citizens of his town and county. For one year he held office as justice of the peace. One of the thrilling recollections of his life in Northfield is in connection with the famous robbery of the Bank of Northfield by the James and Younger brothers, with their gang; and he saw the dead robbers after they were laid out.

Since his removal from Minnesota to California, Mr. Judd has been actively engaged in horticultural pursuits. He is an enthusiastic Grand Army man and has his membership in Burnside Post No. 174, at Azusa, of which he was honored at one time with the office of commander and is now serving as officer of the day. His political views are in accord with Democratic principles, and we find him always standing firmly for that party in its measures and movements. Prior to his removal from New York state he was married, in Madison county, to Miss Margaret Orr, by whom he has one son now living, Herbert C. Judd, now of Arizona.

HIRAM P. EPPERSON. The beautiful town of Clearwater can boast of no citizen more progressive than Mr. Epperson. Though approaching the seventieth milestone on life's journey he is rugged and active, and puts to shame many a man not yet in his prime. Energy and untiring industry always have been among his marked characteristics, and all who know him admire the manly, straightforward way in which he has met and overcome the obstacles which have lain across his pathway, wrestling success out of defeat, and never losing heart and courage, but steadily pressing forward toward the goal of his ambition.

The parents of this sterling citizen, William E. and Susie (Richardson) Epperson, were natives of Tennessee and Ohio respectively. His grandparents, William Epperson and wife, were born in England, while Daniel and Mary Richardson

were natives of England and the United States respectively, the latter being of German ancestry. William Epperson, great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated from England to Virginia at an early period and spent the remainder of his long life there, his death taking place at the age of one hundred years and one month. William E. Epperson, father of H. P. Epperson, was a successful agriculturist. He lived to attain the age of four score years, his death occurring in Denver, Colo. His wife, Susie, died at their old Illinois home when she was forty-five years old. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom three sons only survive.

Hiram P. Epperson was born in Fountain county, Ind., November 1, 1830. It was not until he had reached his majority that he left home. He went to Missouri, where he found employment in a hardware store, and for many years thereafter he spent a portion of his time in Illinois and the rest of his time in Missouri. In 1863 he made his first journey across the plains to Colorado. The following year he went to Montana, where he remained four years, and then returned to Missouri. Four other times he made the same long and perilous trip back and forth. Gifted by nature with the adaptability so frequently remarked in Americans, he was, by turns, engaged in the hardware business, the manufacture of saddles and harness, merchandising and carpentering, agriculture and mining operations. He prospected in the mines of Montana and Colorado, and, by a judicious investment at the right time in Denver real estate, made a comfortable fortune. He was never idle, but laboriously worked and economized until at length he felt that he was justified in seeking quietness and rest in his declining days.

Traveling far and extensively throughout the west, Mr. Epperson concluded that no fairer place could be found than in this land of sunshine and flowers, and in 1889 he bought two hundred acres of land in the southern part of Clearwater, of which he yet owns the larger share. The place was a barren cattle range, bearing no resemblance to the beautiful, productive homestead of to-day, and the wonderful change has been effected by the intelligent and untiring toil of the owner, who has just reason

to be proud of his model country seat. He sank thirteen artesian wells after coming to California. Six of these furnish an abundance of pure, sparkling water for irrigation purposes, and four reservoirs, over forty feet in diameter and six and a-half feet deep, insure an ample amount of the life-giving water for the thirsty crops. Large harvests of alfalfa and corn, citrus and deciduous fruits, and other crops are garnered each season, and many cattle and hogs also are raised and kept upon the products of the farm. Mr. Epperson has proved himself to be a thorough-going, intelligent agriculturist under the peculiar climatic conditions of this section of the Union, and readily grasped the situations so puzzling to most eastern farmers.

For three months after coming to California Mr. Epperson resided in Long Beach, where he bought some property. Several years ago he owned land in Galveston, Tex., and real estate and mines in Mexico. He built the first creamery erected in Clearwater, and two years ago started the Co-operative Creamery there, which has proved very successful. He expended \$34,000 in enterprises, most of them being local. Undoubtedly the town is deeply indebted to him for the extraordinary prosperity which it now enjoys.

May 1, 1860, Mr. Epperson married the lady who for two score years has shared his joys and sorrows with the spirit and fidelity only found in woman. She bore the maiden name of Artemisia Banta, and her birthplace was in Missouri. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Epperson adopted three and gave them the love and advantages which they would have bestowed upon their own had they been thus blessed. The daughter, Mrs. Besse Grimes, a niece of Mrs. Epperson, is a musician of local note, and the two sons are now engaged in the practice of dentistry, John W. in Compton and Harry V. in Panay Island, south of Manila, in the Philippines. Our subject and wife are prominent in local society, and the former was one of the directors and leaders of the Clearwater Literary Society for many years.

The life of Mr. Epperson has been a stirring one, and no matter where his lot has been cast, in whatever state, territory or society, he has always been a man among men. He has taken a



A. Lewis

leading part in the development of the resources of the great west. To such men America owes her present prestige among the nations of the world.

HON. ALONZO E. DAVIS, chairman of the board of county supervisors of Los Angeles county and one of the prominent pioneers of this section, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., June 30, 1840. His early years were spent on a farm in his native county, and he had such advantages as local schools afforded. Through his father, Thomas Davis, he descended from a pioneer family of York state, one whose members were noted as patriots and successful business men. His father was a drummer boy in the war of 1812 and in that same struggle the grandfather, Robert Davis, served as a major, while in the war of the Revolution the great-grandfather, Thomas Davis, was also a commissioned officer.

When the now beautiful and richly cultivated Mohawk valley was a dense wilderness our subject's father was born on a frontier farm there. As he grew old enough to assist he helped to clear the land and hewed the lumber from which a home was built. His principal occupation was that of agriculture, but he also followed other pursuits. In 1818, when Rochester, N. Y., was a wilderness, he removed there with his young wife in a small colony and cleared up a farm. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Erie canal. After his wife died, in 1846, he moved to Wisconsin and built a large hotel. The venture, however, proved a most unfortunate one. Two years later the building burned to the ground and in the fire one of his children, a daughter, lost her life. He then returned to New York and spent the remaining years of his life there, dying when he was eighty-three years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Randall, was a member of a old colonial family of York state. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living, namely: Edwin A., who is superior judge at Marysville, Cal., where the late Judge Field held his first court; Robert, a farmer at Yuba City, Cal.; Alonzo E.; Mrs. A. D. Ferris, of Tonawanda,

N. Y.; Mrs. Emily Elzea, of Elgin, Ill.; Mrs. Harriet Rosenburg, of Livingston county, N. Y.; and Mrs. R. Manderville, of Lockport, N. Y.

On the farm where he was born our subject spent his childhood years. When he was twelve he secured employment on another farm, where he worked in the summer and was given the privilege of attending school in the winter. He remained there until he was seventeen, and during the last two years of the time was paid \$9 a month. With the money he had saved and with some financial assistance from a brother, in 1857 he started for California via the isthmus, and after a voyage of six weeks he landed in San Francisco. For a short time he taught school, but the work was too confining, and he sought a more healthful occupation. For two years he mined at Oroville. He then located one hundred and sixty acres of land in Butte county, after which, until 1862, he worked on the ranch in the summer and during the winter hauled lumber for posts and fencing from the mountains.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Davis enlisted in the Fourth California Infantry, under an agreement that the regiment would be sent east. After drilling for six months they were ordered to Texas and went as far as Willington Barracks, when, on account of the hostile spirit manifested in California against the United States, the order was revoked. In April of the year 1863 the regiment was ordered to Arizona; where they had several skirmishes with Indians. At the close of the war Mr. Davis was left in command of a detachment of his company at Camp Cady. On being mustered out he returned to Butte county, sold his place (which had been leased) and returned to Arizona, in order to engage in mining. While in the United States service and after leaving it he had studied law at odd moments. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature, which met at Prescott. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court. While practicing his profession he superintended at the same time his large mining and mercantile interests in the territory. He also served two terms as district attorney. In 1874 he was again elected to the legislature. Four years later he was the Republican nominee for congress, but the district being strongly Democratic, he was defeated, although he ran some two thousand

votes ahead of his ticket. His work in the legislature was especially helpful from an educational point of view. In fact, his interest in the schools led to his nomination (without his knowledge) as territorial superintendent of schools. However, he was defeated, but only by two hundred votes.

As early as 1871 Mr. Davis purchased land in Los Angeles and from that time he has been more or less closely identified with the city. He has made more than one hundred trips by wagon across the plains between Arizona and Los Angeles and his wife has made the same trip sixteen times. For several years he resided at Downey and in 1888 was elected supervisor from that place, serving for four years. During that time the new court house was built on the superb site that commands the admiration of all visitors to the city. The original plan was for a three-story building, but this was changed to a four-story building, and he also worked indefatigably to secure the fine tunnel and elevator, which has proved remarkably convenient, saving the fatigue of climbing the steep stone steps. In 1897 he was again elected supervisor for a term of four years and was made chairman of the board, which recently, in token of regard for him, presented him with a gold headed cane and gavel. The Republican party has always received his vote since he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He is a progressive citizen and, as an officer, favors all enterprises whereby the city and county may be benefited. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is also a member of the Society of Los Angeles County Pioneers.

The residence of Mr. Davis is at No. 2904 Vermont avenue. In February, 1868, he married Miss Emily W. Matthews, who was born in Springfield, Ill., and at six years of age crossed the plains, via mule team, from Illinois to California, accompanying her parents, Francis and Nancy Matthews, who still live in Los Angeles. They passed through Omaha when it had but one building, and that a hut. The Indians were hostile and frequently on their journey they had narrow escapes. After coming to this state her father engaged in mining, but now for some years past he has lived in retirement. He is a veteran of the Mexican war. Mrs. Davis grew to woman-

hood in Los Angeles and received her education principally in the Spring street school. She was married at her father's home, on the corner of Olive and Seventh street, now the heart of the city, but at that time considered quite a country district. Her father at that time owned all of the land from Olive street to Grand avenue and from Seventh to Eighth streets. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Davis comprises the following named son and daughters: Frank Davis, now deputy sheriff of this county; Lottie, wife of James McKeller, who is engaged in the furniture business in Downey; Mrs. Louisa Van Clive, of Los Angeles; and Miss Jessie, at home.

H. WASHBURN, president of the Almond and Olive Mutual Land Investment Company, of Los Angeles, is a gentleman of wide experience in financial matters, added to which he is a lawyer of long and high standing. Having made his home in this city for the past seventeen years, he is thoroughly acquainted with the resources and conditions of the locality, and is a staunch friend to improvement and progress here along all lines. As an attorney he possesses unusual ability and knowledge, and to each and every case placed in his hands he gives earnest attention and care, neglecting no point which may be turned in favor of his client. In his profession he commands the respect and high regard of all who know him, his record being that of an upright, fair man who will not stoop to the petty practices and chicanery of some of the members of the bar.

The Washburn family came to the United States from England in the days of the Pilgrim fathers, and were prominently associated with the early history of the New England colonies and the war of the Revolution. Our subject's father, Zephaniah Washburn, removed from St. Lawrence, N. Y., to Iowa in 1840, and thenceforth was closely connected with the development of Muscatine, of which town he was the first mayor. He engaged in the carpentering and building business there for a number of years, and met with fair success. He chose for his wife Miss Phoebe Parsons, who was a native of Oneida county, N. Y. One of their children, P. L., came to California in the exciting days of 1849,

but returned to Iowa at the end of two years. The charms of the Golden state, however, soon drew him back again, and since 1852 he has been a permanent resident. For a period of thirty-four years he made his home in Northern California. He came to Los Angeles in 1883 and for years was a reporter for the *Herald*. He died here in 1896.

L. H. Washburn was born in St. Lawrence, N. Y., July 1, 1832, and when he was eight years old he accompanied his parents to Iowa, where he grew to manhood. His education was obtained in the public schools, and his initial experience in the study and practice of law was gained in Muscatine, Iowa. In 1852 he came to the Pacific coast, and engaged in mining in the northern part of the state until 1855, when he had the great misfortune to lose one of his arms in an accident. He then returned to Iowa, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Muscatine in 1862. Since that time he has been actively engaged in practice, and has met with gratifying success. During the Civil war his sympathies were strongly with the Union, but, of course, his disability prevented his service in the field. His loyalty to the cause, however, led to his appointment to act as an enrolling officer, and for the last two years of the war he devoted much time and energy to the discharge of his duties. In 1883, after twenty-one years of legal practice in Muscatine, he came to Los Angeles, as previously stated, and in 1889 he opened an office in the business section of the city. The Almond and Olive Mutual Land Investment Company, of which he is the president, was incorporated under the laws of the state of California, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

In 1856 Mr. Washburn voted for John C. Fremont, and ever since the organization of the Republican party he has been a staunch defender and exponent of its principles. When living in Muscatine, Iowa, he was a member of the town council for some five years, and for a long period occupied the important position of city judge, his decisions meeting with the favor of the public.

In 1858 Mr. Washburn married Louisa A. Lloyd, a native of Ohio. Two sons and a daughter were born to the union. Jessie M. Washburn, who has won celebrity as an artist of unusual talent, has a studio in the Bryson build-

ing, this city. Frank L., who was associated with the *Evening Express* for fourteen years, is now in the employ of the Los Angeles Lighting Company, and Charles L. is a successful druggist in Los Angeles.

HORACE HILLER. The late Horace Hiller was a California pioneer of the practical, enterprising and successful type. He was a native of New York, born in March, 1846, in the beautiful city of Hudson, on the banks of the river of the same name. His father, Henry Hiller, likewise a native of New York, was the son of a Dutchess county pioneer and a descendant of the Hillers of Holland, who were among the thrifty founders of New York. Henry Hiller married Henrietta Winans at Hudson, N. Y. She was a descendant of a pioneer family of New Jersey, and her grandparents, as shown in New Jersey history, were active in the cause of the American Revolution.

Until fourteen years of age the subject of this memoir attended school in his native town. He quite naturally inclined toward the calling followed by his father and became familiar with boating on the Hudson river, an occupation that furnished enough adventure and romance to stimulate the mind of an expectant and ambitious youth. These were the palmy days of the *Tribune's* greatness and the popularity of its editor, Horace Greeley, who devoted much of his paper's space to the advertising of the wonderful undeveloped resources of the great west, and it was Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man," that caused Mr. Hiller to turn his steps toward the setting sun. Thus it was that he left the home and associations of his boyhood, joined an uncle and in 1860 settled in Mendota, Ill. He found employment as salesman in a general store and carefully saved his earnings, with which later he took a complete course of study in a commercial school in Chicago. Afterward, returning to Mendota, he became chief accountant in the store of a brother-in-law, who was the leading merchant of that city.

As soon as Mr. Hiller had reached the age necessary to military enlistment he offered his services to the country in the Civil war. He was mustered into the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry under Colonel Pickett.

With the exception of a few weeks spent in a hospital, he reported every day for duty until the fall of Richmond and the close of the war, when he was mustered out in Chicago. Returning to Mendota, he resumed the pursuits of civic life, and afterward, until 1869, he was manager of a grain elevator and warehouse at Franklin Grove, Lee county, Ill. On resigning that position he came to California, the reason for this change being two-fold, in part for the benefit of his health and in part in search of business openings. For a short time he had charge of a small ranch at what is now Pico Heights. His next employment was as accountant with the W. H. Perry Lumber Company of Los Angeles, which he continued to fill until ill health resulting from confinement to indoor work necessitated a change. He then went to San Pedro and for a year was in charge of the business of the Humboldt Lumber Company, after which he returned to Los Angeles and established the Los Angeles Storage and Commission Lumber Company. For fifteen years he was connected with this concern as president and manager. In 1891 the business was merged into that of the Los Angeles Lumber Company, of which he was elected president. Under his able direction the business prospered and continued to be a factor in the lumber dealing circles of Southern California. He was a close observer of the general trend of business affairs and quick to discern the demands of a growing community. He was a promoter of the California Sewer Pipe Company, an institution that owes its phenomenal and substantial prosperity to his keen foresight and energy and of it he was president for several years. He was a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

Though not a politician, as that word is commonly used, Mr. Hiller was interested in public affairs. In 1887 he was chosen to serve in the city council. His services in that body are a matter of official record, an open book, and his official acts were always in the interests of the people, without any tinge of self-interest. His first vote was cast for U. S. Grant for president and he ever afterward affiliated with the Republican party. He was an honored member of the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers, in which he

held the office of treasurer, and his death was a serious loss to that body, as well as to the city of which he had so long been an honored citizen. Through his personal application, his judicious enterprise and rational economy, he became the possessor of abundant means.

Mr. Hiller married Miss Abbie A. Pierce, daughter of Willett and Anna M. (Smith) Pierce, who removed from New York City to Illinois when she was a child and settled in Mendota, where she was educated and married. She is a lady of Christian spirit and many domestic accomplishments. Of her children Henrietta is the wife of A. E. Little, of Los Angeles; Henry W. is a rancher in Ventura county; and Willett H. is with the Los Angeles Lumber Company.

Concerning the death of Mr. Hiller, we quote as follows from the Los Angeles *Times* of May 21, 1898: "For the past two or three days workmen have been making alterations in the Henne block near the entrance on Third street. Yesterday morning about ten o'clock they were putting in place a heavy oak window casing and, while lifting it into place, it slipped from the carpenter's hands and fell to the sidewalk, striking Mr. Horace Hiller, president of the Los Angeles Lumber Company, who chanced at the time to be passing. Mr. Hiller heard the cry of warning and in his haste to escape danger slipped and fell heavily to the sidewalk, striking his left temple on the curbing. Bystanders rushed to assist him and found him unconscious. The patrol wagon was summoned, Dr. A. M. F. McCullough soon arrived and Mr. Hiller was taken to his home, No. 147 West Twenty-third street. On his way home the injured man regained consciousness, but was never able to relate how the accident occurred. After reaching home Mr. Hiller appeared to rally for a short time, but afterward relapsed into unconsciousness, sinking rapidly and passing away between three and four in the afternoon.

"Mr. Hiller had lived in Los Angeles for thirty years. For fourteen years he was engaged as confidential clerk for the lumber firms of Perry Woodworth & Co., and Perry Mott & Co., of which houses the Perry Lumber Company is successor. Mr. Hiller subsequently went to San Pedro as manager for the Los Angeles & Humboldt Lumber Company. He afterwards,



Chas. M. Jenkins

in conjunction with W. H. Perry, organized the Los Angeles Lumber Company, of which Mr. Hiller was president and general manager at the time of his death. Mr. Hiller leaves a widow and three children. He was fifty-four years of age. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the funeral, which is to be held at the family residence at two o'clock Sunday afternoon, will be under Masonic auspices. During his entire residence in Los Angeles, Mr. Hiller had the respect of all who knew him. His unswerving integrity, his manly character and his genial disposition, won for him the confidence and warm regard of all who came in contact with him. His business associates and a host of personal friends mourn his untimely death."

CHARLES M. JENKINS, of Los Angeles, is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, whose devotion to his country was tested not only by service on the field of battle, but in the still more deadly dangers of southern prisons. This gallant soldier was born in Circleville, Ohio, June 2, 1839, while his ancestors originally came from Wales and Germany, settled in Maryland, and afterward moved to Ohio. In 1851, at the age of eleven years, he came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, in company with his step-father, George Dalton, Sr. He grew to manhood amid pioneer scenes. In early life he learned the printer's trade, and worked on the first newspaper published in Los Angeles, the *Star*, while later he was connected with the *Southern California*, the *Southern Vineyard*, *El Clamor Publico* and the *News*.

When the Civil war broke out the government did not call for volunteers from the Pacific states to serve in the east, for two reasons: the expense of transportation was so great, and it was thought there might be need of them here, as there was much talk of a "Pacific rebellion." Nevertheless, a California cavalry battalion of five hundred adventurous spirits voluntarily organized themselves in October, 1862, and offered their services to the government, among the number being Mr. Jenkins. In order to be accepted they had to smuggle themselves into the service as a part of the quota of the state of Massachusetts. They actually paid their own fare from San Francisco

to New York, and Governor Andrews paid it from there to Boston, where they were mustered in for three years, or the war, as the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, with Col. Charles R. Lowell as commander. This battalion participated in about fifty battles. Mr. Jenkins took part in twenty of these, but at Coyle's Tavern, Va., he was captured and taken to Libby prison, then to Belle Island, and from there to Andersonville. Eventually he was taken to Savannah and later to Millen, Ga., where he was exchanged after fifteen months' captivity, during which time he suffered a thousand deaths from sickness, cold and starvation. Of the one hundred and fifty men captured, only three survived their imprisonment: Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Dempsey, now a resident of Ventura county, and William Manker, who died soon after his release by over-eating at Parole Camp. Mr. Jenkins finally recovered somewhat from the effects of his prison life; but it was nearly twenty years after the close of the war before he fully recovered. After being exchanged he rejoined his regiment at Winchester in December, 1864; was twenty-six days with Sheridan in his raid, and was present at the final surrender at Appomattox. At times he could only do the lightest service, but his comrades relieved him whenever they could, and he remained with his command until mustered out at Fairfax Court House, July 20, 1865. During his service he acted as private, corporal and sergeant. Immediately after his discharge Mr. Jenkins returned to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home.

On the 13th of July, 1869, he was married to Miss Phoebe Sprague. April 1, 1889, he was appointed special aide-de-camp on the staff of the department commander, John E. Gard, of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was "zanjero," or overseer of water or irrigation of the city of Los Angeles for about seven years. During the big strike he was deputy United States marshal. He took charge of the first three trains which left the city of Los Angeles for the Needles, Santa Barbara and Bakersfield, and safely returned the passengers to the city. His loyalty as a citizen and his devotion to the country's interests have ever been among his marked characteristics, and the community is fortunate that numbers him among its citizens.

BENJAMIN S. LAUDER. Prominent in the councils of the Republicans of Los Angeles stands Benjamin S. Lauder, who is devoted to the best interests of this beautiful city, and is in favor of progress along all lines of improvement and enterprise. He is a native of Canada, in which country his paternal and maternal grandfathers were early and leading settlers. The former, William Lauder, whose ancestors were strong supporters of John Knox, was extensively engaged in building and contracting in Montreal for many years during the first half of this century. Robert Waller, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was of English descent but was born in northern Ireland, whence he removed to Canada in 1826, and there made a home at a place subsequently called Aimes' Corners. He was an Episcopalian in his religious belief, and was a strong supporter of that church.

Benjamin S. Lauder, who was born May 15, 1859, some fifty miles from Montreal, Canada, is a son of Andrew and Eliza (Waller) Lauder, the former a native of Montreal and the latter born in the northern part of the Emerald Isle. Andrew Lauder was a carpenter by trade, and, coming to California in 1868, was engaged in railroading for three years, after which he established a wagon manufactory and carried it on successfully until about ten years prior to his death.

During the first fifteen years of his life Benjamin S. Lauder lived at his birthplace, and then came to the Pacific coast, finishing his education in the public schools of Plainsberg, Merced county, Cal. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until a few years ago, having a shop on East Second street, Los Angeles, for some time; this business later passed into the hands of his brother, who is still located there. It was in 1891 that he cast in his lot with the inhabitants of this place, and he never has regretted his decision.

The first presidential vote of Mr. Lauder was cast in favor of James A. Garfield, and since that time he has been actively concerned in the welfare of the Republican party. In 1898 he was elected as a member of the Los Angeles city council, where his voice is often heard on behalf of the tax-payers, and their interests are defended by him at all times. He is associated with the

Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Woodmen of the World, in all of which organizations he ranks high.

The pleasant and commodious home of Mr. Lauder and his family is located at No. 815 East Sixth street. His wife, whose maiden name was Kate Johnson, and whom he married in 1881, is a daughter of Pleasanton Johnson, who settled in Los Angeles about thirty years ago, and was engaged in the truck or dray business. The eldest child of our subject and wife, Archie, a manly and promising lad in his fourteenth year, has passed to the better land. Ethel, Leonard and Freddie are bright children, of whom their parents may well be proud.

LOUIS F. VETTER. In the commercial life of Los Angeles Mr. Vetter wields an important influence. His interests are many and important, particularly in the line of insurance and fidelity bond business. He is also closely identified with the public and political life of the city, taking an interest in the same and holding a leading position among members of the Republican party here. In 1898 he was elected a member of the city council and has since acted in that capacity. In social circles he also stands high and is a member of the leading clubs of the city.

Mr. Vetter was born near Peoria, Ill., March 22, 1857. When he was three years of age his father, Anthony, died. He was educated in the public schools and a business college in Peoria. After having served an apprenticeship to the upholstering business he started out for himself, working at his trade in different cities and being employed as foreman for a time in the large establishment of Dewey & Stone, of Omaha, Neb. From there he went to Denver, Colo., where he was with Kilpatrick & Brown for a few months. After this he worked for Wirts & Scholle, of Chicago, Ill. Next he became connected with Barrett Brothers, furniture dealers in Salt Lake City, Utah. There, in 1881, he entered the employ of R. G. Dun & Co., taking the position of assistant manager of their mercantile agency for Utah, Idaho and Montana. Two years later he came to the coast in the agency's

interests, in connection with the San Francisco office, and later was at the Portland, Ore., office for three years. In 1886 he assisted in the establishment of a branch office of the agency in Los Angeles. Subsequently he had charge of opening offices in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash., and at San Diego, Cal. In 1888 he assumed the management of the Los Angeles office, which position he held for three years, and then resigned in order to engage in his present business.

Among the valuable services rendered by Mr. Vetter to his home town may be mentioned that of membership on the board of fire commissioners, which position he held for two years. Later he was reappointed to the office, but, owing to the press of private business affairs, he resigned. His connection with the board was characterized by marked improvements in that important branch of public service. In addition to his service on that board, for four terms he has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and in an official way is connected with other useful organizations. In the city with whose progress he has been identified he is recognized as a man of character and ability, possessing the traits that win and retain the regard of business, social and political associates.

CHARLES G. KEYES. Having for many years held various public positions, both federal and local, Mr. Keyes has become well known throughout Southern California and particularly in Los Angeles county. He was born in Brattleboro, Vt., January 31, 1848. His father, the late George B. Keyes, was a California pioneer of 1849, who settled with his family in Tuolumne county, where he pursued mining. As the landlord of the leading pioneer hotel of Jacksonville and later as superior judge of Tuolumne county, he became known throughout his section of the state. He was a man of splendid abilities and on the bench served the people with wisdom and fidelity. Disabilities incident to advancing years demanded for his better health a change of climate and he accordingly removed to Los Angeles county in 1868 and settled at Wilmington, where he engaged in merchandising until his death, in 1876. A man of social and genial nature, he was loved by his friends and commanded

the respect of all acquaintances. He made three trips to California, the first being, as before stated, in 1849. This was a tour of inspection for the purpose of seeing the country and he therefore left his wife and son at home, returning for them in 1852. His second journey was via Panama, when he crossed the isthmus with pack mules.

When the family came to California the only child, Charles G., was four years of age. He was consigned to the care of a native in the crossing of the isthmus and by him was carried on his back from ocean to ocean, being absent from his parents from four in the afternoon until ten the following morning. He remembers the halts his Indian transport made at various camps along the route and the rebukes administered to him by the side of the Indian camp fire, when he became uneasy and wanted to continue the journey. The mother suffered much anxiety, fearing that her boy might not be delivered, according to understanding, at the port of embarkation, but the father reasoned that the native would deliver his freight in order to get his money, which proved to be the case.

In old Tuolumne county our subject grew to manhood, coming to Los Angeles county when about twenty years of age. For a time he worked in his father's store at Wilmington. Soon, however, he received an appointment as deputy collector of customs under W. W. Bowers. When John R. Breirly became collector of the district, Mr. Keyes was made boarding officer, which, in consequence of the boom of 1869-77 occasioned by the opening of the Southern Pacific Railroad between Los Angeles and San Francisco, became a somewhat arduous and responsible position. The arrivals in port often numbered as high as fourteen deep water vessels in one day. The hatches of these had to be sealed, manifests examined and cargoes inspected.

In 1876 Mr. Keyes married Mrs. Annis Cole, née Taylor, daughter of John C. Taylor, a California pioneer. Mrs. Keyes is a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and is the mother of two children, Asa and Ethel Keyes. For years the family lived at San Pedro, where Mr. Keyes built the first house in what is now the most attractive portion of the town. In 1887 he took up his residence in Los Angeles and was appointed clerk of the superior court of Los Angeles County

Department 3, under Judge H. K. S. O'Melveny, which position he held continuously, under Judges Wade and York, for eight years. In 1895 he was appointed register clerk and this office he still holds. He is the senior employe in continuous service in the court house. As an official he has had no superior here. His long and varied experience in the public service has given him a thorough knowledge of the affairs of office, which, with his uniform courtesies, has rendered him a valuable and popular official. His residence is at No. 155 North Workman street. He is a member of the Society of Los Angeles County Pioneers.

EDWIN COMLY HODGMAN. Coming from a long and honorable line of patriotic Americans, Edwin Comly Hodgman, of Los Angeles, is true to the principles and traditions of his ancestors and has the interests of his country and fellow-citizens deeply at heart.

One Thomas Hodgeman, having been a devoted adherent of Cromwell, was forced to leave England at the Restoration and settled in Holland. In 1640 he, with his wife and an adopted son, emigrated to New England and located in Mason, N. H., with which place his descendants were long and closely connected. Among these was Joseph Hodgman, great-grandfather of our subject. During the war of the Revolution he enlisted in Captain Mann's company and served as a non-commissioned officer, two other members of his family, Abel and Zaccheus, also being in the ranks of the colonial patriots, and all three were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill and fought for their country throughout the war. Their names frequently occur in the records of the state-house of New Hampshire. Stephen, son of this Joseph Hodgman, joined the great stream of New Englanders which poured forth into the Ohio valley at the beginning of the present century, and in 1810 took up his abode in Marietta, Ohio, which was the oldest settlement in the state and for many years the home of Gen. Rufus Putnam. Joseph, son of Stephen Hodgman and father of the subject of this sketch, was not content until he had penetrated further into the great west, and, taking his family first to Cincinnati, he eventually located in St. Louis. In Marietta he married Mary Ann, daughter of John

C. McCoy, who became well known throughout the state for his connection with the underground railway, by means of which many negro slaves reached freedom. He was a strong Abolitionist, and in consequence made innumerable sincere friends and bitter enemies. In St. Louis Mr. Hodgman was very successful in his business undertakings and amassed a large fortune. He was greatly interested in local enterprises and served long and faithfully on the city board of education.

Edwin Comly Hodgman was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 29, 1838, and was educated in the excellent public schools of St. Louis. In 1859 he received a first class certificate as an engineer from the United States inspectors of steamboats, and in 1862 was appointed captain of the E. O. Stannard, a steamer which was employed in the government transportation service during the Civil war. At the close of the war Mr. Hodgman engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds in St. Louis, being a member of the firm of Ferguson & Hodgman, subsequently Hodgman, Duross & Co. Finally, disposing of his interest in this extensive concern, Mr. Hodgman turned his attention to other enterprises, and in 1883 became a citizen of Los Angeles. Here he has engaged in building and selling houses and real estate and has prospered, as elsewhere.

November 8, 1860, the marriage of Mr. Hodgman and Laura, daughter of William B. Ferguson, of Ferguson, St. Louis county, Mo., was solemnized. Mr. Ferguson's family was from Ohio, and his wife was a direct descendant of John Lewis, the first settler of Augusta county, Va. One of his descendants, John Lewis, married Bettie, the only sister of Gen. George Washington, and all of the Lewis family were very prominent actors in the early history of the Old Dominion and in the war of the Revolution. Gen. Andrew Lewis, another son of John Lewis, Sr., and a great-uncle of Mrs. Hodgman, was in command of the American forces at the battle of Point Pleasant (now Wheeling, W. Va.), where the noted Indian chief, Cornstalk, was killed.

To the union of our subject and wife four daughters were born, namely: Mrs. Jessie W. Atkinson, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Josefa A. Tolhurst, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Laura M. Harnden,



W. A. White

of San Francisco; and Mrs. Marietta E. Staples, formerly the superintendent of the public kindergartens of Los Angeles.

Politically Mr. Hodgman has been an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party since becoming a voter. He was chosen recorder of Los Angeles county, and discharged his manifold duties with zeal and thoroughness, meriting the encomiums which have been freely bestowed upon him. The business of the county was never more carefully conducted than during his administration; and he honored his constituents by his faithfulness. Mrs. Hodgman is a charter member of the Los Angeles Immanuel Presbyterian Church and is actively interested in church work.

WILLIAM A. WHITE, the city tax collector of Los Angeles, is a sterling representative of a family which has borne a very prominent and patriotic part in the history of this country, materially assisting in overcoming the enormous difficulties under which the colonist labored in New England subsequent to their landing at Plymouth in 1620, and all through the ensuing centuries being noted for loyalty to the land of their love and devotion, and for the high stand they have taken in all matters relating to the rights and freedom of their fellow-men.

William A. White is a direct descendant of the Peregrine White who was born on the first trip of the Mayflower from England to Plymouth, Mass., and who consequently is called the first child (aside from those of the Indian race) born in New England. The history of Colonial days in Massachusetts contains numerous interesting accounts of the White family, and in later generations the same spirit of enterprise and integrity, patriotism and justice have been observed in those bearing the name.

Hon. David White, grandfather of our subject, was the editor of the *Pittsburg (Pa.) Despatch* about half a century ago, and his influence at that stormy period of slavery agitation was incalculable. He was one of the first to take steps towards the organization of the Republican party, strongly urging the need for such a party in the columns of his paper. He helped to form the constitution of the Keystone state, and for a number of years

served as a member of the state legislature, his voice and influence being used for the benefit of the majority. Some of his forefathers were sea captains, but for several generations the family has dwelt in the inland states, and its members have been identified with other callings.

Capt. Ebenezer White, the father of our subject, was born in Portage county, Ohio, and learned the trade of an architect and builder. Going to Illinois about 1854, he pursued his vocation until Fort Sumter was fired upon. Responding to the first call of President Lincoln, which was for seventy-five thousand men, good and true, to quell the rebellion, he was elected captain of Company A, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and served faithfully for four years, his life finally being given to his country on the field of battle at Averysboro, N. C. He left two children, one of whom, Mrs. Emma A. Goodwin, resides in Ohio. The mother, whose maiden name was Ruhania Hall, and whose birthplace was in Pennsylvania, was of Scotch extraction. She died in 1862, and thus, in 1864, her two little children were orphaned, and left to the tender mercies of the world.

The birth of William A. White occurred in Illinois, April 9, 1860, but he early became an inmate of his grandfather White's home in Ohio. His education was obtained in the district schools and at the school for soldiers' orphans at Xenia, Ohio. When he was fifteen years old he apprenticed himself to the marble business, and, having thoroughly mastered its details, he followed that line of enterprise for the ensuing fourteen years with success. In 1887 he went to Denver, Colo., where he devoted two years to the lumber business, at the end of which period he came to Los Angeles, and for a couple of years worked at his trade.

He organized and was the manager of the first free labor bureau of this city, conducting the same for two years. He then became deputy to Sheriff Burr, serving as such for some four years, and in 1898 was elected to the office of city tax collector. He has met the responsibilities of his positions in a highly satisfactory manner, and enjoys the commendation of the public.

Politically he is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, Knights of the Maccabees, Order

of the United American Mechanics, American Foresters, Independent Foresters, Elks, Sons of Veterans and Masons.

Mr. White has a pretty, attractive home at No. 609 Ceres avenue, Los Angeles, and richly deserves the success and happiness which he has won. His marriage to Miss Maude Maxwell, of Lima, Ohio, was solemnized in Garden City, Kans., in 1897. They have many sincere friends, both here and in the east, and, needless to say, they have but one regret in regard to making their home in this beautiful locality, this being that so many of their dear old friends and relatives are so far away.

ASA HALL. As a result of his close identification with a number of important local industries appertaining to horticulture, Mr. Hall has gained a wide acquaintance among fruit-growers. As the pioneers fifty years ago were led to the coast in the hope of discovering gold, so he came here many years afterward, with the hope of securing from the earth a golden tribute of citrus fruits, and it is needless to state to those who know him that he is meeting with deserved success. He has an orchard of ten acres planted to oranges and lemons, and each year makes large shipments of fruits that for quality are declared to be unsurpassed.

In the organization of the Glendora Citrus Association Mr. Hall took an active part and he has the honor of having served as the first secretary of the first citrus association in the Azusa valley. The principal offices that he holds at this writing are those of secretary of the Azusa Valley Lemon Curing Company, and vice-president and a director of the Glendora Citrus Association, with which he has been continuously connected from its inception. Both of these organizations have received his steadfast aid and encouragement and have been profited by his official connection with them.

The parents of Mr. Hall were Zalmon and Sarah (House) Hall, the former a native of Connecticut, but for years a resident of Ontario, Canada, and it was there, in Peel county, that Asa was born, November 6, 1844, and there he received his education in public schools, later graduating from the provincial normal school in

Toronto, Canada. Immediately after his graduation, in 1863, he turned his attention to teaching, for which his gifts and education qualified him admirably. For a number of years afterward he was employed as a bookkeeper, first in Ontario, but later in Chicago, Ill., to which latter city he had come in the '80s. In 1889 he came to California, and moved to his present ranch in 1892. Since then he has been one of the enterprising horticulturists of the Azusa valley.

While Mr. Hall has not cared to identify himself with politics, he has not refused to study the problems confronting our country nor endeavored to shirk any duty as a citizen. In fact, he has proved himself decidedly public-spirited and progressive. His political views are in accord with the principles of the Republican party. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, holding membership with the congregation at Azusa. By his marriage to Miss Matilda Irwin, of Streetsville, Ontario, he has two sons, Irwin R., of Chicago, Ill., and Almon A., who served in the Philippines under General Lawton for more than a year, being a member of the Fourth United States Cavalry.

ISAAK N. MOORE, an honored pioneer of Los Angeles, who is now practically living a retired life, is a native of the town of Waterloo, Monroe county, Ill., and a son of McKendree Moore, a Virginian by birth, who was one of the early settlers of southern Illinois and was for many years engaged in merchandising in Waterloo. Our subject received a good common-school education in his native town and on starting out in life for himself took up farming as a pursuit. Later he went to Cairo, Ill., where he engaged in merchandising for a short time with indifferent success, and also held a clerkship in the United States postoffice at that place during the exciting days of the Civil war. On leaving Cairo he went to Salem, Ill., the county-seat of Marion county, and served as deputy clerk of the circuit court under his brother, who held the superior office.

In 1869 Mr. Moore came to California, traveling by rail to San Francisco, and from there by steamer to Los Angeles, accompanying the late Judge H. K. S. O'Melveny. For a time our subject engaged in ranching near Compton, and



Wm. P. James

later embarked in the livery business in Los Angeles. After his retirement from the latter occupation he turned his attention to the real-estate business, and in a quiet way transacted for himself and incidentally for others quite a volume of business. Of late years he has practically lived retired at his comfortable home in East Los Angeles. The success that he has achieved in life is justly merited, as it is due entirely to his own well-directed and energetic efforts, and his business interests have been so managed as to win him the confidence of the public and the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

HON. WILLIAM P. JAMES. A noticeable feature of life in Los Angeles is the number of young men connected with its various activities. They hold responsible positions in its banks and stores; they fill civic offices with dignity and legislate for the welfare of the city. It is to them the municipality owes its rapid progress. As aldermen, they have built our beautiful streets; as architects, they have designed the hundreds of attractive residences; as merchants, they have opened great commercial emporiums. It is to this class of stirring, energetic and sagacious young men that Judge James belongs. He is well known, especially in legal circles. Both at the bar and on the bench he has shown himself to be the possessor of a wide and varied knowledge of the law and an impartial spirit that seeks to promote the interests of right and justice. By a previous experience as deputy district attorney he was prepared for his present position as township judge of Los Angeles county, in which he has served wisely and well, showing a thorough knowledge of the law governing the cases in hand and at the same time giving his decisions in an impartial manner, unbiased by personal opinions.

Judge James was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1868, and was three years of age when, in 1871, his parents, David and Jane (Perry) James, settled in Los Angeles. He was an only son and had two sisters. His education was commenced in the schools of Los Angeles, where he qualified himself to enter the University of California. He gained his initiatory experience in the business world by an experience of several

years as court reporter. During his leisure hours he engaged in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1894 and for a time engaged in private practice, but in 1895 entered the office of the district attorney, remaining there for a number of years. In the fall of 1898 he was elected township judge for a term of four years. He is a strong Republican, giving his influence to that party, but in an official capacity rises above mere partisanship. His mental powers are of an unusually strong and vigorous order. He received a thorough education and his habits of close and comprehensive reading have enabled him to supplement his collegiate acquirements with a fund of professionally valuable knowledge, so that he justly occupies a high position in the law fraternity. By merit and through his unaided efforts he has gained a position of which an older man might well be proud, and it may safely be predicted that the future years will bring to him, in an increasing measure, the laurels of success.

In fraternal connections Judge James is a Mason and also belongs to the Orders of Foresters and Maccabees. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Miss Ella V. Haas, of Los Angeles, where they have since made their home at No. 1142 South Flower street.

JOHAN H. DRAIN, the efficient superintendent of streets in Los Angeles, is "the right man in the right place," as he thoroughly understands his business, and is watchful and attentive to the people's interests. His systematic methods, and his genial, approachable manner, make him a general favorite with the public and all with whom he is associated in business, and we take pleasure in presenting to them the following outline of his busy and useful career.

Though born in the Queen's dominions, in Canada, John H. Drain became a resident of Genesee county, N. Y., at an early age, and is a thoroughly patriotic American. He is in the prime of manhood, as his birth took place October 13, 1852. His father, William Drain, was engaged in railroading for a number of years, and during the Civil war he volunteered his services to the Union cause and enlisted in the Eighth New York Artillery. He continued to perform

his duty manfully, until he was so unfortunate as to be taken prisoner by the Confederates, after which he spent some time in Salisbury prison. One of his sons also enlisted in the Union army, and his young life was offered a sacrifice to his devotion to his country. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Margaret Hamilton, and was a native of New York state, and of Scotch ancestry.

John H. Drain obtained a liberal education in the public schools of the Empire state, and when he reached his sixteenth year he started out to fight the battle of life independently. At first he worked for neighboring farmers, and subsequently he drove a stage for three years. At last he drifted into the oil business, and in 1872, having learned of the promising developments along that line in Ventura county, Cal., he came to this state in the interest of a company of eastern capitalists, and for several years was actively associated with this enterprise, which has grown to enormous proportions within the past three decades. Later he was employed by the Wells-Fargo Express Company for thirteen years on the Pacific slope, after which he turned his attention to the business of street-paving. In this line he has been very successful, for he has spared no effort to become so, and since 1887 he has made his home in Los Angeles. Few cities have progressed so rapidly, and hundreds of miles of street paving have been done here within a decade. Thus, Mr. Drain has had a large field for his work, and under his supervision many of our best thoroughfares have been placed in their present fine condition. In 1896 he was elected to the responsible office of superintendent of streets, and gave such satisfaction to the public that they re-elected him to the position in 1898.

In his political standing Mr. Drain is a loyal Republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He richly deserves the prosperity which he now enjoys, for he has made a brave fight against the innumerable obstacles which stand in the pathway of almost every young man who has neither influential friends nor pecuniary assistance when starting out in life. The marriage of Mr. Drain and Lizzie H. Harris was solemnized in San Benito county, Cal., in 1877. She was born and

reared in this state, and by her marriage is the mother of two daughters, namely: Lillian and Florence, who have been afforded excellent educational advantages, and are well worthy of an honored place in society.

HENRY D. ENGELHARDT. There is no region of California in which the business of horticulture has been brought to such a science as in that favored spot where Glendora lies, and among the prosperous fruit-growers of the vicinity mention belongs to Mr. Engelhardt, who came to Glendora in 1883, and has since made this place his home. He is the owner of twenty acres, a large part of which is planted to oranges, although there is also a noticeable number of lemon and apricot trees.

As the name shows, Mr. Engelhardt is of German stock. He himself is a native of Germany, born near the beautiful river Rhine, in December, 1847, a son of Henry D. Engelhardt, Sr. When he was three years of age his mother brought him to America via New Orleans, thence journeying up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Ohio county, Ind., where his father had settled two years before. In that county he grew to manhood. Although his educational advantages were limited, he acquired a broad fund of valuable information, for he has always been a man of habits of close observation and keen insight. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, which was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Among the battles in which he took part were those of Black Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg and battle of Dallas. Wounded in the last-named engagement, he was taken to a hospital and there obliged to remain for two months. As soon as able to travel he was sent home on a furlough. After three months he returned to his regiment; but, as he proved not strong enough for active duty, he was assigned as a nurse in a hospital of the Fifteenth Army Corps in North Carolina, and thus continued until he was honorably discharged in June, 1865.

On his return to Ohio county Mr. Engelhardt engaged in cultivating a farm. Later he removed to Platte county, Mo., and conducted a farm there until 1883, when he came to California,



A. A. Proctor,

While he was living in Missouri he married Catherine Kampefner, of Platte county. Five children were born of their union, four of these now living, namely: Mrs. Allen Storr, of Glendora; Mrs. Jean Rickzy, of East Liverpool, Ohio; Nellie M. and Augustus, who reside with their parents. The family are connected with the Christian Church and are respected in the best circles of local society. Mr. Engelhardt is identified with the Fraternal Brotherhood of Glendora, in whose work he maintains a constant interest.

ALFRED AUGUSTUS PROCTOR, a pioneer of Los Angeles, was born in Westville, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 29, 1831. His father, Dan, and grandfather, Joseph Proctor, were blacksmiths by trade. The latter, a native of Lincolnshire, England, became an expert mechanical blacksmith in his native land. In those days the commercial policy of England forbade the emigration of her mechanics to America, with a view to obstructing the tendency in the new world to enter upon and build up competitive manufacturing industries. However, he was determined to seek his fortune in America, so left home in 1818 for Nova Scotia, where he took up crown lands, with a view to deceiving the authorities as to his true purposes and plans for the future. After a short time in Nova Scotia he made his way to Boston, thence to New Hampshire. He installed the machinery for two of the first cotton spinning mills in New England. Later he settled at Craftsburg, Orleans county, Vt., where he followed blacksmithing during the remainder of his days. Of his three daughters and two sons, Dan was the second in order of birth. He was born in Manchester, England, in 1807. When thirteen years of age he came to America. He grew to manhood in Vermont and there married Augusta, daughter of Daniel Mason, the first Baptist preacher of Craftsburg. She was a direct descendant of the Masons and Howards, both of whom were Pilgrim families. In the house where she was born her girlhood days were passed and from it she left to go with her husband to their new home. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are living, namely: Alfred Augustus, who was the second; Cynthia M., who is the wife of William

Wood and lives near San Francisco; Joseph F., of Hersey, Mich.; and Benjamin F., of Ionia county, Mich.

When our subject was almost seventeen years of age, in 1849, he accompanied the family to Ionia, Mich., where he learned the trade of his father. He married Margaret Chrysler, who bore him three children: Estella, wife of F. Richards, of Los Angeles; Eelon C., of San Jacinto, Cal.; and James B., of Compton, Cal. In 1888 his wife died and later he was united in marriage with Mrs. Nettie Stephenson, of this city.

In 1872 Mr. Proctor brought his family to California. In December of that year he opened the first blacksmith shop at Compton. Later he followed his trade at San Jacinto. In 1886 he came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. He is an industrious and respected citizen and a member of the Society of Los Angeles County Pioneers. Politically he was a Democrat for many years, but is now independent in politics. In religion he is a member of the Broadway Christian Church.

THOMAS PASCOE. Though yet in the prime of life, Thomas Pascoe has had an unusually varied and interesting career, and his history will be perused with pleasure by his hosts of friends. In the first place it is hardly necessary to say that he was actively engaged in the hotel business in Los Angeles for sixteen years, so well is he known throughout this section, and so kindly remembered by the hundreds of guests from all parts of the Union who have partaken of his hospitality and been cheered by his genial, courteous manner.

Forty-eight years ago Thomas Pascoe was born in England and for about eighteen years he lived a quiet life, attending school and learning the lessons of industry and integrity which he has since put into daily practice. He then obtained a position as steward in the British navy and for seven years was the head of his department on some of the largest English men-of-war. In the meantime he visited many of the important ports of the world and had numerous experiences of an extremely interesting nature. During the Fenian troubles in Ireland the vessel on which he was

employed was stationed at various points along the Irish coast and for some time he cruised in the Mediterranean. In 1870, when the clash between the monarchical and papal powers in Italy reached a climax, the man-of-war on which he was stationed waited at Naples, ready to extend the protection of the British government to the pope; in case he should decide to seek safety elsewhere a castle on the island of Malta would have been placed at his disposal. Mr. Pascoe then went to Athens, Greece, where he witnessed the execution of twelve notorious brigands, and in 1871 he was present when the great Suez canal was opened by no less person than Napoleon III. of France. In the course of his service as chief steward Mr. Pascoe was called upon to cater to many distinguished statesmen, military officials, ambassadors, and frequently royalty itself, and thus his training was exceptional. At the close of seven years spent in her majesty's service he returned to England and embarked upon an independent career.

In company with a brother, George Pascoe, our subject came to the United States when he was twenty-five years of age, and, after passing a short time in New York City, he went to Montana, where he and his brother were appointed deputy marshals and assigned to duty in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge. He resigned this office and in partnership with his brother, George, engaged in the raising of sheep. In 1875 he went to Colorado Springs, where he opened the well-known Pascoe's Hotel and Restaurant, which he conducted successfully for several years, there making the excellent reputation as a hotel keeper that he has since maintained.

In the spring of 1881 Mr. Pascoe came to California and became the proprietor of the Grand Hotel at Ukiah, and subsequently he managed the Rose Hotel at Pleasanton. In 1884 he commenced his long and successful career as a hotel man at Los Angeles. The Clifton House, which was built especially for him, was the first family hotel, in the modern sense, of any doing business in this city. At the end of three years Mr. Pascoe leased the Lincoln, which he carried on to the entire satisfaction of the general public, continuing until he retired from the hotel business, in May, 1900. Meantime he refitted the house, making many notable improvements which his

long experience suggested would be appreciated by his guests. In all his undertakings for the past twenty-three years he has been ably assisted by his wife, formerly Miss Jaunie Retallick, also of English birth. The worthy couple have one child, a son, Elmer Rose by name.

As might be expected of so enterprising a business man and loyal a citizen, Mr. Pascoe takes genuine interest in whatever tends to advance the welfare of his community and adopted country. He has been a member of the police commission, a director of the Chamber of Commerce and for the past two years has been president of the Southern California Hotel Association. He uses his franchise in favor of the Republican party.

JOHAN F. HOLBROOK. The prosperity of any community depends upon its business activity, and the enterprise manifest in commercial circles is the foundation upon which is builded the material welfare of town, state and nation. The most important factors in public life at the present day are therefore the men who are in control of successful business interests, and such a one is Mr. Holbrook, a prominent manufacturer of Los Angeles.

A native of Indiana, he was born on a farm in Adams county, near Decatur, and is a son of Nicholas Holbrook, a native of Germany and a farmer by occupation. On leaving home at the age of thirteen years our subject apprenticed himself to the tinner's and sheet iron trade at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained until 1865, and then went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he spent three years. The year 1868 was passed in Cleveland, Chicago and Denver, and during a portion of 1869 he was in Colorado prospecting for gold in the Rocky Mountain regions at Central City and Black Hawk.

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Holbrook came to San Francisco, where he found employment at his trade, and manufactured sheet iron piping for hydraulic mining purposes, which at that time was in great demand and the business was conducted on an extensive scale. In 1873 he came to Los Angeles and continued in the same line of business, constructing fourteen miles of four-inch pipe for F. P. F. Temple for use in the Cerro Gordo mine in Inyo county. After the comple-

tion of that work Mr. Holbrook engaged in business on his own account, and has from that time been a large and successful manufacturer in his line. He also deals in standard water pipe, oil well casing and patent corrugated tanks. He has made from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles of piping for various men and concerns using large quantities, and made the pipe for the Indiana colony to bring the water out of the Arroyo Seco cañon. He is essentially a business man and has confined himself strictly to his line, in which he excels.

In Los Angeles Mr. Holbrook was married in January, 1874, to Miss Laura M. Commons, a daughter of Dr. George W. Commons, now living in Drummond, Mont. They have two children living, Frederick W. and Bessie. One son, Charles Edwin, died in 1895, at the age of fifteen years.

In the fall of 1884 Mr. Holbrook was elected to represent what was then the old second ward in the city council, and served with ability and credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. The second ward was then quite large, stretching from east to west, and comprising Boyle Heights and the western hills. Mr. Holbrook has never taken a very active part in public affairs, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, but always faithfully discharges his duties of citizenship, and has been found true to every trust reposed in him, whether public or private.

JOSEPH H. SMITH. Twenty-seven years ago Joseph H. Smith, the present county surveyor of Los Angeles county, came to this locality, and from that time on he retained his genuine interest in Southern California. He has been associated with various public interests on the Pacific slope, and is a truly patriotic citizen, believing thoroughly in the great future opening before us, and imbued with the spirit of progress, nowhere seen to better advantage than in this state.

From his father, Capt. Christopher Henry Smith, a native of Germany, he inherited many strong, upright traits of character, and a love for country overpowering all other tendencies. The captain emigrated to the United States and settled

in Milwaukee when he was a young man, passing the remainder of his life in that city, where he was very highly esteemed. When the Civil war came on he enlisted for three months in the Thirty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, and later he joined the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers for a year's service. When it was found that more troops would be needed to put down the Rebellion, he again offered himself to the land of his adoption, and was chosen as captain of Company E, Forty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, in which capacity he acted until there was no longer need of his services, the war having been brought to a close. His patriotism and fidelity to duty during the dreadful days of the war led to his being honored later with numerous public positions, as a recognition of his ability. For twenty-three years he was continually in office in Milwaukee, and when death called him to his reward his loss was deemed a public one.

Joseph H. Smith was born in the Cream City in 1852, and as he lost his mother when he was a mere child, he remembers but little of her. He had three sisters, but, being an only son, his father was quite determined to have him complete his education in Munich, Germany. The youth had pursued a thorough course in the grammar and high schools of Milwaukee, and at that time was anxious to see something of the world and to begin carving out his fortune. He ran away from home before attaining his majority, and, as previously stated, came to Los Angeles in 1873, when the city was a straggling, unpromising town. Taking up surveying as a business he mastered it in all its details, and has given his attention to this line of work ever since. For a period he was employed in the state engineer's office, and when the railroad was projected between Needles and Bakersfield, he was retained as civil engineer by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. His long and valuable services as a surveyor and civil engineer were taken into account when candidates for the office of surveyor of Los Angeles county were under consideration, and his personal worth and popularity led to his being the fortunate man. He was elected in the fall of 1898, and is discharging his manifold duties in a systematic and thoroughly acceptable manner.

Politically Mr. Smith is an earnest Republican,

and in his fraternal relations he is a member of the Order of Foresters and the Knights of the Maccabees. His marriage to Miss Annie Molchin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, took place in 1880, and three daughters bless their happy home, Gladys, Irene and Rhoda.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HAMMEL, sheriff of Los Angeles county, is an official of high standing in the estimation of the public, whom he has ably and honorably served for several years. As he is one of the native sons of the city of Los Angeles, his birth having occurred here March 13, 1865, he always has taken an especial interest in its wonderful growth and improvement, favoring progress along all lines and doing his full share as a patriotic citizen.

The parents of Sheriff Hammel were Dr. William A. and Barbara A. Hammel, the former a native of Germany and one of the comparatively early settlers of Los Angeles. He was engaged in the practice of medicine here for a number of years, and was admired and respected by all who knew him. Twelve children were born to himself and wife, but only three of the number are now living. He was summoned to his reward October 13, 1889, and was survived by his wife, whose death took place in this city September 17, 1899.

William Augustus Hammel passed his boyhood days in Los Angeles and received his education in its excellent public schools. Having made a study of the two great political parties in the United States, he determined to cast in his lot with the Republicans, to whose judicious policy he believed this thriving republic owes its prosperity in large measure. Taking a leading part in the deliberations of local politicians, he became well and favorably known, and at length his numerous friends brought forward his name as a candidate for official honors. In the meantime, however, he had proved his ability and general trustworthiness as a public officer during his service as deputy sheriff and deputy county clerk. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles county, and is meeting the responsibilities of the position in a very satisfactory manner. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons and many other of the leading organizations of the country.

The marriage of Mr. Hammel and Mary Lil-

ian Phillips took place in Los Angeles June 22, 1892. She is the daughter of Oliver B. and Anna C. Phillips, the former of whom was a well-known lawyer of this city. A daughter, Phyllis Cline, blesses the home of our subject and his estimable wife. Their residence is in one of the lovely homes of this semi-tropical city, where palms and roses and all kinds of beautiful flowers reach the perfection of bloom and luxuriance.

JOHAN P. ENGELHARDT. The occupation which Mr. Engelhardt has followed for years is that of horticulture, in which so many residents of Southern California have gained prosperity and success. During 1882 he came to the upper San Gabriel valley and settled on the ranch which is still his home. Under his energetic supervision thirty acres have been placed under cultivation and planted to various fruits, and, in addition to this tract, he has one hundred and twenty acres of mountain land. His original purchase was only fourteen acres, but he subsequently homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in a primitive condition, from which he has, by constant and judicious labors, evolved a fine horticultural ranch. His place is known as "Engelwile."

During the '40s Henry D. and Emma (Diel) Engelhardt emigrated from Germany, their native land, to America and settled in Ohio county, Ind., where their son, John P., was born September 29, 1849. The latter was reared in his native county and attended private and public schools, acquiring at an early age a good knowledge of both German and English. When nineteen years old he left home to make his own way in the world. At first he was interested in fruit-growing in Trimble county, Ky. From there he went to Platte county, Mo., and embarked in agricultural pursuits. The year 1879 found him in California, where he made a sojourn of three years in Compton, and then came to the ranch he now owns. Besides the oversight of this place he was for several years interested in the drug and grocery business in Glendora, as a partner of his brother, Dr. A. E. Engelhardt, under the firm name of Engelhardt Brothers; and it was this firm that built the first business house in Glendora.



August Brossmer.

By his marriage to Rose Hess, of Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Engelhardt has one son, Orton H. The family holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glendora, in which he has officiated as deacon for a number of years. Long experience with life in its various phases and a knowledge of the temptations that appeal to the young, Mr. Engelhardt has been brought to regard the sale of intoxicating liquors as an evil that is a menace to our nation, bringing sorrow and disgrace upon thousands of homes and hearts. Hence he is a prohibitionist not only in principle, but also in politics, and gives that party his faithful and unwavering support.

AUGUST BROSSMER, deceased, was one of the active and highly esteemed members of the quite numerous German colony in Los Angeles. A son of Michael Brossmer, he was born in Ettenheim, province of Baden, Germany, June 4, 1841. He grew to manhood in his native town and attended its parish schools, later learning the cabinet-maker's trade. He and his brother, Sigmund, also of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Stephen Frey, of Germany, were the only children of their father's first marriage; both sons were trained from an early age to useful and honorable occupations.

While working at his trade in and about Ettenheim, August Brossmer married Euphrosine, daughter of Joseph Hennenger, a mill owner in Ettenheim. In 1867 Mr. and Mrs. Brossmer and Sigmund Brossmer came to America on the steamship Hansa, of the North German Lloyd line. Upon their arrival at Hoboken, N. J., they proceeded west to Montana via St. Louis, up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Fort Bend, by team to Helena, and thence to the Pipestone mine in Montana, where they remained for two months. From there Mr. and Mrs. Brossmer and Alexander Hennenger, her brother, started via Salt Lake and the southern route to California, arriving in San Bernardino in December, 1867. In May, 1868, they came to Los Angeles. Here Mr. Brossmer worked at his trade for a time, later taking up the occupation of a contractor and builder, in which he successfully continued until his death, December 28, 1889. He was an energetic and thrifty man and pro-

vided his family with every comfort. Fraturnally he was connected with the Independent Order of Red Men and the Turner Society.

Mrs. Brossmer survives her husband and resides in her comfortable home at No. 1712 Brooklyn avenue. She is a woman of great strength of character and executive ability, and is admired for these qualities and for her kindness of disposition. Mr. and Mrs. Brossmer adopted into their home and reared to womanhood one child, who is now the wife of J. E. Sills and resides at No. 1033 South Hope street. Mr. Sills is secretary and treasurer of the Baker iron works, having filled this responsible position for many years.

WILLIAM DRYDEN, who has long been known as "Uncle Billy" to scores of pioneers and their children in Los Angeles and vicinity, has a history full of interest, and it is not strange that his grandchildren and friends and occasional visitors at his home delight in listening to his reminiscences of frontier days. His influence in the early development of this section and in the management of its affairs is still felt, and in public and political matters his judgment continues to have weight.

The eldest of four children born to William and Margaret (McPherson) Dryden, our subject was born in Lewis county, N. Y., September 16, 1835. His father was born in Kelsey, Scotland, and passed his whole life there, dying when in his eighty-fourth year; the mother was a native of Invernesshire, Scotland, a daughter of John Donald McPherson, a well-known and wealthy Scotchman, a typical Highlander and of the old McPherson clan who spoke the Gaelic language in the home circle. He moved to Canada, where he died. Mrs. Dryden died at the old homestead in New York when about sixty-three years of age.

Until he was twenty years of age William Dryden remained at home, where he laid the foundations of physical and mental strength in the wholesome life of the country. He found employment in the construction of railroad bridges for about a year, and then, returning home, engaged in agriculture for a similar period. He

next took a position as a brakeman on a southern railroad, and soon became a train conductor. While serving in that capacity he saw the first Confederate flag raised in Mobile, Ala., and, in pursuance of his duties, on one occasion, took his train through a district which was a perfect hot-bed of danger—a place where the bravest man might have been excused from going. On his return trip a southern planter tried his best to obtain the young man as overseer upon his plantation, and when he modestly pleaded that he could not take such a position, as he had had no experience whatever in managing slaves, the old gentleman replied, "No matter, any man who is brave enough to conduct a train where you have, and not get shot, is competent for my purpose."

Having no desire to remain in the south in that stormy period, Mr. Dryden returned to his old home, and in September, 1861, put into effect a long cherished plan, that of going to the Pacific coast. His father had made the trip in 1852, on the ill-fated ship *Emily*, and ere she had reached her destination twenty-two of her passengers died and were buried at sea, Mr. Dryden, who had been an officer in the Presbyterian church at home, holding funeral services over each one of the unfortunates. Later he had prospected and mined considerably, and the stories that he had told his eldest son of this beautiful land fired his youthful imagination. Upon arriving in San Francisco our subject proceeded to Santa Cruz county, where he found a position with the father of Hon. Stephen M. White, with whom he remained about one year. In May, 1868, he came to Los Angeles county and located upon a quarter section of land, situated near the southwestern corner of the city limits. Later he bought one hundred and twenty-seven acres of one of the old Spanish land-holders, but subsequently gave up eighty acres on account of litigation concerning it. He nevertheless continued to invest in more property until he owned several hundred acres, which, under his admirable system of cultivation and improvement, yielded abundant harvests and made him comparatively a rich man. Retiring from active business a few years ago he purchased a beautiful home in the southwestern part of the city, and is enjoying a quiet, restful life. He still retains

some valuable local real estate and is financially interested in the development of some oil lands and mines.

The marriage of Mr. Dryden and Mary Anderson, a native of Iowa, took place September 18, 1861. Their six children have received excellent educational advantages and stand high in the several walks of life to which they have been called. Two of the number are known far and near throughout this portion of the county as model agriculturists. They take special interest in the breeding of fine cattle, and one of them is the owner of a kennel where may be found several varieties of thoroughbred dogs.

In his political convictions William Dryden always has stood firmly for the principles of the old Democratic party. He cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas, and never since that time has failed to use his vote and influence for his party. While he has occupied no offices of note himself, he has been an important factor in local politics. He is careful and conservative in the formative period of his views, but once having made up his mind in regard to the merits of any question is not slow to express his ideas, and has the courage of his convictions.

WILLIAM FREEMAN BURBANK. The object of the following sketch is, in large part, to preserve some biographical history of Revolutionary days. It therefore begins with an extract from the History of Lexington, Mass., by Charles Hudson, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, referring to Rev. Jonas Clarke, from whom Mr. Burbank is descended in a direct line:

"Among those who animated and encouraged the people and thus kindled the fires of patriotism upon the altars of religion, none was more active or successful than the distinguished and pious priest who ministered to the people of Lexington. His intimacy with Adams and Hancock made him minutely acquainted with the affairs of the colony; his clear and far-reaching perception enabled him to judge with great accuracy, and his noble and manly independence gave him a controlling influence over the minds of men."

The following, from Edward Everett's address

at Lexington in 1835, adds to the historian's tribute these words: "Mr. Clarke was a man of high rank in his profession, a man of practical piety, a learned theologian, a person of general reading, a writer perspicuous, correct and pointed beyond the standard of the day, and a most intelligent, resolute and ardent champion of the popular cause. He was connected by marriage with the family of John Hancock. To this circumstance, no doubt, may properly be ascribed some portion of his interest in the political movements of the day, while on the mind of Hancock an intimacy with Mr. Clarke was calculated to have a strong and salutary influence."

It may now be of interest to give a brief sketch of the family. Hugh Clarke, ancestor of Rev. Jonas Clarke, came early to this country; was admitted a freeman May 30, 1660; member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; died July 20, 1693. Jonas Clarke, born December 25, 1730, was the fifth generation from Hugh Clarke. He graduated from Harvard in 1752; was ordained and installed at Lexington, Mass., November 5, 1755. He married, September 25, 1757, Lucy Hancock Bowes, a granddaughter of Rev. John Hancock, who was the grandfather of the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Clarke was the immediate successor, as pastor, of Rev. John Hancock. He died November 15, 1805, at the age of seventy-five, and in the fifty-first year of his ministry. He had twelve children.

His son, Thomas Clarke, who was born September 27, 1759, and engaged in trade in Boston, married Sallie Conant, daughter of Col. William Conant, a descendant of Roger Conant, the first governor of Massachusetts, appointed by the king in colonial times. It was this Colonel Conant who arranged with others that the signal light should be placed on the old North Church, and that Paul Revere should be sent on his famous mission. Mr. Clarke was town clerk of Boston for twelve years. When, in 1822, Boston was made a city, he became clerk of the common council, which office he held until his death in 1832.

Mention may here be made of the other children of Rev. Jonas Clarke. His son, Jonas, was collector of the port and judge of probate at Kennebunk, Me.; Mary was married to Rev. Henry

Ware, Hollis professor of divinity in Harvard College; Elizabeth died, unmarried, aged eighty; William was consul to Embden, Hanover; Lucy became Mrs. Thaddeus Fiske; Lydia was the wife of Rev. William Harris; Henry, a bank cashier at Kennebunk, was almost ninety at the time of his death.

Fanny Clarke, daughter of Thomas Clarke, was married to William Freeman, lawyer, and son of Judge Freeman, of Cherryfield, Me. Charlotte Freeman, their daughter, became the wife of Judge Caleb Burbank, and their son, William Freeman Burbank, forms the subject of this article.

The house where the Rev. Jonas Clarke lived is historic because of its association with John Hancock, Samuel Adams and Paul Revere. John Hancock and Jonas Clarke were classmates and the latter married the former's cousin. It was in this house that Hancock, Adams and Clarke consulted together. It was here that Hancock and Adams took up their abode when General Gage meditated their seizure, and they were visiting at Mr. Clarke's when Paul Revere ended his famous ride with a message of warning. The authorities for these historical facts are: History of Lexington, by Charles Hudson, published by Wiggin & Hunt, Boston, 1868; Record of the Descendants of Hugh Clarke, by John Clarke, A. B., Boston, 1866; Harper's Magazine, May, 1875, article "The Concord Fight;" and the Magazine of American History, January, 1886, article "Paul Revere."

Of the Burbank family the records are not so readily obtainable. The earliest ancestors in this country were John Burbank, of Rawley, Mass., and Silas Burbank, of Scarboro; near Portland, Me. Capt. Silas Burbank served for seven years in the Revolutionary war and was one of the subaltern officers who led Major André out to execution. He died at Parsonsfield, Me., in September, 1814, aged seventy-six. His son, Eleazer, was born in Scarboro, October 14, 1764. When only eleven years old he went with his father and served in the Revolutionary army. He married Mary Brackett, of Scarboro, who belonged to the family with which Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed is connected. The father of Mary Brackett, Capt. John Brackett, was an educated man and by profession a land surveyor. He laid

out the greater part of the city of Portland as it was in his day, and he died while with the Revolutionary army at Cambridge.

Of the children of Silas Burbank one came to California. He had represented Hancock and Washington counties in the state senate of Maine, and had not been long in the state of his adoption when he was elected to the legislature, serving first in the assembly and afterward in the senate. He took part in the Fremont campaign, was the law partner of Henry Edgerton, the orator, and of Judge M. C. Blake, once mayor of San Francisco. He was elected to the bench in San Francisco and afterward in Virginia City, Nev. Judge Burbank died in 1888.

William Freeman Burbank, youngest son of Judge Burbank, was born in San Francisco and educated in the public schools of that city and Oakland. He was selected as one of the class speakers on his graduation from the Oakland high school in 1879 and was likewise one of the commencement speakers when graduating from the University of California with the degree of LL.B. He became associated with Hon. Frank A. Leach (now superintendent of the United States mint at San Francisco), in the establishment of the Oakland *Evening Enquirer*, and was secretary of the Enquirer Publishing Company. Selling out his interest in 1891, he traveled in the east, made an excursion into the south, and for two years lived in North Carolina, becoming president of the North Carolina Press Association and a delegate to the National Editorial Association in July, 1894, on which occasion he was one of the appointed speakers. In 1893, at Boston, he married Mrs. Walkerley, of Oakland, Cal., formerly Miss Blanche M. Buswell, of Troy, N. Y. The following year he returned to California, and, removing to Los Angeles some months later, founded the *Los Angeles Record* March 4, 1895. Two years later he was appointed a director of the public library. He is also a director of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, the University Club, the Provident-Mutual Building and Loan Association, etc. He was a delegate to the Fifth National Irrigation Congress at its session at Phoenix, Ariz., in December, 1897, and was selected to respond to the addresses of welcome. At one time he was president of Oakland Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden

West, is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of University Lodge, I. O. O. F. His home is at No. 744 Beacon street, and his family includes two sons and two daughters.

JUDGE HENRY C. AUSTIN. One of the most honored pioneers of Los Angeles is Judge H. C. Austin, a worthy representative of staunch old New England families, several of the old lines, descended from English ancestors, having been united in him. His father, Isaac Austin, was a native of Philadelphia, but settled in Boston, which city had been the center of his forefathers' world, and there he established large and flourishing iron works. In 1836 his son, our subject, was born, and the same year the father was summoned to the silent land. He left a widow, whose maiden surname had been Johnson, and of their seven children, five sons and two daughters, only the judge survives.

The early years of Henry C. Austin were passed at his birthplace near Boston, and his education was gained in the common schools. When he was about nineteen years of age he commenced learning the printer's trade, which he followed for several years, a portion of this time being connected with some of the Boston daily newspapers. In 1859 he went to Chicago, where he was at first a compositor in the office of the *Tribune*, and later served in higher positions until 1863. He then went to Washington, D. C., and for the ensuing six years was employed in the United States land office department.

At the close of the '60s Mr. Austin was sent to Los Angeles to act as register in the local land office of the government, Matthew Keller being receiver. After spending about four years in this work, thus completing the decade of his connection therewith in one capacity or another, he turned his attention to the law, and from that time until the present he has devoted his energy to practice in his chosen field of labor, save when he has been acting in an official position. In 1884 he was honored by being elected to the office of city judge and judge of the police court, and it was not until eleven years had elapsed, without interruption or rest from his arduous



Henry L. Mace

duties, that he found it expedient to resign for the sake of his health. The next three years he took life easier, giving a portion of his time to his practice. In the autumn of 1898 he was again elected to the public offices he had formerly filled so efficiently, and is still serving to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

Judge Austin has been a life-long Republican, and was one of the organizers of the party in 1856. He is highly esteemed in the Pioneer Society of Los Angeles, with which he has been identified for many years, and is a charter member of Lodge No. 2,925, Knights of Honor. With earnest hope and confidence he has followed the changes which have taken place in this city during his residence here, and has eagerly watched its transformation from a straggling village of adobe houses to its present proud pre-eminence among the cities of the great southwest.

The home of the judge, No. 3118 Figueroa street, is a fine old place, which has been the scene of many a pleasant gathering of friends. In 1859 occurred the marriage of our subject and Miss Sarah E. Myers, an early friend and school-mate, and a native of the same locality as himself. They have had two sons and two daughters, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hamilton, who died July 21, 1897; Mrs. Anna D. Sinsabaugh, of Los Angeles; Charles R., who is in the employ of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company; and Harry R., who is studying law in a local office.

as a partner he has developed and improved a ranch that to-day stands as one of the finest in the valley.

Hartland, Vt., is Mr. Mace's native village, and May 3, 1843, the date of his birth, his parents being Samuel and Susan L. (Vinton) Mace, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. His father died July 12, 1900, and his mother is also deceased. An uncle of his mother, Aaron Smith, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother's grandfather, John Vinton, fought in the Revolutionary war when a mere youth; and in 1824, when General Lafayette visited America, he forded a river, carrying the general on his back. At the time of his death he weighed three hundred and sixty-five pounds.

When Henry C. Mace was one year old his parents moved to Cornish, N. H., and there he was reared until thirteen years of age. The family then settled in Plainfield, N. H. When the Civil war began he was fired with a desire to serve his country at the front. August 23, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth New Hampshire Infantry, and served under Generals Butler and Sheridan; took part in the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; and in about eight engagements of minor importance. After a service of almost three years he was honorably discharged July 26, 1865.

The hardships of life at the front, with its forced marches, important battles and exposure to weather of all kinds, materially effected Mr. Mace's robust constitution, and for some two years after his return to Plainfield he was unable to engage in any heavy work. However, at the end of that time he had so far regained his strength that he was able to enter upon the battle of life actively and take his own place in the busy work-a-day world. For a number of years he made his home in Claremont, N. H., and from that place, in 1883, he came to California, settling on his present homestead. He is a member of the Glendora Citrus Association and has done his share toward developing the fruit interests of the valley. His first vote was cast in 1864 at Cedar Creek, Va., and was in support of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. Since then he has never failed to cast a straight Republican ticket at every election. At this writing he is surgeon of Vicks-

HENRY C. MACE, a pioneer of the upper San Gabriel valley, resides at Charter Oak, where he owns a one-half interest in a ranch of twenty acres, planted to citrus and deciduous fruits. In 1888 he crossed the continent from New Hampshire to California and established his home in the beautiful valley and on the ranch where he has since resided. At the time of coming to this place it was in nature's primeval condition, destitute of any improvement and presenting to the observer merely a dismal stretch of cacti and sage brush. Undiscouraged by this unattractive outlook he began the task of clearing a homestead for himself, and with W. E. Kent

burg Post No. 61, G. A. R., of Pomona, Cal., in which he has previously served as junior and senior vice-commander. By his marriage to Miss Sarah O. Ellis, a native of Theadford, Vt., which was solemnized in December, 1866, he is the father of two sons, Fred E. and Henry O.

JAMES M. FRYER, a pioneer of California and present postmaster of Spadra, came to this state in 1852 and has ever since made his home in Los Angeles county. He was born in Conway county, Ark., June 25, 1847, a son of Rev. Richard C. and Caroline (Veazey) Fryer, natives of Alabama. In 1852 the family came from Arkansas to California and settled at El Monte, continuing to make it their home until 1868, when they came to Spadra. Both at El Monte and Spadra the father was frequently called upon to conduct religious services, but he made agriculture his principal occupation, and devoted his attention to it principally. Attaining a position of influence among his fellow-citizens by reason of his superior ability and intellectual qualities, he was honored by frequent selection to occupy positions of honor. He was elected to the office of county supervisor, which he filled with efficiency. Early in the '70s he served one term as a member of the lower house of the California legislature, to which office he was elected on the Democratic ticket, he being stanch in his adherence to that party. Of his children the following survive: John W., living at Alhambra, Cal.; James M., of this sketch; Jeremiah, who is in Arizona; Henry F., a resident of Pomona; Mrs. Charles Weile, of Santa Barbara; Mrs. J. C. Shepherd, of Fullerton; and Mrs. A. H. Tufts, of Pomona.

The public schools of El Monte gave our subject such educational advantages as were afforded by the pioneer schools of the day. In 1867 he began for himself, taking up agriculture as his chosen occupation. After a short time in El Monte he began to cultivate a farm at Spadra, where he also became interested in horticulture. He is the owner of twenty acres set out to fruit and eighty acres devoted to general farming, his entire farm comprising one hundred acres. He married Belle Arnett, of Spadra, Cal., and they have three children, Roy, Bertha and Norman.

For a quarter of a century he has served continuously as a trustee of the San José district, during all of which time he has been president of the board of trustees. Politically he is a Democrat, with independent proclivities. Under the first administration of President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster at Spadra, and from that time to this he has held the office, being exceedingly popular as an official with all classes of people, irrespective of political ties. He was several times a member of the Democratic central committee of Los Angeles county, and took a very active part in the politics of his community. He has at different times been offered positions of trust by his party and friends, but so far has steadfastly refused to accept the emoluments and the burdens incident to official life.

In religious views Mr. Fryer adheres to the Baptist doctrines, in which he was reared and trained. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Pomona, and ever since the congregation was started he has officiated as chairman of the board of trustees. It is said that his father was the first minister ordained in the Baptist Church in California after its admission as a state. He was probably the most influential man of his day in that denomination in Southern California, and did much to give a permanent start to the cause in this region.

The older son of Mr. Fryer is a young man of exceptional ability. He took the complete course of study in the California State University at Berkeley and graduated from that institution with a high standing. At this writing he is assistant principal of the high school at Oroville, this state.

DEXTER SAMSON, who since 1889 has been a resident of Los Angeles, and is highly esteemed by every one who knows him, is an honored veteran of the Civil war, and deserves special mention for the faithful part which he took in the preservation of the Union. Born in Pulaski, N. Y., March 19, 1844, he was but seventeen years of age when he offered himself to his country, and for four years, or until the close of the dreadful conflict between the north and the south, he was ever found at his post of duty, ready to lay down his life as a

patrol, if necessary, and doing all within his power to bring about that true peace and union which our beloved land now enjoys.

November 1, 1861, Dexter Samson enlisted in Company K, Eighty-first New York Infantry, as a private. He served through the Potomac campaign, and later, with the Fourth Army Corps, was stationed at Yorktown, Va. Leaving that point at the close of 1862 he was sent to Morehead City, N. C., after which he participated in raids and other operations of the military in the vicinity of Trenton. With his regiment he went on the Foster expedition to Charleston, in command of General Hunt, and later his brigade was stationed at Norfolk, Va. Then he passed through the James river campaign, was next sent to Pittsburg, and finally was present at the fall of Richmond, and with the Twenty-fourth Army Corps did garrison duty there. Returning to Williamsburg, he was mustered out of the service, August 30, 1865. Thus briefly and incompletely can be summed up four of the most eventful and anxious years of his life, but only those who shared with him the exposure and privations and dangers of that trying period in our country's history can form the faintest idea of what it really meant. He won the friendship and high regard of his comrades and superior officers, and made a record of which he has reason to be proud.

After spending a few months in recuperating at home Mr. Samson went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he found employment, and in May, 1870, he went to Quincy, Ill., where he was successfully engaged in business for seven years. In 1877 he disposed of his commercial interests in the east and came to California, for a year making his home upon a ranch at Healdsburg. He then returned to Burlington, Iowa, where for a year he conducted an undertaking business, after which he was similarly occupied at Pittsburg for about the same length of time. Later he traveled for a period and then was connected with a large firm at Burlington, Iowa, after which he was associated with Mills & Lacy, of Grand Rapids, Mich., for six years.

In 1889 Mr. Samson came to Los Angeles, and in partnership with Robert L. Garrett conducted an undertaking business here for five years. Later he became a member of the firm of Sharp

& Samsou, and at the end of three years embarked in business upon his own account. He is well and favorably known as a funeral director, as he thoroughly understands his business and is kind and just in his dealings with rich and poor.

In fraternal circles Mr. Samson is deservedly popular. He retains a warm place in his heart for the boys who wore the blue in the Civil war, and is an honored member of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R. He also belongs to Marathon Lodge No. 182, K. of P.; Good Will Lodge No. 323, I. O. O. F.; Enterprise Encampment No. 12, I. O. O. F.; Los Angeles Court No. 422, I. O. F.; the Royal Foresters; and Union Council No. 5, Junior Order of American Mechanics. In political matters he is a stalwart Republican.

The marriage of Mr. Samson and Miss Susie Howells, of Pittsburg, Pa., was solemnized in 1867, and two children were born to their union. Some time after the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Cora Farrar, a native of the vicinity of Baltimore, Md. She was reared chiefly in the District of Columbia, and received an excellent education and social advantages. Both she and her husband have hosts of friends, both in this city and in the east, and are eminently worthy of respect.

LEWIS E. GRIGSBY, of Pomona, prominent as a citizen, horticulturist and president of the Kingsley Tract Water Company, resides on his fine orchard of fourteen acres on Orange street. His land is chiefly devoted to orange culture, and bears every evidence of the owner's progressive spirit and thrift.

Mr. Grigsby, who became a resident of Pomona in November, 1898, was born near Winchester, Clark county, Ky., June 22, 1867. His parents were Dr. James L. and Louisa (Cravens) Grigsby, his father (now deceased) being a surgeon of note and a graduate of the medical department of the Pennsylvania University. The Grigsby family were of French extraction, while the Cravens family came from England, the great-uncle of Mr. Grigsby's mother being Lord Cravens. Lewis was educated in the public schools of Clark county and at the Winchester high school, and in early manhood began the study of medicine with his father. Subsequent events, however, induced him to devote himself

to agricultural and horticultural pursuits in his native country. When he settled in Pomona, therefore, in 1898 he was practically equipped for the work in hand, which accounts for his marked success in the culture of oranges.

A marked indication of Mr. Grigsby's standing was given in January, 1900, when he was chosen president of the Kingsley Tract Water Company. This position he now fills with efficiency and success. In addition to his property here he owns real estate in San Diego and is also a member of the Claremont Pomological Society. From a business standpoint he is recognized for his enterprise and public spirit. Politically he is a staunch Democrat. He is an influential member of the Christian Church. He has retained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact, both in business and social circles. His views of life are broad, as is natural to one who is familiar with nearly every state in the Union and who has extended his travels to Mexico and Canada. His wife, née Emma Miller, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a daughter of Ewald and Louise (Palm) Miller, natives of Germany. Mrs. Grigsby was educated in the best schools of America and Europe, and in the latter country received much of her musical education. She has traveled extensively both in Europe and America.

REV. CHARLES B. SHELDON. No one can bequeath to posterity a richer heritage than the memory of a noble life, devoted, with unselfish affection, to the uplifting of the human race. Such a man will wield an influence that will not cease with his departure from earth scenes; nor will death, while it may change, be able to lessen his activities. It is true that the earth life of Charles B. Sheldon has ended. The place that once knew him shall know him no more. But in the deeds of kindness he performed, in the self-sacrificing acts of helplessness and in the ceaseless ministrations to others, his influence still lives. Through his work as a clergyman and in the less conspicuous, but not less useful, routine of his private life he proved himself to be, indeed, one of God's "noblemen."

The life which this narrative sketches began in Massachusetts, December 18, 1821, and closed in

California, September 21, 1895. Between those two dates a lifetime of activity was crowded. For twenty-nine years he was a minister in the Congregational Church, with his home in Excelsior, Minn., and previous to this, for a number of years, he preached in Republic, Ohio. Possessing versatile talents, he gained a knowledge of much not connected with his profession. He was versed in the science of medicine. He was a genius in mathematics and as a surveyor had few superiors. Nothing delighted him more than the study of languages. He acquired a knowledge of several, being a master of the dead languages and also familiar with some that are more modern. He was a student all his life, fond of adding to his repertoire of knowledge by the acquisition of important truths in the domains of science, art and literature.

Mr. Sheldon married Miss Mary Prentice, who was born in Connecticut, October 10, 1825. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom the following survive: Henry S., of Los Angeles county, Cal.; Charles H., who lives in Minnewaukon, N. Dak.; Frank S. and Chauncey S., of Los Angeles county; Mrs. G. W. Pitts, of Alton, Iowa; Mrs. E. E. St. Clair, of Los Angeles county; and Dr. Martha A. Sheldon, who graduated from the Minnesota State University and the medical department of the University of Boston, Mass., and is now a medical missionary in Bhot, North India. The mother of this family died in February, 1899, having survived her husband but a little more than three years.

In December, 1884, Rev. Mr. Sheldon, accompanied by his son, Chauncey S., came to the vicinity of Pomona and settled where the latter now resides, about one mile from Lordsburg. This region was at that time almost a wilderness. The most sanguine could not have anticipated its present development. However, he had a firm faith in its future and this faith he substantiated by the purchase of fifty-six and one-half acres of land, which he proceeded to develop into a fruit ranch. He had come to Los Angeles the preceding year and had preached for a short time, and it was during that period he became enraptured with the possibilities of the state as a fruit region. He lived to enjoy the fruition of his hopes and to see the locality where he settled take its place among the finest fruit-growing por-



N. B. Eakins

tions of the state. He never mingled much in public affairs, cared nothing for official distinction, and voted for principle, favoring the Prohibition party during the later years of his life. Since his death his son, Chauncey S., has maintained the supervision of the ranch and taken up his work in the community, where, like his father, he is respected for his worth of character and his unwavering integrity.

H B. EAKINS. One of the most certain sources of wealth for this great southwest is hidden in the depths of its mountain ranges, and, perchance, along some of its river beds, and one of the most significant facts connected with the truly marvelous development of this portion of the Union is the vast amount of mineral riches which are annually being converted into money here. The northern part of the Pacific slope has so long borne the palm that it has been practically overlooked that Southern California and Arizona possess treasures untold, and that with the same amount of energy and capital invested here that other portions of this continent have received, nature's vast storehouses would yield abundantly.

H. B. Eakins, secretary and general manager of the Wallapai Mining & Development Company of Los Angeles, is a native of Philadelphia, and his early life was spent in the Quaker city. He gained a liberal education in the schools of his native place, and when he was sixteen years of age he commenced his business career. Evidently he made an enviable record for fidelity and aptitude, for he was not eighteen when he was called upon to take charge of the government work connected with the geological and weather bureau at Washington, D. C. At the end of some eighteen months, during which period he gave perfect satisfaction to his superiors, he went to the Black Hills, where he became actively interested in mining operations. This was in 1887, and for the following four years he was connected with the Homestake Mining Company there. In 1891 he came to Los Angeles, and for the past nine years has been engaged in mining enterprises in the southwest. For several years he has been an official in the Wallapai Mining & Development Company, whose mines are located

in Arizona, in what is known as the Chloride district, about twenty-two miles north of Kingman. Within less than a decade these mines have been developed, until they are worth from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars, and give rich promise for much greater things in the future. Mr. Eakins stands high in the judgment and esteem of all with whom he has dealings, and especially among the railroad men and mining operators, who know him well and who are united in their admiration of his thorough business ability, pluck and energy.

Politically he uses his franchise in favor of the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. His pretty home in Los Angeles is presided over by his charming wife, whose maiden name was Gertrude E. Beemer. She was born in Racine, Wis., and became the wife of Mr. Eakins in the Black Hills, in June, 1892. They have one child, a boy, Walter B. by name.

ELI W. KELLER, who resides about two miles north of Lordsburg, is one of the pioneer horticulturists of this locality, having made his home here since 1883. A native of Erie county, Ohio, he was born December 18, 1858, and is a son of Jacob and Clefa (Greenwald) Keller, natives respectively of Switzerland and France, and both now deceased. Nothing of unusual moment marked the boyhood years of our subject, which were passed in alternating farm work with attendance at the public school and seminary at Milan, Ohio. When he was seventeen years of age he began to learn the trade of the carriage maker in Clyde, Ohio, where for several years he was a member of the firm of Keller Brothers.

Leaving Ohio in search of a more desirable location, Mr. Keller came to California in 1883 and settled on the land which he still occupies. The place was then in its primitive condition, without any improvements of value. Practically its entire development has been made by him. His ranch of fourteen acres is planted to fruit trees, the most of which are deciduous. In addition to managing his fruit farm he is also engaged in well-boring, which he makes a special business. Since he came here he has seen the development of the region from a wilderness to one of the gar-

den spots of the world. The progress made in every industry, and particularly that of horticulture, is most gratifying to him and he may well take pride in the fact that he has been one of the men to develop the industry here.

In a quiet way Mr. Keller is interested in politics and public affairs, but his interest is not that of a partisan. Politically he votes with the Republicans. Before he came to California he married Belle Rogers, who was one of his childhood friends in Clyde. Fraternally he is identified with the Fraternal Brotherhood of Pomona, in whose work he takes an interest. Both he and his wife are Roman Catholics and belong to the church of that denomination in Pomona.

STEPHEN WARREN LADOW. A native of Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., Stephen Warren LaDow was born seventy-six years ago, and, as his surname implies, he was of French extraction on the paternal side, though his mother's people were from England. His grandfather was married twice and had twenty-three children. Daniel and Laura (St. John) LaDow, the parents of S. W. LaDow, were natives of the Empire state, and he was the fifth in order of birth in their family of seven. The mother was a cousin of the world-renowned P. T. Barnum, and one of her brothers, Rev. Taylor St. John, was a widely known and loved minister of the Gospel in New York state. Four of his sons won distinction in educational circles of Albany, N. Y.

In his youth our subject obtained a common school education and laid the foundations of his future practical and successful business career. When he was twenty-two years old he married Margaret McWilliams, of Galway, N. Y., and two sons were born to them, Charles, now a resident of Albany, N. Y., and John, who makes his home in Los Angeles. When the California gold fever raged throughout the land Mr. LaDow became eager to try his fortunes in the far west, and bidding what was destined to be a last farewell to his devoted wife, he left his family in New York and sailed on one of the steamers crowded with ambitious adventurers, bound for the Isthmus of Panama and the famed gold fields of the Pacific coast.

Arriving in Los Angeles in May, 1852, Mr.

LaDow stayed in that locality for a short period, and in July learned of the death of his wife. He went to the northern part of California then and engaged in mining and prospecting. In 1860 he was married to Miss Harriett Dorman, a native of Sanford, Me. To them two children were born, one dying in infancy; the other, Hattie M., now Mrs. C. H. Nance, lives in Los Angeles. In 1863 they returned to Los Angeles, which city, without a tittle of its present beauty and attractiveness, nevertheless appeared so promising to him that he desired to make it his permanent home. With his hard-won gold he bought twenty-five acres of choice land near the city, and there he dwelt until 1868, when he pre-empted a quarter section of land near the southwestern limits of Los Angeles. He made his home on this property until death, and took just pride in the innumerable improvements which he made upon the place.

In all public enterprises of this locality Mr. LaDow took a leading part. He was a pioneer in the task of piping water to this section for irrigation purposes, and thus set an example which was extensively followed. He gave one acre of land to the public for the cause of education, and thereon has been erected what is called the LaDow school.

Mr. LaDow departed this life January 6, 1899.

WILLIAM H. HEPNER was during his lifetime a prominent factor in the development of Covina. Born in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, July 22, 1847, he there received his education in the public schools, and laid the foundation for his useful and enterprising life. His father, George W. Hepner, is now a resident of Covina.

When a young man of twenty-one he moved with his parents from Virginia to Tennessee, where he resided for a short time, subsequently returning to his native state, where, believing that he possessed mechanical ability, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. Later he went to Colorado, from which state he moved in 1887 to his permanent home in Covina, where he died April 8, 1900. After taking up his residence in Covina he engaged in the fruit-raising business, cultivating

his ground and setting out trees on a ten-acre orange lot. In his special line of work he was very successful, seeming to have a particular aptitude for encouraging the growth of these luscious friends of man.

Mr. Hepner was married January 29, 1885, to Mary M. Jones, of Henderson county, N.C., and a daughter of Robert and Martha (Pittillo) Jones, of North Carolina, the former deceased, the latter residing in Covina. Of this union there were five children, four of whom are now living: Rosa V., Minnie A., Walter R. and Martha M.

Mr. Hepner was an active and helpful member of the German Baptist Brethren Church. He was not particularly interested in politics, nor was he fraternally associated with the different orders represented in his town. His widow and children live on the old homestead orange tract, and mourn with sincere sorrow the loss of more than an ordinarily kind husband and indulgent father.

Among his fellow residents in the town of his adoption Mr. Hepner is remembered with mingled feelings of respect and admiration for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. He kept in touch with the various means of progress and enlightenment, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the oppressed and unfortunate.

THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM. Little does it matter in what business or enterprise a citizen of this great republic is engaged so long as he faithfully performs his duties and honestly looks out for the interests of others, considering them to be paramount to his own, for in this case success is certain to be his reward, sooner or later. Animated by these principles, Thomas J. Cunningham, a member of the firm of Cunningham & O'Connor, undertakers, of Los Angeles, has risen to a place of prominence and prosperity, and a review of his past life will prove of interest to his numerous friends.

The energy and business-like methods which characterize Mr. Cunningham may be partially accounted for by the fact that he is a New England Yankee, born at Randolph, Mass., about fourteen miles from the "Hub," September 28, 1859. He resided in that locality until he reached his majority, receiving a liberal education in the common schools.

In 1880 Mr. Cunningham came west to San Francisco, where for two years he was in the employ of the United Workmen Boot & Shoe Company. He then returned to his old home for a visit, and in the fall of 1884 went to Tombstone, Ariz., where he engaged in mining and prospecting for about four years. The next year he carried on a grocery business in San Francisco and then came to Los Angeles. For the ensuing eight and a half years he conducted an undertaking business in partnership with Mr. Cussen, and won an enviable reputation with the general public and all with whom he had financial dealings. The present firm of Cunningham & O'Connor was formed in 1893, and the partners are prospering, it is almost needless to say, for all enterprises with which our subject is associated are sure to prosper. They are located at Nos. 456-58 South Main street, near the post-office.

In 1893 Mr. Cunningham married Miss Mary Maloney, whose father, Richard Maloney, was one of the pioneers of California. Her brother is now acting in the capacity of secretary to Bishop Montgomery. The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with three children: Vincent R., William C. and Kathleen, whose presence brightens the pleasant home of the family at No. 126 East Eleventh street.

In his political convictions Mr. Cunningham is a Democrat. He takes great interest in national and local affairs, and endeavors to keep posted upon all subjects worthy of engrossing the attention of the public.

BYRON E. STREET, who resides on South Hamilton avenue, Pomona, came to this city in February, 1883, and has since become a leading grower of and dealer in alfalfa. He was born in Ohio, August 27, 1853, a son of Charles L. and Emily A. (Walker) Street, the former a native of New York state. When he was about two years of age his parents moved to Eaton county, Mich., and settled fourteen miles from Lansing, where he passed the years of boyhood. He was eighteen when the family moved to Franklin county, Kans., and there he started out for himself as a farmer. For some years he carried on agricultural pursuits.

From Kansas Mr. Street came to California

and settled in Pomona, where he first followed the trade of a carpenter and then engaged in the milk business, having a milk route in this city. Next he turned his attention to raising alfalfa, in the sale of which he has since built up a valuable business. He owns some twelve acres of alfalfa land near Spadra, and besides the property that he owns he leases about two hundred and fifty acres, on which he raises alfalfa. He is an energetic, practical man, and conducts his affairs with discretion and ability.

The first wife of Mr. Street, who was Miss Laura Martin, of Pomona, died four months after their marriage. In April, 1894, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Harding, the widow of Stanley Harding, of Rockford, Ill., who, by her former marriage, became the mother of two daughters, Josephine and Ruth, and by her union with Mr. Street has a daughter, Lillian F. G. She is the owner of fifteen acres of orange land north of Pomona, the same being considered valuable property.

During his residence in Franklin county, Kans., Mr. Street held office as justice of the peace in the Princeton precinct. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood of Pomona. With his wife and family he holds membership in the Baptist Church of Pomona, and has the official position of deacon in the same. In the work against the liquor traffic no one has been more interested than he. In principle and in precept he is a believer in prohibition, and he has been an active worker in the task of making Pomona a prohibition town.

EVI R. MATTHEWS, who has resided in Pomona since 1890, is the owner of nine acres planted to oranges and twenty-six acres in alfalfa, all of which is located in this city. A native of Vermont, he was born in Windsor county, February 10, 1830, a son of Josiah and Marietta (Waters) Matthews, also natives of Windsor county. His grandfather, William Matthews, was born at Cape Cod, of English descent, and in early life settled in the Green Mountain state. The Waters family is of Scotch extraction.

Accompanied by his family, Josiah Matthews

removed to Tazewell county, Ill., in 1834, and settled on a farm, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. His son, Levi R., was reared in Tazewell county, and from an early age was familiar with farm work, both the raising of cereals and of stock. For years he continued to cultivate the same farm, having chosen agriculture for his life work. As a boy he had attended local schools, which were at that time conducted on the subscription plan. He had also received the advantages derived from attendance at Knox College, a famous institution of pioneer days, located at Galesburg, Ill. After he took up his life calling of agriculture he devoted himself closely to that work. At the same time he did not neglect the duties of citizenship. He served in various offices in Tremont township, where he was a man of great influence. In 1886 he retired from farm work and moved to Colorado Springs, Colo., but after a few years, in September, 1890, he came to Pomona, which he has found to be a more enjoyable climate than that of Colorado Springs. For six years after he came here he resided on his ranch, but since then he has made his home at No. 659 North Gordon street.

April 20, 1852, Mr. Matthews married Marie Antoinette Sill, a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and a daughter of Horace L. and Mary (Pettibone) Sill, natives of New York state, the former being of English extraction. Seven children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, namely: Mary L., wife of Raphael Leonard, of Woodford county, Ill.; Nellie, wife of C. E. Major, also of Woodford county, Ill.; Katie, who married C. S. Stubblefield, of McLean county, Ill.; Anna May, Mrs. C. J. Buckley, of Tazewell county, Ill.; Lee R., who lives in Pomona; Gracie, wife of J. H. Payne, of Denver, Colo.; and Winifred G. The family are connected with the Christian Church and Mr. Matthews is now officiating as deacon of the congregation at Pomona. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Through a life that has covered three score years and ten Mr. Matthews has maintained a reputation for integrity and honor. Laborious in his earlier years, he won by determined industry the competency he now enjoys, and at the same time he gained a high standing among the influential farmers of his home township and



John Scheerer

county in Illinois, where for years he was identified with movements for the advancement of general farming and stock-raising interests.

JOHN SCHEERER. A history of Los Angeles would be sadly incomplete were the record omitted of the late John Scheerer, one of its prominent and highly honored citizens. For more than a decade, the most important period, perhaps, in its marvelous growth, he was actively associated with its upbuilding and improvement, and his name became well and favorably known throughout this section of the state.

There is much in the life annals of John Scheerer that is an inspiration to those who knew him, and the young people of to-day could do no better than emulate his example. Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 3, 1838, he was bereft of his parents when he was quite young, and early was forced to rely upon himself. Arrived at maturity, he wisely decided to come to America, and in Springfield, Ohio, he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed in that state until about 1858. Then he removed to Platte county, Mo., and established a furniture and undertaking business, in which venture he met with marked success. Industrious and diligent, upright and just, he won the esteem, as well as the custom of people throughout that section of the county, and, in the course of time, commenced accumulating a small fortune. He owned a valuable farm in Platte county, and made a specialty of raising bees and selling honey. Various other investments and enterprises were successfully carried on by him, among them the short-horn cattle business. In everything pertaining to the welfare of his town and community he took a patriotic interest.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Scheerer volunteered his services in the defense of Missouri, which was torn with the two factions and was one of the worst battle-grounds of public feeling in the country at that time. He served with the rank of second lieutenant in the Missouri state militia, and aided in preserving order and preventing lawlessness from infringing upon the rights of the law-abiding citizens. He was brave and unflinching at his post of duty, and

participated in numerous skirmishes. Politically he was a loyal Republican, but never was an aspirant to official distinction.

One of the most important events in the career of Mr. Scheerer was his marriage to Miss Anga Blankenship, in Platte county, Mo., October 20, 1861. She was born in Kentucky and was educated in the schools of Platte county. She, too, had been orphaned when a child, and both she and her husband deeply appreciated even the very humble home in which they began their house-keeping. They had struggled with circumstances and poverty from their early recollections, and together they carefully set about the accumulation of a competence. Long years of economy and industry brought their sure reward, and when, in 1882, they sold out their Missouri possessions and located in beautiful Los Angeles, they had a goodly fortune. Wisely investing a portion of their capital in real estate and other enterprises in this locality, they soon were on the highway to wealth. The old Bryson building, one of the finest office buildings in the west, was owned by Mr. Scheerer and is still in the possession of his widow. Her income from various sources is quite large, and she has the satisfaction of knowing that her present wealth is the direct outcome of the wisdom and industry of herself and husband in past years.

Though never blessed with children of his own Mr. Scheerer's heart was warm with love and sympathy toward childhood. Remembering his own lonely youth and that of his wife, without the loving care and watchfulness of kind parents, he delighted to aid orphaned children, and it was one of his cherished plans to erect a comfortable home for helpless little ones, who might thus be preserved from the innumerable dangers and sorrows which beset them, especially in a large city. He was a great worker in the Christian Church, and was a liberal giver to religious enterprises, as well as to the poor and needy. For years he was an official member of the First Christian Church of Los Angeles. Honesty and kindness were stamped upon his features, and rarely was he appealed to in vain for material assistance in any worthy cause. His earthly career came to a close March 27, 1893, and he was placed to rest in the beautiful mausoleum erected to his memory by his wife, in Evergreen

Cemetery. For over thirty years their lives had flowed on, happily and peacefully together, and their home was an ideal Christian one, where their numerous friends loved to come.

Mrs. Scheerer became the wife of John J. Orchard, in Kansas City, Mo., September 16, 1896. For many years he had been successfully engaged in merchandising, and enjoyed the good opinion of all who knew him. He was a native of England, but was reared in New York state, chiefly. He was a kind and affectionate husband and possessed the love of a host of friends. He lived only four months after his marriage, his death taking place in this city, and thus, once more, the widow is left alone in her beautiful home. Her residence, a modern one, furnished elegantly and in excellent taste, is located at No. 1403 Santee street. Like Mr. Scheerer, she has been a great worker in the Christian Church, and quietly and unostentatiously lends a helping hand to many a poor and unfortunate one. It is her chief pleasure to carry out the many plans for doing good which they made together, and when she is called upon to render an account of her earthly stewardship there will undoubtedly sound in her ears the welcome verdict, "Well done, good and faithful, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

GEORGE W. COOLMAN, the leading contractor and builder of Covina, has been closely identified with the fortunes of the town since he took up his residence here in 1895. A native of Allen county, Ind., he was born March 6, 1859, and is a son of William and Leah Coolman, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and of German descent. William Coolman achieved considerable importance as a builder and contractor in and around Fort Wayne, Ind., subsequently meeting his death through injuries contracted by a fall from a building that he was constructing. George W. was at this time three years old. He continued to live in his native county and state, where he received his education in the district schools. About the age of fifteen he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and he has continued to follow mechanical pursuits to the present time. Previous to coming to Covina in 1895 he gained considerable reputation as a builder and con-

tractor, and a number of the finest buildings of the town of Fort Wayne were constructed by him.

Mr. Coolman married Catherine Colvin, of Allen county, Ind. Of this union there are four children: Lola, Edna, Earl and Ralph. Mr. Coolman has no political aspirations, nor is he prominently connected with the fraternal societies of his adopted city. He is public spirited and enterprising, entering with enthusiasm into all the projects for the betterment of the community.

ROBERT J. POLLARD, agriculturist and early pioneer of the Azusa valley, was born in Greene county, Ala., May 1, 1842. Of Scotch extraction, he is a son of Richard and Susan E. (Bell) Pollard, of South Carolina and Alabama respectively. Richard Pollard was a farmer, and fought with valor and distinction in the war of 1812. Susan Pollard died when her son Robert was two years old, and the lad was reared in the midst of vicissitudes. When twelve years old he moved with his father and the other members of the family to Caddo parish, La., where they lived for but a short time. Their next dwelling place was in Lamar county, Tex., and here Robert J. outgrew his boyhood and embarked upon the more responsible activities of life. He had in the meantime learned every department of a farmer's work and availed himself of the opportunities offered by private schools. In addition, he had fitted himself for the future by learning the wagon and repair business.

With the call to arms in 1861 he was one of the first among his associates to respond to the demand for his services, enlisting in Company C, Ninth Texas Infantry, C. S. A., under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. His service was east of the Mississippi river. His war record is an interesting one, and includes participation in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Jackson and many minor battles and skirmishes. He was captured below Helena, Ark., on the Mississippi river, after the retreat from Jackson, and confined for eight months as a prisoner of war at Alton, Ill.

At the termination of the war Mr. Pollard returned to Lamar county, Tex., and engaged in agriculture until 1868, when he came to Downey, Cal., and opened a wagon and repair shop. In

1874 he discontinued this business and took up his permanent residence in Azusa, purchasing a forty-six acre tract from the government. This land would have been a discouraging proposition for a man with less determination and patience, but its owner knew no such word as fail, and the wild, scraggy growths disappeared through his unflinching industry and an orange grove stood revealed in its proper time and season. He now owns twenty acres of the finest orange land in the valley.

Mr. Pollard married Susan A. Reynolds, of Downey, Cal., and of this union there are three children: Richard C. and William R., of Covina, Cal., and Mrs. John O'Bert, of Downey, Cal.

Holding liberal views regarding politics, Mr. Pollard is nevertheless inclined toward the Democratic party. He is an active worker and deacon of the Christian Church, contributing generously to its support and also serving on its board. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Covina. For many years he has been a large stockholder in the Azusa Irrigating Company. He is esteemed for his many admirable and exemplary traits of character, his unflinching good nature and general interest in all that tends to benefit the town of his adoption.

AMBERT L. RATEKIN. The greater number of California's successful men were born and reared east of the Rockies, but have developed their able business qualities in the Pacific states, the salubrious climate and fruitful region of Southern California especially seeming to stimulate and enthuse their every faculty. Noteworthy among these people is Mr. Ratekin, the secretary and manager and a director of the Covina Orange Growers' Association, of which he was one of the organizers and incorporators in 1899. He was born March 15, 1860, in Warren county, Ill., which was likewise the birthplace of his parents, Joseph and Haney (Lester) Ratekin. His father is still a resident of that county, being a farmer of experience and success, but his mother has passed to the life beyond, her death having occurred in December, 1872.

Mr. Ratekin was brought up on the home farm, in Warren county, where he obtained a

good knowledge of the many branches of agriculture, and received excellent educational advantages. After leaving the district school he attended Whipple Academy, in Jacksonville, Ill., being there as a pupil when Hon. W. J. Bryan was a member of that institution. He subsequently spent a year at Galesburg, Ill., as a student in Lombard University, after which he was for a short time manager for a shingle manufacturing company in southern Idaho. Returning from there to Warren county, Ill., he established himself in the mercantile business at Swan creek, where he continued two years. He was thereafter engaged in agricultural pursuits in Illinois until the fall of 1893, when he decided to make a complete change of location, and came to California. In 1894 he settled in Covina, where he now owns a well-improved orange ranch of twenty acres, to the care of which he devotes much of his time, although he has many outside interests and duties. Besides his official connection with the Covina Orange Growers' Association, he is also a director of the A. C. G. Deciduous Association, which he assisted in organizing. Politically he is an active worker for the Democratic party, and does much for furthering the interests of that party when he considers those interests to be also for the general good of Covina. At present he is a member of the local school board, and its clerk. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Covina lodge.

September 13, 1887, Mr. Ratekin married Clara Dean, of Warren county, Ill., and they have one child, Gladys H. Ratekin.

STEPHEN C. HEADLEY is one of the most extensive growers of oranges in the Azusa valley. Of English-Scotch ancestry, he was born in Essex county, N. J., April 12, 1833. His parents, Caleb B. and Mary A. (Wilkinson) Headley, were natives of New Jersey. His paternal grandfather, after migrating from Scotland, served with courage and fidelity in the war of the Revolution.

Stephen C. Headley grew to man's estate in his native county. The schools of his youth were limited in extent and opportunity, and, having much to occupy his time on his father's farm, his chances for education were confined to the winter

terms. He was, however, an energetic and faithful student, and, realizing his limitations, adopted a course of general reading, supplemented by various devices for gaining a thorough business training.

Settling in Dakota county, Minn., he became a stock-raiser and agriculturist, in which he continued for a quarter of a century. In 1887 he came to Los Angeles county, Cal., and settled in the Azusa valley, which has since been his home. His property consists of thirty-five acres, which is highly cultivated, and largely given over to orange growing. His efforts in this particular line have been attended by the most pronounced success, and he is regarded as an authority on the subject.

Mr. Headley married Jennie Wiggins, a native of Maine, who died in 1883. He is prominent in many lines of general activity, including that of director and incorporator of the A. C. G. Deciduous Association, and the A. C. G. Citrus Association. He is a member of the Masonic order of Hastings, Minn., and was for several years supervisor of Empire township, Dakota county, Minn.

With the most advanced movements of his town and county Mr. Headley has been identified. He is regarded as an enterprising and reliable citizen. In common with the other dwellers of the valley he has witnessed many changes and experienced many hardships and failures, which, turned to good account and followed by success, render him eligible for the high estimation in which he is held.

REBUBEN A. MEREDITH. As a pioneer settler of Los Angeles county, and one of its leading horticulturists, Mr. Meredith is worthy of mention in this work. He has been a resident of this section of Southern California for more than thirty years, and has been permanently located in Covina since 1894. He was born April 30, 1840, in Sumter county, Ala., a son of Reuben A. and Ann E. (Harwood) Meredith, both Virginians by birth and breeding. The Harwood family originated in Scotland, whence the founder of the American family of that name emigrated in colonial times, settling in Virginia. On the paternal side Mr. Meredith

is of Welsh ancestry, and of a distinguished family, his grandfather, Dr. Reuben A. Meredith, having been a noted physician, and a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. Meredith was reared to manhood in Alabama, where he served an apprenticeship of five years at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed a number of years as a journeyman. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Alabama Infantry, C. S. A., and served under Generals Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston and Lee, and when Stonewall Jackson was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, he was under his command. He participated in many engagements, including the battles of Seven Pines, the seven days' fight before Richmond and the battle of Gettysburg. He was in both of the Fredericksburg campaigns, the battles of Cold Harbor, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-House. He was with Early in the Shenandoah valley, was in the Petersburg campaign and surrendered at Appomattox. At Chancellorsville he was captured in the second days' fight, and for ten days was held a prisoner in Washington, D. C. Entering the army as a private he was promoted to the rank of sergeant soon after, and served in that capacity during the war.

On returning to Alabama Mr. Meredith settled in Gainesville as a blacksmith, in which occupation he continued until 1868. Going from there to Corpus Christi, Tex., he joined a company going westward with a wagon train and a drove of cattle, accompanying the party as far as El Paso, Tex., where the cattle were sold. From there he and three of his companions came on horseback to California, arriving at El Monte, Los Angeles county, six months after leaving Corpus Christi, Tex. He engaged in horticultural pursuits as a fruit grower, and in 1894 located near Covina, on his present ranch; here he has twenty acres of land, the larger part being devoted to oranges, with which he has had much success. During his residence here he has become actively identified with some of the leading interests of this vicinity, being a director of the Covina Valley Orange Growers' Association, of which he was one of the promoters, and a director in the Columbia Land and Water Company. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Ancient



Frank McCann

Order United Workmen of Covina. Politically he is a consistent member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Meredith's sister, Mrs. Mary K. Harris, resides with him. She, too, is an old settler of Los Angeles county, having come here in February, 1884, and since taking up her residence in Covina has won the respect of the community.

FRANK LECOUVREUR is a native of Ortelburg, East Prussia, and was born June 7, 1829. He came to California via Cape Horn in 1851. Possessing clerical ability and a good education, he readily found employment suited to his tastes and his ability. The qualities of mind and heart which he possessed brought him popularity with the people. In public affairs he took a warm interest, keeping in touch with movements for the benefit of his community. Under John W. Shore he received an appointment as deputy county clerk and while acting in that capacity, for a period of about three years, he was an efficient officer and rendered valuable services to the county.

Later Mr. Lecouvreur entered the office of Captain Hancock, then county surveyor. Soon he became familiar with every detail connected with that office. In fact his fitness for the position was so evident that he was elected county surveyor, which office he filled with the greatest efficiency for two terms of two years each. During these two terms he made some important surveys for the county. Later he also partitioned the Verdugo rancho of about forty thousand acres into smaller tracts. The office of county surveyor was tendered him for the third term, but he declined the proffered honor, and accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank.

June 14, 1877, Mr. Lecouvreur was married in San Francisco, Cal., and after a visit to Europe returned to Los Angeles. About 1888 he suffered a serious sickness and general decline in health, since which time he has lived in retirement. He is a man of great patience and fortitude, as well as education and culture. In former years he was a very active and useful citizen, doing much to promote the welfare of his

city and county. He is held in the highest esteem by all of his acquaintances in the town where for so many years he has made his home.

WILLIAM Q. CUSTER, who conducts an undertaking business at Covina, resides one and a quarter miles west of this place, on a finely improved ranch that has been his home since 1893. The property comprises ten acres, of which six acres are under orange cultivation and the balance in lemons. Mr. Custer was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 31, 1860, a son of Joseph B. and Martha J. (Purdy) Custer, the former a native of Pennsylvania and now deceased; the latter born in Ohio and now residing in Latah county, Idaho. The Custer family is said to be of German extraction.

On the home farm in Highland county Mr. Custer lived until he was fourteen years of age, meantime, under his father's instruction, gaining a knowledge of agriculture and of carpentering. He then accompanied his parents to Andrew county, Mo., where he completed his education in common schools. For a number of years he engaged in teaching school in Missouri and Arizona. In the spring of 1887 he went to Garfield, in the then territory of Washington, where he opened an undertaking establishment and also carried on a furniture business for some years. During his residence in that town he served as city treasurer and police judge and for several years held office as clerk of the school board. His interest in educational matters has continued with his change of residence, and he is now president of the board of trustees of Lower Azusa schools, in which responsible position he has proved a most efficient and satisfactory official. His political views are Democratic in the main, although his tendencies are toward independence of thought and vote.

Coming to Southern California in 1893, Mr. Custer embarked in horticultural pursuits, in which he has since engaged. In May, 1899, he opened an undertaking business in Covina, and this he now conducts, in addition to the management of his ranch. In the Baptist Church of Covina he is a deacon and a member of the board of trustees, and for four years has acted as Sunday-school superintendent. He is a man of integrity

and intelligence and justly stands high as a citizen. By his marriage to Miss Lavinia M. Hague, who was born in Nebraska, and in girlhood removed to Garfield, Wash., he has three children: William P., Mark B. and Clyde C.

ARTHUR D. HOWARD, one of the recent acquisitions to the list of wide-awake business men in Los Angeles, has made his home in this immediate locality for over eleven years, and has been intimately associated with the improvement of this section of the state during that period. He is imbued with the spirit of progress which marks the closing years of the century, and is an ardent believer in the future of Southern California.

Born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 15, 1854, Arthur D. Howard is a son of James P. and Sophronia (Porter) Howard. His father was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, where he settled in 1836, and he owned and carried on a farm in the vicinity of Milwaukee for many years, meantime winning the esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances.

In the common schools of his district and in Carroll College, Waukesha, A. D. Howard obtained a liberal education. About the first practical application of his knowledge was when he was asked to assist in the surveying of Milwaukee township, which task he efficiently performed. Subsequently he mastered the carpenter's trade, which he has followed as a calling ever since. Coming westward, he found employment in Nebraska, Colorado and other states, and in January, 1889, he arrived in Los Angeles. With the exception of five years, when he lived upon his own ranch not far distant from the city limits, he has worked at his trade here, with few interruptions, and inevitably became thoroughly posted in local building and real estate problems. For a number of years he has been well acquainted with Joseph A. Morlan, of this city, and in 1900 they joined their interests and now are engaged in the real-estate business under the firm name of Joseph A. Morlan & Co., having their office in the Laughlin building, on South Broadway.

The marriage of Mr. Howard to Helen M. Baker was solemnized December 26, 1881. She

is a native of Milwaukee, coming from one of the respected old families of that state. The Howards have a pleasant home at No. 1606 West Eleventh street, Los Angeles, and the two sons and two daughters of the family are young people of much promise. They are named respectively, in order of birth, as follows: George Porter, Alfred Tyler, Sadie May and Helen Mary.

Mr. Howard is a Republican in his political views, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, belonging to the local lodge. He enjoys the good will and respect of a multitude of business men here and elsewhere, and has made an enviable reputation for integrity and square dealing.

DWIN R. SHRADER, president of the Los Angeles Business College, which occupies all of the fifth floor of the Currier building, on Third street, between Broadway and Spring street, was born in Wood county, Ohio, May 15, 1841. His parents, John and Margaret (McNabb) Shrader, were among the pioneer settlers of the Western Reserve, and the thriving town of Fostoria now occupies a part of their old home farm.

Professor Shrader received his academic education at Hedding Seminary, in Abingdon, Knox county, Ill. Subsequently he was a student at Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., and finally was graduated from the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in 1871, receiving the degree of A. B. and in due time that of A. M. He then acted as assistant professor of physics and chemistry in that institution until 1876, when he was elected to the chair of natural science in Chaddock College, Quincy, Ill. Subsequently he was elected superintendent of schools at Mt. Sterling, Brown county, Ill., which position he held for five years.

In 1885, on account of his wife's ill health, Professor Shrader came to California and immediately became connected with the university at Los Angeles, in which he held a prominent position for a number of years, having been senior professor. In June, 1888, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Malleu University at Bartley, Neb. He is one of the most prominent educators in that section of the state, and as

president of the Los Angeles Business College has succeeded in making that institution one of the best of the kind in the west.

In 1874 Professor Shrader was united in marriage with Miss Eva Mattison, of Evanston, Ill., a daughter of S. A. Mattison, now a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, who for over a quarter of a century was one of the most prominent insurance men in the United States. Our subject and his wife have three children, namely: Edwin Roscoe, Ada May and Sarah Ethel.

HENRY T. BINGHAM, a pioneer of California, residing in Pomona, came to California as early as 1853 and settled at San Bernardino, where for some twenty years he made his home. Meantime he engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. From there he moved to Compton, Cal., but remained in that place for a short time only. Returning to San Bernardino, he continued there for two years more, and then settled in Artesia, this state, where he took up agriculture and horticulture. During the year 1883 he removed thence to Pomona, where he has since devoted his time to fruit-raising.

Mr. Bingham was born in Nottinghamshire, England, May 20, 1828, a son of Robert W. and Martha (Lupton) Bingham. He was reared in his native shire of Nottingham and received his education in local schools. Under his father, who was a general merchant, he early gained a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business, and this he followed as long as he remained in England. In 1850 he took passage on a sailing vessel from Liverpool to New Orleans, and after a voyage of eight weeks landed in the latter city. He spent two years in St. Louis, Mo., and Lebanon, Ill. April 5, 1852, he married Emma Caudwell, a native of Lincolnshire, England.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bingham started for California, joining a company that traveled across the plains with a train of six wagons. They drove from St. Louis via Salt Lake City to San Bernardino, arriving in the last-named town after a trip of almost six months. Here he settled, as before stated. While residing in San Bernardino he was a member of the board of trustees of the Central school

district and during the entire term of his service, four years, he served as clerk of the board. For almost one year he was a trustee of Pomona, and he has also been a member of the board of health of this city. Politically he is independent, voting for principle and for the best men, regardless of party.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Bingham consists of ten children: Mrs. James E. Stones, of Artesia, Cal.; Henry T. L., living in Solomonsville, Ariz.; Robert W., of Artesia; Walter J., who is in Clifton, Ariz.; Martha, deceased; Mrs. L. O. Matthews, whose home is at Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. E. W. Clark, of El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. G. F. Vaughan, of Clifton, Ariz.; Mrs. G. H. Royer, of Pomona; and Mrs. Byrd H. Schooley, also of Pomona.

FREDERICK W. SHERWOOD. Within the limits of Covina valley there are few fruit-packers and shippers so well known as the Fay Fruit Company, with which Mr. Sherwood has been identified since 1898, having had the contract for the packing of their fruit at Covina. This company, during the orange season of 1900, shipped two hundred and ninety cars from Covina to the eastern markets, making the largest shipment of oranges from this point during the season, with the exception of the shipment made by the Covina Citrus Association. Besides his work in this connection, Mr. Sherwood has for ten years engaged in horticulture in Covina, owning an orange orchard of eight acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. He is also a director of the Covina Mutual Building Association and a member of the loan committee of the same.

Of English birth and parentage Mr. Sherwood was born in Yorkshire, June 14, 1861. His education was received mainly at Gainford Academy and Cleveland College, Darlington, England. After leaving college he was for five years employed in a clerical capacity in a bank in Darlington, being first junior clerk and later promoted to senior clerk. In 1883 he came to America, first settling in Napa City, Cal., where he engaged in fruit growing for a number of years. In 1888 he settled in Southern California, and since 1890 has been a permanent resident of Covina.

Like so many Englishmen, Mr. Sherwood is fond of outdoor sports. He is a charter member

of the Covina Country Club, the Covina Tennis Club and the Covina Golf Club. At an early age he became identified with the Church of England and now holds his membership in the Episcopal Church of Covina. By his marriage to Miss Alice K. Wilkins, of Yorkshire, England, he has four children, namely: Harold R. L., Cyril V. S., Muriel E. and Gwendolin A.

Very probably few are more familiar with the fruit-packing business, in every phase and department, than is Mr. Sherwood, whose successful experience makes his advice valuable upon every subject connected therewith.

A. BEARDSLEE. One of the pioneers in the telegraphic service in the United States is E. A. Beardslee, who has spent his entire mature life in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. For the past twelve years he has been located in Los Angeles, where he is one of the best-known citizens, and his numerous friends will take pleasure in perusing his history, which, could it be written in detail, would constitute a large volume.

He is a son of William E. Beardslee, who was connected with the Union Manufacturing Company of Norwalk, Conn., for several years. Prior to the Civil war he joined the state militia, and at all times he was relied upon to perform the duties of a good and patriotic citizen. He died at Norwalk in October, 1880, aged seventy-two years. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Lucretia Miner in her girlhood, and New York state was the place of her birth.

E. A. Beardslee was born in Newtown, Conn., December 2, 1845, and in that village received his education, chiefly in Norwalk private schools. When he was sixteen years old he started upon his business career by securing employment as a messenger boy in the Norwalk office of the Union Telegraph Company, which was merged into the American Telegraph Company, and later into the Western Union Company. His strict attention to his duties, and his unusually quick, keen understanding, made him a mark for promotion, and in September, 1862, he was stationed in the company's office at Fall River, Mass. The following year he was transferred to New York City, thence went to Boston, and later to Pittsburg,

where he remained until the close of the Civil war. During that long struggle between the north and the south his services were esteemed almost invaluable, and he may justly be proud of the fact that he held the record of being one of the most rapid receivers and transmitters of messages in the employ of the company. In 1865 he was again transferred to Boston, where he continued with the same corporation. At the close of fifteen years in Boston he came to California, reaching Sacramento, his new field of operations, in April, 1880, and completing his career there in September, 1887. Since the last-named date he has been located in Los Angeles, where he now holds the trustworthy position of manager of the Western Union, and at the same time superintendent of the Los Angeles District Messenger Company. He is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the telegraph system and service, and has simplified and improved the old order of things, thus materially contributing to the safety and reliability of modern telegraphy. Politically he is a Republican, as was also his father. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

When he was in his nineteenth year Mr. Beardslee married Miss Velen Babcock, of Rhode Island. She died, leaving one son, W. E. M., who is superintendent of a large hop and fruit ranch near Sacramento. The second wife of our subject was Miss Mary E. Cross, a native of Lawrence, Mass.

JAMES W. RUSSELL, who spent the last years of his life in Covina, was a native of Indiana, born March 1, 1832. When a lad of tender years he lost his mother, and was thus deprived of an influence which he never ceased to regret. He was soon afterward taken to Illinois by his father, and there he grew to an intelligent understanding of the various branches of farm work. The schools of the time were crude and limited in number, offering scant outlet for the rising enthusiasm of an apt and ambitious boy. He therefore availed himself of whatever came under his observation, and reading was his favorite pastime.

Before he left Illinois Mr. Russell married Mrs. Jane Pete, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, born November 2, 1831. She was a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Breakey, natives of



W. D. Ellis

the north of Ireland, but of Scotch extraction. Mrs. Russell has one adopted daughter, Annie, widow of the late William L. Finch, of Covina, who died September 15, 1899.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Russell lived upon their farm in Illinois, near St. Louis, but subsequently moved to the vicinity of Edwardsville, the same state. Early in the '90s they came to California and settled in Covina, where Mr. Russell died July 31, 1898. Since his death Mrs. Russell has given her attention to the management of her orange orchard of five acres, and also to the supervision of her other property in Covina. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes to its activities. Her first marriage was to George Pete, a native of the north of Ireland. They had one son, William Andrew Pete, deceased.

Although his sojourn among the people of Covina was of comparatively short duration, Mr. Russell left behind him an impression of capability and kindness and all-around good-will, which will live long in the memory of his friends and associates.

WILLIAM D. ELLIS. The history of the dwellers of the San Gabriel valley would be incomplete without emphatic mention of William D. Ellis, who, although not one of the old residents of the locality, is one of the best-known and most influential. He owns a ranch one mile west of San Dimas, consisting of thirty acres, devoted principally to orange culture. On this place he has made his home since 1896, meantime giving his attention closely to its improvement.

A native of Chemung county, N. Y., Mr. Ellis was born June 30, 1848, a son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Barnum) Ellis, also natives of New York state. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and served his country with fidelity and courage. When William was thirteen years of age his father died, and in a few years his mother also passed away. He was therefore thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. Looking around him for a means of subsistence, he was led to select farming as his occupation, having a fondness for tilling the soil, together with some experience in the work. Going west to Rock county, Wis., for several years he

was engaged in general farming. Subsequently, for a number of years he varied his occupation with travel in various states of the Union, and later served as foreman of a coal company in Newcastle, Wash., for three years. For several years he also resided in Colorado and engaged in the wood business.

The year 1883 found Mr. Ellis in Pomona, Cal., which at that time was a mere hamlet, with a few scattered houses here and there and with no noticeable prospects for the future. He was one of the pioneers to whom the city owed its first start and the fact that it is now in so flourishing a condition. In 1896 he moved to San Dimas and settled on the ranch he now owns and cultivates. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the Artesian Belt Water Company, in which he is now a director. Other local movements have received the impetus of his encouragement. At heart a Republican, he is, however, liberal in his ideas regarding politics, and especially in local matters maintains an independent attitude.

By his marriage, December 23, 1891, to Miss Amelia S. Pratt, of Wayne county, N. Y., Mr. Ellis has one son, J. Pratt Ellis.

JOSEPH MOXLEY, who is a horticulturist of the Covina valley, and also a contractor and builder, is a native of Schoharie county, N. Y., and was born February 26, 1849. The Moxley family is an old English one and lays claim to many ancestors who have rendered their country distinguished service. The parents of our subject were Amos and Lydia (Woodward) Moxley, natives of New York. His great-grandfather, Joseph Moxley, served with courage and enthusiasm in the war of the Revolution, and was killed at the battle of Fort Griswold. His son, Joseph Moxley, fought beside him in the same battle and was wounded, but subsequently recovered.

Joseph Moxley, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm, where he learned every phase of the work, and at the same time availed himself of the educational advantages offered by the district schools, and the high school at Jefferson, N. Y. His father was a cooper by trade, and the youth, under his father's tutelage,

became an expert in the same line, to which he devoted himself for several years after attaining his majority.

In 1878 he changed the scene of his efforts to British Columbia, later going to San Francisco for a time, and eventually settling in Los Angeles county, where he has since lived. He owns twenty acres of highly improved land, which he has converted from practically a barley field into a thriving orange grove. Upon his arrival in Los Angeles county he worked as a contractor and builder, having previously employed himself in that capacity in Artesia, Cal., and he still follows that business.

Mr. Moxley married Amanda Smith, of Jefferson, N. Y., and of this union there are four children: George L., Bertha E., Fred O. and Mary A.

Prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Moxley is one of its most generous contributors. He has for years served as steward and trustee, and takes a vital interest in all things pertaining to the church's welfare. For four years he served as postmaster at Covina, soon after his arrival in this part of the country. Among his friends and associates he is regarded as a broad-minded, progressive, reliable and enterprising man.

CHARLES E. BEMIS, who has made Covina his home since 1886 and is a director of the Covina Water Company, was born in Rock county, Wis., July 29, 1850, a son of Edmund and Louisa (Hall) Bemis, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New York, the former of English extraction. The years of youth he passed in his native county, receiving his education in local schools and in the Evansville (Wis.) Seminary. In 1872, with his parents, he moved to Colorado and settled near Colorado Springs, where he followed agricultural pursuits for some years. At a later date he was at the head of a jewelry business in Longmont, Colo., having as a partner his brother, H. G., under the firm name of Bemis Brothers. After a partnership of several years Charles sold his interest to his brother and in 1886 came to Covina, of which he was a pioneer and in which place he has since engaged in horticultural pursuits. He owns a ranch of

twenty acres, under oranges and lemons, and also owns and conducts an orange stock nursery.

With the progress of his town and the extension of its interests Mr. Bemis has been closely identified. For four years he held office as justice of the peace at Covina. The Covina Irrigating Company has received the impetus of his aid; for three years he officiated as its president and for seven years served as its secretary. He assisted in the organization and incorporation of the Covina Water Company, of which he was elected the first president, and at this writing is a director in the same. He is also a member of the Covina Citrus Association, of which he was the first president. He assisted in the organization of the A. C. G. Lemon Association, and has been honored with the office of president in that flourishing organization. In the organization of the A. C. G. Deciduous Association he was a prime factor, and he has since served on its board of directors.

By his marriage to Miss Sarah M. Souther, a native of Oakland, Cal., Mr. Bemis has four children now living: Waldo E., Harold W., Muriel W. and D. Mildred. Fraternally he is connected with Covina Lodge No. 362, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a believer in Republican principles and he has served efficiently as a member of the county central committee of his party.

Mrs. Bemis is a daughter of William H. and Maria (Huff) Souther, natives respectively of Kentucky and Michigan. Her father crossed the plains to California with an ox-team in 1849, being one of that famous band of '49ers to whose enterprise so much of the subsequent progress of the state was due. For a time he made his home in Oakland, and for years he served as justice of the peace in Alameda county, of which he was an honored citizen and prominent Republican. His wife came to California by ox-team, during the '50s, in company with her brothers, settling in Alameda county, where she met and married Mr. Souther. To Mr. Souther belongs the distinction of having planted the first deciduous fruit trees on what is known as the Phillips tract, a strip of land comprising two thousand acres and covering what is now the site of Covina. It was during the '80s that these trees were planted, and for years they were among the finest bearing trees in this valley. He

did much other work of a pioneer nature, and proved himself in every respect a typical pioneer, interested in every enterprise for the advancement of the state. Especially did he do much to assist in the reclamation of a large tract of land in the Bakersfield district, constructing the first irrigating canal from Kern river to Kern lake. During the first years of his residence in this state he was prominently identified with placer mining in Northern California, and this industry he followed successfully for some years.

GEORGE A. STEFFA. With the progress of Los Angeles county, and more especially with the history of Pomona, Mr. Steffa has been identified for years, having contributed to the development of its business resources and to the upbuilding of its educational interests. His progressive spirit being known, he was deemed a wise choice for the position of school director, and in April, 1897, he was elected for a term of four years. Soon after his election he was made president of the board of education, a responsible office, which he has filled with the greatest efficiency for three years.

Mr. Steffa was born in Ogle county, Ill., August 5, 1859. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Poweshiek county, Iowa, and settled upon a farm, where he grew to manhood. His education was such as country schools afforded, but from an early age he realized the benefits of a thorough schooling, and hence he has been solicitous that children of the present and future generations should have every advantage possible. At twenty-three years of age he became a clerk in a drug store at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he remained for almost two years, and afterward clerked for a similar period in a drug store at Belle Plaine, that state. Meantime he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the drug business and felt justified in undertaking a business of his own. He began in Belle Plaine, where he continued for some time.

Leaving Iowa, Mr. Steffa came to Ontario, Cal., in November, 1887, and in March, 1888, settled in Pomona, where he has since resided. During the first two years here he carried on a drug business. Next he spent two years in horticulture. Afterward he embarked in the clothing

business, and, in 1898, added to his original business a shoe department, which is now an important part of the business. He is one of the leading clothiers and haberdashers of this part of the county, and is accredited with a thorough knowledge of every detail of his business. Besides his store, he owns a ranch of twenty-five acres, of which twenty acres are planted in oranges and the balance in deciduous fruits. This orchard is near Pomona, in San Bernardino county.

Through attendance at the Pilgrim Congregational Church and through his membership in the lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons, Mr. Steffa keeps in touch with leading religious and philanthropic movements of Pomona. Local enterprises for the benefit of the people receive his encouragement and help. In his views he is progressive, but not radical. Liberal in the support of every worthy object, the community finds in him a valued citizen. His public spirit causes him to take a warm interest in the affairs of his immediate neighborhood, well illustrating that better quality in men that delights first of all in the upbuilding of communities. By industry he has attained success. He had little help when a boy. His parents, John and Mary Steffa, being in moderate circumstances financially, he was forced to become self-reliant at an early age. His father is still living and is now in his eighty-second year.

Mr. Steffa was married in Iowa to Mrs. Mary (Schlichting) Paulick, a native of Iowa. She is the mother of two children, Emil and Julia.

JOHAN H. COOLMAN, horticulturist, builder and contractor, is known as a promoter of many of the vast enterprises which the peculiar soil and climatic conditions of California have made indispensable, in order to effect the development and utility of her boundless resources.

Born in Medina county, Ohio, October 22, 1852, he is a son of William and Leah (Hyde) Coolman, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio, both of German descent. During the infancy of John H., his parents moved to Allen county, Ind., and cast their lot among the early settlers of Fort Wayne and vicinity. In addition to the pursuit of agriculture his father

was a contractor and builder, his excellent work and public-spirited efforts gaining him considerable prominence, which was abruptly terminated by his death in 1862, from the effects of a fall received while constructing a building.

In 1889 Mr. Coolman came to California, and for a number of years was engaged in building and contracting. In the meantime he purchased an interest in the Villingner nursery, with which he was identified for a short time. Subsequently he purchased a ranch and combined his horticulture with nursery interests, but relinquished the latter in 1898. Previous to 1899 he owned a fifty-acre ranch, forty acres of which he himself improved from wild and uncultivated land. Ten acres of the property became known as a model orange ranch, the fruit being considered the best in Southern California.

Mr. Coolman has been foremost in all enterprises for the advancement of Covina. He was the prime mover in organizing the Covina Land and Water Company, and has, since its incorporation in 1895, been president thereof, as well as director and general manager. He sustains about the same relation to the Covina Water Company, of which he is now vice-president. One of his most pronounced successes toward the upbuilding of Covina was in securing the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the town, and inducing the officials of the road to take advantage of the franchise. The wisdom of this move has been increasingly demonstrated, and largely augmented by his further zeal in securing the right of way between Bassett and Pomona. Mr. Coolman's relations with the railroad company have been of a particularly harmonious nature, thus promoting the interests of Covina.

In politics Mr. Coolman is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order at Covina, and also of the Covina Country Club, which he was largely instrumental in organizing and establishing. He was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., to Mary J. Cordway, of that town. Two of the brothers Coolman were soldiers in the Civil war; Alfred received injuries in the service which resulted in his death, and Adam, having survived, is now residing in Decatur, Ill. Another brother, George W., is now the leading contractor and builder of Covina, Cal.

Mr. Coolman represents that rare and admira-

ble type who, surrounded by opportunities out of the general order of things, have known how to take advantage of them. He has thus made himself an indisputable force in the town of his adoption, and enjoys the appreciation and respect of a grateful community.

THOMAS E. FINCH. Among the citizens of Los Angeles county conspicuous for their ability and worth is Mr. Finch, who is an important factor in the industrial interests of Covina, where he is a prosperous horticulturist. He was born June 12, 1853, in Montgomery county, Va., a son of the late William and America (Bradford) Finch, the former of whom was of English ancestry and the latter of Scotch descent.

When about twelve years old he moved with his parents to Claiborne county, Tenn., where, on the farm which his father had purchased, he grew to manhood. He attended the private schools of the neighborhood, the knowledge there gleaned being afterwards supplemented by good reading and by lessons obtained through experience. In 1873 he began the battle of life, starting for himself as a farmer in East Tennessee, and here he remained until 1876, when, accompanied by his wife and one brother, he migrated to California, the great El Dorado of the west. Arriving in Los Angeles county in December, 1876, he located first in the town of Artesia, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, an occupation which he afterwards followed in various localities in California, including the San Joaquin valley, Alameda and Ventura counties. Returning from the last-named county to Los Angeles, he was engaged in general farming in Puente for seven years, coming from there to Covina in 1898. Having here erected a brick block, he embarked in mercantile business with his son, William L., now deceased, and under the firm name of T. E. Finch & Son carried on an extensive trade in groceries until the death of the junior partner, in September, 1899. Mr. Finch gave up mercantile pursuits at that time, and has since devoted his attention to horticulture, a branch of industry in which he is meeting with deserved success.

Mr. Finch takes an intelligent interest in local



E. H. Larnum,

affairs, endeavoring by all means within his power to promote the welfare of the town and county. He was one of the organizers of the Covina Valley Orange Growers' Association, which has been a financial success from its inception, and in which he is a director. As a citizen and as a man he is held in high esteem, and is a valued member of the German Baptist Church.

While living in Tennessee Mr. Finch married Melissa Bird Hepner, who was born in West Virginia. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Finch, namely: Cora Ellen, now Mrs. George Chamberlain, of Puente, Cal.; William L., deceased; Hattie, George W., Thomas L. and Raymond R.

EDMOND H. BARMORE. Our beautiful city by the sunset sea has attracted to it hundreds of men of enterprise and ability, who have had the keen foresight to discern the possibilities of the future. Among this number is the president and general manager of the Los Angeles Transfer Company, which is one of the largest organizations of its kind in Southern California, its steady growth being in a large measure due to the wise judgment and business acumen of its principal officer. Organized in 1886, shortly after the arrival of Mr. Barmore in Los Angeles, it was made a corporation in 1889, and has since brought its stockholders excellent returns on their investment. It furnishes employment to fifty hands and has twenty-seven teams constantly employed. From the first it has proved a financial success for its projectors. It controls the right of transfers on all railroads running into the city and is the only transfer company here that has agents on the road.

In the life of Mr. Barmore are illustrated the results of perseverance, judicious management and determination. The people of his city, fully appreciating his worth, accord him a place in the foremost ranks of prosperous business men. From a very early period in his life he has been familiar with business, hence has gained a wide and helpful experience. Born in Jeffersonville, Ind., the only son of a successful business man, he was in youth given every advantage which the best institutions of learning afforded. In 1882 he graduated from the University of Michi-

gan at Ann Arbor. He then returned home and became interested with his father in the ship-building business, the title of the firm becoming Barmore & Son. Four years later, however, he left the east and established his home in Los Angeles, where he owns and occupies a residence at No. 1027 Burlington avenue. Besides the enterprise with which his name is most closely associated he is connected with a number of other financial enterprises in this city. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Barmore advocates with earnestness the principles of that party and supports its candidates with his ballot. He is liberal in the support of every worthy enterprise which is brought to his attention, and the city has in him a valued citizen, one who takes a commendable pride in Los Angeles and its advantages, and gives his encouragement to movements looking to the material advancement of the town. While living in Indiana he was married, in 1884, to Miss Mary G. Downham, a native of Delaware. They are the parents of two sons, David S. and Edmond H.

GEORGE H. WATERS. While much of the fruit raised in California is shipped to the market in its fresh state, it has been found impossible to get the entire product to the distant points of shipment before the process of decay begins. Hence, the canning and drying of fruit has become one of the most important industries of the state. It is this occupation which Mr. Waters successfully follows. He is the principal member of the firm of G. H. Waters & Co., of Pomona, who have made a specialty of the following brands of canned goods: Orange Blossom, Mocking Bird, Chrysanthemum and California Poppy. In addition to these brands, which are their leaders, they have nine other brands on the market, most of their product being sold in eastern cities. During the busy canning season they furnish employment to about four hundred hands, which makes their industry one of the largest of its kind in all of this fruit-growing region.

In Hendricks county, Ind., Mr. Waters was born July 12, 1846, a son of Joseph and Julia

(Hocker) Waters, both natives of Kentucky and of Welsh extraction. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm and early acquired a knowledge of agriculture, at which he was occupied until 1876, with the exception of one year in the mercantile business. During 1876 he moved to Denver, Colo., and engaged there in the wholesale fruit business, remaining there until 1890, when he sold out his Denver interests and came to Pomona, Cal. The following year he embarked on the drying and canning of fruit, under the firm name of G. H. Waters & Co., and this has been the title of the firm ever since, his two partners being the Pitzer brothers.

While his attention has been principally concentrated upon his business affairs, Mr. Waters has neglected no duty of citizenship. Local enterprises receive his encouragement. For four years he was a member of the board of city trustees of Pomona. He has also been interested in the advancement of the public schools. He is an elder in the Christian Church of Pomona and one of the largest contributors to its maintenance. He is married, his wife having been Miss Harriet Fleece, of North Salem, Ind.

WESLEY WILBUR BECKETT, M. D. It is certain that skilled physicians and surgeons, like the subject of this article, are in great demand wherever they elect to make their place of abode, and it is only the mediocre who are left behind in the race towards success and prominence. Dr. Beckett was born on the Pacific slope, and dearly loves this portion of the country. His father, Lemuel D. Beckett, a native of New Jersey, born in 1818, and by occupation a farmer and merchant, grew to manhood in the east, and there married Miss Sarah S. Chew, who survives him, he having died April 27, 1885. For many years they dwelt in Oregon, whither they came in 1852, and later they removed into the adjoining state, California.

The date of the birth of Dr. Wesley W. Beckett is May 31, 1857, and the place of his nativity was Forest Grove, Washington county, Oregon. His boyhood was chiefly spent in California, and his elementary education was exclusively acquired here. Having determined to devote his life to the medical profession, he took up studies along

that line and attended Cooper Medical College and the University of Southern California, in which institution he was graduated April 11, 1888. In the meantime he went to New York City and pursued a complete course of special studies in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, receiving there the practical experience, under the supervision of old and trained physicians, which he felt that he needed ere entering upon his actual professional career.

Returning to California and later receiving his diploma as related above, he opened an office in Los Angeles in February, 1889, and from that time to the present has faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon him. He has met with richly deserved success, and enjoys the friendship and sincere regard of a host of patients and acquaintances. In surgical cases he takes special interest, and has performed a number of exceedingly delicate and difficult operations which have brought him fame. Thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the times he neglects no opportunity for advancement and improvement, and by taking the leading medical journals and attending all of the various medical meetings of this part of the state he keeps posted in modern methods and discoveries in the science and treatment of disease. From time to time he has contributed valuable articles to the Southern California Medical Journal and to eastern publications, and his opinion is highly esteemed in the Los Angeles County, the California State and the Southern California Medical Associations, to all of which he belongs.

From his youth to the present time Dr. Beckett has been an earnest friend of education. Prior to his entering upon his professional career he taught schools successfully for six years in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., and for two years held the important office of deputy superintendent of schools in that county. In his political faith he is a Republican; fraternally he is a Mason. Active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he now holds the office of trustee and is one of the enthusiastic and liberal contributors to the cause of Christianity.

On New Year's Day, 1882, Dr. Beckett married Iowa Archer, daughter of William C. and Mary M. Archer, who came to California when Mrs. Beckett was only four years old. She is a

native of Iowa, and received her education in the public schools of this state and in the State Normal at San José, Cal. Two sons, Wilbur Archer and Francis H., bless the home of our subject and his estimable wife.

GRAT MIRANDE, a pioneer of Pomona and proprietor of the well-known Mirande vineyard, was born in Olorin, department of Passes-Pyrenees, France, September 15, 1849. His father, F. P. Mirande, was also a native Frenchman. Until he was eighteen years of age our subject passed his life in agricultural pursuits, chiefly in connection with viticulture. He received a fair education in his native tongue and since coming to America has gained proficiency in English and Spanish.

Mr. Mirande emigrated to this country in 1867, his route being from Havre to San Francisco, via New York, Aspinwall and Colon. He left his home September 14 of that year and reached his destination November 23. After remaining in Frisco for ten months (during which period he engaged in business on Pine street) he removed to Los Angeles and embarked in sheep-raising, then the chief industry of the county. In ten years his flock numbered ninety-five hundred, and in 1877 he sold four thousand head at one sale. He had visited the present site of Pomona as early as 1869, purchased ten acres here in 1879 for \$750, and the next year located on the land where he now resides and where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of wines. In 1882-83 he disposed of his sheep business, at which time his large flock included one thousand and wethers.

At various times Mr. Mirande has added to his original vineyard until the tract devoted to viticulture now embraces forty-three and one-half acres. In 1884 and 1885 he was offered \$20,000 for the ten acres which he had purchased five years before for \$750. This offer he declined, but he consented to sell for \$10,000 a piece of real estate for which he had paid \$750 and on which the People's Bank now stands. His judgment of values, whether of live stock or land, has been remarkable. The same success has attended his wine interests and the demand for the products of his vineyard has been so broad and incessant that

he has found it impossible to keep in stock wines of greater age than ten years. Ports, sheries and other light wines which have made California so famous have their choicest representatives in his cellars. Not a little of his land is also given up to the raising of citrus and deciduous fruits.

Mr. Mirande is known for his public spirit, is, in short, a representative man of California, enjoying the full confidence of the business and social communities with which he has been identified through all the past years. He is a Democrat, but with independent proclivities. His wife was Sarah Martinez, a native of Los Angeles county. They have five daughters and three sons: Marceline N., John, Grace Lorine, Robert G., Stephen S., Caroline M., Hortense and Annie.

BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS. Such measures as are calculated to promote the progress of horticulture in Southern California find in Mr. Edwards a firm friend and champion. He is himself a successful horticulturist, and his orange orchard of ten acres at Covina is by no means one of the least valuable in this fine valley. On this place he has made his home since 1886, meantime planting the orange trees, caring for them season after season and watching their growth and development with the keen interest only an enthusiast can feel. His home has been in this valley since 1884. Among the local organizations with which he is identified are the Covina Water Company, of which he is president and a director; the Covina Irrigating Company, of which he is a director; the Covina Citrus Association, of which he is vice-president and a director; and the A. C. G. Deciduous Association.

Mr. Edwards was born March 31, 1849, in Chester county, Pa., a son of Joshua and Rebecca (Thompson) Edwards, both natives of Pennsylvania and the former of Welsh and the latter of English extraction. In his native county he grew to manhood, meantime attending the Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., from which he graduated in 1875. Having decided to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he began to study theology and soon entered upon pulpit work, laboring in Indiana and Kansas for a number of years. Subsequently he engaged in ministerial work in Phoenix, Ariz. In 1883

he came to California and for a short time preached at Artesia and later at Azusa. In 1886 he turned his attention from preaching to the fruit business, in which he has since been interested. However, he is still active in religious work, and is now treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Covina and a steward in the same. Politically he has for years voted with the Republicans in national issues, while at the same time he has also given the Prohibition party his support where it has been practicable. By his marriage to Catherine Fuss, of Emmitsburg, Md., he had three children, but Maude E. is the only one now living.

CALVIN B. OLIN. Through an active business life of many years, passed in various states, Mr. Olin established and maintained a reputation as a conservative, honorable business man, whose standard of business integrity was the highest and his own transactions irreprouchable. While he has been retired from business cares since coming to Pomona in 1886, yet his life is by no means an idle or aimless one; in the management of his seven-acre orange orchard he finds sufficient to engross his attention. It has been his aim to make his place one of the best in the neighborhood and he has spared no pains in introducing such improvements as will increase the profits from the land.

The ancestors of Mr. Olin came to this country from Wales in a very early day. He was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., March 22, 1828, a son of John and Maria (Smith) Olin, natives respectively of Shaftsbury, Vt., and Chenango county, N. Y. His mother was ninety-nine years of age at the time of her death and his father died at the age of eighty. The latter was a son of Ezra Olin, a native of Vermont. In early life John Olin was a tanner and currier, but subsequently he became a farmer of Wyoming county, N. Y., where he remained until his death.

The boyhood days of Calvin B. Olin were passed quietly and uneventfully on a farm. His education was commenced in public schools and completed in Middlebury, N. Y., at the Wyoming Academy. After leaving the academy he taught one term of school. When twenty-seven years

of age he left New York and settled in Wisconsin, opening a grocery at Baraboo, where he continued in business for six years. Going from there to Michigan, he began to farm in Kalamazoo county. A number of years later he returned to Wisconsin, where he embarked in the milling business in Rock county.

After several years he again changed his location, this time settling in Ottawa, Kans., where he carried on a book and stationery store for fifteen years. Finally he selected Pomona as his permanent location and established his home in this place. He has witnessed much of the growth of the city and has been a factor in the development of its material resources. His support is given to measures for the benefit of the community. Worthy enterprises he supports, both morally and financially. He contributes to the aid of religious work, but is not a member of any church. Having been convinced of the harm done by the liquor traffic and believing that by its license our country compromises with a great evil, he has allied himself with the Prohibition party and supports all its efforts in the line of temperance reform. He and his wife (who was formerly Sylvia Burbank, of Lowell, Mass.) have the esteem of their associates and hold a high place in the best social circles of their town.

ROBERT N. MARTIN took up his residence in the Covina valley in 1875, purchasing a squatter's claim of forty acres which he developed and rendered fertile, and planted twenty acres with citrus and deciduous fruits. Of the original forty acres he now owns ten, which tract is used for the cultivation of oranges.

A native of Livingston county, Ky., he was born May 20, 1850. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Stringer) Martin, natives of Kentucky. His father had an enviable reputation as an agriculturist and an all-around, reliable citizen. He came from Virginia when a boy and spent the remainder of his life in Kentucky. Greatly interested in the cause of education, he was for a number of years a successful teacher in the public schools, later serving for several terms as assessor of Livingston county, Ky. He came of English ancestry.

Robert N. Martin spent his boyhood days in



Robt. S. Bulla

his native county and obtained his education in the private schools. Later he profited by opportunities of a practical business nature, when at the age of eighteen he assumed charge of his father's business, remaining in that capacity until his twenty-third year. In 1873 he began a series of changes in location, living for short intervals in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., Los Angeles and El Monte, his wanderings permanently ending in 1875 upon the ranch where he now lives.

The marriage of Mr. Martin united him with Ella Shelton, of Los Angeles, Cal., who died in 1888. Of this union there are four children, of whom only one, Murray Martin, is living.

A typical pioneer of the Covina valley, Mr. Martin has shown unswerving patience and enterprise in reaching his present position in the community. His original tract of land was wild and unpromising, but under intelligent management has become a source of pride and gratification to its owner and a credit to its surroundings.

HON. ROBERT NELSON BULLA. In reviewing the history of a community there are always a few names that stand out pre-eminently among others because their owners possess superior business, literary or professional ability. Such names and such men increase the importance of a city or state and add to its prosperity. Their intelligence is a power for good in local affairs and their keen intellectual faculties promote not only their individual success, but that of their fellow-citizens as well. Among the men of Los Angeles who have become eminent at the bar and in public affairs, and who are known in the halls of legislature, especial mention belongs to Mr. Bulla. He was born near the city of Richmond, Wayne county, Ind., September 8, 1850, a son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Staley) Bulla. His parents were born in Wayne county, Ind., and now reside in Kansas, near Fort Scott. Hiram Bulla's father moved from North Carolina to Indiana in 1806 and settled in Wayne county. He and his wife lived to be very old, he dying in 1886, and she some years before. They were the parents of eighteen children. Of the other ancestors little is known, except that most of them were of Quaker descent.

After completing common school studies, Rob-

ert N. Bulla entered the National University at Lebanon, Ohio, taking the regular scientific and classical courses and graduating with the first honors of his class. His abilities were recognized by his alma mater, which retained him as a tutor. A year later he entered upon the study of law in Cincinnati. After two years of study, as required by the laws of Ohio, he was admitted to practice and pursued his calling in that city for two years. During his residence in Cincinnati he married Consuelo, daughter of Elias Longley, a well-known author of a system of stenography and a newspaper man connected for many years with the journals of that city. Mrs. Bulla died in 1889, leaving no children. In August, 1890, Mr. Bulla married Evangeline Sutton, a niece of Dr. W. H. Venable, one of Ohio's prominent educators and a poet and author of local note. She is the daughter of C. Z. and Hannah (Venable) Sutton, who were born in Ohio and now reside in Los Angeles. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bulla: Vivian Olive and Lorin Evangeline, and two who died in infancy.

In 1882 Mr. Bulla moved from Cincinnati to New York City, but the climate not agreeing with his wife, he came to Southern California, arriving in Los Angeles December 26, 1883. For the next four years he was connected with the offices of Bicknell & White, after which he practiced alone. In the campaign of 1892 he was induced to accept the nomination, by the Republican party, for the assembly in the seventy-fifth district, comprising the second and third wards of Los Angeles city. His opponent was Hon. M. P. Snyder, afterward mayor of Los Angeles. Mr. Bulla was elected by a handsome majority. In the legislature he soon gave evidence of breadth of mind. He took an active part in the session of 1893, although his party was in the minority in that branch of the legislature. It was during this session that he introduced an entirely original idea in legislation, a bill which provided for the purchase, by the state, of all land sold for the non-payment of state and county taxes. No other state has ever grappled with this question in this manner. Owing to its novelty it met with strenuous opposition on the part of some of the state officials, but its excellent features commended themselves

strongly to the members of the two houses and it passed and went to the governor for his signature. Representations were made to Governor Markham that in its operation it would deprive the state of its revenue. He therefore vetoed it, much to the disappointment of its friends.

Two years later Mr. Bulla was re-elected to the assembly. He accepted the position chiefly to re-introduce his now famous bill. At this election his opponent was a fusionist, but he won the election by a majority far greater than at his former election. In the session of 1895 he again introduced the delinquent tax bill. It passed the legislature and was approved by Governor Budd. The law has been in force for several years, and has been found a measure wise and beneficent toward those who are unfortunate in having their realty sold for taxes, saving them enormous sums in percentages upon redemption, delivering them from the unjust exaction of purchasers of tax titles. It has also proved to be the means of increased revenue to the state, because it receives the benefit of all the penalties upon redemption. In this wise provision in the interest of the people Mr. Bulla has filled one station in life by raising true principles to the platform of public good.

In 1893 Governor Markham appointed him a member of the commission to inquire into and report to the next legislature the practicability of the so-called Torren's system of land transfers. The majority of the commission reported favorably, and Mr. Bulla drew a bill embodying the substantial provisions of the act, modified so as to conform to the constitution of the state. He introduced this bill in 1895, but it failed to pass, owing to the strenuous opposition of the abstract companies of San Francisco and Los Angeles, who thought their business would be injured by the passage of the bill.

During the session of 1895 Mr. Bulla was chairman of the judiciary committee, discharging his duties in a very satisfactory manner. He was also a member of several other important committees. His position practically made him the leader of the Republicans in the assembly. At the close of the session Governor Budd tendered him the position of code commissioner, but it was declined on account of ineligibility, as, having been a member of the body that created the office, his

appointment was prohibited by the constitution of the state. In the fall of 1898 he was a candidate for the state senate from the thirty-seventh district, comprising all but three wards of the city of Los Angeles. His popularity was so great that he was nominated by acclamation, and was elected by the largest majority of any Republican on the ticket. Although Bryan carried the city by seven hundred, Mr. Bulla had a majority of about twelve hundred. During the session of 1897 he was chairman of the senate committee on claims and as such passed on all claims against the state which were presented to the legislature. The position was a most difficult one, requiring much courage to resist the pressure and opportunities brought to bear in favor of many unjust and unconstitutional claims. He was also a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on municipal corporations. During this session his bill on Torren's land transfer, which had been defeated in 1895, was passed, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of a paid lobby to defeat it. At this session he introduced and had passed a bill changing the laws governing the state normal schools, the object being to remove them as far as possible from political influence. He also introduced a bill, which became a law, preventing divorced persons from remarrying within a year from the date the decree of separation was passed. This bill has received severe criticism from some, yet it is doing much to free the state of California from the stigma of numerous divorces, which had grown to be an evil of no small dimensions.

At the time of the retirement of Senator White from office, Mr. Bulla was third in the list of aspirants during the contest, which resulted in no election. A special session of legislature was called some months subsequent, which resulted in the election of a United States senator; none of the candidates prominent during the regular session, however, was chosen for the position, the choice falling upon Hon. Thomas R. Bard.

For many years Mr. Bulla has been an advocate of good roads, hence has championed the good roads proposition of the last session, and after a severe struggle secured the passage of the measures introduced by the bureau of highways, which, however, were vetoed by the governor. Fourteen other bills were introduced by him and became laws, thus attesting his industry and

ability as a member of the legislature. At the close of the last legislature he was again offered the position of code commissioner by the governor, the constitutional difficulty having been eliminated. Though at first declining, he was later induced to accept the appointment, and engaged in this most important work. The object of the commission is to carry into the codes the numerous statutes enacted since the adoption of the codes in 1873, to conform to the sections of the code in the construction placed upon them by the supreme court; to harmonize their provisions and to suggest other amendments as may seem in the interests of justice to all the people.

Mr. Bulla has always been more or less identified with religious work in his community and, with his wife, holds membership in the Unitarian Church. Formerly he was connected with the Congregational Church. He is a member of Pentapha Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the chapter, council, commandery and shrine, being Illustrious Potentate of the last-named body. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Maccabees and the Fraternal Brotherhood, being supreme councillor in the latter order. He is also a charter member of the Sunset Club and the Jonathan Club, also a member of the California Club, the principal literary and social organization of Los Angeles. He occupies an honored position among the literateurs.

JAMES BECKET, treasurer and superintendent of the Consolidated Water Company of Pomona and a resident of Pomona since 1884, is recognized as one of the most influential men in the city. It was largely due to his efforts that Pomona was incorporated as a city, and during the entire period of his residence here he has favored and assisted projects for the benefit of the people and for the development of local resources. Together with Peter Fleming, now deceased, he prospected for water north of Claremont, and organized the Consolidated Water Company of Pomona, an incorporated concern, of which A. C. Moorehead, now deceased, was the first president. Mr. Fleming was chosen superintendent and served in that capacity until his death, which occurred in February, 1897. July 26, 1896, the business was incorporated. At

the time of the incorporation Mr. Becket was chosen secretary and treasurer, and since the death of Mr. Fleming he has also acted as superintendent. It will thus be seen that he is most intimately associated with the development and growth of this important industry.

Mr. Becket was born in Peterboro county, Ontario, March 25, 1843, a son of James and Agnes Becket, natives of Scotland. His father was seven and his mother five years of age at the time of going to Canada. The former served as a councilman in Asphodell township, Peterboro county, of which he was a well-known agriculturist. James Becket, Jr., was reared in his native county on the home farm and received a grammar-school education, which was afterward supplemented by extensive reading and observation. His first business venture was at Hastings, Ontario, where he engaged in the mercantile business for a short time. Coming to the States he settled at Traer, Tama county, Iowa, where he combined agricultural pursuits with the proprietorship of a mercantile establishment for a period of fourteen years. Later he carried on merchandising at Lake View, Sac county, Iowa, where he spent two years. In December, 1884, he became a resident of Pomona, where he conducted a mercantile business for some years, and since then he has been interested in the water company. He is also engaged in fruit-raising, having a fine orchard of ten acres on Holt avenue, Pomona, all of which is planted to oranges. Besides this property he owns a tract of seventy-three acres of water-bearing land, at the head of San Antonio avenue, and at the foot of the mountain. His residence, which is one of the most elegant in Pomona, stands at the corner of Holt and Garey avenues, and is furnished in a manner that indicates the refined tastes of the family. All of this property he has accumulated by his unaided efforts. On starting out for himself he had no one to assist him, but was forced to depend upon his own resources from the age of thirteen years, when his mother died. Hence his present prosperity is especially creditable to himself. His attention having been engrossed by his various private business interests, he has had no leisure to participate in public affairs and, aside from voting the Republican ticket at all elections, takes no part whatever in politics.

In 1868 Mr. Becket married Miss Christie S. Slater, of Northumberland county, Ontario. Their home is brightened by the presence of two daughters, Edith B. and Beatrice M. His two sons are both deceased; Ethelbert Harold, died aged twenty-six years, and Carl Clifford when eighteen months old.

MELBOURNE P. DODGE. For nearly a score of years this gentleman has been actively connected with the great southwest, its development and gradually increasing prosperity. He is known far and near, especially among those who are interested in mining operations and property, and has succeeded in materially advancing the mineral enterprises of this section of the United States. A self-made man, he has risen by his own intrinsic worth and ability, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

The birth of Mr. Dodge occurred in Nova Scotia, and there his early years were passed, his education being such as the common schools afforded. When he was in his eighteenth year he obtained a position as a clerk in a dry-goods house at Halifax, and during the five years of his employment there he laid the foundations of his future prosperous business career. He then held a similar place with a dry-goods firm in St. Johns, New Brunswick, for two years. Returning then to the old homestead, he gave his attention to agriculture until 1881, when he concluded to try his fortunes in the great southwest.

Going to Tucson, Ariz., Mr. Dodge became an employe of A. D. Otis & Co., lumber merchants of that place, remaining with them for about two years. Later he established a business at the Total Wreck Mining Camp in Arizona, and dealt in general merchandise and supplies, as well as carried on mining operations. At that time he first became genuinely interested in mines and mining and since then has devoted considerable attention to the subject, in which he is now well posted. After prospecting for a period in the mountains he returned to Tucson, where he established and conducted a grocery for several years. He became deservedly prominent and influential and served as a member of the city council for years.

In October, 1897, Mr. Dodge came to Los Angeles, where he became connected with the local branch of the Security Mining and Development Company. He is the chief clerk of the company, and as the president and general manager, Dr. Comstock, is necessarily absent from the city much of the time, the burden of responsibility largely rests upon Mr. Dodge, who uses rare good judgment in dealing with the extensive interests resting in his hands. He also is the chief clerk of the Prescott Development Syndicate of Glasgow, Scotland, the business of this company being transacted in Los Angeles and Arizona. New railroads are being constructed and a large territory of vast mineral wealth in this section of the Union is being yearly opened, and that American citizens are not fully awake to their opportunities is a fact that must be deplored, when it is seen that even foreign capitalists are readier, in many instances, to invest their wealth, than are our rich men.

In 1877 Mr. Dodge was united in marriage with Miss Christiana Smith, likewise a native of Nova Scotia. She was reared to womanhood in that locality, and received the benefits of a good education. She has been a true helpmate to her husband in his struggles to make a name and place for himself, and now shares in his prosperity.

CORNELIUS STOUT, proprietor of the Pomona Planing Mill at No. 215 West Bertie street, Pomona, and a resident of this city since 1887, was born in Fulton county, Ill., September 23, 1849, a son of Michael and Ann M. (Suydam) Stout, both now deceased. He was reared in De Kalb county and received his education in its common schools, the knowledge there acquired having since been supplemented by practical business experience and habits of close observation. At the age of sixteen years he began to learn barn building and framing, being trained by his father, who was a practical mechanic. While thus engaged he also assisted his father in the management of the home farm.

Leaving Illinois in 1875, Mr. Stout went to Albany, Linn county, Ore., and for a short time followed the carpenter's trade there. He then went to Susanville, Lassen county, Cal., and for some ten years followed the builder's trade. Dur-



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ing his residence in that place he married Jessie E. Soule, who was born in Iowa, and by whom he has one daughter, Frances E.

The year 1886 found Mr. Stout in Los Angeles, where he engaged in building. A year later he came to Pomona, which was then a mere village. At first he followed building, but soon turned his attention to wagon-making. The inception of his present business dates back to 1891, when he put in the first machinery of the planing-mill. From that time he engaged in general jobbing, doing all kinds of woodwork. He is the sole proprietor of the business, and employs four hands steadily in his mill.

Fraternally Mr. Stout is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World at Pomona. In politics he votes with the Republican party. From a business standpoint he is recognized as one of Pomona's industrious and intelligent men, having built up one of the principal industries of the city, and at the same time gained the confidence of the business portion of the population.

WASHINGTON HADLEY. Whoever labors for the advancement of his community, assisting in the development of its financial, commercial, agricultural or educational interests, promoting the welfare of his fellow-citizens and aiding in the progress of the place, is entitled to rank among its public-spirited, progressive citizens. Such a man is Mr. Hadley, than whom Whittier has no citizen more prominent or popular. His name has been identified with almost every important measure for the benefit of the town. His help has been relied upon in the development of material interests. His generosity has stimulated local progress, and his intelligence has enabled him to devise means of enhancing the common good. Since 1887 he has been intimately associated with the Pickering Land and Water Company, one of the most valuable agencies in the development of this region, and he is now president and also treasurer of the company. This, however, by no means represents the limit of his activities. In 1894 he was the principal factor in the organization of the Bank of Whittier and was chosen its first cashier; after a time he was promoted from that position to the presi-

dency of the bank and continued at its head until 1900. During that year the institution was merged into the First National Bank of Whittier, of which he has since been the president. In common with the majority of the residents of Southern California he is interested in horticulture. He has made a specialty of raising English walnuts, and has a large ranch near Rivera, which is under culture to these trees.

The life of a man of such prominence is of special interest to those who are familiar with his name and work. He was born in Guilford county, N. C., December 12, 1817, a son of Jonathan and Ann (Long) Hadley. His paternal ancestors were English Quakers, and were first represented in America during the seventeenth century. Hon. John Long, a maternal uncle of Mr. Hadley, represented his district in North Carolina as a member of the United States congress, and was a man of wide influence in the south.

When Mr. Hadley was a child of seven years his father died, and in 1831 he accompanied his mother and the other members of the family to Indiana, settling in Morgan county. His education, although limited, was sufficient to enable him to teach school, which occupation he followed when less than eighteen years of age. At the age of nineteen he went to Parke county, Ind., and there engaged in a general mercantile business for many years. During his residence there he was for two terms (four years) treasurer of the county. In 1866 he settled in Lawrence, Kans., where he soon became known as a man of superior ability. For a time he was a member of the city council, where his work was so acceptable that he was recognized as a man fitted for the highest office within the gift of the people of Lawrence—that of mayor—and he was elected and filled that position for four years with the greatest efficiency. It was largely due to his influence that the National Bank of Lawrence was organized, and he was chosen its first president, also, at different times, serving as its cashier and vice-president. Finally, however, he disposed of his interests in the bank in 1889 and three years later came to Whittier, where he has since resided. For many years he has served as an elder in the Friends' Church, and has taken a very active part in the work of that society. While living in Lawrence he was instrumental

in organizing the yearly meeting of Friends at Lawrence. Throughout all of his active life he has been a strong temperance man, a believer in Prohibition principles as applied to intoxicants, and by precept and example he has endeavored to create a sentiment in favor of the same. In politics he was a Whig until that party disintegrated, since which time he has adhered to Republican principles.

The marriage of Mr. Hadley united him with Miss Naomi, daughter of Micajah Henley, who settled in Wayne county, Ind., in 1866. Of their children seven survive, viz.: Albert, who is cashier of the National Bank of California in Los Angeles; Mrs. Matilda Johnson, of Lawrence, Kans.; Almeda, now Mrs. A. D. Pickering, of Detroit, Mich.; Ella, the wife of Charles Monroe, who is an attorney of Los Angeles; Laurie, wife of T. E. Newlin, who at one time served as county clerk of Los Angeles county and is still living in the city of Los Angeles; Flora, wife of George E. Little, cashier of the First National Bank of Whittier; and Emilie V. Hadley.

WALTER LINDLEY, M. D. One of the pioneers in the medical profession in Los Angeles, his work here covering a period of a quarter of a century, Dr. Walter Lindley stands second to none as a physician and public-spirited citizen. During his long residence here he has been a witness of most of its phenomenal growth and prosperity, and few have been more active in the establishment of necessary and useful institutions for the care of the sick and unfortunate. His has been a busy and useful career and he is eminently worthy of a representative place in the annals of his country.

The doctor's parents, Milton and Mary E. (Banta) Lindley, were natives of North Carolina and Vevay, Ind., respectively. His father, whose birth occurred October 7, 1820, removed to the Hoosier state in early life, and for several years was engaged in the mercantile and banking business there. Later he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and there conducted a real-estate business until 1874, which year witnessed his arrival in Los Angeles. He owned considerable property here and devoted much of his time thenceforth to

its improvement. In 1879 he was honored by election to the office of county treasurer of Los Angeles county, a position which he filled with scrupulous integrity and to the entire satisfaction of the public. After he had served for three years in the capacity of county treasurer his many friends desired him to accept other positions of trust. In 1884 he was chosen as one of the county supervisors, and during his two years in that office he was chairman of the finance committee. He died at his home on West Jefferson street, Los Angeles, in May, 1895. His ancestors were orthodox members of the Society of Friends, and his venerable mother recently died at Whittier, Cal., when ninety-seven years of age.

Mrs. Mary E. Lindley, mother of the doctor, was born October 8, 1829, and though she has passed the seventieth anniversary of her birth she enjoys good health and is in the possession of all of her faculties. Her ancestors were natives of Holland and were numbered among the early inhabitants of Manhattan Island, and some of her immediate family were residents of Kentucky and Virginia. Three of her father's uncles were soldiers in the Revolution. John and Abraham Banta were under command of Col. Robert McPherson, and Capt. Hugh Campbell, in the second battalion of York county, Pa., and Samuel Banta entered the service in December, 1776, under command of Captain Van Arsdale, and served in the York county (Pa.) troops under the command of General Putnam. The two brothers of Mrs. Lindley's father, Jacob and Andrew Banta, were heroes of the war of 1812, both serving in the command of Captain Rice, in the Kentucky Mounted Volunteer army under Col. R. M. Johnson (afterward vice-president of the United States). They both participated in the battle of the Thames, Canada, October 5, 1813, when the American forces, under Major-General William Henry Harrison, defeated the British. The four brothers of Mrs. Lindley, Quincy, Jephthah, Samuel and William Banta, all were soldiers in the Civil war and each one of the number were officers who won distinction. The youngest, William, who enlisted at President Lincoln's first call, was promoted from the ranks, step by step, until towards the close he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel.

Dr. Walter Lindley was born in Monrovia, Ind., January 13, 1852, and his literary education was chiefly acquired in the Minneapolis high school. In 1871 he commenced the study of medicine and graduated from Keene's School of Anatomy, in Philadelphia, in 1872, after which he attended two courses of lectures at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated there in 1875. Prior to this event, in 1874, he was appointed ambulance surgeon by the Brooklyn board of health, and also served as resident physician in the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn until the day of his graduation. These duties, in addition to his regular medical study and preparation, kept his time fully occupied, as may be judged, and few young men would have undertaken such a weight of responsibility at the time.

In 1875 Dr. Lindley came to Los Angeles and embarked upon his successful career as a physician and surgeon. During 1879 and 1880 he was city health officer. In 1882, and again in 1887, he went to New York City and pursued special courses in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Surgery has been his chief study for several years, and he devotes a great deal of time to research and reading, keeping himself thoroughly posted in all modern methods and discoveries. He is a devoted member of the California State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1890, and is a charter member of the Southern California Medical Society. For several years he was the secretary, and in 1882 was the president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

Twenty years ago Dr. Lindley became president of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home, which he was very influential in founding, and he still acts as one of the trustees of that institution. He also aided materially in the organization of the Los Angeles Humane Society, and served as its president in 1895. Actively concerned in the founding of the College of Medicine in the University of Southern California, he served from 1885 onward, for several years, as secretary of the faculty, for six years was professor of obstetrics, and at present and for years past has held the chair of gynecology in the same institution. In 1897 the doctor and twenty of the leading physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles organized

the California Hospital Association, and immediately erected the handsome and well-equipped California Hospital. This beautiful building, the embodiment of practical modern ideas in regard to the care of the sick, contains one hundred rooms and is centrally located at No. 1414 South Hope street. The hospital was opened June 11, 1898, and has proved to be a thoroughly beneficent and successful enterprise. In 1886-87 Dr. Lindley was superintendent of the Los Angeles County Hospital, and was an able, efficient officer.

The education and training of the young is a subject which has had the earnest and sympathetic interest of Dr. Lindley, and in 1880 and 1881 he served as a member of the Los Angeles board of education. His extended experience here led him to the conclusion that more adequate provision for the care and education of boys was a matter of vital importance, and, after agitating the question for ten years or more, he succeeded in getting the California legislature to make a liberal appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of a school where trades should be taught and where boys should receive a symmetrical education morally, mentally and physically. Dr. Lindley was appointed to supervise the building of the Whittier state school, at Whittier, Cal., and resided there as superintendent from 1890 to 1894, in the meantime practically demonstrating the wisdom of his ideas, giving the Whittier school a standing unequalled among juvenile reformatories, and vindicating the theories which he had long advocated. Though he always has been an active Republican, he was appointed by the Democratic governor of California as one of the trustees of the Whittier state school, and at present he is president of the board. For several years he was vice-president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and still retains an active membership in the same. When the International Prison Congress was held in Paris, in 1895, President Cleveland appointed the doctor as the Pacific coast member of the United States commission to that convention. As indicated, the honors which he has received at the hands of political heads of the opposition party are eloquent testimonials to his sterling worth and recognized ability. In 1877 he assisted in the organization of the Young Men's Republican Club, the first club of the kind

ever formed in Southern California, and of this he was chosen president.

Though he has devoted the major part of his time and attention to his profession, Dr. Lindley has won considerable fame as an author and a contributor to various journals of merit. He founded the *Southern California Practitioner*, a medical journal, which is published monthly in Los Angeles, and of this he was editor from the start until 1889, and again in January, 1899, assumed the proprietorship and editorial control of this publication, which finds its way into the hands of every member of the profession in this locality. Together with Dr. J. P. Widney, he wrote "California of the South," a valuable and comprehensive work, giving a general and climatic description of this section of the state. The work, which is published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, has passed through several editions, and is considered an authority on the subject discussed.

In 1886 Dr. Lindley made a trip to the summit of Mount San Jacinto, which has an altitude of eleven thousand feet. This mountain is in the San Geronio Mountains in Riverside county, one hundred miles east of Los Angeles. On this trip he was greatly impressed with Idyllwild, a beautiful valley of pine forests at an altitude of five thousand feet. This he believed to be an ideal place for tuberculous patients needing that altitude. At the time he wrote a description of that section of the country, which was published in several medical journals, as well as in various newspapers and other periodicals. In September, 1899, Dr. Lindley, accompanied by Dr. F. T. Bicknell, of Los Angeles, again visited Idyllwild, when his first impressions of the desirability of these pine-clad mountains as a resort for consumptives were confirmed. This visit of inspection resulted in the incorporation of the California Health Resort Company, with a capital of \$250,000. This company is composed of forty of the leading medical men of Southern California and has purchased a tract of land three miles long and one mile wide. This tract includes Idyllwild and is beautifully timbered and has running streams and ever-flowing springs. As this volume goes to press, buildings, on the cottage plan, are well under way. They will have every modern sanitary convenience and will furnish ac-

commodations for one hundred persons. Dr. Lindley is the secretary and general manager of this corporation, as he is of the California Hospital in Los Angeles. The Idyllwild resort will be ready for guests by January 1, 1901. There will be a resident physician and a corps of trained nurses.

There is no firmer or more enthusiastic believer in the future of Los Angeles than Dr. Lindley, who has repeatedly proved his faith by investments in city real estate. He furnishes a splendid type of the successful self-made American of high principles and keen mental acumen. His home is at No. 1415 South Grand avenue. In 1875 he married Miss Lou C. Puett, daughter of Rev. W. W. Puett. There were, by this marriage, two children: Flora Banta, now the wife of Philip Kitchin, living in Los Angeles, and Myra Josephine, now the wife of Samuel F. Bothwell, also residing in Los Angeles. Mrs. Lindley died May 8, 1881. November 22, 1882, the doctor married Miss Lilla Leighton. Two children, a boy and a girl, were born to them, but both died. Mrs. Lilla Lindley died March 4, 1893.

July 18, 1894, Dr. Lindley married Mrs. Florence Hardie, daughter of James S. Haynes, and sister of Drs. Francis L., John R. and Robert W. Haynes, the well-known Los Angeles physicians. They have two children: Dorothy, five years old, and Francis Haynes, sixteen months.

JOHN S. KUNS, a prominent horticulturist of the Covina valley, and president of the Orange Growers' Association, was born in Clinton county, Ind., July 27, 1849. His parents, Henry and Caroline (Spidel) Kuns, were natives of Ohio, and of German descent.

In 1865 the Kuns family moved from Indiana to Pratt county, Ill., where for many years they successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. The business ventures of John S. Kuns have been mostly in connection with those of his father. In 1884 father and son established a private bank called the Farmers' Bank at Cerro Gordo, Ill., and they held the positions of vice-president and president respectively. This association was amicably continued until in 1894, when John S. Kuns was compelled by failing



George Hinds

health to seek a change of climate and surroundings. He therefore disposed of his interest in the bank, and retired from active participation in its affairs.

Mr. Kuns took up his residence in California in 1898, and although a sojourner of such short duration, he has made his influence felt in various and substantial ways. He is one of the promoters of the Covina Valley Orange Growers' Association, and has served as its president since its incorporation in 1899. He is also a director of the Lordsburg College, at Lordsburg, Cal. In the matter of politics he is exceedingly liberal, but has a strong inclination towards the Republican party. A member of the German Baptist Brethren Church, he is devoted to its interests, and generous in his contributions.

Mr. Kuns was married to Sarah M. Hawver, a native of North Manchester, Ind., and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Studebaker) Hawver. Of this union there are four children: Mrs. Joseph Cline, of Philadelphia; Jessie M., Earl M. and Cyril are at home.

The Mission ranch, which Mr. Kuns owns, comprises seventy-two acres and is located at Covina. The land was formerly owned and cultivated by Daniel Houser, who, while yet living, donated his eighty-acre ranch to the German Baptist Brethren Church, and they sold it to Mr. Kuns. In his methods Mr. Kuns is progressive. He is kindly in his dealings with his friends and associates, and appreciated because of his many attributes that contribute to the general well-being.

GEORGE HINDS was a well-known business man of Wilmington, a village of eight hundred people situated near San Pedro, twenty-two miles south of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. A native of Ireland, born September, 8, 1833, he was a son of Thomas Alexander and Anne (Stephenson) Hinds, the former of whom died in Cavan, Ireland, and the latter in Australia. He left his native country when seventeen years of age and came to America, settling in Pennsylvania. He was still living there when the war broke out between the States. With the patriotic spirit displayed by so many of our foreign-born citizens at that time, he enlisted in the Union army. He became a member

of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he served through the Peninsular campaign, taking part in many serious engagements.

At the expiration of the war Mr. Hinds was appointed a hospital steward in the regular army and continued in the government employ until 1868, leaving the service in Wilmington, Cal., where he resided until his death, May 9, 1898. He became a member of the firm of Vickery & Hinds, dealers in live stock and owners of a meat market in this village. As they were prospered they enlarged their business connections by establishing meat markets in Los Angeles, San Pedro and Long Beach. Through their reliability, fair dealings and honesty they gained a high reputation among the people of the several towns where they established markets. In all of his transactions Mr. Hinds showed uprightness and a high sense of honor, and he amply deserved all the success he attained.

March 1, 1865, Mr. Hinds married Miss Mary Kennedy, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Mary (Ryan) Kennedy, natives of Dublin and Limerick, Ireland, respectively. In politics Mr. Hinds was a firm Democrat. On that ticket he was twice elected a member of the board of county supervisors, serving in 1874, 1875 and 1876, and during this time was president of the board. He was again elected a member of the board for four years, but resigned in order to accept from President Cleveland an appointment as collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, which position was tendered him August 23, 1886, and in which he showed the same intelligence and energy characteristic of him in other positions.

FRANCISCO A. SANCHEZ is well known throughout the vicinity of which he has been a life-long resident. He is now secretary of the Los Nietos Pioneer Club, which he assisted in organizing. Formerly for a number of years he was secretary of the Los Nietos Water Company. His interest in educational matters led to his acceptance of a position as member of the board of school trustees and secretary of the same, which office he fills with acknowledged efficiency. Since he settled upon his present property in 1885 he has given his attention to the cultivation

and improvement of his ranch of one hundred and thirty acres, the thrifty condition of which attests his skill as a ranchman.

Mr. Sanchez was born in El Monte, Cal., October 21, 1858, a son of Juan Matias and Louisa (Archuleta) Sanchez, natives of New Mexico and both descendants of prominent Spaniards who settled in the southwest in an early day. About 1848 his father, with others of his race, migrated from New Mexico to California and settled in Los Angeles county, where he continued to reside until his death, November 11, 1885. Identifying himself with El Monte in an early day, he purchased land, improved the same and in time became one of the large land owners of his neighborhood. He was also interested in stock-raising. When gold was discovered in California, in 1849, he went to the placer mines and for a short time tried his luck as a miner, but was not sufficiently fortunate to continue long in the occupation. However, in farming he was more successful and accumulated a competency. Of his children four are living: Thomas L., Frank A., Julian L. and Mrs. B. Guirado.

The education of F. A. Sanchez was begun in the common schools of this county. For two and one-half years he studied in St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles, and later a similar period was spent in Santa Clara College at Santa Clara, Cal. Subsequently he was a student in Heald's Business College, San Francisco. On the completion of his education he returned home and assumed the management of his father's ranch near El Monte. About the same time he established domestic ties, choosing as his wife Margarita, daughter of the late John Rowland, Jr., of Puente, Cal. John Rowland, Jr., was a son of John Rowland. The latter came here in 1848, from New Mexico, with William Workman, Juan Matias Sanchez and other pioneers and settled at Puente, Cal., where numerous descendants now live. In 1885 he moved to his present ranch at Los Nietos, and he and his wife and their seven children have a comfortable and happy home. The names of their children are: Juan C., Louisa I., Raimundo P., Leonora P., Zenobia T., Luz J. and Francisco A., Jr. They are identified with the Roman Catholic Church, having been reared in that faith and being in sympathy with its aims and doctrines. While he has never been

active in politics, he keeps posted concerning public affairs and supports Democratic candidates and principles.

JOSEPH DOUGLASS came to California in December of 1892 and for six months resided at Monrovia, thence came to Pomona in 1893 and has made this place his home ever since. The ranch he owns comprises ten acres, under orange culture. Mr. Douglass was born near Danville, Vermillion county, Ill., December 29, 1834, a son of Cyrus and Ruby (Bloss) Douglass. His father was a native of Vermont, of Scotch extraction; and his mother, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. The former was a soldier in the Black Hawk war.

The early pioneer schools of Illinois furnished Mr. Douglass with limited educational opportunities; his subsequent experience in practical business affairs has made him a well-informed man. In 1853 he started from Illinois for Oregon, but when he had reached Knox county, Mo., he decided to settle there and engage in general farm pursuits. After a short time he also became interested in a mercantile business, and served as postmaster at Novelty, that county. For twenty years he made his home in the same county. He then moved to Kirksville, Mo., and for nearly twenty years carried on a lumber business there, also while there served for two terms as clerk of the school board. From that city he came to California in 1892.

The first marriage of Mr. Douglass was to Eliza Hickman, a native of Illinois, who died in 1862. Two sons were born of that union: William A., now of Kirksville, Mo.; and Frank M., who is cashier of the Covina Valley Bank at Covina. His second wife was Mary Hoye, who was born in Maryland, near the Virginia line; two children were born to their union: Ida M., at home; and Ernest, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Mary Douglass died at Monrovia in 1893.

Politically Mr. Douglass adheres to Republican principles. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons in Pomona. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Pomona, to the support of which he contributes regularly. The National Bank of Pomona numbers him among its directors.

The life of Mr. Douglass includes a number of

experiences that are out of the ordinary routine of business. One of these was his service in the Union army. In 1861 he enlisted in the militia from Knox county, Mo., and served actively for nearly three years, being first under Captain Wilson and later under Captain Parsons. At a later period, in 1864, he enlisted in the volunteer service, becoming a member of Company F, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, and with his regiment he did duty in Missouri and other states. Finally his regiment was ordered to the front of the army in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., where they guarded prisoners. In March, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service. For some years, during his residence at Kirksville, Mo., he was actively connected with the post at that point.

During 1898-99 Mr. Douglass and his son, Ernest, were absent from home about fifteen months, having gone to the Klondike gold fields on a tour of exploration. They arrived at Dawson City, in the heart of the Klondike, September 1, 1898, and remained in that vicinity until June of the following year, when they returned home, content to leave subsequent explorations of that region to other adventurous spirits.

FRANK M. DOUGLASS, cashier of the Covina Valley Bank, was one of the prime movers in the organization of this well-known financial institution, and has served as a member of its board of directors ever since the incorporation, in April, 1898. Throughout this section of the county he is recognized as an able financier and a man of business capacity, admirably adapted by native ability and by training to fill the responsible position to which he has been elected. In addition to his identification with the bank, he is also known as an extensive and successful fruit-grower.

A son of Joseph and Eliza (Hickman) Douglass, the latter deceased, the former a resident of Pomona, Cal., Frank M. Douglass was born in Knox county, Mo., July 27, 1859. He received an excellent education in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville. From 1877 to 1880 he taught in the public schools of Knox county, after which for a number of years he was engaged in the lumber business in Kirksville, as

a partner of his father, under the firm name of Douglass & Son. Coming to Los Angeles county in 1887 he settled in the city of Los Angeles at first and engaged in the real-estate and loan business, but in 1890 removed to the neighboring town of Duarte, where he was interested in agricultural pursuits for several years. On the organization of the Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange he was elected secretary and manager of the organization, a position which he filled ably until his coming to Covina, April 30, 1898.

On his arrival in Covina Mr. Douglass at once identified himself with the horticultural and banking interests of the valley, and since May, 1898, he has been cashier of the bank which he assisted in organizing. He owns a valuable ranch of forty acres, and this he devotes to the raising of citrus fruits, carrying on an extensive business in this branch of industry. In his political sympathies he is a staunch Republican, and always votes the party ticket. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with the Covina Lodge of Free Masons, and is also a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.

September 5, 1882, Mr. Douglass married Miss Phoebe A. Montgomery, who was born in Apple River, Wis., and is a daughter of M. S. Montgomery, now a well-known citizen of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are the parents of four children, namely: Lela A., Joseph M., Mary E. and Frank M., Jr.

JAMES R. ELLIOTT. The substantial and well-to-do citizens of Covina have no better representative than Mr. Elliott, who is ably assisting in the development of the agricultural resources of Los Angeles county, not only as a successful horticulturist, but as the superintendent of the Covina Irrigating Company. He was born December 15, 1856, in Hunt county, Tex. His father, Erby Elliott, who served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, was killed in service, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jestiu Hale, died shortly after.

Having been left an orphan when but eight years old, James R. Elliott lived with an uncle, Charles Dougherty, with whom he came to California in 1868, locating at first in El Monte, Los

Angeles county, but afterward settling in that part of the Azusa valley that is known as Gladstone ranch. There he was reared and educated, attending the common schools, and making his home with Mr. Dougherty until he was twenty years of age. Beginning life for himself at that time, he tried various occupations, mostly in the agricultural line, but is now devoting his attention to horticulture, in which he has been especially interested for many years. On his ranch he raises fruits of the citrus family, having nearly ten acres devoted to oranges alone. A man of energetic enterprise, he has also engaged in other lines of business, having for several years manufactured cement water pipe, for which there is always good demand in this part of the country. He has made a study of the different processes of irrigating, thus fitting himself for the responsible position he holds as the superintendent of the Covina Irrigating Company, of which he has also been a director for the past twelve years. He is also a director of the Covina Domestic Water Company, with which he has been associated for some time.

November 1, 1881, Mr. Elliott married Miss Carrie Griswold, daughter of Thomas F. Griswold, postmaster at Covina, and of their union four children have been born, namely: Claude, Ray, Merton and Gertrude. Fraternaly Mr. Elliott is a member of the Covina lodge, I. O. O. F., and as such is doing much to promote the good of the order. A public-spirited, progressive citizen, he takes great interest in the welfare of the town and county, and is ever ready to assist all beneficial enterprises.

FRANKLIN MILHOUS. While engaged in the nursery business, a branch of industry closely allied with and of valuable assistance to the surrounding agriculturists of his adopted county of Los Angeles, Mr. Milhous has met with a gratifying degree of success since he took up his residence here in 1897. While this is to a certain extent attributable to the excellent climatic conditions with which he is surrounded, the fact that he was equally fortunate in Jennings county, Ind., where one is at the mercy of unexpected and severe changes of weather not at all conducive to the well-being of sprouts and sap-

lings, would seem to indicate that a master hand is at the helm who understands the rounding out of every side of his business, and has the ability to keep in touch with its progress as conducted in all the nursery centers of the world. That he inherits an appreciation of the pleasure as well as profit to be derived from so close an association with the things that grow, his father having been a nurseryman, is undoubtedly an additional cause for success.

Born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 4, 1848, he is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Griffith) Milhous, natives respectively of Belmont county, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The ancestors of the family have been conspicuous in various lines of endeavor, and have identified themselves with the growth of the localities in which their lot has been cast. The paternal grandfather was an early dweller in Belmont county, Ohio, having reached there in practically the dawn of the century. He was of a strong and impressive personality, with emphatic religious convictions, and he was one of the organizers of the first meeting of the Society of Friends west of the Allegheny Mountains. Two of his sons, Capt. William and Thomas Milhous, were soldiers in the Civil war. The former is deceased, and the latter is now living in Richmond, Ind. Joshua Milhous spent the first of his industrious years as an agriculturist, finally drifting into the occupation of nurseryman, which he found to be more congenial as well as more remunerative. When his son Franklin was six years old he moved to Jennings county, Ind., where he continued in the nursery business, starting the first enterprise of the kind in the county, and conducting it until his death in 1893, aged seventy-three years. Young Franklin in the meantime was availing himself of his father's example, and early displayed an intelligent aptitude, and applied himself to a mastery of all the details. He also attended the public schools and for a time went to Moore's Hill College, in Dearborn county, Ind., where he acquired a fair education. Subsequently he applied himself to general farming and the nursery business, relying largely upon the profits of the latter. After his father's death, his son Griffith became associated with him, and the latter eventually, in 1897, succeeded to the general management.



D. M. Cate.

Mr. Milhous has in his home ranch near Whittier six acres, mostly under walnuts and nursery stock. In addition he has a thirty-acre ranch in Orange county, whereon are grown walnuts, peaches and apricots, there being about two thousand trees in all.

In Jennings county, Ind., Mr. Milhous married Emily Armstrong, and to them were born two children, Griffith, who is in Indiana, and Mary A., who is now the wife of Willard Cummings, of Whittier. Mr. Milhous was married a second time to Miss Almira Burd, also of Jennings county, Ind., and the seven children of this union are: Edith, Martha, Hannah, Ezra C., Jane, Elizabeth and Rose O. In politics Mr. Milhous is a Republican, but he has no political aspirations. Like his grandfather before him, and in fact all of his ancestors, he is a devoted worshiper with the Society of Friends, and an officer in the church. He is public-spirited and enterprising, and brings to his chosen work an intelligent study and research which places him in the first ranks of those similarly employed.

DALLAS M. CATE. The family represented by the subject of this article is one of the best known and most highly honored in the Ranchito district. Coming here during the pioneer days, when settlers were few and the work of cultivation scarcely begun, they afterward were conspicuous factors in promoting the progress of the community and developing its material resources. Being capable and efficient agriculturists, they were fitted to the work which they undertook, and father and sons labored unitedly and successfully in the task of clearing and improving a ranch and establishing a home where comfort abounded.

The worthy existence of the late James W. Cate is being reproduced in the lives of his children, one of whom, Dallas M., forms the subject of this sketch. He was born in Adams county, Ill., February 22, 1861, and was three years of age when his parents brought the children to Southern California and settled in the Ranchito district. Hence, this is the only home he has ever known. He has little recollection of the tedious journey across the plains, with mule-teams and wagons, in company with a train of

emigrants. That tiring and perilous journey of six months left little impression upon his young mind, and even the older children in the family could not enter into the anxieties of their parents, for they did not realize the dangers of the trip.

Primarily educated in the public schools of Ranchito, Mr. Cate afterward entered the California State Normal School in Los Angeles, where he finished his education. He has made ranching his occupation and walnut-growing his specialty, having his place of eighty acres mostly under walnuts. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, although he maintains an independence of attitude in local matters. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and is an active member of the same. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Good Templars at Rivera, which is the largest lodge of that order in Los Angeles county. In 1891 he married Miss Georgia Freeman, who was born in Missouri. They have one son, Ira D.

HYACINTHE SARRASIN, horticulturist, walnut-grower, stock-raiser, and all-around enterprising citizen, has resided on his present ranch near Rivera since 1886. In addition to the home ranch, which contains twenty and a half acres, and which is used for the cultivation of oranges and walnuts, he is the possessor of fifty acres in the Ranchito district, where a model stock farm is kept up and alfalfa raised. He thus has interests of a diverse character, and the success with which any and all are conducted would seem to attest to the excellence of his methods and the skill of his management.

The Sarrasin family is of French extraction, the paternal great-grandfather, who emigrated from Cadiz, France, being the head of the family on this side of the ocean. He settled in Quebec province, Canada, and here his son Ambrose was born and grew to manhood, and took as wife Victoire Lanchance, also born in Quebec province. July 12, 1851, Hyacinthe Sarrasin was born in the province, about thirty miles below Montreal, on the St. Lawrence river. Here, on the little provincial farm, he received his first lessons of life and work, and developed an independent spirit which asserted itself when he attained to his fifteenth year. His first field of

eudeavor was in Manistee, Mich., where he became interested in the immense lumbering business as conducted in the woods of that state. Later, in Chippewa Falls, Wis., he continued in the same line of work for a number of years, subsequently managing a hostelry near the Falls for about eight years. The hotel business, while a gratifying success during the period of his conducting, held out slight inducement for a protracted or growing business, and Mr. Sarrasin turned his face towards the larger possibilities and brighter prospects of the far west. Arriving in Los Angeles county in 1886, he at once became identified with the interests and growth of his adopted state, and though not one of the earliest to recognize the splendid outlets for ambition in sun-lit, fragrant California, he has, during his residence here, impressed all with his personality and influence, wherever they have been exercised for the benefit of the common good.

Mr. Sarrasin married Alphonsene Collette, a French-Canadian of the province of Quebec, and a daughter of Ambrose and Elease Collette. While broad minded and liberal in his political views, Mr. Sarrasin usually votes the Democratic ticket. In religious belief he is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Foresters at Rivera. With the institutions which are adapted to the needs of the peculiar climatic and other conditions of California he is largely identified, and he is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated.

THOMAS H. PHELAN. The practical development of California is of such comparatively recent date that the early pioneers, who came from all directions and lands and cast their lot within her resourceful boundaries, enduring the deprivations and hardship incident to unsettled conditions, are still a vital force, even though they live but in the memory of their contemporaries. And more especially are they remembered when their life and character and deeds have contributed so largely towards the bettering of the great universal welfare, and towards the institutions which encompass the growth of their immediate community.

A citizen from other shores, Mr. Phelan was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1843. A son of Daniel Phelan, also a native of Ireland, and an agriculturist of some prominence in his part of the country, he was reared on his father's farm, and early taught habits of industry and thrift, supplemented by fair opportunities at the native schools. When fourteen years of age he acquired an independent way of looking at things and decided to start out in the world for himself. With America as his Mecca, he boarded a sailing vessel and weathered the tempests and calms of a long and perilous ocean voyage. At the termination of the journey he settled for a time near Waverly, Ill., where he was employed as a farm hand, working during the summer, and in winter attending the district schools, for which privilege he paid by doing odd bits of work around the farm. In this way he acquired a very good education, the advantages of which he realized many times during his life. In 1872 he changed his location to California, via the overland route, where he worked for some time for the late O. P. Parsons, of the vicinity of Rivera, subsequently purchasing the land upon which his family are at present residing. Here Mr. Phelan spent the last peaceful years of his useful life, in close touch with nature, and in the enjoyment of all his faculties.

January 20, 1873, Mr. Phelan was united by marriage with Mary Ryan, a playmate of his youth, who was born in his native county Tipperary, Ireland. She crossed the seas to join her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Wade, of Los Angeles, and was married in that city. There were born to this couple six children: Daniel H.; Nellie R., the wife of John Croke; John J.; Thomas F.; Annie W. and Edward H. In politics Mr. Phelan was a Democrat, and had served as a trustee of the school board of his township. He was a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association. In his religious belief he was a devout Roman Catholic, as are his entire family. He died June 1, 1889.

The homestead left the family of Mr. Phelan consists of fifty-five acres under walnuts and oranges. It is now managed by Mrs. Phelan, who has shown remarkable ability in that direction; she is also a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association.

Mr. Phelan was esteemed by all who came within the range of his strong and dominating personality. He was in all respects, save those of inherent honesty and devotion to principle, a self-made man, who never lost track of his laborious rise in life when asked to lend a helping hand to others who also aspired to prominence and a position in the minds and hearts of their fellowmen.

CHARLES L. DUCOMMUN. Many of the men who were active in the early history of Los Angeles were of foreign birth. Some came from Germany, bringing with them the thrift and perseverance characteristic of that nationality; some from England, bringing the national traits of determination and will power; and some from Scotland, with the industry and honesty of their race. Comparatively few came from Switzerland, and one of these few was Mr. Ducommun, who came from Locle, Switzerland, to America in 1841, settling first in New York City, thence going to Mobile and other places.

In 1849 Mr. Ducommun traveled overland to California, spending nine months on the journey, and arriving in Los Angeles in October of that year. At once he secured employment at his trade of a watchmaker. In 1851 he established himself in business, at which he spent his winters, while for two summers he worked in the mines. With increasing prosperity he gave his whole time to his business, which he enlarged to meet the demands of the increasing population. Early in the '70s he erected the first large business block of the city, on the corner of Commercial and Main streets. In 1870 he built a substantial residence on Ducommun street, which was named in his honor. There he resided until 1890.

During almost the entire period of his residence in Los Angeles, covering more than forty years, Mr. Ducommun was identified with the mercantile business. Possessing a high sense of honor and integrity, he won the confidence of the people, and held a high position in commercial circles. Though he began without capital or friends, he worked his way forward to an assured position as a business man. He had the economical spirit characteristic of his race. He was also industrious and persevering. Though

of a conservative spirit he did his share in helping to develop the wonderful resources of the land of sunshine, and when he died, April 4, 1896, it was felt that one of the city's most worthy pioneers had passed away.

Mr. Ducommun was twice married and is survived by his second wife, who was Leonide Petitpierre, a native of Neuchatel, Switzerland. She makes her home at No. 1347 South Grand avenue. Their four sons, Charles A., Alfred H. L., Emil C. and Edmond F., were for years and are still connected with the business house of C. Ducommun at No. 300 North Main street, where they conduct a large business in hardware, metals, tubing and assaying goods.

JOSEPH EADY, known to his associates and friends as Judge Eady, is immensely popular in the vicinity of Whittier, and has been very successful since he took up his residence here in 1897. With genuine English pluck and enterprise he entered this country under novel circumstances. Having disregarded the usual preliminaries incident to ocean travel and neglected the formality of securing a ticket of transportation on the good merchant ship China, he nevertheless sailed the high seas as a stowaway, and landed on American shores with the determination to make the most of lonely circumstances and his ten meager years in this world. He was born in Bristol, England, May 17, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Eady, natives of England.

Upon landing in Norfolk, Va., this youth of ten years remained there for a few weeks and later found himself in New York, where he ambitiously designed to continue his maritime experience, and with this object in view enlisted in the United States navy and served for two years. With the venturesomeness of youth he longed for more travel and experience, and sought it in a trip to California and occupation in the gold mines of that country and in the hydraulic mines of Butte and the adjoining counties in Montana. Early in the '70s he came to Los Angeles county, Cal., and engaged in farming near Rivera for a number of years. Subsequently he spent twelve years in Cucamonga, San Bernardino county, and raised oranges.

While here he attained considerable prominence, and served as justice of the peace for four years for Cucamonga township. In 1897 he again came to Los Angeles county and settled on the ranch which has since been his home.

Mrs. Eady was formerly Louise A. Passons, a daughter of T. R. Passons, of Rivera, Cal. To this couple have been born three children: Thomas M.; Georgie, wife of S. S. Haskell; and Frederick L. While holding very liberal views regarding the politics of the administration, Mr. Eady nevertheless has a leaning toward the Democratic party. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is at present a member and clerk of the board of trustees of the Mile school district, and has ever shown a substantial interest in the cause of education. He is now president of the board of directors of the Rincon Irrigating Company. Judge Eady is esteemed for his many excellent traits of mind, character and attainment, and for his broad general knowledge of men and things, as viewed through a keenly intelligent mind and stored in a retentive memory. He is a reliable citizen who would be sadly missed from his accustomed haunts, and though comparatively speaking a new comer to this land of flowers and sunshine, he has won a firm place in the hearts and minds of his fellow-townsmen.

DANIEL W. CATE. The honor of having been one of the earliest settlers of the Rancho district belongs to Mr. Cate. When he was a boy of eight years he crossed the plains from Illinois to California and settled in the neighborhood which is still his home. Meantime, he has been a witness of the many changes wrought by the industry and perseverance of the early settlers, and in this work of transformation he himself has borne an honorable part. He is the owner of a ranch of seventy-five acres, a part of which is under walnuts, the remainder being used for general farm purposes. He is also a member of the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated, which has proved so great an aid in the development and progress of this community.

Mr. Cate was born in Quincy, Ill., September 1, 1856, a son of James W. and Eliza A. (Henderson) Cate, natives of New Hampshire and Indiana. The father, when eleven years of age, migrated with his parents to Adams county, Ill., and settled near Quincy, then a small village. He continued to make his home there until 1864, when he brought his family to California and settled in Rancho district. At that time Los Angeles county was undeveloped, and few were cognizant of its great possibilities; but, with a foreseeing eye, he determined to cast in his fortune with other pioneers and assist in the development of material resources. He became one of the leading men of this district. Wherever known he was respected and honored. His name was a synonym for integrity and uprightness. The shadow of reproach never fell upon his life, and the confidence of his associates in his honor was never impaired by any act of his. In politics he affiliated with the Democrats. For years he held the office of constable. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and a liberal giver to its various charities, but he was not narrow in his views or philanthropies, and various denominations were indebted to him for substantial contributions to their current expenses or their building projects. The last nine years of his life were passed in Fresno, this state, but finally he returned to Rancho and here he died very soon afterward, the date of his death being May 7, 1900, and his age seventy-three. His widow survives him.

The education of Daniel W. Cate was secured principally in the Rancho district. While his life has been comparatively uneventful, it has been a busy and useful existence and has brought to him a goodly share of this world's gifts. In April, 1879, he married Miss Emma Pierce, who was born in Texas and at the age of one year was brought to California by her parents. Her father, James Pierce, continued to reside in this state until his death. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Cate are J. Alec, Harlan A., Earl W., Glen H. and an infant son. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and are esteemed in the best social circles of their neighborhood. For many years Mr. Cate has been a member of the board of trustees in the Rancho school district, and as such he



WILLIAM MOSS.

has promoted the standard of education in the school and proved himself a true friend of local educational interests.

WILLIAM MOSS. Of the few absolutely distinct types of men created by the exigencies that have arisen during the history of America, none is more productive of interest, charm and romance than the bluff and hearty miner of '49. In the actuality of those who know him, no less than in the imagination of those who can only dream of him, he is a hero of the most adventurous and soul-stirring kind, with rescues galore to his credit, and a robust honesty and large-heartedness about him excelled by no other class of people in the world. The wild crags and mountain fastnesses among which his lot was temporarily cast may have entered into his calculations and deductions, but, be that as it may, we know that his red flannel shirt covered a heart intolerant of injustice, emphasized though it was by well-loaded pistols, and that the graceful droop of his sombrero was not to be mistaken for any evidence of weakness as to character or intentions. Literature and the stage have done much to perpetuate his daring and exploit his achievements, and we look at him through the haze of years and grieve for a passing influence of strength and picturesqueness. Thus it is that all incidents in the life of a typical "forty-niner" are of interest, and William Moss is no exception to the rule. His career, aside from that part which is associated with gold digging, was on the more or less adventurous order, and included migrations over a large part of the west and south.

Mr. Moss is a native of Hempstead county, Ark., where he was born September 16, 1824. His parents, Matthew and Mary (Coldwell) Moss, were natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. Matthew Moss was one of the first settlers of the vicinity of Washington, Ark., and when desiring a change of residence he was one of the first to move his family in a keel boat on the Red river from Tennessee to Arkansas. This was in practically the dawn of the century, for he took up his residence in Arkansas in 1813, and lived there until the winter of 1847, after which he moved to the vicinity of Austin, Tex., and died

in Milan county in 1856. His father, Matthew Moss, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was killed by Indian allies of the English. At one time he carried a mortally wounded general from the field of an Indian battle. William Moss shared his family's fortunes until 1849, and started for California via Santa Fe, N. M., with numerous others also in search of gold. They traveled with mule teams, and there was a large train (consisting of seventy-five persons and twenty wagons) that wound its way over the plains in the face of all manner of danger. With nine companions he left the wagon train at Santa Fe and started through Old Mexico via Durango to Massac Land, Mexico, on the Gulf of California. After hardships and bad luck that would have discouraged less determined mortals they reached the coast of Mexico, where they boarded a ship and sailed the remaining fifteen hundred miles to San Francisco, reaching their destination December 26, 1849.

Mr. Moss first engaged in mining in the Senora mines, and realized to some extent his ambitions in that direction. He subsequently undertook farming in the Santa Clara valley, continuing the same until 1859, in which year he returned to Texas. In Burnett county, Tex., he availed himself of the excellent opportunity for raising sheep, which experiment was very successful, and continued for a number of years. Later he became interested in freighting between different towns in the state and in 1869 returned to California with a mule team, locating in the vicinity of Rivera, where he conducted agricultural pursuits on leased land for several years. Over a quarter of a century ago Mr. Moss located on the ranch which he now occupies. His land comprises in all one hundred and eight acres, fifty-six of which are on his homestead, and eighty acres of the whole are devoted to walnuts. The trees were all set out by the owner, who has changed his originally wild land into its present condition of utility.

Among the various interests to which Mr. Moss is devoted is the matter of the development of water, which he has studied with satisfactory results to himself and the community in general. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, and of the Los Nietos Pioneers' Association. A Democrat in

politics, he has no political aspirations, leaving to others the manipulation of the local offices. He married Miss Henrietta Field, a native of Tennessee, who moved with her parents, Harrington L. and Lucy H. Field, to Texas, where Mr. Moss met and married her. This union is said to have been a particularly harmonious and happy arrangement, Mrs. Moss being a woman of great refinement, and having the rare gift of making and keeping friends. To this couple have been born four children: Harrington, who lives near Rivera; Mary, who is the wife of John Moss, of El Paso, Tex.; Matthew, living near Whittier; and William, a merchant at Ranchito.

To those who are privileged to know him, Mr. Moss is not only a splendid type of the typical "forty-niner," to whose energy and courage and perseverance is due a large share of the wonderful development of California, but he is also a man who has shown remarkable ability in many avenues of usefulness and enterprise. After a useful life of more than three score and ten years he is now, in the afternoon of an interesting existence, made happier and better by the host of friends who appreciate to the full his fine and genial personality.

JAMES BARLOW. Since taking up his residence in the Ranchito district Mr. Barlow has demonstrated in no slight degree his fitness to be numbered among the most enterprising and progressive of the vast army who have looked to California as a Mecca for their efforts and successes. Although not one of the very early settlers, having come from the east in 1880, he has yet experienced great changes and witnessed vast improvements in many directions. His own land was, at purchase, prophetic of anything but its present state of prosperity and utility, being at that time a rough corn field, and requiring the most persistent care and cultivation before the trees could be set out or the seed planted. The ranch comprises seventy-six acres, and is mostly used to raise walnuts and oranges, Mr. Barlow having planted every tree himself.

A native of Franklin county, N. Y., Mr. Barlow was born January 26, 1855, and is a son of Samuel and Martha (McElwain) Barlow, who are now residing in Los Angeles. The ancestry

on the father's side is English; the mother was born in New York. Samuel Barlow was for many years engaged successfully in the mercantile business at Hogasburg, N. Y., and his son, James, received considerable early training in that direction. He early displayed studious habits, and availed himself to the utmost of the opportunities of the public schools, and later attended for a time the Normal school at Potsdam, N. Y. In 1876 he started out in the world for himself, and went to Washington territory, where he remained long enough to see the country, and then spent seven months in Oregon. His next destination was Lake county, Cal., where for a time he was engaged in general farming, and in 1880 he settled on his present ranch near Rivera.

Mr. Barlow married Miss Fannie Henderson, of Lake county, Cal., a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Henderson, who were pioneers of Lake county. In politics Mr. Barlow is a Republican, but has never been an office seeker, leaving to others the manipulation of the various offices within the gift of the people, and content to faithfully perform the duties of his immediate concern. Nevertheless he is an ardent seeker after the public good, and contributes much time and thought to the advancement of the general welfare. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and contributes generously toward its charities and necessities.

MILTON J. BROOKS. Although comparatively a new comer to the Los Nietos region, having settled here in 1897, Mr. Brooks has become thoroughly identified with the spirit and undertakings of the locality, and has established himself as one of its respected and necessary citizens. His ranch consists of twenty-three acres planted to walnuts, and is under a high state of cultivation.

Previous to coming to California in 1884 Mr. Brooks led an uneventful life in the main. He was born in Maury county, Tenn., July 31, 1859, and is a son of John S. and Lucy A. (Jordan) Brooks, natives respectively of Tennessee and Virginia. His maternal grandfather, John F. Jordan, was a prominent agriculturist, and a valiant soldier in the war of 1812. Milton Brooks was reared on his father's farm in his native

county, and educated in the district schools. He early showed an aptitude for agricultural pursuits, and diligently assisted his father in his duties around the farm. In 1880 he went to Lamar county, Tex., and while there was occupied for several years with various pursuits. In 1884 he came to Southern California, and was for several years employed by A. H. Dunlap, who lived in the vicinity of Whittier, and subsequently leased land in the neighborhood and engaged in general farming and walnut growing.

In keeping with his interest in all that pertains to the advancement of his locality Mr. Brooks takes a vital interest in the institutions that are the outgrowth of the special requirements incident to the peculiar conditions of the soil and climate. He is at present serving as president of the Los Nietos Irrigating Company, and as such has given general satisfaction. He is a director of the Los Nietos school district, and was elected for a term of three years. He is also a member of the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated; and of the Los Nietos Pioneer Club. In politics he is a Democrat, but entertains liberal views regarding local politics.

Mr. Brooks married Laura Downing, a native of Iowa, and to this couple has been born one daughter, Laura Edna.

CHARLES LANE. During the years of his residence near Whittier Mr. Lane was largely instrumental in promoting the various enterprises for the upbuilding of the locality, and his departure from the many avenues of usefulness is seriously felt by all who appreciate his disinterested faithfulness in the path of duty and his devotion under any and all circumstances to principle.

To Mr. Lane California was not a sought-out opportunity, but the place of his birth. He was born at Sonoma February 22, 1859, and was a son of John J. and Millie (Hancock) Lane, who were very early settlers in Sonoma county. They represented the best and most industrious residents of the county and were justly successful agriculturists. The son naturally imbibed a preference for a life in the fields and an occupation that was near to nature's heart. When seventeen years old his people decided to change their

location and mode of life and consequently moved to the vicinity of Prescott, Ariz., where they lived for a number of years. Here they were busily engaged in cattle-raising and mining, and here the son had fair opportunities for acquiring an education in the public schools. This nucleus for an education was later supplemented by continual reading and research, which resulted in Mr. Lane's being regarded always as an unusually well-informed and erudite man. His death, which occurred June 24, 1895, was a loss to the community in which he lived.

May 20, 1884, Mr. Lane married Leah J. Nicholson, a native of San Bernardino county, Cal., and a daughter of James A. and Mary (See) Nicholson, natives respectively of New York and Missouri. At the present time they are residing near Whittier. James Nicholson came to California in 1849 and his wife arrived in 1857. He was a miner in the early days, but later turned his attention to agriculture. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane were born four children, three of whom are now living: James J., Lulu M., Charles N. (deceased), and Harry Raymond.

The ranch formerly occupied by Mr. Lane and now in possession of his widow consists of twenty-four acres, mostly under English walnuts. Mrs. Lane has demonstrated much business ability in managing her property, and is a member of the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association. In religion she is identified with the Methodist Church. She is much esteemed for her enterprise and for her many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

SYLVESTER W. BARTON. Among his acquaintances and associates in the vicinity of Whittier, Mr. Barton is well known for his push and enterprise, his oft-evincing and practical interest in the various enterprises and institutions necessitated by the demands of a constantly increasing population, and a rising appreciation of the possibilities of her resources.

A native of Wayne county, Ind., where he was born February 5, 1855, Mr. Barton is the son of John and Rachel (Penland) Barton, natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio. They were early pioneers of Wayne county, and after long years of usefulness and prominence in the

community, they are still resident among the scenes of their trials and joys. The paternal grandfather, now dead, was also among the very early dwellers of Wayne county, and in his time was a successful and progressive agriculturist, as well as a man whose influence for good was felt to a large degree.

Sylvester W. Barton was reared on his father's farm, and his training and education conducted after the fashion of many farmers' sons in like positions. After diligently studying at the district schools, he attended a course at the Normal school at Ada, Ohio, his educational advantages there being purchased at the price of more than ordinary diligence. Being dependent upon his own resources, and under the necessity of paying for his instruction, he earned the required money by acting as tutor to other members of the school.

In 1883 Mr. Barton left Indiana and went to Mahaska county, Iowa, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1886, in which year he came to Southern California. For two years he resided in Pasadena and then came to Whittier. He finally took up his residence in East Whittier, where he has since resided. His ranch at East Whittier consists of thirteen acres under oranges and walnuts. An added source of revenue also is derived from an active participation in the oil industry, to the discovery of which many are indebted for large fortunes. He was one of the promoters of the Whittier Oil and Development Company, the firm of Barton & Clayton buying two hundred acres of oil land in the Whittier oil fields. He is one of the heaviest stockholders in the company, and is secretary and general manager, as well as a director. In 1895 he bought three thousand acres of unimproved land in the La Habra valley, which he subdivided and sold to colonists. One part was sold to an English colony, that proved a valuable acquisition to our county.

Mr. Barton married Leila Mendenhall, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and they have one son, Russell J. Mr. Barton is a Republican, and has been prominently identified with the undertakings of his party. A number of times he has served as delegate to the Republican county conventions, and has held several local offices. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association. One of the oldest real-estate men

in Whittier, he has been actively engaged with the firm of Barton & Clayton for many years. He is an extensive traveler, having crossed the continent several times and visited the points of interest in many directions.

SILAS B. ROOT. Since taking up his residence near Rivera, in 1888, Mr. Root has made a success of his chosen work in California, and his ten-acre ranch, devoted to the cultivation of oranges, bears testimony to his skill in management, and the enterprise and watchfulness which have converted a practically worthless piece of land into a condition of utility and resource.

Mr. Root is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and was born September 11, 1838. He is a son of Nelson and Maria (Baird) Root, natives of New York state. His paternal grandfather, Silas Root, was a heroic soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to the ripe old age of over ninety years. While living on his father's farm in New York, Silas Root took an active interest in all that pertained to the well-being of the farm and family, and studied diligently at the district schools during the winter terms, and later at the public schools of Ripley, N. Y. As time went on he had opportunity to acquire considerable business knowledge, which he later utilized to good advantage. When about sixteen years of age he moved with his parents and sister to Portland, Mich., and after a year's residence there he began to learn the tinner's trade, serving a three years' apprenticeship. For a number of years following he saw considerable of the surrounding country in his capacity of journeyman tinner. In 1876, becoming weary of the migratory existence, he settled down to a permanent business in Sylvania, Lucas county, Ohio, where he opened a tin shop and manufactured tinware. When justified by the increasing trade he added to his stock a complete line of hardware and farm implements. In time he had the largest establishment of the kind in the town, his prosperity continuing until 1888, when he began to think about a change of occupation and location.

After settling in California Mr. Root became identified with the various interests of his county, and his ability and services have met with the



C. H. Hance

appreciation of the community in which he lives. He has been president of the Rivera Fruit Exchange and is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated.

Mr. Root married Mary J. Cone, a native of Ohio. In politics he is independent, and believes in voting for the best man. He invariably votes for principle rather than party. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order and active in all of the undertakings of the order.

CHARLES HEWITT HANCE, well known to the people of Los Angeles as one of the city's most reliable officials, was born in Montgomery county, Mo., March 11, 1837, a son of John and Catherine (Hewitt) Hance, and a descendant of Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather, Adam Hance, was born in Germantown, Pa., May 22, 1748, and enlisted at the beginning of the war with England, serving under General Washington in the battle of Brandywine and at Yorktown, where he witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. His last days were spent at Newbern, Va., where he died July 9, 1826. His son, John, was born in Newbern, December 27, 1797, and died in St. Louis county, Mo., October 6, 1856. He married Catherine Hewitt, who was born at Liberty Courthouse, Va., April 10, 1810, and died in Glenwood, Mo., in August, 1874. Her father, Edmund Hewitt, was born in Virginia, July 17, 1783, and was drowned at the age of thirty years. He was of English lineage, his grandfather having come from England late in the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia. The descendants of this pioneer were in turn themselves pioneers in the west and south. The Hance family originated in Germany. The grandfather of Charles H. was Adam Hance, a native of Coblenz, on the Rhine; in 1722 he came to America and settled in Germantown, Pa., where he married and reared a large family. From him descended a numerous posterity, now scattered throughout America.

The early and sudden death of Mr. Hewitt left his wife with their four children to provide for. The daughter, Catherine, was given a home with an aunt, Mrs. Jubal Early, with whom she remained during girlhood, leaving that home to

enter the one her husband had prepared for her. Meantime, her mother, whose maiden name was Juliet Caffray, had, two years after the death of Edmund Hewitt, become the wife of Peter Hance, a son of Adam Hance. They migrated to Missouri, where their remaining years were passed.

Until ten years of age Charles Hewitt Hance remained with the family on the Montgomery county farm, where there were a number of slaves, inherited by his father from the old Virginia estate. He was the second son in the family. His older brother was known as "Colonel," while he was given the title of "Captain," these being endearing names bestowed by a loving father. Colonel and Captain were twelve and ten years of age when the family moved from the farm to St. Louis and the change was a desirable one to them; "Not," as our subject expressed it, "because I object to farm life for a boy, but for the reason that it took us all (seven children) out of the backwoods and placed us in one of the most progressive cities of America, which now, after fifty years, ranks the fifth city in the republic." Here he was placed in school and received a fair education.

After years of struggling and hardships in assisting his widowed mother, Mr. Hance sought the gold fields of Colorado and worked at Cherry creek and Gregory's gulch. However, his experience there was dearly bought and unprofitable. In 1859 he returned to St. Louis, but during the same year went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he cast his first presidential vote, supporting Bell and Everett, the Union candidates. This he did after listening to many speeches by Stephen A. Douglas and others, and imbibing the idea that the great principles of our government rested on the teachings of Thomas Jefferson. Early in the '60s, when the sky was dark with the threatened storm of national disruption, he returned to St. Louis. Like many others who had been reared under the influence of slavery ideas, he believed the northern people were the aggressors and his sympathies were with the Confederacy. In July, 1862, he assisted in recruiting a company of cavalry, which was attached to Captain Frost's Company, Porter's Battalion. He took part in the battle of Moore's Mill, Mo., July 28, 1862, where he lost his right arm. Speaking of this battle he says: "A circumstance upon the field of this

battle is still fresh in my memory. While lying wounded upon the field, and during a period of consciousness, I was approached by the enemy, given some brandy and ice water and was asked if I wished to be taken off the field. I answered, 'Certainly,' but first call an officer.' Captain Rice, of the Red Rovers, a crack company of the Federal forces, was near and he was summoned. I said, 'Captain,' reaching out for a pocket book that I had hidden under the root of a tree in the ravine where I was lying, 'Here, Captain, is my pocket book and money, which I request you to send to my mother.' The smoke of battle had hardly cleared away, and in his excitement he said, 'Before I promise you, you must promise to return one of our guns if ever in your power to do so.' I replied that my prospects for doing so under the circumstances were not flattering. He, however, wrote down in my note book, taking same, as I supposed, the address given him, but instead he hurriedly wrote, 'Received of Hance to send, etc.', and left me lying prone upon the battlefield, to die, as he thought. A day or two later it was stated in a St. Louis paper that I had been slain and I have no doubt that the meeting between Captain Rice and myself occasioned the notice."

Regarding the battle, Mr. Hance says: "The battle was fought on Monday. My right arm was amputated at the shoulder the following Friday. In nine days I was up again, but hardly in fighting trim." It is a curious coincidence that the gentleman who had been the attending physician at his birth was the one who amputated his shattered arm and carefully tended him during the fever and delirium that followed. His mother soon reached him, and by her untiring devotion and careful nursing, as well as the doctor's skill and the unceasing attention of Col. Moses McCue and his charming family, his life was saved and in a few days he was thought to be sufficiently strong to return home. He started, but it was a hazardous trip, as the country was swarming with Northern troops. When he lost his right arm he received an honorable discharge forever. He stopped with a cousin in his native county to rest and recuperate, later arriving home, and there an ovation was tendered him by his friends, who did everything possible to make him feel less the great loss he had suffered. In narrating

his experiences of those days, he says: "When passing down Front street some days after my arrival home, a pay train just pulled out of the station and after getting away about two hundred yards, I noticed several soldiers rush to the rear and point directly at me. I was much alarmed and feared that my imprudence was going to result in my capture. To my great relief, however, the train sped on its way, and the very next day I received a most charming and compassionate letter from my acquaintance of the battlefield. In this letter he stated that he had received a dangerous wound in another battle and was just convalescing and truly sympathized with me. He stated that he had been chagrined to discover that he did not get my mother's address in such a manner as to be able to carry out my wishes and to make good his promise to me; adding that it had given him the greatest pleasure to learn, by the merest accident, through Paymaster Flynn, while passing through the station, that I was living and had returned home. It was this act of pointing me out from the train that had occasioned me such great alarm. In the kindest manner possible, he requested me to come down and see him at the post, about thirty miles distant, and get my pocket book with the money it contained. As I did not feel quite equal to the trip, I had a friend go there and get the pocket book. The gentleman (Captain Rice) has gone to his long home. He was one of God's noblemen. My sainted mother has also joined the innumerable throng."

October 27, 1864, Mr. Hance married Miss Sarah Catherine Henderson. They became the parents of three children: Minne Belle, who was born August 31, 1866; Bowen Forrest, August 7, 1870; and Lucile Elma, who was born January 8, 1877, and died January 1, 1878.

Soon after the war Mr. Hance became interested in a drug business, in which he continued for thirteen years. In 1874 he was elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder of Randolph county, Mo., in which capacity he served until his health failed eight years later. In 1883 he settled in San José. At first he lunched out as a pharmacist. After two and one-half years in San José, in 1885 he came to Los Angeles, and purchased the Pruess & Pironi drug store at Nos. 177-179 North Spring street, continuing in the

drug business until 1894, when he disposed of the store. December 7, 1896, he was elected city clerk of Los Angeles, and served with such efficiency that in 1898 he was elected to succeed himself by a large majority, and is now (October 13, 1900) the incumbent and the nominee of his party for re-election.

HARRY S. PRATT. Probably there are few residents of Southern California whose knowledge of musical instruments exceeds that of Mr. Pratt, who is a dealer in pianos and organs at Pomona. A resident of California since 1887 he was first employed by Bartlett Brothers & Clark, dealers in pianos and organs, of Los Angeles, with whom he remained for three years. The year 1890 found him in Pomona, where he has since made his home. During that year he bought seven acres of orange land, and he has since been interested in horticulture, but makes the sale of musical instruments his principal business. During the entire time of his residence here he has also engaged in tuning pianos, in which he is considered an expert. In November, 1899, he bought the business of W. B. Ross, dealers in pianos and organs, and of this he has since been the proprietor.

In Cambridge, Mass., Mr. Pratt was born August 22, 1867, a son of Francis L. and Mary A. (Brown) Pratt, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and the former of English descent. His boyhood years were passed in the native city of Cambridge. He attended a business college in Boston, Mass., thus fitting himself for the responsibilities of life. In 1887, as stated before, he came to California, where he has since resided. From an early age he has been interested in music, and while still a mere boy acquired a thorough knowledge of the construction of pianos and organs. For some years he served as an apprentice to the Ivers & Pond Piano Company, of Boston, and during that time he became familiar with the tuning of pianos.

It is perhaps natural that Mr. Pratt should be an ardent Republican, for he was reared in a home where these principles were a part of the daily life. His father, Francis L. Pratt, who was born in Quincy, Mass., was a staunch Abolitionist and is a zealous Republican, though strictly non-

partisan in local affairs; he has the confidence of the citizens of Cambridge to a marked degree, as is shown by his continuous appointment to a city office for a quarter of a century. He was a soldier of our Civil war and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is well known in New England towns as a singer of more than ordinary ability, having a fine bass voice, which has given pleasure to many large audiences.

Harry S. Pratt was married in Pomona, Cal., May 5, 1892, to Miss Alice M. Clark, of Waltham, Mass. They have one son, Lowell Clark Pratt.

GEORGE A. MURPHY. As a genial and interesting acquisition to the colony of horticulturists and walnut growers who have staked their best endeavors on the chances with which California is full of overflowing, and more especially Rivera and vicinity, Mr. Murphy has successfully conducted his affairs, and has reaped all the rewards due him for his enterprise and good-fellowship. To be proficient in many things argues substantial characteristics, and these Mr. Murphy may be said to possess. Before associating himself with matters pertaining to the soil and the things that grow therein, he was a typical salesman of the persuasive, reliable and persevering kind, and was associated with many responsible firms throughout the east. While thus thrown with divers kinds of humanity in various parts of the country he acquired much valuable information, which a happy optimism has transformed and converted to later account.

Many Canadians have been drawn from their bleak winters to the clear skies, fragrant air and sun-kissed lands of California, and mingled their strength and sterling worth with the more poetic and romantic element still extant and lingering behind the retreating footsteps of Spanish pride. A native of Quebec province, Canada, Mr. Murphy was born August 16, 1863, and is a son of Joseph J. and Mary (Woods) Murphy, born respectively in Ireland and Quebec. The latter died in 1891, and the former is now residing in Lowell, Mass. While living in his native province, George A. Murphy received the home training of the average Canadian youth, and good educational advantages were at his disposal in the public schools. When seventeen years of

age his independent spirit asserted itself, and as an outlet for youthful ambition he began clerking in a general merchandise store in Coaticooke, Quebec province, which position he filled for one year. His next venture was in the States, and in Connecticut he was employed in Forestville for about a year and a half as a boxmaker with the Bristol Brass & Clock Company. Subsequently, upon removing to Lowell, Mass., he engaged with the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, and at the same time was employed as night salesman in a clothing store. The next three years were devoted to the interests of Sheldon & Pearson, retail meats and groceries, of Lowell, Mass., and later he traveled for E. W. Hoyt & Co., a cologne and dentifrice concern, with whom he was connected two and a-half years.

In 1892 Mr. Murphy came to California and settled on the ranch which has since been the object of his care and solicitude. He married Susie A. Hutchins, who was born in Maine. Of this union there are three children: May F., Glaynes E. and J. Harold. Mr. Murphy is a Republican, but independent in local affairs. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated. In the estimation of those who know him best he is esteemed for his many excellent traits and his willingness to aid whenever his services or help are required.

PROF. N. G. FELKER. The success which Prof. N. G. Felker (who is president of the Woodbury Business College, one of the long established institutions of Los Angeles) has acquired, is the legitimate result of years of systematic, energetic endeavor along the lines of his chosen calling. He has proved himself to be especially qualified, both by nature and experience, as a teacher and instructor of the young, and his judicious methods as a business man and patriotic citizen are above reproach. A review of his life-history and the grand work he is carrying on in this beautiful southern city will be perused with unfeigned interest by his numerous friends and well-wishers, here and elsewhere.

Just in the prime of life, as he was born thirty-six years ago, Prof. Felker claims Louisville, Ky., as his native place, but his boyhood was chiefly passed in Indiana, where he obtained an

excellent education, being graduated in the Jeffersonville high school and the Normal school of Hope, Ind., and for some time pursuing a course of study in the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School. He engaged in teaching school in Clark county, Ind., for a few terms. During a period of six years he gave considerable attention to a mercantile business in Jeffersonville, and, by the practical experience gained in business methods, laid the foundation of his future success. Going to Louisville, Ky., in 1886, he was offered a position in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and retained that place for four years, or until he saw fit to resign it, in order to come to the west.

It was just a decade ago that Prof. Felker became identified with Woodbury Business College, of Los Angeles, and, after serving as a member of its faculty for about a year, he purchased an interest in the concern and was made vice-president. In that capacity he continued until 1898, when he succeeded to the entire business as president. The college was established in 1884, by Prof. F. C. Woodbury, who was the sole proprietor for the ensuing seven years. For two years the college was located at No. 245 South Spring street, but from there it was removed to its present quarters, in the fine, modern five-story stone building, known as the Stowell block, at No. 226 South Spring street. It occupies the major portion of the upper floor, a floor space of about ninety-five hundred square feet, which is more than that occupied by any other commercial school south of San Francisco. The rooms and offices are light, clean and well ventilated, equipped with attractive modern school furniture and educational appliances, and large electric elevators afford ready means of reaching the college from the street. Nearly all of the numerous electric street railroad lines pass the door, and no location could be more central to the business heart of the city. John W. Hood, vice-president of the college, and J. W. Lackey, secretary, are teachers of long and varied experience, and under their able management the special departments entrusted to them are important factors in the success of the institution. The entire faculty has been chosen with great care from a host of widely known eastern educators who have sought, from time to time, to become associated with this



J. H. Hatch

Photo by Marceau.

flourishing institution, whose name is a household word throughout Southern California, and whose graduates, by the thousands, are now filling remunerative and highly responsible positions in most of the large business houses of this city and section of the country. The most approved modern systems of teaching are to be found in every department, and no pains nor means are spared in qualifying students for the great business career which may be in store for each. Recently one hundred and eighteen students were graduated and went forth to take their places in the commercial activities of this region, many of them at once entering positions which had been obtained for them by the recommendation of the faculty, which comprises, in addition to the gentlemen already mentioned, D. A. Chaplin, R. E. Hood, Susie Shoemaker, Mrs. M. A. Biddell and Mrs. Anna G. Stuart.

The marriage of Prof. N. G. Felker and Miss Mary L. Stuart took place in 1889. They have three children: Anna Mary, George S. and Edna S. Socially our subject is a member of the Masonic order. He is genial and popular with every one, and is sincerely respected and liked by his students and associates.

P. E. HATCH. To the superior financial and executive ability of P. E. Hatch, cashier of the Bank of Long Beach and one of the foremost spirits in its organization, must be attributed a generous share of the commercial prosperity which has blessed this beautiful seaside resort for the past few years, because, as it is universally conceded, a banking institution of stability and paying well is a bulwark of strength to any community, and is an inducement to the public to continue investing in local property and other enterprises. Mr. Hatch possesses just the qualities of mind and disposition which induce people to place confidence in his judgment and integrity, and which makes him extremely popular with all who know him.

Like thousands of men prominently associated with the annals of our fair land, Mr. Hatch hails from a New England farm, his father having been an enterprising agriculturist of Connecticut, owning large estates and doing farming upon an extensive and paying scale. The mother, whose

maiden name was Diana Canfield, also was a native of Connecticut. The birth of our subject occurred July 15, 1861, just at the time when our land was beginning to realize that a deadly civil strife had been entered upon which might require the blood of countless thousands and years of terrible battling ere peace again should spread its pinions over the States. The lad grew to manhood upon the old homestead near New Haven, Conn., and there he obtained a good education, completing his studies with a course in the business department of Yale College.

Having prepared himself for his commercial career, young Hatch became the bookkeeper for the widely known house of Sargent & Co., hardware manufacturers, at that time the largest concern in its line of business in the United States. There he was made thoroughly conversant with modern methods of transacting business, and subsequently he accepted a little better position with the flourishing firm of H. B. Armstrong & Co., dealers in carpets, wholesale and retail. During the five years that he remained with that company Mr. Hatch, in his capacity of cashier, became intimately acquainted with the subject of finance, and, as he handled such immense amounts of money constantly, gained the confidence and keen judgment which does not come in a day nor a year.

The growing attractions of the great west at last appealed so strongly to Mr. Hatch, that when an excellent opportunity presented itself to him, whereby he believed he would rise in the business world, he resigned his position as cashier of H. B. Armstrong & Co. and removed to Kenesaw, Neb., where he was installed as cashier of the Kenesaw Exchange Bank, and in that capacity he served for seven years, in the meantime building up a truly enviable reputation as a financier.

In 1894 Mr. Hatch came to California and soon set about the organization of the Bank of Long Beach, which, in June, 1896, was duly incorporated. Three clerks, besides the cashier, are now necessary to carry on the business, which has reached a gratifying point of prosperity, six and a fourth per cent. being paid to stockholders.

In political matters Mr. Hatch always has been independent of party lines, as he prefers to use

his franchise just as he deems best, regardless of party ties. He has been a director of the school board at Long Beach, having previously served in the same capacity at Kenesaw, Neb., for five years. He had the honor of being the first chancellor commander of the Long Beach Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Thirteen years ago the marriage of Mr. Hatch and Miss Elouise C. Norton was solemnized in New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Hatch is a native of that state, her birth having occurred in the town of Guilford. Their pretty home at No. 13 Atlantic avenue is brightened by their little son and daughter, who are named, respectively, John Ellsworth and Marion Gertrude.

OS WITHAM. An active and highly esteemed citizen of Covina, and a resident of California for more than forty years, Mr. Witham has contributed his full share toward advancing the industrial interests of his adopted state, and has been a valued factor in forwarding enterprises conducive to its progress and prosperity. He was born April 23, 1831, in Hancock county, Me., a son of Ira and Betsey (Hinkley) Witham, both natives of Maine.

In the days of his boyhood and youth he attended the district schools of his native town, afterward completing his early education in Blue Hill Academy, at Blue Hill, Me. At the age of fifteen years he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed continuously until 1888. Leaving the parental home in 1859, he started for the Pacific coast, going first to New York City, where he took a steamer for the Isthmus of Panama, which he crossed by rail, from there completing the journey by steamer, and arrived in San Francisco twenty-one days after leaving New York. Opening a shop in Bostwicks Barr, in Calaveras county, he was there engaged in blacksmithing a few months, when he transferred his residence and his business to San Joaquin county, locating in the town of Farmington, where he was busily occupied for fourteen years. Removing from there to Gardeu Grove, in what is now Orange county, he there followed his trade in connection with general agriculture until 1888, when he settled permanently in the San Gabriel valley.

Near Covina Mr. Witham bought an orange ranch of ten acres, and in its improvement and cultivation he has been eminently successful. His knowledge of agriculture, his business ability and his public spirit render him a desirable member of local organizations, and he is now serving as one of the board of directors of the Covina Citrus Association. For a long time he has been connected with the A. C. G. Southern California Fruit Exchange, of which he was president one year. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Covina, which he is serving as steward. Fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Order United Workmen of Covina, and has done much to promote the good of the order in this part of the state. Politically he has always faithfully supported the principles of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for official favors.

In November, 1858, Mr. Witham married Miss Maria Clough, a New England girl, born in Blue Hill, Me. Of their union one child was born, Mary E., who is now the wife of Arthur Harris, of Pomona, Cal.

SAMUEL FESLER. During the year 1891 Mr. Fesler came to Covina, where he has since made his home, engaging during the intervening years in horticultural pursuits, and also serving as a director in the Covina Citrus Association. He is the owner of a ten-acre place, all of which but one acre has been planted to oranges. To the care of this orchard his attention is closely given, and it is due to his close and painstaking supervision that the property presents an appearance so neat and attractive.

Descended from German ancestry, Mr. Fesler was born in Rockingham county, Va., April 24, 1834, being a son of Peter and Sarah (Hoover) Fesler, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. In company with his parents, in 1840 he went from Virginia to Indiana, settling in Madison county, of which the family were pioneers. He grew to manhood upon a farm there, and early familiarized himself with the pioneer tasks of clearing, grubbing, improving and cultivating. For many years he followed the quiet occupation of an agriculturist in that county, but in 1882 he moved to Colorado, settling in Longmont, where, in partnership with a brother,

George, under the title of Fesler Brothers, he carried on a hay and grain business, and also sold farm implements. From that place he removed to California and settled in Covina.

Personally Mr. Fesler is an industrious, painstaking man, whose aim is to do well whatever he undertakes. His education was not thorough; he lacked the advantages offered to the youth to-day; in fact, he is largely self-educated, but this, instead of detracting from his success, has made him more earnest than otherwise in his efforts to broaden his fund of information and his store of knowledge. The German Baptist Church of Covina numbers Mr. and Mrs. Fesler among its members, and they have been regular contributors to its maintenance.

In Indiana Mr. Fesler married Maria Shaver, by whom he had three children: Mrs. Henry Larcher, of Madison county, Ind.; Martin, of Salt Lake City, Utah; and Mrs. William Davis, of Delaware county, Ind. His second marriage also took place in Indiana, uniting him with Louise Charman, by whom he had two children, Charles R. and Nellie M. His present wife was Miss Nettie E. Brubaker, of Colorado. By this union four children were born, three of whom are now living, namely: Dean A., Belle A. and Alta S.

WILLIAM K. GREEN. Situate on one of the most desirable and prominent garden spots of Whittier, and commanding a splendid view of the beautiful outlying valley, is the commodious, comfortable and homelike abode of William K. Green, than whom there is no more high-minded, enterprising or esteemed gentleman.

Mr. Green first came to California from Lenawee county, Mich., May 4, 1891, and previous to permanently locating in Whittier, resided for a time at Redlands. He is a native of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and was born January 21, 1831. His parents, Nelson and Melisse (West) Green, were also natives of New York, as were many of their ancestors. Until his sixteenth year he was reared on his father's farm in New York, and there received a substantial and practical home training. The family then moved to Lenawee county, Mich., where he completed the education begun in the district schools of his na-

tive state. This preliminary study was supplemented by attainments acquired by later application, and inspired by a fondness for reading and research in the various avenues for obtaining information. Mr. Green early displayed a special aptitude for agricultural pursuits, and most of his life has been spent in connection with the most intelligent and advanced phases of the work.

Mr. Green has been twice married. His first wife was Edna Comstock, of Lenawee county, Mich., and their son, William P., is living at Redlands. For eight years Mr. and Mrs. Green were identified with the Raisin Valley Seminary in Lenawee county, Mich., of which institution Mr. Green was general superintendent and financial manager, and Mrs. Green presided successfully as matron. Mr. Green's second wife was Ruth Trueblood, a native of Indiana.

The ranch which Mr. Green owns is located two miles southeast of Whittier, and comprises twenty acres under walnuts and oranges, and is highly cultivated.

In politics Mr. Green affiliates with the Prohibition party, and has held some prominent political offices. While in Lenawee county, Mich., he served as township clerk for several years. He is a devoted member of the Friends' Church, and interested in all that pertains to the well-being of the same. Among his friends and associates, and in the opinion of the public at large, he is deemed the highest type of a self-made man, who has clearly seen the surrounding opportunities, and turned them to the good account of himself, his friends and the general public. He is enterprising and progressive, and enjoys the confidence of all who come within the range of his kindly and sympathetic nature.

MAJOR GEORGE F. ROBINSON. The Civil war, that changed the destinies of so many men, was the turning point in the career of Major Robinson. Had it never been declared he might have remained in his native state of Maine, contentedly following farm pursuits, or perhaps engaged in the lumbering business. But the call for soldiers to defend the Union could not be slighted by one of such patriotic spirit. His record as a soldier is one of which he might well be proud. In the annals

of our country his name may be written as that of one who proved himself equal to every emergency.

In Hartford, Me., the subject of this article was born August 13, 1832, a son of Isaac W. and Deborah (Thomas) Robinson, also natives of Maine. The ancestry of the Thomas and Robinsion families is traced back to Mayflower immigrants, and some of both names participated in the Revolutionary war. Two brothers of Isaac Robinsion were officers in the United States navy. It will thus be seen that patriotism, courage and honor are engrafted in the stock. The boyhood days of our subject were passed on his father's farm. At eighteen years of age he moved to Aroostook county. His education was received principally in the high school of Phillips and the academy at Patten, Me. After leaving school he devoted the winter months to lumbering, and during the summer engaged in farming.

As a member of Company B, Eighth Maine Infantry, Mr. Robinsion enlisted in the Union army in August, 1863. He was ordered to South Carolina, where he served under General Gilmore. Later his regiment was assigned to the army of the James. He fought in seven battles, including those at Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred and the first attack on Petersburg. During Beauregard's attack on General Butler's works at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, he was seriously wounded in the right leg. He was taken first to the hospital at Point Lookout and later was sent to Douglas hospital, in Washington, D. C. Before he had fully regained his strength he was detailed, by order of the secretary of war, as one of two nurses to assist in caring for Hon. William H. Seward, the then secretary of state, who was quite ill, having been seriously injured in a runaway in Washington, D. C. While he was filling this place, April 14, 1865, between nine and ten o'clock at night, an attack was made on the life of Mr. Seward by Lewis Payne, who had gained admission to the house under pretense of having a prescription of medicine for Mr. Seward. The would be assassin, in his attempt to reach his victim's side, in the hallway cut Frederick Seward, a son of the secretary, with the knife he carried in his hand, striking him with the knife in the forehead and felling him to the floor; then, jumping over his prostrate body, he

rushed toward the bed and began desperately to attack Mr. Seward. He had already succeeded in cutting his face and neck and had his knife upraised for a final and (as it would probably have been) fatal attack, when his arm was caught by Mr. Robinsion; the knife was diverted and the secretary's life saved. With fiend-like desperation the murderer turned on Mr. Robinsion, cutting him four times with the knife, and to this day the scars of these wounds may be seen. Payne, finding himself foiled, broke away, rushed from the house, jumped on his horse and fled. However, he was captured a week later and executed with other conspirators. The attack on the life of Mr. Seward created the greatest excitement, coming, as it did, at the time that Abraham Lincoln was so fondly assassinated, and proving the existence of a plot to destroy the government of the United States. The man whose courage and quickness in action had saved the life of the secretary was lauded as a hero. His name was carried, through press notices, all over the land, and everywhere people united in praising him for saving the life of the secretary of state at the risk of his own.

In June, 1865, Major Robinsion was honorably discharged from the army. Soon after he entered the office of the third auditor of the United States in the treasury department, where he remained for two years. He then spent a year in Maine. On his return to Washington he was given a clerkship in the office of the quartermaster-general, which position he held for eleven years. He was then appointed a paymaster, with the rank of major, in the regular army, in which capacity he served with efficiency for eighteen years. On reaching the age limit in 1896 he was retired, since which time he has made his home on his orange and lemon ranch at Pomona. While he superintends the management of his orchard of twenty acres he is to a large degree free from the cares of active life, and is able to enjoy the twilight of his busy existence in ease and contentment. In politics he has always been a firm believer in Republican principles. He is interested in the Grand Army of the Republic and was one of the committee chosen to formulate the ritual of the organization. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity.



C. H. Lyall

In religion he is of the Universalist belief. By his marriage with Miss Aurora Clark, of Springfield, Me., he has two sons, George P. and Edmund C., both residents of California. George P. is connected with the San Antonio Fruit Exchange and Edmund C. is managing his father's ranches.

CAPT. CHAUNCEY WEEKS HYATT was born in Kent, Putnam county, N. Y., February 28, 1838, a son of James Duncan and Minerva (Meade) Hyatt, the former born in 1805 and died in 1865; the latter born in 1808 and died in 1859. His maternal grandparents were Jeremiah and Lottie (Sprague) Meade. His paternal grandfather, John, was a son of Jesse Hyatt, a Revolutionary soldier, whose father, James Hyatt, according to the traditions of the family, was one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from England early in the eighteenth century and who, on separating, assumed the names of Haight, Hoyt and Hyatt. Their descendants have become very numerous. The subject of this sketch was the seventh son and ninth child in a family of fourteen, all of whom (with the exception of one that died in infancy) survived until the youngest was forty-five years of age and each became the head of a more or less numerous family. It may be added that eleven of the fourteen were successful teachers in the common schools. There were two editors and publishers, one successful civil engineer, and all were more than ordinarily successful in business.

The family homestead was situated in the rough and rugged region of eastern New York, where none but the industrious could survive. Every child was required to labor during the summer and attend school during the winter term, which in that section averaged about five months in the year. In this way Chauncey obtained the rudiments of his education, finishing up with a limited course at the Raymond Institute in Carmel. When he was about sixteen years of age the family removed to Wisconsin and settled in the wilds of Sheboygan county. Here he engaged in teaching. At the outbreak of the Civil war he resigned a lucrative position as teacher in order to measure arms with his country's foes. He enlisted in Company C, Fourth Wisconsin

Infantry, which was the first three years' regiment to leave the state. His regiment accompanied Butler to New Orleans and was the first to enter the Crescent city. He remained with his regiment until after the unsuccessful Vicksburg campaign, when he was promoted into the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served from Cold Harbor to Appomattox. He participated in all the desperate battles of the campaign and was in command of his company in nearly every battle even before he was promoted to its head. At the close of the war his company presented him with an elegant sword, inscribed with the battles in which he had engaged. The colonel of the regiment, in making the presentation, stated that, whereas some organizations had presented their commandants with emblems of their confidence at the beginning of their service and had found these commandants incapable or unworthy, in this instance the mark of esteem had been withheld until the officer had been tested as by fire and found worthy.

In February, 1865, while in front of Petersburg and when preparations were being made for the final assault, Captain Hyatt obtained a leave of absence to go to Chicago. On the 10th of that month, in the city named, he married Mary J., daughter of William and Christie (Smith) Keith. The Keiths were natives of Aberdeen, Scotland, and direct descendants of the celebrated Marshal Keith of illustrious memory. Christie Smith was a sister of Capt. James Smith, of the Chicago Light Artillery, that performed so conspicuous a part in the early maneuvers of the war. George Smith, one of the first bankers of Chicago and among the most successful of the early residents of that city, was a near relative, and until his death officiated as the head of the family. All of his relatives were the beneficiaries of his munificent regard. He died October 8, 1899. He was a prominent member of the famous Reform Club at Pall Mall, London.

When the war closed Captain Hyatt settled in Tama county, Iowa, where he held many positions of trust and profit, but made civil engineering his principal business. He served as county surveyor for two terms. He established the post-office of Badger Hill and was its first postmaster. In 1872 he removed to Dodge county, Neb. There he followed engineering for a few years as

county surveyor of Dodge county. In 1882 he established the *Daily and Weekly Flail*, also became postmaster at North Bend, in which capacity he served through the Arthur and Hayes administrations, raising the office from the fourth to the third grade. At the advent of President Cleveland, Mr. Hyatt, having made a vigorous campaign for James G. Blaine, was summarily removed from his office for offensive partisanship, being the first postmaster ever removed for that expressed cause in the history of the service. The offense was something new in political history and it was made a national case, the gallant Senator Manderson taking up the matter and making it conspicuous. The Associated Press commented largely and the London *Times* gave it a leader.

Regarding Mr. Hyatt as an editor, numerous letters from conspicuous Nebraskans testify, concerning which we make these quotations:

General Thayer, senator and ex-governor, says: "He is an able and successful editor."

Senator Manderson: "He is a journalist of great ability and has the courage of his convictions. Articles written by him bear the impress of thought and are particularly meritorious in forcible expression and diction."

Senator Thurston: "One of the most able and logical editors of the state."

Ed Rosewater, of the *Bee*: "He is a terse, vigorous and incisive writer, has few equals as a paragrapher and is possessed of a broad range of information that enables him to discuss public matters intelligently and exhaustively."

Senator Allen: "He is exceptionally able and competent as a newspaper writer and manager. * * * As an editor Colonel Hyatt has a large experience and possesses rare capacity."

Chief Justice Maxwell: "He conducts one of the ablest and best Republican papers of the state."

Congressman Dorsey: "He is a trenchant and versatile writer, uses the king's English with terseness and vigor and as an editor has no superior in the state."

National Committeeman Church Howe: "A strong writer, full of energy and quick to 'catch on.' He is considered one of the best writers in our country."

These quotations, taken from a large collection of letters held by Mr. Hyatt, prove that his work as a newspaper man was appreciated.

The *Daily Flail* of Fremont continued under his management until, as a delegate to the national editorial convention in San Francisco, he was so delighted with Los Angeles that he put his paper on the market and within a few months he was ready to start toward the setting sun. On arriving at Los Angeles in July, 1894, he at once adapted himself to the conditions and began earnestly to work for the upbuilding of his adopted city. He was one of the very first to agitate the question of the annexation of his locality to the city, being a member of the general committee and chairman of the committee on "Literature" for the occasion. He is an active real estate man and has been one of the strongest factors in the grand march of improvements in the southwest. He is a prominent member of the Military Order of Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Junior Order American Mechanics, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His home at No. 1016 West Thirty-fifth street is one of the most pleasant and commodious in that part of the city. He and his wife have two children living, Louise Maude and Major Chauncey Alanson, having lost their eldest son, George Smith, in his infancy.

WILLIAM C. MOORE, a well-known citizen and walnut grower of the Los Nietos district, and a director of the Los Nietos Irrigating Company, has demonstrated his fitness to be numbered among the most enterprising and worthy of the residents of this fertile county. His ranch, upon which he settled a number of years ago, contains sixteen and one-half acres, partially under walnuts.

Mr. Moore is a native of Denmark, where he was born October 4, 1860. His parents were John and Margaret Moore, who were born in Germany. John Moore died in Denmark when his son William was in his third year. After a time his widow married again, becoming the wife of Henry Earnest, of Denmark, and they are now residing at Santa Ana, Cal. When William Moore was about five years old he was taken to

America by his mother and step-father, the little party crossing in a sailing vessel, and having a long and stormy voyage. Arriving in America, they settled in Howard county, Iowa, where they industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, and here their son passed his youthful days and grew to man's estate. He assisted in the work around the farm, and studied diligently at the district schools.

Mr. Moore was married in 1886, in Iowa, to Mary L. Isbell, a native of Iowa, and they have one child, Glen A. After his marriage Mr. Moore continued to farm in Iowa for a short time, but in 1887 came to California, and for several years resided at Tustin, Orange county. Not being content with the locality as a permanent place of residence, he came to Los Angeles county early in the '90s, and for a time farmed successfully on leased land. After settling on his present ranch near Los Nietos he became interested in the various institutions for the upbuilding of the locality with which he had cast his fortunes, and these, added to the care of his farm and horticultural interests, have been prolific of good financial and social returns. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, having risen by his own exertions to his present place in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never had political aspirations, being content to leave to others the manipulation of the political machinery.

CHARLES SEYLER. Prominent among the railroad men of Southern California is Charles Seyler, whose service in this calling extends over a period of nearly thirty years. He is esteemed a valuable and thoroughly faithful employe of the great Southern Pacific Railroad system and is well known to the business men and general public of Los Angeles and vicinity. Courteous and prompt in the performance of his duties, he has won the respect of those with whom he has had dealings and has a host of sincere friends. In addition to his railroad interests, for some years he has acted as president of the Metropolitan Loan Association, which has reached its greatest prosperity under his able management.

Mr. Seyler was born in Dansville, Livingston

county, N. Y., October 2, 1844, of German parentage. His father, Charles Seyler, Sr., was a native of Prussia, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1838. Shortly after his arrival in this country he enlisted in the army, serving during the Indian war in Florida, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment settled in western New York, becoming a successful merchant. His mother was a native of Bavaria, Germany. Charles Seyler, Jr., like his father, was greatly interested in the patriotic issues of the age, and, though only sixteen years of age when the first gun of the Civil war was fired, he was one of the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers. April 25, 1861, his name was enrolled in the army. For three years he served as a private in Company B, Thirteenth New York Infantry. He participated in numerous important campaigns, and fought in the first battle of Bull Run, that of Antietam, the operations around Richmond, the battle of Fredericksburg, and many others. He was not only one of the first to fight for the Union cause, but he was also one of the last to leave the service. At the close of the war he went to Virginia, where he was in the quartermaster's department for a period of three years.

In 1869 Mr. Seyler came to the Pacific coast, where he has since resided. Locating in San Francisco, he entered the employ of the Central Pacific, now under the management of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. During the twenty-nine years that have elapsed since he became connected with this corporation he has been chiefly employed in the freight department, and thoroughly understands every detail of the same. As may be readily supposed, the freight handled by the company is enormous in volume, and it requires live, energetic men at the head of affairs, and such an one is found in Mr. Seyler. In 1886 he was installed as local freight and ticket agent in Los Angeles and since then has efficiently attended to the needs of the public in this section of the state. Prior to his acceptance of his present office he had served the company as a traveling auditor for five years, and his splendid financial ability and keen judgment brought him into particular favor with his superiors. In 1890 he became a director in the Metropolitan Loan Association, and is still con-

nected with it in that capacity. Since 1895 he has been its president. This is the most successful building association in Los Angeles, according to the judgment of many competent to know. Since its organization it has erected no less than two hundred dwellings in Los Angeles.

For what he has accomplished Mr. Seyler deserves credit. "His country first, and his company afterward" may be said to have been his motto. Whatever enterprise he has undertaken has been carried out in a whole-hearted manner. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but he has found little time to devote to public affairs, although he has never failed in his duty as a citizen and voter. Fraternally he ranks high in the Masonic order and that of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The home-like, cozy residence of Mr. Seyler is at No. 2305 Scarff street, Los Angeles. In 1875 he married Miss Pauline Bauer, by whom he has one son, Charles Seyler, the third of that name in direct descent. He is a promising young man and a recent graduate of the California State University at Berkeley.

DIEDRICH C. MENSING, horticulturist, apiarist, cooper, and an all-around enterprising resident of the Covina valley, was born in Bremen, Germany, March 16, 1846. His parents were Diedrich C. Mensing and Sophia (Baumann) Mensing, both of whom were natives of Germany and residents of Bremen.

Until he attained his majority our subject remained at his father's home in Bremen and was meantime favored with excellent educational advantages. In addition he received the fine practical home training that falls to the lot of the average German boy. When fourteen years of age he began to prepare for an independent livelihood in the future, and, following his father's advice, he became a cooper. He worked at his trade in Bremen for several years with success, but, being awake and ambitious, he longed for other fields of operation. The ships that continually sailed away from his seaport town seemed to carry travelers to lands of greater promise than was apparent from an uninterrupted future residence in Bremen.

There, in 1867, he engaged passage on a sail-

ing vessel that took its dilatory way across the ocean amid delaying storms and more delaying calms, and after six weeks and three days the watery way was intercepted by the shores of America. Arriving in New York, he proceeded to Buffalo, where, and in Cleveland, Ohio, he worked at his trade for a time. In 1869 he journeyed to San Francisco. His opportunities for seeing the world were supplemented by a sojourn of two and one-half years in the Sandwich Islands, during which time he was employed at the cooper's trade. Returning to America, he settled in Los Angeles county, Cal., where his trade still commanded his attention at San Gabriel. In the fall of 1875 he became interested in the apiary business at Lang Station, making a scientific study of the raising of bees. He continued this occupation until 1882, when he settled on his present ranch, one mile south of Irwindale. His land comprises forty-three acres under citrus and deciduous fruits.

Mr. Mensing was married in Germany to Meta Egbers, of Bremen. He is an active and helpful member of the German Lutheran Church. Foremost in many of the enterprises for the development and well-being of his county and town, he has served in many capacities with credit to himself and his community. He is a director in the Irwindale Land and Water Company, and a charter member of the Irwindale Citrus Association. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of United Workmen at Covina.

MICHAEL REBHAN, who is a horticulturist, settled on a ranch near Irwindale in 1894 and has since given his attention closely to the improvement of the property, consisting of nineteen acres, mostly under oranges. He is a director in the Irwindale Citrus Association and in the Azusa Irrigating Company, and is identified with other local movements of an important character. As a man of enterprise and business acumen, he commands respect and esteem from his associates.

A son of Peter and Maggie Rebhan, natives of Germany, Michael Rebhan was born in Bavaria April 18, 1852. Under such influences as surround a German boy of the middle class, he passed the years of boyhood and youth. On

reaching his twentieth year he came to the United States. The year 1872 found him in Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent some six years, and was employed in a foundry. Since coming to this country he has acquired a good knowledge of the English language, in addition to which he has a fine German education.

From Cleveland Mr. Rebhan moved to Kansas in 1878 and began farm pursuits in Clay county. In that section he continued to live until 1894. He then came to California and settled on the place he still owns. He is a diligent worker, always striving to keep his place under good improvement and in a condition equalling that of the other progressive fruit-growers of the neighborhood. While he is not active in public affairs he is public-spirited and is a patriotic citizen of the country of his adoption. After coming to America he married Elizabeth Seitz, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have five children now living, Mary A., Edward, John G., Lillie and Pearl.

WA. WELDON, M. D., who is the proprietor of the leading drug store in San Pedro and for thirteen years or more has been closely connected with every movement tending to advance the permanent welfare of this place, is widely known in this section of Los Angeles county, and, wherever known, is held in genuine esteem. Broad minded and progressive in all of his views and loyal in his devotion to this, the chosen city of his abode, he accepted the responsible position of chairman of the board of trustees of San Pedro when it was urged upon him, and in this capacity has been able to do much for the place. He has acted in this office for the past three years—years truly crucial in its history, for the great question of the harbor improvements and all of the local improvements so surely following in the train of the paramount improvement have been debated by the public and much has been already accomplished. With the great prospects which San Pedro has to-day as a shipping point for the vast southeastern section of the United States, and with the wonderful impetus which the entire tier of Pacific coast states will receive as the direct result of our re-

cent island acquisitions in the western ocean, too much cannot be predicted of the San Pedro of the future.

Dr. Weldon was born in South Portland, Me., in 1853, but was reared in the city of Boston, where he obtained an excellent education in the public schools. After completing his high school studies he entered Bowdoin College in Maine, where he spent two years in the academic department. He then obtained a position in a drug store, and, while mastering the business, he also devoted considerable attention to the study of medicine. In 1884, after he had been given his degree as a doctor of medicine from Bowdoin College, he came to the west, and for a couple of years pursued his practice in the eastern part of the city of Los Angeles. In 1886 he came to San Pedro, where he soon built up a large and representative practice. From 1890 to 1893 he served as county coroner, and for several years he has been retained by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as their local physician and surgeon. He owns and carries on a well-equipped drug store, and usually gives employment to two clerks.

In his political preferences the doctor is strongly in favor of the policy of the Republican party, believing that to its wisdom in steering the ship of state through the stormy waters of war, reconstruction and financial panics the present marvelous prosperity of the United States is due. Fraternally he stands high in the ranks of the Foresters of America, and occupies one of the most exalted offices in the grand body of the organization. He has one son, now attending the Los Angeles public schools.

Dr. Weldon is the federal quarantine officer for the United States marine hospital service at San Pedro.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSTONE. During the decade in which he has made San Dimas his home and horticulture his occupation, Mr. Johnstone has displayed an energy of disposition and determination of character that entitle him to the prosperity he is already achieving. He possesses the enterprise of youth, together with the self-reliance usually an attribute of experience and age. In the cultivation of his ranch of thirty acres he has shown prudence and

persevering industry. In addition to managing this property he is a director in the Indian Hill Citrus Union (now the San Dimas Citrus Union), a prominent local organization that has proved of great advantage to the shippers of citrus fruits.

The sketch of Mr. Johnstone's father, James A., appears on another page and presents the family history. Our subject was born in Ontario, Canada, December 15, 1869, and at an early age accompanied his parents to Manitoba, where his schooling was principally obtained. From an early age he was fond of reading, hence he acquired a far broader education than could be obtained merely from a study of text-books. After leaving school he took up the study of law with Hon. Clifford Sifton, of Brandon, Manitoba, a man of great talent, and who is now minister of the interior for the Dominion. With him he remained for two years.

On the removal of his father to California in 1890 Mr. Johnstone accompanied him to San Dimas, and this place has since been his home. Patriotic in his devotion to the country of his adoption, he maintains an intelligent interest in all measures pertaining to our nation's advancement. In politics he is a staunch Republican. At this writing he is a Republican committeeman of the Lordsburg precinct. In the Lordsburg Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he belongs, he serves as a trustee and steward, and has been helpful in advancing the work of the church in its various societies. Fraternally he is a Mason, identified with the lodge at Covina.

GEORGE O. SHOUSE. In all of his travels, which have covered thirty-two states of the Union, Mr. Shouse has found no state that, in his estimation, compares with California as to climate, scenery and possibilities for the future. When he came to the state, in 1887, he first settled south of Los Angeles, on the Centerville road, near Englewood, where he gained his first experience with ranching in the far west. From there he came to Covina in December, 1894. Since that time he has made his home on the same place. He is known as an energetic, judicious and broad-minded man, whose success is

richly deserved and whose moral attributes are no less worthy of commendation than his business qualifications. At the time of his arrival in this neighborhood he leased the Hollenbeck ranch of thirty-one hundred and eighty acres, for which he paid a cash rental of \$5,000. However, a very short time afterward (February, 1895) he bought twenty-one hundred and twenty acres of the ranch, and this he owned and operated until April, 1900, when he sold an undivided half to F. M. Chapman. He still continues as manager of the Hollenbeck ranch (as the place is known) and has put about twelve hundred acres under cultivation, utilizing the balance for pasture.

In the early days, when Daniel Boone crossed the mountains from Virginia into Kentucky, he was accompanied by the great-grandfather of Mr. Shouse. The grandfather, Thomas Shouse, became a farmer in Kentucky, where he died at the age of one hundred and one years. Next in line of descent was Thomas Shouse, Jr., who died in Kentucky at the age of forty-seven, and whose wife, Susan (Johnson) Shouse, died when only twenty-nine years old. Their son, G. O. Shouse, was born in Anderson county, Ky., January 14, 1866, and was only eleven years of age when he started out in the world for himself. His years of youth were spent in various places, but principally at one occupation, farming. Much of his time he was employed in the south and middle west. The fact that he was early thrown upon his own resources was to some extent helpful, as it developed in his character traits of self-reliance and determination. He is devoted to California and its welfare, and firmly believes Covina to be the fairest valley of the whole state. He has not been active in politics, but those who know him are never left in doubt as to his opinions—he is a staunch Republican and votes the ticket at all elections. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Covina Lodge, F. & A. M.

Since coming to California Mr. Shouse has established domestic ties. His marriage took place in Los Angeles August 20, 1891, and united him with Laura J., daughter of John Smith, a pioneer farmer of this county. Mrs. Shouse was born in Texas, but has made her home in California from her earliest recollection, having been brought to

this state by her parents when she was two years of age. The children born of her marriage to Mr. Shouse are named George Raymond, Owen and Laura.

BRYCE GIVEN. While it was during 1891 that Mr. Given purchased his present ranch in the upper San Gabriel valley, it was not until some six years later that he resigned his position in Philadelphia and came to establish his home in California. His property comprises twenty acres, mostly under orange culture. Under his intelligent supervision the land has been redeemed from its primitive condition and made a valuable tract. Besides the management of his ranch he is actively identified as a director with the A. C. G. Association, and also a director in the San Dimas Irrigation Company.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Given was born April 30, 1854, a son of Robert H. and Marian (Morrow) Given, both of Scotch extraction and natives of the north of Ireland. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and in Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, which he entered at the age of sixteen and in which he conducted his studies for a time. His father was a successful business man of Cincinnati, where he conducted a sash and door manufactory. In 1874 our subject left home and went to Chicago, entering the employ of the Victor Sewing Machine Company and continuing with them for several years in a clerical capacity. Subsequently he became identified with the American Book Exchange, Chicago branch. His next position was with the Standard Book Company, in which he owned an interest and of which he was secretary. Later he became superintendent for Belford, Clarke & Co., extensive publishers, also of Chicago, in whose shipping department and warehouse he remained for several years. On severing his connection with that company he became president and part-proprietor of the Western Book and Stationery Company, of Chicago, in which he retained his interest until 1894. From 1895 to 1897 he was manager of the book department in John Wanamaker's mercantile establishment, this being the largest department of its kind in the world. From Philadelphia he came to California.

Fraternally Mr. Given is connected with Co-

vina Lodge, F. & A. M.; Pomona Chapter, R. A. M.; and Southern California Commandery, K. T.; also Al Malaikah Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Los Angeles. He is also a director of the Covina Country Club. In the Episcopal Church at Covina he holds the office of vestryman. By his marriage to Miss Alice Hoyt, of LaGrange, Ill., he has two sons, George H. and Allison B.

WESTWOOD H. COLLINS. The firm of Collins Brothers, which is composed of Herbert E. and Westwood H. Collins, owns a finely improved ranch of thirty acres in San José township, San Gabriel valley. The larger part of the property is planted to oranges of a choice variety. Every effort has been made by the owners to introduce modern improvements and avail themselves of every plan that promises to increase the financial returns from their investment. Hence they are properly recognized as men of progressive disposition. One of the brothers, H. E., is the general agent for California of the Woodbridge Fertilizer Company, Los Angeles; and the other, Westwood H., acts as local agent for the same company in this valley.

Sussex county, England, was the native county of Westwood H. Collins, and December 4, 1871, the date of his birth. He was reared in the home of his parents, Edward L. and Ada (Mearns) Collins, who were natives of England and Scotland respectively. The local schools furnished him with good educational advantages, and of these he availed himself during his boyhood. While still a mere lad, in 1888, he left England for America, having resolved to establish his home and seek his fortune in this country. He first settled near Lake Huron, in Ontario, Canada, but, not feeling entirely satisfied with the surroundings or prospects, he left there in 1890 and came to California, sojourning for a time in Tulare county and coming to the San Gabriel valley in 1891. Since that time he has lived upon his fruit farm in San José township.

Though having no previous experience in horticulture, Mr. Collins took hold of this occupation with zeal and energy, and displayed good judgment in investments and in the care of trees, etc. Without doubt he has natural ability in the direction of fruit-growing, and has selected the

occupation for which he is best qualified. He is a director of the Covina Orange Growers' Association, a member of the Artesian Belt Water Company and the Charter Oak Water Company, and a director of the Cienega Water Company. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has affiliated with the Republican party. He is a charter member of the Country Club and a prominent man of his community, being welcomed in the best circles of society.

ALANSON DORMAN. Among the many who have brought an intelligent appreciation to bear upon the abundant and resourceful possibilities of California, none has been better fitted than Mr. Dorman, by education and experience, to utilize their opportunities and benefit the community in which their lot is cast.

A native of Ontario county, N. Y., he was born March 30, 1839, and is a son of Alanson and Eleanor (Chapman) Dorman, natives respectively of Litchfield, Conn., and Saratoga Springs, N. Y. His early training on the farm in New York was of a thorough and practical nature, and as he showed an aptitude for agriculture in all its phases, he soon became of valuable assistance to his father, who was a prosperous and prominent factor in the community in which his lot was cast. The youth also studied diligently at the public schools, and during the subsequent years had considerable business experience, all of which contributed largely to the facility with which he carried on his later enterprises. He carried on for a time independent farming, and in 1887 left Ontario county, N. Y., and settled on his present ranch at Rivera, Cal. He has fifty-seven acres of land, twenty of which are under walnuts, and the balance under fruit and alfalfa.

In 1867, in New York, Mr. Dorman married Ella Rippey, of Ontario county, N. Y., and to this couple have been born five children: Mrs. George Cate, of Redondo, Cal.; Mrs. W. T. Tweedy, now living in Mesa, Ariz.; William S., of Mesa; Dudley M., living at Rivera, Cal.; and George C., of Mesa, Ariz.

Mr. Dorman has been prominently identified with many of the institutions that are the outgrowth of the peculiar climatic and other condi-

tions of California. In the performance of the various duties along these lines he has given the greatest satisfaction, and is in every way considered an enterprising adherent of all that pertains to the welfare of the community. For two years prior to, and for years since its incorporation, he has creditably served as president of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, and has been instrumental in bringing the special efficiency of this association to its present prosperous condition. Mr. Dorman was for five years a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, but entertains extremely liberal views regarding the politics of the administration. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, and is an ardent upholder of its charities and beliefs, and for several years has been an elder in the church.

Mr. Dorman represents the best type of man and citizen in his locality, and has made a name for himself by reason of his advanced ideas and firm adherence to principle.

CHARLES D. GRIFFITHS, the well-known and popular agent for the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company, has lived in Azusa since 1892. Of Welsh descent, he is a native of California, and was born in Stockton February 6, 1868. His parents, John D. and Mary (Thomas) Griffiths, were among the early settlers of Stockton, where the former operated a ranch and dairy farm. He was closely identified with the growth of Stockton, and was one of the early workers in the Grangers' Union, which was subsequently merged into the Farmers' Alliance. A staunch and active Republican, he interested himself in state and county politics, his prominence in which was largely augmented by his associations with, and friendship for, Tom Cunningham, for many years sheriff of San Joaquin county.

When his son, Charles D., was eleven years old, John Griffiths moved into southern Oregon and took up government land, which he utilized for farming and stock-raising. At that early age the boy displayed much common sense and practical determination, and became a valuable aid in



W. C. Patterson

cultivating the newly acquired land, thus rendering himself independent and self-supporting. His education in the public schools was followed by a year of training in Ashland College, at Ashland, Oregon, after which he devoted himself to teaching in the public schools for three years. At the age of twenty-three he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked energetically at the same until 1895, when he accepted his present responsible position. He is also interested in horticulture and has a thriving orange grove of twenty acres.

In 1895 Mr. Griffiths married Olive Pollard, of Los Angeles, Cal., and of this union there is one daughter, Eleane. Mrs. Griffiths is a daughter of L. C. and Ellen Pollard, the former deceased and the latter a resident of Los Angeles.

In politics Mr. Griffiths is a Republican. Since the organization of the McKinley Club in 1896 he has officiated as its president. He has served as a delegate to the county convention of his party. Fraternally he is deputy grand master of District No. 91, I. O. O. F., including Pasadena, Covina, Monrovia and Azusa lodges, and chief patriarch of the encampment; also identified with, and receiver for, the Azusa Lodge, A. O. U. W.

WILSON C. PATTERSON, president of the Los Angeles National Bank, was born in Ross county, Ohio, January 10, 1845. He was one of a large family whose father was a farmer. He grew up under rural influences and attended the local district school, where he obtained the rudiments of his education. At the age of about fifteen he commenced a course of study in Salem Academy at South Salem, Ohio. Upon the breaking out of the war between the States he, then a youth of eighteen years, joined the federal army and was mustered into Company A, First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He remained in active service from July, 1863, until the close of hostilities. On his return home he resumed his academic studies, but the necessity of earning his own support forced him to leave school a few months later. Soon after leaving the academy he went to Chillicothe, the county-seat of his native county, where he secured a clerical position in the office

of the county treasurer. Later, as an accountant, he was employed in the office of M. Boggs & Co., wholesale grocers of Chillicothe. With that firm he remained in positions of trust for upwards of nineteen years, when, owing to impaired health, in 1888 he came to California.

During his residence in Chillicothe Mr. Patterson was repeatedly offered public positions that would have been tempting to a young man of political ambitions, but all of these he declined, accepting only such responsibilities as seemed to him to lie in the path of duty as a citizen. He served as a member of the board of education in the city of Chillicothe for a period of about twelve years and during five years of that time was president of the board.

Upon coming to Los Angeles he was soon benefited in health, and, becoming socially attached to many of its progressive people and being impressed with the city's future, he decided to make it his home. In 1890 he was made a director of the Los Angeles Board of Trade and the following year was elected its president, which position he held for two years. In 1894 he was elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce and likewise of the Merchants' Association. In 1895 he was chosen president of the Chamber of Commerce, which position he filled with marked ability for two years. He is still a member of that body and chairman of the committee on commerce.

Mr. Patterson was for twelve years the head of the house of W. C. Patterson & Co., wholesale produce and commission merchants, and for ten years sole owner. For several years he was a director of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, and in November, 1898, he was elected president of the Los Angeles National Bank, to succeed the lamented George H. Bonebrake. He is also a director of the Southern California Savings Bank. He takes a warm interest in all matters of practical benevolence and is a director of the Associated Charities. As president of the Land of Sunshine Publishing Company he has been identified with one of the leading publications of the Pacific coast. Fraternally he is connected with Stanton Post, G. A. R., and is a thirty second degree Scottish Rite Mason. In 1894 and again in 1896 his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the mayoralty of

Los Angeles, but he adhered to his resolution of former years to keep out of politics, and therefore declined the proffered honors.

In February, 1896, Mr. Patterson was delegated a representative of the Free Harbor League to go to Washington, D. C., to appear before the congressional committee on rivers and harbors, in the interests of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro. The characteristic faithfulness, energy and success with which he performed this important mission had a pronounced and salutary effect upon the outcome of the San Pedro harbor controversy. His labors in that behalf were cheerfully recognized by the body he so ably represented and by a grateful public. In April of the same year he again went to the national capital on a similar mission as chairman of a delegation of citizens to lay the claims of San Pedro harbor before the committee on commerce of the United States senate, and the splendid work of this delegation is a part of the history of Southern California.

January 8, 1874, at Chillicothe, Ohio, Mr. Patterson married Virginia Monette Moore. They have two daughters, Ada and Hazel. The elder, having married, is now Mrs. Harry Rea Collender.

No state in the Union has given her country more self-made men than has Ohio, and of this class Mr. Patterson is a type. It is noticeable that his rise in the commercial and financial world has been steady, unflinching and substantial. The ascent, too, has been made on a broad-gauge track, and he is now crossing the mesa that is so alluring to the ambitious youth of our land. It is the story of the lives of such practical and successful men that teaches a lesson to be read with profit by the aspiring youth of succeeding generations.

DAN REICHARD, a prominent citizen and extensive fruit-grower, and one of the owners of the Reichard ranch at Irwindale, was born April 1, 1847, in Mahoning county, Ohio. His parents were Daniel and Rebecca (Benedict) Reichard, natives of Pennsylvania.

Until his twentieth year Dan Reichard was reared on his father's farm in Ohio, assisting in all departments of the work, and having about

the same educational and other advantages that fall to the lot of the average country-bred boy. Certain it is that he had an inherent fondness for the soil and the things that grow therein, and a desire to test to the utmost its latent powers of production. Thus, when in 1868 he started out in the world to battle with his own fortunes, it was but natural that California, the land of flowers, sunshine and adaptive soil, should be the goal of his future endeavor. The journey hence was by way of New York and the Panama route, and consumed in the undertaking twenty-nine days.

In the summer of '68, upon his arrival in Los Angeles, he began a series of diversified employments, which continued for a number of years. In 1874 he and his brother, J. B. Reichard, purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land, which had formerly been a part of the old Reed tract. In the spring of 1875 he planted some orange seeds on the ranch, which marked the beginning of application and tireless industry. In connection with the cultivation of his somewhat wild land he interested himself in the livery business in Los Angeles, entering into partnership with one C. A. Durfey, conducting their affairs under the firm name of Durfey & Reichard. Their place of business was located on the present site of the Orpheus theater. His livery interests were suspended from 1880 until 1886, when he again found a partner in William Ferguson, the firm name being Ferguson & Reichard, with headquarters at No. 373 North Main street. At the expiration of four years Mr. Ferguson sold his interest in the livery to P. K. Austin, the firm name being changed to Austin & Reichard, which amicably continued until 1898, when the firm dissolved business entirely.

Since his retirement from the livery business Mr. Reichard has devoted practically his entire time to his ranch at Irwindale. The land now yields twenty-six acres of grapes and many acres of other fruits; in all, there are fifty-two acres under fruit cultivation. In addition, he has forty-six acres of garden and general farming land.

Mr. Reichard's horticultural and agricultural interests are not allowed to interfere with any service he can render the community in which he lives. One of the oldest pioneers of this section of the country, he has identified himself with the

increasing responsibilities incident to a growing and practically exhaustless region. In politics he is in favor of the Democratic party. For two terms, during 1884 and 1885, he served as supervisor. He is a director in the Irwindale Land and Water Company and a member of the Los Angeles County Pioneers. Fraternally he is associated with the Maccabees and the Fraternal Brotherhood at Los Angeles.

Mr. Reichard was married in 1878 to Cora Virgin, a native of Maine. Of this union there are two children: DeForest and Anna M.

HON. HENRY T. HAZARD. Probably no citizen of Los Angeles is better or more favorably known than Hon. H. T. Hazard, ex-mayor of this beautiful southern city. He has borne an active part in the improvement and progress of the city, and as a public official his record is one of which he is justly proud. Fidelity to every trust reposed in him, thoroughness in the discharge of his duties, and earnest regard for the welfare of the public, characterized all of his official actions, as they have also characterized his private life.

Born in Evanston, Ill., July 31, 1844, he passed nine years of his life in that state, but since 1853 he has looked upon California as his home. Returning to the east to complete his education, he graduated in 1868 from the law department of the University of Michigan, his diploma admitting him to practice in the supreme court of that state, and, upon motion, in any other state. Returning to Los Angeles, he at once embarked in the practice of his chosen profession, and came into prominence so rapidly that he was elected city attorney in 1881. Four years later he was elected by a handsome majority to represent Los Angeles City in the California legislature. His record as a statesman is what might be expected of a man so able and upright, a citizen so loyal and progressive. If he accomplished but one of the many things which he sought to do as an assemblyman, lasting gratitude must be his due. He introduced and saw safely through a bill creating the supreme court commission, by which means the highest judicial body of this state was enabled to despatch its extensive calendar of cases, then four years behind. To the attorneys

and litigants interested in these and thousands of other cases close pressing upon the notice of the court, this bill and action have been of inestimable value.

Subsequently, in 1889, Mr. Hazard was elected mayor of Los Angeles, at the time of the adoption of the new charter. He served for two terms, winning the commendation and high praise of all who were in a position to judge fairly. During this period many important measures and reforms, city litigations and improvements, came up for consideration and action of the local officials, and Mayor Hazard's attitude upon all of these matters deserves creditable mention in the annals of this locality. His thorough knowledge of the law was of special value, and saved the city expense and tedious litigation on more than one occasion.

Upon resuming his practice, which had been so frequently interrupted by his public service, Mr. Hazard gradually became specially devoted to patent litigation, in which line, requiring exceptional legal keenness and ability, he has built up an extensive business. He is now the senior member of the firm of Hazard & Harpham.

For twenty-five years Mr. Hazard was affiliated with the Republican party and active in its successes, but since 1896 he has been a silver Republican. He is a politician, but in the best sense of that word. Those who have been intimately associated with him for years, and know whereof they speak, testify that he is superior to bribes and trickery of any kind. He commands the esteem of the people and confidence of his professional co-laborers.

BRESEE BROTHERS. For a number of years the Bresee Brothers have been accounted leading undertakers of Los Angeles, and their handsome offices at the corner of Broadway and Sixth street attract constant notice. They carry a large and well-selected stock of everything needed in their line, and one of the secrets of their success is the uniform courtesy which they maintain toward all of their patrons, whether rich or poor.

The father of these enterprising young men is Rev. P. F. Bresee, who for the past seventeen years has been actively engaged in ministerial labors in Southern California, and at present is

the pastor of the Nazarene Church of Los Angeles. He has devoted his entire mature life to the spreading of Christianity, and is a zealous worker in the Master's vineyard. He occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles for three years, and later was at Pasadena for a period of four years, and succeeded in building up that now wealthy and prosperous congregation. His present work in this city, chiefly among the poor and lowly, has been far-reaching and of inestimable value to the community.

Ernest H. Bresee, one of the members of the firm before mentioned, was born in Iowa, and in the public schools of that state received his elementary education. Later this was supplemented by a course at Simpson College, near Des Moines. In 1883 he came to California and for three years or more was employed in the United States mail service at Los Angeles. Then for seven years he engaged in the real-estate business in this city, afterwards becoming identified with Mr. Howry, and they established a large undertaking business. The firm dissolved partnership and our subject entered into partnership with C. E. Kregelo, which connection continued for four years, when he entered into partnership with his brother, P. W. Bresee, and they established the present flourishing business. He has succeeded even beyond his expectations, and has won a name for sterling integrity and genuine worth, of which he may well be proud. His marriage to Miss Emma Reed, of San Francisco, took place six years ago.

Phineas W. Bresee, who is a member of the firm of Bresee Brothers, is a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and passed his youth in that locality. He, too, obtained a liberal education, completing his studies at Simpson College. Like his brother, he possesses good business qualifications, and enjoys the high regard of all who know him. In 1891 he married Miss Ella Hewett, daughter of Major Hewett, who for years was at the head of the affairs of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Los Angeles.

In their political affiliations the Bresee brothers are Republicans. Fraternally they are connected with several of the leading lodges of the city, Ernest H. Bresee being a member of the Odd Fellows order, the Knights of Pythias and the

Independent Order of Foresters, while Phineas W. Bresee is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree and is associated with the Knights of the Maccabees and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HON. ORLANDO H. HUBER. An architect and builder of acknowledged merit, and a legislator of undoubted ability, Mr. Huber has been closely associated with the fortunes of Azusa since he took up his residence here in 1887. At that time the town had scarcely a suggestion of its present importance, a dozen dwellings being sufficient to house the few who had established homes here. With a staunch faith in its future he has since kept closely identified with the place and has assisted in promoting its material progress.

Early in the '40s Martin and Philippine (Ritter) Huber came from Germany to the United States and settled in Hancock county, Ill., where the former died, the latter afterward settling in California, where she passed away. Their son, Orlando H., was born August 9, 1857, in the historic town of Nauvoo, in Hancock county, and there grew to manhood, receiving a public school education. Possessing decided mechanical ability, he found vent for this talent in the carpenter's and builder's trade, and served an apprenticeship at this in San Francisco, Cal., whither he went in 1873. For a number of years he applied his trade variously, often as journeyman carpenter and superintendent of works. For a term of years he was superintendent of the building department for W. M. Fletcher, at that time the most prominent and skillful contractor and builder in San Francisco.

In 1887 Mr. Huber took up his residence in Azusa, and he has since made a substantial impression upon the progress of the city. He has been actively identified with political affairs in this vicinity and is a staunch Republican. In the fall of 1894 he was elected assemblyman for the seventy-first district, serving for two years, and in 1898 he was elected for another term. As a legislator he was earnestly active in promoting measures for the welfare of the people, and his constituents were fortunate in having in the legislative halls one as able and faithful to their



R. E. Winchings

interests as was he. Fraturnally he has taken all of the degrees in Masonry, from the Blue Lodge to Knight Templar and Shriner, and is a member of the Pomona Commandery and Los Angeles Shrine. He is also connected with the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World.

In Sacramento, Cal., in 1885, Mr. Huber married Miss H. Mary Griffiths, who was educated in the schools of Stockton, Cal., and grew to womanhood there. She is a daughter of the late John D. Griffiths and a sister of Charles D. Griffiths, elsewhere represented in this work.

Mr. Huber is appreciated for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. As an architect he takes high rank. He keeps in touch with the progress of his art in all parts of the world, and strives at all times to accomplish the most substantial results.

ROBERT E. WIRSCHING. The population of Los Angeles is cosmopolitan. Here we find descendants of the old Spanish grandees and representatives of the Teutonic race mingling with the Anglo-Saxon, while in the lower walks of life the Mongolian and the African follow their humble occupations. Both the name and the face of Mr. Wirsching readily indicate his Teutonic extraction. He was born in Saxemeiningen, Germany, February 15, 1846, and was six years of age when his parents came to America, settling in Connecticut, where he received his education and grew to manhood. From an early age he evinced an ambition to succeed, and to this end he applied himself diligently to his work. While in the east he learned photography and carriage-painting. During the early '70s he determined to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast, in the great west toward which at that time the tide of emigration was so rapidly tending. The year 1875 found him in Los Angeles, where he has since made his home.

As a member of the firm of Rees & Wirsching, the subject of this article soon gained a place among the representative business men of Los Angeles, and built up a large trade in agricultural implements and wagons. It is a matter of record that this firm was the first to break away from the dominating influence then held by San

Francisco over the Southern California trade. Instead of sending to San Francisco for supplies they bought in the east and were therefore pioneers in the movement that has culminated in making Los Angeles a wholesale center. While in the main the firm met with success, yet they had their share of reverses, notably in 1884, when the disastrous floods caused a damage of not less than \$15,000. Instead of being discouraged by the disaster they at once purchased new goods, made radical improvements in their methods of carrying on the business, and by dint of energy, perseverance and indomitable will-power they were soon on the road to prosperity, and were enjoying a larger trade than ever before.

While giving his attention closely to the building up of the business, Mr. Wirsching did not neglect his duties as a citizen. He has always been ardently devoted to the institutions of his adopted country, where he has made his home so long that he has little recollection of his native Germany. He is thoroughly American and a typical Californian. Ever since attaining his majority he has been a member of the Republican party. This party, recognizing his sterling worth and desiring his services in local legislation, has at different times nominated him to important offices. As their standard-bearer he has made for himself hosts of friends and well-wishers. In 1889-90 he served as a member of the city council from the ninth ward. During 1893 and 1894 he served as fire commissioner and for the following two years he was police commissioner. In 1896 he was elected to represent the second district on the county board of supervisors for a term of four years. In this position, as in all others he has held, he has received warm commendation from men of both parties for his determined efforts to aid in securing economic administrations in every official department.

July 28, 1880, Mr. Wirsching married Miss Carlotta Valencia, who was born on the Los Felix ranch near this city and taught school in Los Angeles county for a number of years prior to her marriage. They have four children: Rose, Robert, Carl and Ernest.

Fraturnally Mr. Wirsching is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the

Foresters he holds office as chief major-general, which is one of the most important positions in the entire order.

In closing it may be said of Mr. Wirsching that his success is due to his unaided efforts. He began life in humble circumstances, but steadily, step by step, he won his way to a position of honor in business and in public life, affording by his life a fitting example of what our country offers to a man of energy and determination.

SOLOMON HUBBARD, a late well-known citizen of the Azusa valley, was a native of Beaufort county, N. C., and was born August 31, 1830. On his father's side he was of English parentage. With his parents he moved to Indiana at an early age. When quite a small boy he was left an orphan and was then taken into the home of a Quaker family near Richmond, Ind. When a youth he received the rudiments of a public school education, and when he was large enough to work he secured employment at \$6 per month. By the time he had attained his eighteenth year he had sufficient funds to assist him in paying his expenses at a large boarding school for boys, which he attended for two years. The education thus obtained has since been supplemented by extensive reading and practical experience.

After leaving the boarding school Mr. Hubbard went to Cass county, Mich., and began farm pursuits, at which he was successful. Subsequently he moved to Jo Daviess county, Ill., and there successfully engaged in agriculture. Later, however, he moved to Grundy county, Iowa, where at one time he owned twenty-six hundred acres of land. There he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and also gave considerable attention to purchasing railroad, government and other lands. From there he moved to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, Iowa, in 1873, continuing the same occupation in the latter county that he had previously followed with success. In 1885 he came to California and made some investments in and near Los Angeles, which proved profitable.

Mr. Hubbard was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Ratcliffe, of Indiana, and she bore him four children: Joseph R., and Eva L.,

wife of Richard Ashtou, both of Pipestone, Minn.; and Edward S. and William E., of Salt Lake City, Utah. His second marriage was to Mrs. E. P. Overman, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. He was a domestic man and a kind and loving husband and father. Politically he was a staunch Republican and public-spirited. He was a strong advocate of the public school and, in fact, favored anything to improve his locality. Without aid from others he made his way through life, gaining and retaining the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

When Mr. Hubbard settled on his place in the Azusa valley it was practically in a primitive condition. Through his management it became a fine orange ranch. It is known as Arbor Lodge, taking its name from the trees that form an arbor. Arbor Lodge contains forty acres and is one of the finest rural homesteads in the valley.

Mr. Hubbard died April 27, 1900, respected by all who knew him. He was interred in Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles.

One of his strongest personal traits was his keen interest in young men who were struggling along in life, trying to get a foothold in a business or profession. Many a young man he materially assisted in getting a start, and in helping others to help themselves he showed himself to be a practical philanthropist. He was well known for his integrity, and his word was considered as good as his bond.

DAVID KUNS. The prosperity of Lordsburg College has been noticeably promoted through the connection therewith of Mr. Kuns, who is its vice-president and a member of its board of directors. The cause of education has no champion more earnest than he. Realizing the value of a thorough education, he has labored to secure for the youth of this locality and generation advantages which in his own boyhood were unknown. A resident of Lordsburg since 1891, Mr. Kuns was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, March 23, 1820, a son of John and Hannah (Wolf) Kuns, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction.

In 1827 the Kuns family moved from Ohio to Indiana and settled in Carroll county, of which they were pioneers. It was in a log-cabin schoolhouse in that county that David Kuns

gained a rudimentary education. During the winter he attended school, but in the summer his help was needed on the farm, which had to be cleared, improved and cultivated. For years he followed agriculture, and for a time he also shipped grain.

While living in Indiana, February 5, 1845, he married Margaret S. Lamb, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, May 15, 1829, a daughter of Elliott and Margaret (Roberts) Lamb, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Virginia. Her paternal ancestors were English. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Kuns is Henry L. Kuns, who is engaged in horticultural pursuits in the San Joaquin valley, California.

The year 1853 found Mr. Kuns and his family settled in Macon county, Ill., but in a short time he moved to Piatt county, the same state, where for many years he engaged in farming in Willow Branch township. For more than twenty years he carried on a large business in the buying and shipping of grain in connection with agriculture. While retaining his interests in that county he came to California in 1891 and invested in property at Lordsburg. A founder of Lordsburg College, he has been a steadfast and liberal contributor to its support and a promoter of its welfare, and at the same time other educational and philanthropic enterprises have had the impetus of his encouragement.

CHARLES M. WRIGHT. In the course of his long life, the greater part of which has been passed in California, Mr. Wright has won and maintained a reputation for integrity, enterprise and wise judgment. He had witnessed the development of the state, the growth of its influence, the enhancement of its resources and the broadening of its power as a commonwealth. He is regarded as an able financier and a successful agriculturist. During much of the time he has lived in Southern California he has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and since 1876 he has occupied and owned a ranch at Spadra. At this writing he owns a one-third interest in a ranch of ninety-five hundred acres used for farming and grazing purposes, the firm of Lynch & Wright being owners of the tract.

In Colchester, Vt., Mr. Wright was born

April 26, 1836, a son of Nelson and Mary Wright, natives of Vermont and descendants of Puritan stock. His great-grandfather Wright was a Revolutionary soldier from New England. The boyhood years of our subject were passed uneventfully, his time being divided between work on the home farm and attendance at local schools. In his early youth he was fired with a desire to seek his fortune in the far west, California being the goal of his ambition. In 1859 he started for the Pacific coast, making the trip from New York via the Isthmus of Panama, and landing in San Francisco in July of that year. Thence he came to Los Angeles, where for some eight years he was employed by Tomlinson & Co., forwarding commission merchants. Subsequently for several years he engaged in the stage driving business, having a route between Los Angeles and San Diego. On abandoning that occupation he set up as a ranchman on his present land, since which time he has given his time to agricultural pursuits.

Among the pioneers of Southern California Mr. Wright is known and honored, and his name appears on the membership roll of pioneers of Los Angeles county. He is one of the men to whom the present generation owes a debt of gratitude for his work in aiding the development of the resources of this section. His high standing is merited by his long years of business activity. While he votes with the Republicans he has no inclination to mingle in public affairs, nor any desire to hold official positions.

WILLIAM CROOK. Lying in the San Gabriel valley, near the station of Charter Oak, may be seen the finely improved fruit farm owned and operated by Mr. Crook, a well-known horticulturist, who has made this place his home since 1894. The homestead consists of twenty acres, on which are both citrus and deciduous fruits, the former, however, being the specialty. The cultivation of this property, while it has engrossed much of his time and thought, does not represent the limit of his activities. He is connected with a number of local enterprises, all of which are important as bearing upon the chief occupation of the valley. He assisted in organizing and incorporating the Ar-

tesian Belt Water Company, of which he is a director. The San Dimas Irrigating Company numbers him among its members. He is also connected with the A. C. G. Lemon Association and the Glendora Citrus Association, both of which are carried on with a view to forwarding the interests of the fruit-growers of the community.

In Clinton county, N. Y., Mr. Crook was born May 1, 1850, a son of the late William T. and Sarah (Kellogg) Crook, both natives of New York state. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. His education was begun in local public schools and completed in the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, Vt., from which he graduated with a high standing. On leaving college he began to teach school, and later followed various other occupations in different states. The fall of 1893 found him in California, and at first he made his home at Glendora, but in 1894 he removed to the ranch in the San Gabriel valley that he now occupies.

Reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Crook has always been in sympathy with its doctrines and an earnest member of the denomination, his membership at present being with the congregation at Covina. He is independent in his political views, and votes for man rather than party, for principle rather than organization. Among his associates he is known as an honorable man, whose integrity of life is worthy of the respect everywhere accorded him. June 17, 1885, he married Miss Martha A. Hawks, who was born in the province of Quebec, Canada. They have two children: Ralph W. and Sarah A.

ROBERT SHARP. For more than a quarter of a century Robert Sharp has been numbered among the business men of Los Angeles, and by integrity, courtesy and genuine desire to meet the wishes of the public has met with the success which he thoroughly deserves. From his early youth he has been obliged to make his own way in the world, and the difficulties which he encountered along life's journey only served to strengthen and accentuate his sturdy, resolute traits of character.

Born in England in 1852, Robert Sharp passed

seventeen years in his native land, attending the common schools only until his fourteenth year. He then commenced earning his own livelihood, and in 1869 he concluded to try his fortunes in the United States, where he rightly believed that better opportunities were afforded ambitious, wide-awake young men. Proceeding to Sacramento, Cal., he found employment with an uncle, who was engaged in the carpet and furniture business. After continuing to work for this relative for some three years he came to Los Angeles in 1873 to take a position with Aaron Smith in the carpet business. He remained in this business until the latter part of 1879. In January, 1880, he began a business of his own as a dealer in furniture, carpets and other house furnishings. Subsequently he was associated with Mr. Bloeser, under the firm name of Sharp & Bloeser, for a number of years.

Disposing of his interest in that firm in 1889, Mr. Sharp turned his entire attention to the undertaking business, and for two years was identified with Mr. Peck, under the firm name of Peck & Sharp. For eighteen months thereafter Mr. Sharp conducted his business alone, his establishment being on Spring, between Fifth and Sixth streets. During a period of three years Dexter Samson was his partner. Desiring better accommodations for the large stock of undertaking supplies which he wished to carry in stock, he had his present fine building constructed with special relation to his needs. Situated at No. 751 South Spring street, it is centrally located near the business hub of the city. The uniform courtesy and fair dealing which Mr. Sharp exercises towards the public have led to his present enviable reputation, and he enjoys a large share of the local patronage.

Politically Mr. Sharp is a straightforward Republican. Fraternally he is identified with several of the leading lodges of Los Angeles, being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, the National Union, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Sons of St. George and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

In 1874 Mr. Sharp married Miss Kittie Canfield, a native of Maine. They have five sons, of whom the two elder ones, Harry and J. William, are associated with their father in business



ANTONIO F. CORONEL.



MRS. MARIANA W. DE CORONEL.

and are promising young men. Frank R. is attending school at Menlo Park, and the two younger boys, named respectively James Edward and Fred L., are students in the Los Angeles schools. They have enjoyed excellent advantages and are a great credit to their parents.

ANTONIO FRANCO CORONEL. During much of the early period of the history of Los Angeles Antonio Franco Coronel was intimately associated with its growth and development. Being a man of education and experience he was admirably qualified to fill acceptably the various positions of trust to which he was called. A resident of California from 1834 until his death sixty years later, he witnessed the gradual development of its resources and the remarkable expansion of its interests, contributing much thereto by his sagacity, enterprise and thorough familiarity with local conditions.

Don Coronel was born in the city of Mexico, October 21, 1817, and received his education wholly in his native town. Both his father and grandfather were distinguished lawyers. The former, Don Ygnacio F. Coronel, was an officer under General (afterward Emperor) Yturbe. At the breaking out of the Mexican war for independence he was a member of the Viceroy's Royal Guard, and at once ranged himself on the rebel side, carrying with him the entire guard, which he equipped from his private purse. At the close of the war he sought private life, refusing all public recognition of his services. In 1834 he moved to California and settled in Los Angeles, where he established the first school under the Lancasterian system. He died in 1862.

The mother of Antonio F. Coronel deserves especial mention, for she was a woman of remarkable character. While her husband was serving his country as a soldier, it became necessary for her to provide for the maintenance of her family. Accordingly she learned the tailor's trade and established herself in business. At the close of the war her husband returned to find the business grown to such proportions that twenty-five men were required to carry it on. During the war she performed some astonishing acts of valor. Twice she went into the enemy's camp, once rescuing her two young brothers (held as prisoners of war) by disguising them in women's

clothing, herself remaining in their place and narrowly escaping execution.

Born of such parentage Antonio Coronel could not fail to inherit high qualities. He was graduated as a physician, but before practicing his profession came to California, his father being one of three hundred men sent by the Mexican government to introduce trades and professions among the native Californians. He assisted his father in establishing the first public school taught in Los Angeles, and, as text books were unknown, utilized his own school books by copying lessons to be learned upon the blackboards. At that time California was an agricultural region only, with few educated men; he, being well educated, could therefore be of great service in his community. He assisted the mission priests in making their annual reports to be sent to Spain and Mexico, and, through association with them, became a staunch friend of the native Indians, espousing their cause and sending messages by congressmen and senators many times to Washington to establish claims and secure to them just laws. It was through the aid of himself and wife that Helen Hunt Jackson obtained the chief data for "Ramona," and it was Mrs. Jackson's first wish to take the Coronel homestead as the scene for the most stirring incidents of her work, but the house of Mrs. Del Valle being better suited to that purpose, it was decided that Camulus should be the home of Ramona, but the plot, of course, was laid many years before the place was occupied by the Del Valle family. When the work was going through the press the proofs were sent to Mr. Coronel, in order that he might revise and correct episodes in which he and Father Ynbeck, of San Diego, Cal., had borne a part. He also gave Mrs. Jackson the data for her account of Father Junipero, the founder of California missions, and he was influential in securing the celebration of the centennial of that devoted priest's death. Mrs. Jackson continued to be a warm friend of the Coronel family until she died in 1885, and, in the Century Magazine and elsewhere, she bore testimony to their helpful work in behalf of the native Indians. In one of her last conscious moments, in her last sickness, she sent a message of love to Mrs. Coronel, expressing the hope that she might have a happy life.

An account of the life of Don Coronel would be incomplete without mention of his connection with public affairs. In 1838 he was appointed assistant secretary of tribunals for Los Angeles, in 1843 was made judge of first instance (justice of the peace), in 1844 was chosen inspector of southern missions, in 1846 was a captain and sergeant-at-arms in the Mexican army during the war with the United States, being, of course, on the Mexican side; in 1847-48 he was a member of the body of magistrates, in 1850-51 served as county assessor, in 1853 was elected mayor of Los Angeles, served as member of the city council almost continuously from 1854 to 1866, and from 1866 to 1870 was state treasurer. He was also a member of the State Horticultural Society, the Historical Society of Southern California, and at one time was president of the Spanish-American Benevolent Society. His name was well known throughout the state, and he was a power in the circles of Spanish-Americans.

In 1873 he married Mariana Williamson, who remained his helpmate, counselor and devoted companion until his death, working with him in business channels and along artistic lines, and assisting him in the collection of the rarest Spanish, Mexican and Indian curios ever gathered together in California. This collection was designed as a gift to the city of Los Angeles whenever a suitable building was provided to hold it, but Colonel Coronel died in 1894, before his plans were carried out. Mrs. Coronel has since deeded the collection to the city of Los Angeles. It has been placed in the Chamber of Commerce until the city can take charge of it. Colonel Coronel was essentially a man of the people and for the people, and, having for so many years generously aided in public and private enterprises, Los Angeles owes him much indeed.

MRS. MARIANA W. DE CORONEL. From early childhood to the present the subject of this narrative has been a resident of Los Angeles, and during these years she has been active in various movements of a philanthropic nature. She is, therefore, entitled to more than passing mention in this volume. She was born in San Antonio, Tex., September 26, 1851, and inherits the warm temperament and vivacity of

her maternal ancestors, together with the energy and wise judgment that are typical American characteristics. Her father, Nelson Williamson, was of distinguished ancestry, his grandparents being closely related to Admiral Nelson, and having emigrated with him to America. Nelson Williamson was born in Maine, near Augusta, March 16, 1802, and, being the first son in the family, received the family name of Nelson. He moved from the province of Maine to Kentucky and settled in Campbell county, near Newport. From Kentucky he went to New Orleans and became second mate on the first steamer running on the Mississippi river and remained until the steamer sunk. He then went to Texas and joined the volunteers for the Mexican war with the United States in 1846, and served in the battles of Vera Cruz, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherususco, Chapultepec, San Pascua and Tobasco. After the war he returned to San Antonio, Tex., and there married Gertrude Roman, who was born at Los Brazos river in 1836, of Mexican parentage.

When Mrs. Coronel was nine years of age the family came to California. She was sent to a convent and later attended the Los Angeles schools. From an early age she has been familiar with both the English and Spanish languages, both of which she uses fluently. December 18, 1873, she became the wife of Antonio Franco Coronel, and theirs proved to be an exceptionally happy marriage. Being a keen business woman, she assisted her husband to accumulate his large property, and since his death has had the entire management of the estate. Like Colonel Coronel, she has always been deeply interested in the welfare of the Indians, and her wide experience with them and her knowledge of their tongue led to her acquaintance with Helen Hunt Jackson in 1881. In company with Mrs. Jackson she visited various reservations and acted as interpreter, thus helping the author to gain much information not otherwise available. She is a woman of artistic tastes, and is an exquisite modeler in wax (having taken many prizes) and also possesses great skill in delicate and intricate embroidery.

For some years after the marriage of Colonel and Mrs. Coronel they lived on the old Coronel homestead, but afterward removed to the com-

modious residence which they built at Seventh street and Central avenue. Mrs. Coronel is a woman of generous impulses and great benevolence. She is connected with many organizations, among them being the Indians Rights Association, the Southern California Historical Society, Ladies' Aid Society, Children's Home Society, Pioneer Society, and others which, like these, are for the benefit of the human race. She is still interested in mining and real estate, and expects soon to move to Mexico to carry on her interests, and there she plans to reside for an indefinite period. In her mind she cherishes many noble aims, which she hopes to accomplish before she dies. One of these is the establishment of a home for indigent women, and another is a retreat for fallen women, it being her plan that each establishment shall be absolutely free to those who desire admission. The accomplishment of these hopes would form a fitting climax for an active and useful existence.

WENDALL H. SUTCH. Numbered with the successful business men of Los Angeles is W. H. Sutch, a native of Canton, Ohio, in which city his birth took place March 31, 1862. In his youth he received the advantages of a liberal education, his higher studies being completed in Mount Union College, near Alliance, Ohio. He was graduated in the commercial department of that institution, which is one of the old established educational centers of that section of the Buckeye state, and then embarked upon the independent career which he has since pursued, with marked success.

His father, Alexander Sutch, was called to his reward when our subject, an only son, was two days old. Thus he never knew the protecting care and watchfulness which a father exercises toward his sons, and, therefore, owes the more to his mother, who lovingly endeavored to perform the duties of both parents. She bore the maiden name of Ellen Rockhill, and is now the wife of G. W. Lawrence, of Los Angeles.

After his graduation, in 1878, W. H. Sutch started an undertaking and furniture business, at Bourbon, Ind., and built up a good business. In 1884 he came to Los Angeles, and for some time was associated with B. F. Orr in the same line of

business. In 1893 Mr. Sutch went out of the business and turned his attention to the real estate and loan business, conducting a remunerative trade until the fall of 1898. At that time, in October, the firm of Sutch & Deering was organized and later incorporated. The partners carry a large stock of coffins and funeral supplies. Their parlors and office were located at Nos. 506-508 South Broadway, but in the spring of 1900 they engaged new quarters at No. 618 South Spring street. The firm commands the respect of the general public and all with whom they have dealings. Uniform courtesy and genuine desire to please their patrons, fair prices and thoroughly competent and suitable service have led to success and high standing in the community.

In the fraternities Mr. Sutch is a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Union and United Modern. In his political creed he is a Republican of no uncertain stripe, and in all local improvements or matters effecting the prosperity and progress of the city he is actively interested, and ready to do his share as a patriotic citizen.

The pleasant home which Mr. Sutch owns is situated at No. 1236 Ingram street, and is presided over by his estimable wife, formerly Miss Gertrude Wiley, of Canton, Miss. They were married in 1889, in Los Angeles, and two promising children, Flora Eleanor and Arlington R., grace their happy home.

JOHAN J. McCLELLAND. Through the medium of the various activities to which his life has been devoted, the innumerable evidences of disinterested consideration for friends, associates and the public at large, and the generous impulses that have dictated a ready response to the demands upon his time, abilities and money, in all of the emergencies incident to the life of an earnest and large-hearted pioneer, Mr. McClelland has won an enviable and abiding esteem from all who come within the range of his optimistic and fine personality.

Of distinguished ancestry, he is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of Butler county, Ohio, where he was born October 16, 1826.

His parents were John G. and Lydia (Wilson) McClelland, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The McClelland family included among its members some of the most earnest advocates of freedom, who fought with courage and distinction to further the cause of their adopted country. William and George McClelland were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and John G. McClelland was in the war of 1812. He was a first cousin of the late Gen. George B. McClellan. General McClellan considered the last letter of his name superfluous and consequently omitted it when signing his name.

When a child of a few years John J. McClelland removed with his parents from Ohio to Carroll county, Ind., where for a number of years they were interested in general farming. They later went to Boone county, Ind., and lived on a farm nineteen miles north of Indianapolis, going thence to Carroll county again, where they took up their residence a few miles from the old Tippecanoe battle ground. Their next place of abode was in Missouri, where they lived on the ground where is now located St. Joseph. When twenty years old John J. was appointed to a position in the quartermaster's department during the Mexican war, under General Price, their operations extending to New Mexico, and over a period of four years. After this experience he returned in 1850 to St. Joe, Mo., and in 1852 started for California. The long and arduous journey was made by means of wagons and ox-teams, and consumed six months to a day.

Arriving at their destination, Marysville, Cal., Mr. McClelland was for a time interested in gold mining in the vicinity of Grass Valley. In 1853 he went to Sonoma county and took up land, upon which he located in 1855, carrying on extensive agricultural pursuits for over a quarter of a century. In 1882 he moved to Los Angeles county and settled near Rivera, which has since been his home.

April 17, 1852, Mr. McClelland was married to Mary C. Waymire, a native of Indiana, and an aunt of Judge James Waymire, of San Francisco. The children of this union are: Ault, who is the wife of Thomas Slugg, and resides near El Monte, Cal.; Buchanan, living at home, and Burr, at Spokane Falls, Wash.

Mr. McClelland owns a forty-acre ranch,

thirty-two acres of which are under walnuts, in the cultivation of which he has been remarkably successful. In political affiliations he is a Democrat, but has never cherished any political aspirations, being content to leave to others the manipulation of the political machinery. Since 1853 he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Santa Rosa. An extensive grower of walnuts, he naturally figures conspicuously in the workings of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, and he is identified with the Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Club.

In spite of the various vicissitudes to which all pioneer life is necessarily subjected, and the many avenues through which his efforts have been directed, Mr. McClelland has enjoyed a particularly fortunate and happy existence. For more than half a century himself and wife have shared their joys and sorrows, and the country for miles around knows of no more congenial and devoted couple.

WILLIAM L. SIDWELL came to Southern California in 1869 and in 1880 settled in the Ranchito district, where he has since made his home. He owns about seventy-five acres of land, of which forty-five are under walnuts, the remainder being used for general farm purposes. For some years after coming to this locality he followed the blacksmith's trade, which he had learned in boyhood. For a time he also carried on a mercantile business in Ranchito and also acted as deputy postmaster of this postoffice.

The Sidwell family is of English extraction. Mr. Sidwell was born in Morgan county, Ohio, July 7, 1842, a son of Jesse and Hannah (Sutliff) Sidwell, natives of Ohio. In 1855 the family removed from Ohio to Collin county, Tex. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the trade of his father, who was a blacksmith, and with whom he worked for a number of years. Early in 1862 he enlisted in what was known as the Gano squadron of cavalry, C. S. A., which operated mostly in Tennessee and Kentucky. With them he participated in a number of skirmishes with Union troops, and also did considerable scouting and general cavalry work. After one year's service with the squadron he was honorably discharged. Later he became a member of a troop

of cavalry in the Trans-Mississippi Army, C. S. A., which operated mostly in the Red river vicinity. With this troop he remained for two years, until the surrender of General Lee caused the fall of the Confederacy. The cavalry was then disbanded at Marshall, Tex.

Leaving Texas in 1867 Mr. Sidwell for a time followed his trade in Missouri, and in 1869 came to California, where he followed blacksmithing at San Diego for several years. Next he spent some years in what is now Orange county, and had a shop in the village of Orange. For a short time afterward he followed his trade at Anaheim, and from there came to Ranchito district in 1880. Soon after coming here he embarked in walnut cultivation, in which he has since successfully engaged. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated.

By his marriage to Miss Frances B. Gallaspy, of Texas, Mr. Sidwell has three children. The eldest, Estella, is the wife of Henry Judson. The two sons, Lester L. and Chester C., were educated at the Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena.

SAMUEL MEYER was one of the early and prominent pioneers of Los Angeles. He was born in Prussia in 1831 and remained at home until eighteen years of age. Being a young man of spirit and ambition, he decided to look beyond the confines of his immediate locality for better opportunities to advance in life and attain success. With these ideas uppermost in his mind he came to America, landing in New York City in 1849. He remained there for a week and then started on a general tour of observation to see the country. The year 1851 found him in Louisville, Ky. From there he went to Vicksburg, Miss., where he remained until 1853. He then went to New Orleans and from there embarked for San Francisco via the Nicaragua route, touching California soil first at a small bay on the coast near the city, coming on the steamer Pampero, which had on board about six hundred passengers. For a few days he looked about him, undecided what to do. Finally he shipped for San Pedro, paying \$55 in gold for his fare between San Francisco and San Pedro. From the latter point he traveled by mule stage,

operated by Gen. Phineas Banning, to Los Angeles, his fare being \$7.50. He reached the Bella Union hotel at about three o'clock in the morning and applied for sleeping accommodations, only to learn that every bed in the house was taken. Oscar Macy was then night clerk of the hotel (his father being the landlord), and he generously offered to share his bed with the stranger; so they camped down on the soft side of a billiard table.

Mr. Meyer had brought some money with him to Los Angeles. This he invested in the purchase of a stock of general merchandise, embarking in business on what is now Main street in 1855. Soon thereafter he purchased a store on Los Angeles street, near Commercial, which he owned and operated for eight years, selling out in 1861. As illustrative of trade conditions in Los Angeles in those days, he states that the purchase price of the store was \$20,000 or thereabouts, and the contract was a verbal one. Not having the money in hand, he agreed to pay in the near future. The seller concluded to leave town and called in for the money, but was requested to come again a little later. Meantime Mr. Meyer had made a few sales and upon his second call the creditor received his pay in full. While sales were not so frequent in those days they were often very large and at what would now seem fabulous profit; and the transfer of \$20,000 was made with less ceremony than would attend the transfer of as many cents in these modern times.

Having become the creditor of a crockery house in Los Angeles for a large sum, in order to secure himself Mr. Meyer purchased the stock and business of the same, and from that date has been engaged in the crockery trade. For many years his store was located on North Main street, which property he owned at the time, but later sold. In November, 1897, he opened his present spacious establishment at No. 347 South Broadway, where he has since carried on a prosperous business. He is a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of forty-six years' standing, and is a charter member of Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, R. A. M. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Of the pioneers of Los Angeles now living none

is more favorably known by the old settlers than is "Uncle Sam" Meyer, as he is familiarly called. In his younger days there was not a more social man in the city, nor one more ready to engage in legitimate fun and amusement; and some of his anecdotes of early days are very amusing. He was married in Los Angeles in 1861, his wife being a daughter of Gabriel C. Davis, of this city. They are the parents of eight children, namely: Eva, Laura, Mamie, Viola, Stella, Mendall, Gabriel and Rose.

JOHN BENDER. History has long since established the fact that the men to whom the greatest credit is due are by no means confined to the ranks of those of aristocratic birth or who were surrounded from childhood with every facility for education and culture. Those who override great obstacles are particularly worthy of honor. It may be said of Mr. Bender that he had very few advantages to aid him in gaining success. At an early age he was orphaned by his father's death, which threw him upon his own resources. His educational opportunities were so limited that the knowledge he acquired is the result, less of schooling, than of experience, observation and self-culture. Perhaps it is on account of his own lack of opportunities that he is so interested in securing for the children of this generation the best advantages possible for schooling. For several terms he has served as a trustee of the Glendora public schools and for two terms he has been a trustee of the Citrus Union high school, in both of which positions he has rendered able service in local educational interests.

Mr. Bender came to California in May, 1874, and in August of the same year settled on the present site of Glendora. At that time there was no village on this spot and not even a postoffice had been established. He was one of the founders of Glendora and has ever since aided in the development of its resources. He has been especially helpful in opening up new roads and improving old highways, and has served for two terms as road overseer. After settling here, for a number of years he engaged in general farming, but at a later date turned his attention to horticulture and planted fifteen acres to fruits of

different varieties. He also became interested in viticulture and planted a vineyard with fine varieties of grapes. His entire ranch comprises some fifty-nine acres of tillable land.

In Memphis, Tenn., Mr. Bender was born January 31, 1849, a son of John and Dorothy (Weigel) Bender, natives of Germany, who after their marriage emigrated to America and settled in Tennessee, the father engaging there as a butcher and a stock dealer until his death.

At the age of eighteen years John Bender embarked in business for himself. He was variously occupied until 1874, when he came to California, and since then he has devoted his attention to agriculture and horticulture. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Foresters. In May, 1881, he married Harriet Wiggins, who was born in Los Angeles county, Cal., and by whom he has five children, viz.: William B., Flora N., Herbert C. (deceased), Elbert C. and Ellen A. Mrs. Bender is a daughter of Thomas J. Wiggins, who settled in California in 1853 and for years engaged in the freighting business, making his headquarters at El Monte, where he and his wife still reside, honored as pioneers and worthy members of society.

JOHN CHARLES WEST, who is one of Glendora's pioneers and well-known citizens, was born in Henry county, Iowa, June 25, 1856, a son of the late Senator John P. West. His boyhood years were passed in the county of his birth, and while still quite young he assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm, thus gaining fixed habits of industry and at the same time learning the details of agriculture. The rudiments of his education were obtained in public schools, after which he was a student in Howe's Academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

In the spring of 1875 he accompanied his parents to California and settled in Compton, but after a short time came to what is now Glendora. In the midst of the brush, which showed the primeval condition of the soil, he settled and began the task of clearing a farm. He took up a claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land, of which he still owns twenty-eight

acres, ten acres of the same being under fruit culture. Looking at his neat and well-improved place, one can scarcely realize that a quarter of a century ago it was a tract primeval. It now shows, in every detail, the oversight of a man of thrift and industry.

By the marriage of Mr. West to Miss Emma Lemon, of Compton, Cal., he has four children, Alta E., Frank H., Jessie C. and Wilma E. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters at Glendora and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Azusa. In addition to the management of his private interests, he has served as a director of the A. C. G. Lemon Association, one of the important organizations of this locality. Side by side with the development of his land he has witnessed and aided in the progress of Glendora and the extension of its interests, and no one takes greater pride in the town than does he.

GARRETT LYNCH. Of the many noble and capable lives who cast their fortunes with the early history and development of California, and have gone hence from the scene of their activities, trials and delights, none were more worthy of the particular gratitude bestowed upon their memory by warm friends and an appreciative community than was Garrett Lynch. Although there were those who came earlier to the Ranchito district than did Mr. Lynch, in 1871, none faced with greater courage the vicissitudes of pioneer life or rejoiced more over the subsequent abundance and prosperity of the region.

Ireland has sent many of her most cherished sons over the sea and into the far west to better their fortunes under the bright skies of California. A worthy representative, indeed, was Garrett Lynch, who was born upon the green glades of county Kerry in 1830, and was a son of John and Catherine (Fitzgerald) Lynch, who were themselves and their ancestors before them born in Ireland.

When sixteen years old Garrett left the little home farm, redolent of the associations of his boyhood days, and undertook to look out for himself in the Channel Islands. Not being con-

tent with the prospects of a long-continued residence on the islands, he set sail for America, and upon his arrival there lived in various states of the Union, including Missouri, Ohio and Minnesota, and finally returning to New York preliminary to going to California. He seems to have had an inherent love for the sea, and the daring and fearlessness of a seasoned salt, for he preferred the long and perilous journey from New York to San Francisco by water, going around Cape Horn and thence northward to the sunny lands of California.

Upon his arrival in the to him new surroundings, Mr. Lynch engaged for a few years in gold mining, principally in Sierra county, and was fairly successful as a miner. In 1866 he returned to the east to St. Louis, going by way of the Panama route, and while there he was married, April 19, 1868, to Abigail Lynch, also a native of county Kerry, Ireland, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Breen) Lynch, natives of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Lynch were born seven children: Catherine, Margaret, Nellie, Mary, John, Abbie and Thomas. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Lynch returned to California via the Panama route, arriving at his destination May 23, 1868, the journey from New York to San Francisco having taken three weeks. For a number of months he resided in San Francisco, later going to Los Angeles, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits on a rented farm in the vicinity of Rivera, and in 1871 settled on the ranch, where he passed the remainder of his days, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties. He died July 23, 1894. His widow and family still reside upon the homestead, and are among the respected and prominent people of the community. He originally purchased a forty-eight-acre tract, and himself set out forty-four acres of walnut trees. The ranch is in a fine state of development, and is a credit to all who have been connected with it.

Mr. Lynch was a Democrat, but never had political aspirations. In his youth his educational facilities were of the most meager description and sadly interfered with, owing to his continued change of residence. He learned much, however, from the book called life, for he was a keen and intelligent observer, and had a retentive memory. Under any condition of life he would have been considered a well-informed, erudite and

entertaining man. Los Angeles may well feel the loss from among her activities of so well-beloved and high-minded a man.

BEN WHITE. Few of the comparatively recent arrivals to the ranks of Los Angeles' business men are better or more favorably known than is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He is proud of the fact that he is a native Californian, his birth having taken place in Calaveras county June 18, 1870, and during the thirty years of his existence he has known or cared for no other home or wider interests than those associated with the Pacific coast. His father, who was a native of Scotland, but just half a century ago cast in his fortunes with the golden land, served as a member of the state militia during the Civil war and won the title of captain by his diligence in the discharge of the arduous duties which devolved upon him. For a wife he chose a Miss McGrath, who had come to the west in her girlhood. Though for a number of years he was the proprietor of a flourishing hotel in San Francisco he conducted a farm for many years, being equally successful in that enterprise.

The early years of Ben White were spent in the quiet routine work of farming in Contra Costa county. When he had completed his public school education he took up the study of law, and was thus employed for a period in San Francisco. The law, however, proved too tedious a subject and the prospects of making a speedy success at the calling were so unpromising that the young man, who naturally is very energetic and ambitious, decided to turn his attention to other means of getting his livelihood. During the ensuing years he was variously employed, but never lacked a remunerative situation as a clerk or in some similar capacity, and, while daily learning valuable lessons of thrift and business wisdom, he also managed to lay aside something from his earnings to serve as capital later. In the fall of 1893 he came to Los Angeles, where he established a real-estate office, and, though he has had to rely solely upon himself, never having a partner, and at first having no influential friends here, he soon made an enviable reputation for integrity, and has steadily ad-

vanced in the good opinion of the public. Owing to his excellent management he never has been obliged to borrow a dollar, and if his extreme reluctance to incur an obligation were universally followed this world would be a much wiser and happier place of abode. The older and long established real estate men here at first regarded the youth of twenty-three who proposed to enter into their field of business either with quiet scorn or amusement, but he steadfastly pursued his way and gradually won their respect by his square dealing and manliness. He has continued as he began, and to-day, if he so desired, he could obtain credit to almost any amount from any of the local banks. He has confined himself exclusively to the buying and selling of real estate in large and small tracts, and never has listed a piece of rental property upon his books.

Since he has attained the right of franchise Mr. White has been faithful in his adherence to the Republican party. Socially he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Foresters and the Order of the Native Sons. Judging by what he has accomplished within the past decade, he has a promising future in store.

HERBERT S. WHITE, a well-known and prominent citizen and successful walnut grower of the vicinity of Rivera, is a native of Kent county, Ontario, Canada, where he was born February 12, 1861. His parents were Daniel and Isa A. (Dolsen) White, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ontario. Mention, at length, of the life and work of Daniel White is to be found in the sketch of W. W. White in another part of this book.

Herbert S. White spent his boyhood days in Canada, where he received an excellent home training that fitted him for the responsibilities that he later assumed. In addition he studied diligently at the public schools, and during his younger days had the opportunity of acquiring considerable business experience. In the fall of 1883 he moved with his parents and other members of the family to Los Angeles county, where he has since resided.

March 5, 1890, Mr. White married Martha J. Coffman, a daughter of the late Charles A. Coffman, of Rauchito, Cal. Charles Coffman was a



J. E. Cowles, M.D.

very prominent man during the years of his activity, and in his loss California has cause to regret, for he upheld with courage and steadfastness her institutions and interests. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born two children, Rae and Bertha. Mr. White is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated, and of the Los Nietos Valley Pioneers' Club. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Foresters at Rivera. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been an office-seeker. He is public-spirited and enterprising, and enjoys the confidence of the community among whom his lot is cast.

JOSIAH EVANS COWLES, M. D., is well known to the people of Los Angeles and Southern California, both as a successful physician and surgeon and as the founder and proprietor of the Pacific Sanitarium on South Hope street. He comes of one of the oldest families of America, being a great-grandson of Capt. Andrew Carson, of Revolutionary fame, who was an uncle of the famous scout and Indian fighter (afterwards a colonel in the United States army), Kit Carson, and was born in Yadkin county, N. C., May 14, 1855, being therefore now in the prime of life's activities. The father of Dr. Cowles, Josiah Cowles, Jr., died when his two children were small, and the task of caring for and rearing them devolved wholly upon Mrs. Mary (Evans) Cowles, who proved herself a most noble and devoted mother. Not only did she carefully rear her own children, but also her two half-brothers; and this was done during the very trying times of the Civil war and the reconstruction period immediately following. The family lived at Lenoir, the educational center of western North Carolina.

For three years after leaving school Dr. Cowles was employed as a civil engineer, and a little later considered entering upon a military career, but fearing the severity of a northern climate he declined an appointment to West Point and entered instead the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore. Here he took the full course of lectures, as well as an especial course in chemistry.

Upon the completion of his studies in the above institution he matriculated in the University of Maryland for a three years' course. During his senior year he was engaged in professional work in the university hospital, thus adding to his theoretical knowledge a fund of valuable experience. Graduating with honors in 1880 from the university, he turned his face toward the south and opened an office in Edgefield, S. C., where he pursued a general practice. His first operation for appendicitis was performed by a flickering lamp in a cabin among the sand hills of the Edisto river, in November, 1880. The patient made a good recovery and the doctor received a large fee of gratitude only for his services.

Dr. Cowles is ambitious and keeps abreast with every advance made in the science of medicine. He is a thoughtful reader of current literature concerning his profession, both medical and surgical, and avails himself of every opportunity for study in hospitals and post-graduate institutions. In 1887, going to New York, he spent two years in study, having charge of the New York Lying-In asylum, and also, with others, of the gynecological out-door department of Bellevue Hospital. At the same time he lectured at the New York Polyclinic and assisted Prof. V. P. Gibney in his orthopedic work. Removing to Los Angeles in 1889, he established the Pacific Hospital and Sanitarium, designed for the treatment of surgical diseases of women, in which he has been highly successful. One of the many successful abdominal operations performed there was one for hysterotomy by Dr. Cowles May 9, 1894, the patient being a full-blooded Coahuilla Indian woman, the first instance, so far as known, in which an Indian woman had ever been subjected to this operation. The tumor, a solid fibroid, weighed twenty-five pounds; the woman made an uneventful recovery, her temperature never having ranged higher than $99\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, and pulse 88.

Dr. Cowles has also an office in the Wilcox building, in conjunction with the Equitable Assurance Society of New York, for which he is chief examiner for Los Angeles. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the Southern California District Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in the work of which he is deeply interested, contributing

from time to time to the literature of his profession valuable papers on methods and operations in the line of his specialties.

By virtue of his descent from Revolutionary ancestry Dr. Cowles is connected with the Sons of the Revolution. As a matter of local interest it may be stated here that R. C. Duvall, U. S. N., an uncle of Dr. Cowles, was midshipman on the flag-ship Savannah, under Commodores Sloat and Stockton, and assisted in the capture of Monterey, San Diego and Los Angeles in 1847-48, taking part in the battles of Dominguez Rancho, San Pasqual and San Gabriel, being in command of a detachment of United States marines. A minute and detailed account of these movements and engagements and a fine likeness of Midshipman Duvall, with his log-book, have been deposited by Dr. Cowles in the archives of the Historical Society of Southern California. Professor Guinn says in regard to Lieutenant Duvall's account of the battle of Dominguez Rancho, "That it is undoubtedly the best report of that affair in existence."

Dr. Cowles is also a churchman, being senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church and one of the trustees of the diocese of Los Angeles. In 1890 he married Miss Ione Virginia Hill, eldest daughter of T. Clarkson Hill, Esq., a prominent Quaker of Chicago. Mrs. Cowles is a woman of very superior and lovely character and is active in church and charitable work in the city, as well as a prominent member of the leading women's clubs of Los Angeles.

CAPT. ALBERT C. JONES. In this enlightened age, when men of industry, energy and merit are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who, by their own individual efforts, have won favor and fortune, may properly claim recognition. Among the representative business men of Los Angeles, Capt. Albert C. Jones is well worthy a leading place, for his fortunes have been closely associated with those of this flourishing city for the past sixteen years, and no one is more enthusiastic and public-spirited in all things pertaining to the prosperity of this section of Southern California.

The year of our subject's birth, 1853, his father, Albert C. Jones, Sr., took up his residence in Mil-

waukee, Wis., in which city the former was born. The senior was a native of New York state, where he learned the trade of a shipbuilder, and after the Civil war broke out he was kept very busy in the construction of vessels for the United States navy. He was an ardent believer in the Union cause, and served in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry until he was discharged for physical disability. During the reconstruction period after the termination of the war he resided in New Orleans. His wife, whose maiden name was Hetty Jones, was a sister of the Jones Brothers, who became famous as shipbuilders on the great lakes. Mrs. Jones was born at Lorain, not far from Cleveland, Ohio, and departed this life about ten years ago. She was the mother of two children, of whom the daughter, Mrs. Jenkins, is now a resident upon the old Jones family estate in Milwaukee.

The boyhood of Albert C. Jones was spent in Milwaukee, where he acquired a liberal business education in the common and high schools. He commenced to earn a portion at least of his own livelihood when he was but thirteen years of age, and continued to be employed in the commission business until 1884, when he came west, with the exception of two years, when he served as deputy county treasurer of Milwaukee county. After a few years in minor positions he invested the capital which he had accumulated in a commission business of his own, and succeeded wonderfully in his enterprise. By square dealing and excellent methods he won the favor of those with whom he dealt, and at length stood at the head of a firm which was generally acknowledged to be one of the largest of the kind in the United States. He had branch offices in Chicago, New York and many other large cities, and with rare judgment and ability managed and directed the whole.

In 1884, being desirous of a change of scene and climate, Captain Jones came to Los Angeles, and for some time had charge of the business of O. W. Childs. He became interested in the Los Angeles Furniture Company about fourteen years ago, and now holds the position of secretary of the company. This is one of the largest houses in the furniture trade on the Pacific coast, and during the celebrated "boom" period it transacted the greatest volume of business of any in

this line in the United States. It has lost none of its prestige, and year by year is advancing in the regard of the public. Not a little of the prosperity which the firm enjoys is due to the foresight and energy of Captain Jones, whose experience has been wide and practical. Every visitor to this city is astonished at the elegant line of goods carried in stock by this far western company, and at the varied assortment of furniture and house fittings, the prices ranging from the lowest possible, compatible with quality, to the highest for rarely beautiful articles.

Captain Jones belongs to the California Club, which has as members many of the prominent business men and substantial citizens of Los Angeles. He is also connected with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Foresters, in each of his lodges being one of the most prominent members. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and in all local matters he is intensely interested. He is in favor of progress along all lines, and is doing effective work as a member of committee on parks.

About a decade ago, on the 27th of May, 1890, Captain Jones and Miss Anna Pendleton, a daughter of Dr. William H. Pendleton, a Baptist clergyman of this city, were united in marriage. They are the parents of one little daughter, Helen, the joy and sunshine of her happy home.

HARRISON L. MONTGOMERY. A resident of California since 1852, Mr. Montgomery has witnessed the unparalleled growth of the state and has himself contributed thereto, especially through his work as a horticulturist. In 1868 he came to Los Angeles county, his first home being in the vicinity of Downey, and he purchased a tract of land from Don Pio Pico, the last Spanish governor of California. In 1869 he settled on a ranch near the present site of Rivera, and for thirty years gave his attention to the cultivation of the land, superintending its planting to various fruits and to English walnuts, and bringing it to a high state of cultivation. In 1889 he and his wife came to the village of Rivera, where it is their intention to spend their remaining years. However, he still owns the ranch, which comprises one hun-

dred acres, forty of these being under English walnuts. He is a member, and at one time served as a director of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated, of which his son, James A., is now the popular and efficient secretary.

In Trumbull county, Ohio, Harrison L. Montgomery was born on New Year's day of 1834, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Brannon) Montgomery, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer of Trumbull county and a descendant of English and Scotch ancestry, while his maternal ancestors were German and Irish. This combination of races accounts, in part, for some of his characteristics; he possesses the English determination, the Irish geniality, the German thrift and the Scotch integrity and honor. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm, with little of special moment to distinguish one week from another. At an early age he was trained to habits of perseverance and industry, which qualities have contributed to his success in life.

In company with two brothers, in 1852 Mr. Montgomery started on the then long and hazardous voyage to California, going first from Ohio to New York and there taking passage on an ocean vessel bound for San Francisco. The voyage was comparatively uneventful, and after one hundred and sixty-five days he landed at the Golden Gate harbor. His object in going west had been to try his luck in mining, and he proceeded to the Auburn gold mine on the Middle Fork of the American river, where he prospected and mined for a short time. His next location was in Sutter county, Cal., four miles from the old John A. Sutter residence, where he remained for thirteen years, meantime engaging in the wood business. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, which occupations he found more remunerative than mining. In 1866 he settled in Mendocino county, Cal., and engaged in farming, but two years later he established his home in Los Angeles county, where he has since remained. He was one of the first in this county to become interested in the growing of English walnuts, and his success stimulated others to embark in that industry, which is now one of the most staple in California. Through his industry and sound

judgment he has accumulated a competency, and is now able to spend the evening of his life in the enjoyment of every comfort.

On New Year's day of 1857 Mr. Montgomery and Mrs. Matilda Speegle were united in marriage. They became the parents of eight children, seven living, viz.: James A.; Charles W.; Lewis M.; Matilda A., wife of Robert Reynolds; Emma E., who married Stephen Smith; Ella J., wife of F. W. Guthrie; and Lola I., Mrs. Samuel Guthrie. The family are connected with the Christian Church, in the work of which they take a warm interest.

Mrs. Montgomery was born in Champaign county, Ohio, a daughter of William Guest, a pioneer and prominent citizen of that county. In 1849, with her mother and her first husband, David Speegle, she crossed the plains from Arkansas, where she had lived for several previous years. The long trip was made with ox-teams and horses along the Santa Fe route to San Diego, where they took a ship for San Francisco. Arriving in that city they at once proceeded to Marysville, in the center of the mining region. Mr. Speegle died in that place, leaving his widow with two children, Margaret and Emanuel, of whom the former is the wife of L. L. Bequette, of Los Angeles. A few years after her husband's death Mrs. Speegle became the wife of Mr. Montgomery. They are an estimable couple, highly respected for worth of character and for those kindnesses that lead them to aid people less fortunate than themselves. With true charity and benevolence they are making the world better for their presence in it, and uplifting by their kindly influence those with whom they associate.

EDGAR ROBINSON COFFMAN. In the vicinity of Irwindale Mr. Coffman is well known as one of the town's most successful and enterprising horticulturists. On coming to this place, immediately after a visit to the east and to the Centennial in 1876, he bought one hundred and five acres of fruit land, but shortly afterward sold a portion of the property, reserving for himself sixty-seven and one-half acres, which is now under a high state of cultivation. Much of this land is sublet to Chinese market gardeners, who maintain the property at its high

standard. With the land Mr. Coffman purchased a water right. He was foremost among the pioneers who developed the water resources of the Azusa valley, thereby making it possible to transform the valley into one of the garden spots of the world. He was a charter member of the Azusa Irrigating Company, and is now a member of the committee of nine who govern the entire distribution of the water. This in itself is a very responsible position; and the fact that he was selected to serve on the committee shows the high opinion in which his judgment is held. He is connected with the Irwindale Citrus Association as one of its directors, and is also a member of the Irwindale Land and Water Company, which owns one of the best wells in Los Angeles county.

Near Fincastle, in Botetourt county, Va., Mr. Coffman was born December 24, 1837. His ancestors were Germans who settled in Pennsylvania in a very early day, and thence moved into Virginia, where they ranked among the most influential families. His grandfather, Jacob Coffman, was a farmer and the owner of large estates in lands and slaves. His oldest son, Samuel A., who was a bugler in the Black Horse Cavalry militia in Virginia, came to Kansas in 1855, accompanied by his family, and settled in Jefferson county, where, under the territorial rule, he served as a justice of the peace. At the time of his death he was seventy-five years of age. He had married Mary, daughter of Henry Stair, at one time an influential citizen of Virginia. Mrs. Coffman is still living in Kansas and is ninety-three years of age (1900). In religion for many years she has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of her family, nine children reached years of maturity.

When Samuel A. Coffman took his family to Kansas his son, Edgar R., was eighteen years of age, and hence was sufficiently strong to be a great help in the clearing and improving of the Kansas farm. Not only did he assist his father on the home place, but he also took up a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres in his own name. He is a great lover of dogs and fond of hunting. One of the most memorable experiences of his early manhood was a buffalo hunt in 1859, when he and five companions joined six other men on the plains and spent three weeks in



Abraham K. Cunningham

hunting buffaloes, killing thirty-two head and bringing back to the settlement two wagon-loads of jerked meat. In 1861 he started for California with his brother, Charles A. Coffman, traveling across the plains with twenty-five head of mules for freighting in California and Nevada. After three months he arrived at the Golden Gate. Settling at Marysville, he engaged in freighting for nine years, after which he began farming in Yuba county. For six years, from 1870 to 1876, he made his home upon his ranch there, meantime raising grain (mostly wheat). He then sold the seven hundred and forty acres comprising the ranch and returned east on a visit to old friends and to the exposition. More than one acquaintance endeavored to induce him to settle in the east, but his affection for California was too deep-seated to permit him to leave, and he returned to the state, buying the property he has since owned.

March 19, 1868, occurred the marriage of Mr. Coffman to Miss Virginia A. Treace, who was born in Wisconsin, and in 1853 accompanied her parents to California. To this marriage four children were born: Charles H.; Edgar T.; Della V., wife of E. E. Washburn; and Etta May, at home. The family are connected with the Holiness Church.

In national politics Mr. Coffman believes in Democratic principles, but does not restrict his vote to party men, supporting rather those principles in which he believes, and the adoption of which he believes to be for the greatest good to the greatest number.

HON. ABBOT KINNEY. Nations rise, reign, then pass into oblivion. Yet there are stars within the constellation of those governments which never cease to send their light down the ages. Men, by their strong individuality, make an impress upon the ocean of humanity, and the waves of time and the rust of inaction can never destroy that impress. Of the work of Abbot Kinney it may be said that his life has been an earnest effort to promote the perpetuation of the best in the world. The characters of such men will wield a powerful influence when the earthly house of their tabernacle shall have been dissolved; if we will appropriate their lives to our own good, they will go with us and

guide us in every action and word. Even the humblest man, who lives nobly, exerts an influence for good in his community. To a much greater degree does the life of a prominent man prove a power, not only in his immediate neighborhood, but in places remote, and his good deeds bless mankind through an endless cycle of years. Of the subject of this narrative it may be said that no citizen of Southern California has more powerfully affected its history or enhanced its development than has he. His advice and counsel are much sought. He is regarded as one of the noble-hearted and self-sacrificing pioneers of Los Angeles county, whose wisdom, judgment and business ability have been used for the promotion of the best interests of his fellow citizens. While always refusing political preferment his record in connection with the sittings of the legislature is a most exemplary one. Persistently he has fought any measure or effort to secure money from the taxpayer without giving full value in return. He has been the instigator of so many wise measures for the benefit of the common people that to-day it is safe to say he could have any office within their gift, were he willing to accept official honors: Indeed, were it probable that the Democratic nomination for the presidency would be given to the Pacific coast, his name would certainly be one of the first considered for the candidate.

No record of Mr. Kinney would be complete without mention of his literary tastes and his writings. His works: "The Conquest of Death," "Money," "Under the Shadow of the Dragon," "Protection vs. Free Trade," "Australian Ballot," "Forestry," "Eucalyptus," etc., will forever live as monuments to his genius and marked literary gifts. His work, "The Conquest of Death," deals intelligently with pro-creation of human beings and the attainment and perpetuation of the best of the race. The march of death and its ultimate conquest over the human family, unless checked by wise and sure principles of reformation, is clearly set forth in this work. One reads it with pity for the ignorance of the ranks of the supposedly educated, and with sincere sympathy for those who should also know how to bring into existence the noblest and best, but do not because of want of opportunity. For want of observance of the laws of nature in the

building up of the best of the race, nations have gone down. The result of this headlong rush into national death is so ably set forth in the "Conquest of Death" that everyone should read it and live by it.

"Tasks by Twilight" is worthy of close study. It deals with child training, the beauties and wonders of mind properly moulded, and the evils of "cramming," as well as the noxiousness of the material used to gorge the plastic mind of youth. It is a veritable catapult in the educational arena, and a challenge to educators to meet the issue that is upon us. It is a plea for the salvation of the children from the attempt to make their minds perform what their bodies cannot bear up, and to eliminate what is simply extraneous in the system. Educators may read this and receive light that will insure the welfare of those intrusted to their care. It is a noble work and an honor to the author.

A few facts, gleaned from another writer's estimate of our subject, will be read with much interest: It was in the year 1850, at the village of Brookside, N. J., that the sun first shone on an infant who was, mayhap, predestined at the hour of his birth, to one day represent in the senate of the United States a region which was then beginning to pour its long-hidden golden treasure into the lap of the world. Mr. Kinney's boyhood, however, was not passed at the place of his birth, but at Washington City, where his uncle, James Dixon, was representing the state of Connecticut in the senate. He had many relatives in the army and navy and in other branches of public life, all of whom were war Democrats. As a boy he was thrown much with the families of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and others whose names are enrolled upon the pages of imperishable history. After a course of schooling he was sent abroad, where he completed his education in Switzerland, Paris and Heidelberg, becoming a master of modern languages and dipping deeply into the problems of political economy which even thus early engaged his profoundest interest.

On the completion of his foreign education Mr. Kinney returned to the United States and again took up his residence in Washington. There he had a pleasant and notable experience. The Comte de Paris had written a history of our Civil war and it became Mr. Kinney's privilege to

translate the work to General Grant, then president. Many delightful hours were passed in this manner until the president was made thoroughly familiar with the foreign view of our great contest.

Shortly after this Mr. Kinney engaged in the tobacco business, and in 1875 spent a year in Turkey, procuring the famous brands of that country for his manufactory. He was there when the Bulgarians were massacred and was the last man to leave Macedonia with his goods before the general slaughter took place. He pursued an arduous and successful business career until 1877, when, feeling the need of rest, he made a tour of the world lasting for three years. One year of the time he spent in Egypt, where, during a fearful period of famine and small-pox, he was commissioner to ameliorate the condition of the people of an Egyptian province. On this tour of the world he made a special study of the governments of many nations, thus laying up a stock of knowledge of vast importance in public life and in literary pursuits.

After having viewed the lands of the whole civilized world with the intelligent mind of the cosmopolitan, in 1880 Mr. Kinney reached California. Of all fair lands this seemed to him to be the fairest. He speedily determined to establish his home here. In this decision he proved himself to be a man of judgment and taste. He purchased about five hundred acres of unimproved land near Sierra Madre, and this he converted into a most beautiful tract, planting over two hundred acres in citrus fruits. He has since become one of the leading authorities concerning horticulture in this state. It is doubtful if any man has done more than he to build up the great fruit industry of Southern California. In 1883 he was appointed a commissioner, with Helen Hunt Jackson, to inquire into the condition and report upon the needs of the Mission Indians in Southern California. It was during this period that Mrs. Jackson gathered the material for her most famous work, "Ramona," and at the same time Mr. Kinney gathered material for a report which induced the government to take steps to ameliorate the condition of the Indians.

In 1884 Mr. Kinney married the charming and accomplished daughter of Judge James D. Thornton, and they are the parents of five sons. Mrs.

Kinney is a direct descendant of Mildred Washington, a niece of George Washington. She is a blood relation of Thomas Jefferson. Abbot Kinney's father's ancestors came to America in 1634, and his mother's in 1636. From a literary point of view he is related to Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ralph Waldo Emerson; and, from a political standpoint, to General Harrison.

For many years Mr. Kinney has been a student of forestry. In 1884 he was appointed chairman of the state board of forestry in California, in which capacity he served for three years. It was during his term that the first surveys for forest reservations were made. Deeply interested in securing the best literature for all, he established free public libraries in Santa Monica and Pasadena, and a reading room at the Soldiers' Home, which he maintained at his own expense for two years. The practical side of life has always appealed very strongly to him. As an evidence of his devotion to the cause of good roads it may be stated that he served one term as road overseer of the Santa Monica district. During his term he planted over nine miles of shade trees along the roads. He was the first to advocate and put into practice the plan of sprinkling the country roads. He has landed interests in many parts of the county, owns valuable real estate on Main and Spring streets, and is connected with several industrial enterprises. His life in Southern California has proved most helpful to horticulturists, agriculturists, and indeed to men in every occupation. All are the gainers by his humanitarian acts and methods.

To the subject of state legislation he has given valuable time, and has often been heard to say that his greatest glory was his successful work in bringing forward and assisting in the enactment of the Australian ballot law, to which he gave two years of constant work, such as writing pamphlets and newspaper articles, making public addresses, seeking personal interviews and explaining the system of voting. As is well known, he has been identified with numerous other state and local economics, procured through various organizations, notably the Citizens' League.

Among numerous national measures in which he has been interested he found, perhaps, the greatest satisfaction in his work to break up Indian reservations and allot the lands necessary in

severalty to the heads of families, with time limit, to insure the preparation of Indians for civilized life and its conditions; in securing a national forest policy for the forests and mountain water sheds under government control, and he has favored the care of our water sheds under such reasonable regulations as will secure the utilization of all forest resources, viz.: irrigating water, power, ripe timber, mining, etc. He has favored the present proposal to meet the drought crisis by a system of permits to stock and sheep owners, whereby each person receiving such permit will be allotted a specified district in the mountains for which the permit holder will be responsible and for which he will pay sufficient to provide a patrol to guard against abuses and especially against fire; this will do away with fighting over public pastures and put an end to irresponsible and forcible possession inside the forest reserves. He is now interested in opening a way for Californians to own ocean-going ships by removing the prohibition handicap of local and state taxes, which have been unjust and fatal, because the state taxes property on open ocean where it does not and cannot protect.

Mr. Kinney has been on intimate terms with, or known to some extent, most of the leading men of the United States during and since the war—Lincoln, McClellan, Grant, Hancock, Farragut, Seward, Sherman, Thurman, Bayard, Randall and others; and also many abroad, Von Moltke, Victor Emanuel, Napoleon III, the Emperor of Austria, Abdul Aziz, Ismael Pasha and others.

In June, 1897, Governor Budd appointed Mr. Kinney a member of the Yosemite commission and he was immediately elected their presiding officer. The purpose of the commission was to remove the many abuses then prevailing, such as overcharge to visitors, to clean and clear up the trails and roads, to look after and keep cattle, sheep, etc., from being herded there. How well this work was done can plainly be seen. When they took charge there was but one road to the park with a regular stage service and it was in bad condition. Now there are three roads and all are good. Travel had been decreasing, but now it is rapidly increasing. Prices have also been reduced, which, with the better accommodations, makes it possible for those in moderate

circumstances to pleasantly enjoy the delights of this remarkable place. Under the commission's wise management all of the old debts have been paid, and for the first time in years the park is out of debt and in good condition.

GEN. SAMUEL P. JENNISON is among the most prominent and influential residents of Covina, where he is now serving as president of the Covina Citrus Association. He has been actively identified with the educational, professional, political or business interests of at least four of the more important states of our Union, two of which border on the Atlantic ocean; one is directly connected with Lake Superior and the mighty Mississippi, and one extends along the Pacific shore. He was born May 9, 1830, in Worcester county, Mass., a son of James and Mary (Lamb) Jennison, and the descendant of a hero of the Revolution, his paternal grandfather, Joseph B. Jennison, having served as a soldier during America's struggle for independence. He comes of excellent colonial stock, the emigrant ancestor, Robert Jennison, from whom the general is seven generations removed, having emigrated from England to this country in 1638.

Samuel P. Jennison received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town, and after completing the course of study at Monson Academy, in Massachusetts, spent two years at Harvard University. He was subsequently a resident of Concord, N. H., for a number of years, having been associated with its educational institutions as principal of the high school for two years, after which he conducted a private school in that city for awhile. While living there he fitted himself for a professional life, reading law and being admitted in that city to the bar. In 1857 he began the practice of his profession in St. Paul, Minn. In 1860 he was appointed private secretary of Alexander Ramsey, then governor of Minnesota, a position that he resigned a year and a-half later for patriotic reasons, having enlisted, July 5, 1861, in Company D, Second Minnesota Infantry, in which he was commissioned second lieutenant. January 18, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant, and August 24, 1862, was mustered out for promotion, being appointed lieutenant-colonel of the

Tenth Minnesota Infantry September 10, 1862, and after the battle of Nashville he was breveted colonel, and previous to being mustered out of service, August 18, 1865, was breveted a brigadier-general, a record that shows him well worthy of his honestly earned title of "general." While in active service he fought under General Thomas at Mill Spring, and participated in the siege at Corinth under General Buell. He was afterwards transferred, and in 1863 took part in Sibley's expedition against the Sioux Indians, and later in the year his regiment became a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, in which he took an active part in the engagement at Tupelo, Miss., and the battle of Nashville, where he was so severely wounded as to incapacitate him for further service for a time.

At the close of his military service General Jennison returned to St. Paul, Minn., and for six months thereafter was associate editor of the *St. Paul Press*. Going from there to Pithole, Pa., he remained there a short time as agent of the oil property known as "Holmden Farm." Resuming his residence in St. Paul, he received the appointment of private secretary to Gov. William R. Marshall, of Minnesota, with whom he remained from 1866 until 1869. In the fall of the latter year he became the proprietor and editor of the *Red Wing (Minn.) Republican*, which he owned and edited a full quarter of a century. Through its columns he obtained fame and popularity, and through the influence of his paper suggested many projects for the better management and control of the public interests, and as these projects were carried out a marked improvement in social conditions became evident. While a resident of Red Wing General Jennison served four years as secretary of state in Minnesota; was for five years private secretary of Gov. L. F. Hubbard; was chief clerk of the house of representatives for three terms; and was secretary of the state senate an equal length of time.

In 1894 the general sold out his interests in the *Red Wing Republican*, and three years later migrated with his family to California. In 1898 he purchased an orange ranch of twenty acres in Covina, where he has since resided, in the meantime becoming actively identified with some of its leading enterprises, having in 1899 been elected president of the Covina Citrus Association, an



N. W. Hamilton.

office which he is now filling, and in addition he is a director and the vice-president of the Covina Irrigating Company. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

August 2, 1858, General Jennison married Miss Lucia Wood, of Concord, N. H., and of their children two are living: James, of Minneapolis, Minn., is bookkeeper for the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Company, Limited; and Paul is an accomplished musician, and a noted violinist and 'cello player.

H. HAMILTON, M. D. For many reasons, the paramount one being the health of their families, physicians from all parts of this continent has flocked to Southern California, and when one of this great multitude of professional men rises to prominence among them, it means a great deal more than it would elsewhere. Dr. Hamilton is in the prime of life and usefulness, and within a short period he has gained prominence among the practitioners in Santa Monica, his place of residence.

Dr. Hamilton was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., February 17, 1852, but when two years of age he was taken by his parents to Winona, Minn. There he grew to manhood, in the meantime laying the foundation of knowledge in the grammar and high schools of the town. Then, being desirous of entering the medical profession, he returned to his birthplace and entered the University of Michigan, where he remained for some time pursuing his studies. Owing to the fact that he could not have as good clinical advantages there as in a metropolitan college, he finished his medical preparation in Rush Medical College of Chicago. Soon after he graduated with honors in the class of 1877, he located in the then new town of Grafton, N. Dak., where for seventeen years he had an increasing practice. While residing there he was, for a period of fourteen years, president of the United States board of examining surgeons for soldiers' pensions; also, for a similar period, served as county physician, for two years was county coroner, for four years member of the examining board for the insane, and for nine years secretary and superintendent of the county board of health. He was the first

vice-president of the North Dakota State Medical Society, and served as district surgeon for the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroad Companies.

More prudent than many, Dr. Hamilton waited until his success was assured before he ventured upon the responsibilities of establishing a home. October 21, 1887, he married Miss Bertha R. Crookston, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a lady of excellent education and social accomplishments. They have had four daughters: Helen, Edith, Clara and Esther. Their second daughter, Edith, a bright and noble child of eleven years, died October 16, 1900, after an unsuccessful operation for appendicitis.

The winters in North Dakota being extremely severe, Dr. Hamilton determined (on account of his health) to make a radical change of climate, in spite of the fact that he had built up a large practice and an enviable reputation. In September, 1894, he came to Santa Monica, where he has since engaged in practice. Notwithstanding many of his friends predicted at the time of his removal that he would soon return east, he has continued in California and has no desire to seek a home elsewhere. Besides his private practice he is district surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway; is the medical examiner for all the old line insurance companies in Santa Monica; also acts in the same capacity for four fraternal societies. He is a director in the Santa Monica Bank and is actively connected with other local enterprises, in the success of which he is deeply interested. During the anti-saloon movement in Santa Monica, in March and April, 1900, he was one of five constituting the executive committee that rid the town of her ten saloons. He belongs to several medical fraternities, among them the Los Angeles County Medical and the American Medical Associations.

Before leaving Grafton he was identified with the local blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, also the Mystic Shrine, which he joined in Fargo, N. Dak., and demitted and became a member of the Santa Monica blue lodge; also the Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Los Angeles. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and the uniform rank of some in Santa Monica; also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters of Santa Monica. He is a di-

rector of the Western Masons' Mutual Life Association of Los Angeles. In his political convictions he is a true-blue Republican. Religiously he is a Presbyterian and a trustee of the church at Santa Monica. Personally he is highly esteemed by everyone, as he deserves to be, for he is a fine type of the loyal American citizen and the sincere Christian physician, his influence in the community being strongly felt for righteousness and whatever uplifts and benefits humanity.

J. G. MOSSIN. One of the justly popular young business men of Los Angeles is J. G. Mossin, now holding the position of cashier of the California Bank. He is a native of Milwaukee, Wis., his birth having occurred in the Cream City in 1857. His parents, Peter L. and Octavia (Bangs) Mossin, were born in Denmark and grew to maturity in that country, but in 1847 they came to the United States and took up their abode in Milwaukee.

In his youth J. G. Mossin received an excellent education in the public schools of his birth-place, and, by making the best possible use of his opportunities, laid the foundations of his future successful career. When he was in his sixteenth year he obtained a situation in a bank and served in various capacities in the institution during the ensuing five years. He was diligent and faithful to the interests of his employers, and thoroughly mastered the intricacies of banking and general business. In 1878 he went to Chicago, where he became a member of the board of trade, and from the first was very successful in his financial operations. After a time, however, he concluded to come to Southern California, and in 1884 arrived in Los Angeles. For several years after coming here he did not attempt to engage in business, but the fine climate and outdoor life which he lived soon restored his wonted strength, and to one of his energetic temperament idleness could not long be brooked.

Since 1890 Mr. Mossin has been connected with the California Bank, one of the solid financial institutions of this city. The first position held by him was that of assistant cashier, and subsequently he was promoted to his present office, that of cashier. Courteous and accommodating to all of the patrons of the bank, and hav-

ing a comprehensive knowledge of financial affairs, he looks out for the interests of those with whom his house has business dealings and enjoys the sincere respect and good-will of all who know him. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, and has justly earned the high place which he occupies in the business and social world by arduous and persistent labor, and by the exercise of sterling integrity and honor in all of his dealings with mankind.

Politically Mr. Mossin is independent in local affairs, using his franchise for the man whom he deems best suited to carry out measures for the good of the people, while in national elections he is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party. His personal popularity with the business men and leading citizens of Los Angeles is plainly indicated by his having been chosen to serve in the president's chair of the California Club during the year 1898. Previous to this he had been a director for four years and he materially aided in the building up of the club.

PHILIP G. MCGAUGH. Although he was but a small child when his parents came to California for the first time, Mr. McGaugh retains a vivid recollection of that long and lonely trip across the plains, and remembers clearly his excitement and delight when finally the little party of travelers, with their ox-teams and traveling outfit, landed in Sacramento. At that time the population of California consisted principally of miners and people connected directly with the mining industry. Few then supposed that the state would become more widely known for the fine quality of its fruits than for its output of gold. In 1869 he came to Los Angeles county, and in 1881 settled upon land near the present town of Rivera, since which latter year he has devoted himself to the cultivation of his ranch of fifty-eight acres. The larger part of the land is under English walnuts, for which the owner finds a ready sale at fair prices.

The McGaugh family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mr. McGaugh was born in Davis county, Mo., November 16, 1844, a son of James W. and Sarah J. (Edwards) McGaugh, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1850 the family started with a band of emigrants from

Leavenworth, Kans., and traversed the plains to California, which they reached after a journey of five months over mountains and deserts. The father engaged in placer mining in Grass Valley and other places, but met with no special success, and, losing his wife by death soon after his arrival in California, he decided it was best to return to Missouri with the children. The return trip was made via the Nicaragua route. He remained in Missouri until the spring of 1857, when he again brought his family to the west, crossing the plains with ox-teams and settling in Yolo county, Cal., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. After a time he moved to Lake county, this state, where he conducted a stock and grain farm. In 1869 he came to Los Angeles county, and here made his home until he died, April 20, 1892. He was an energetic, hard-working man, who always retained the respect of his associates in whatever locality he resided.

The education of Philip G. McGaugh was obtained principally in the Pacific Methodist College in Solano county, Cal., where he was a student for two and one-half years. In addition he has always been a great reader and close thinker, and so has acquired a broad fund of general information. When a young man he married Miss Martha E. Speegle, who was born in California. They became the parents of four children: James P., Laura M., Mary E. and Albert S. The present wife of Mr. McGaugh bore the maiden name of Margaret F. Williams and was born in Monterey county, Cal. Her parents were Isaac and Lydia (Patterson) Williams. He first settled at Feather river, in California, in 1843, but returned east in 1847, and came again in 1849. He and his wife died in Santa Ana, Cal.

The political affiliations of Mr. McGaugh are with the Democratic party, but he has not been active in local politics. His attention has been closely given to the management of his ranch, which it is his aim to maintain at a high state of cultivation, with all of the improvements desirable in these modern times. At the time the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association was organized he was one of its charter members, and he has since been connected with it as a director. Fraternally he is connected

with Walnut Grove Lodge No. 376, I. O. O. F., at Rivera. The Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Club numbers him among its active members. Among all the pioneers of the valley he stands high as a man of fine principle and upright life, possessing the sterling traits of character so desirable in those who would found new communities and lay the foundation of future commonwealths broad and deep and strong.

THOMAS L. GOOCH. Prior to taking up his residence with the early pioneers of the region around Rivera, Mr. Gooch led a life varied in its undertakings and varied in wanderings over different sections of the country. A native of Virginia, he was born January 13, 1846, and is a son of Thomas W. and Mary J. (Lewis) Gooch, natives of Virginia. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served his country with courage and distinction.

The sturdy and independent qualities evinced by young Thomas Gooch were early put to a practical test, for his childhood was anything but the joyous season that we are apt to associate with youth. When but an infant in arms he was taken by his parents to Orange county, N. C., where, in 1854, his young life was saddened by the loss of the best friend he had in the world, his mother. In 1859 his father moved to Pope county, Ark., and after they had gotten a fair start, and were in a way to become enterprising agriculturists in the community, his father fell ill and died in 1862. Thrown thus upon his own resources, he was in a sorry state of mind. The various vicissitudes of the family had interfered with his acquiring even the rudiments of an education, and the knowledge that he later acquired was the result of constant application and later reading.

In 1863 Mr. Gooch enlisted in Colonel Emery's regiment from Arkansas, under command of General Price, the company participating in Price's famous raid in 1864. His services were in the main on the scouting order, and he was also entrusted with the carrying of important despatches. In 1863 he enlisted again and served in the war until 1865, after which he went to Dallas county, Tex. After a short time he went to Louisiana, and for a few months engaged as foreman on a large ranch in the vicinity of Red river,

subsequently moving to a large farm in Mississippi, near Fort Adams, and was thus engaged until December of 1866. Soon after he returned to his farm in Arkansas, where he farmed for himself until 1870, when he went to California, and has since been a resident of the Golden state. His ranch is most complete in its arrangement and management, and fitted with all the labor-saving devices, fine house and outhouses. Every tree on the place was planted by the owner. There are two ranches, comprising in all ninety-six acres, of which seventy acres are in walnuts and the remainder in fruits.

Mr. Gooch married Alyde C. Shugg, a native of California, and a daughter of James and Esther C. Shugg, early settlers of the state, having arrived in the '40s. Of this union there are thirteen surviving children. Mr. Gooch is variously interested in the different enterprises for the upbuilding of his adopted land. He is vice-president of the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association, and has given general satisfaction in the performance of his duties in that capacity. A member of the Independent Order of Foresters at Rivera, he has served as treasurer of the same. In politics a Democrat, he is not an office-seeker, preferring to leave to others the management of the local political offices.

In the estimation of those who are privileged to know him best, Mr. Gooch is a valuable addition to the vast colony of those who have sought better conditions in the far west. He is public spirited, energetic, and devoted to the welfare of his friends and of the community at large.

LEWIS W. BLINN. Ranking with the foremost financiers and progressive citizens of Los Angeles, Lewis W. Blinn is eminently deserving of a place in the annals of this thriving, beautiful city. He has spared neither influence nor means in the promotion of its many industries and projects for improvement, and is connected with several of the most extensive business concerns of this section of the Pacific coast. The honorable position which he holds, the esteem and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, are due to the upright, consistent course he has pursued, and his friends are as numerous as his acquaintances.

Like a large proportion of the men who have risen to prominence in America, Mr. Blinn was born and reared upon a farm. His birth occurred in Dresden, Me., December 22, 1842, and in that locality he continued to dwell until he attained his majority. His father, Francis Blinn, was an agriculturist, as was the grandfather before him, and the latter was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Catherine Tarr. Her people followed the sea for several generations, and were long established in the state of Maine. As she died when Lewis W. was young, he knows but little of the maternal side of the family.

Lewis W. Blinn obtained an excellent education in the public schools of his native village and at the University of Maine. When the Civil war broke out he desired to enlist in defense of the Union, but was not strong enough physically to pass the necessary examination for the service. Partly on account of his health he concluded to try a decided change of climate, and in March, 1863, he settled in San Francisco, where he at once engaged in the lumber business. He continued to live in that city for nine years, at the end of which period he went to Sacramento, and carried on an extensive wholesale and retail business there for the ensuing eight years, being the manager of the Sacramento Lumber Company. In 1880 he went to Tombstone, Ariz., and there organized the L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, of which he was manager. This company established branch lumber yards at many points along the Southern Pacific Railroad, the most eastern one being at El Paso, Tex. Mr. Blinn removed to Los Angeles in 1889, but retains a large interest in the company just mentioned, and does an extensive business in Arizona, particularly. He has branch yards in this city and ten years ago became identified with the San Pedro Lumber Company also. He is a heavy stockholder in this enterprise, besides being manager of the company, which controls a vast trade. The mills which supply them are several in number and located in Washington and Northern California. An exclusively wholesale business is carried on, and shipments are made to points both far and near. The offices of the company are situated in the Douglas block, Los Angeles. Mr. Blinn is vice-president of the West Side Water Company,



A. K. Evans

and occupies a similar office in the German-American Bank of this city, besides being a director of the Citizens' Bank of Los Angeles.

The success which Mr. Blinn has achieved is truly remarkable, in view of the fact that he was a poor young man, without capital or resources, a stranger in the then but little developed west, barely three decades ago. Had he been willing to devote even a portion of his time to politics, or had he yielded to the frequent urgings of his friends, he might have held numerous official public positions of more or less honor and emolument, but, in the main, he has adhered to his independent business ventures. In 1887 he was elected to the territorial legislature of Arizona, on the Democratic ticket, which party he has always loyally supported by his own ballot. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery.

In 1867 Mr. Blinn married Miss Celia Little, a native of Maine, and they have a son, Irving L. The beautiful home of the family is located on West Adams street, one of the finest residence sections of the city.

AR. EVANS. During the past decade the name of Mr. Evans has been well known among those of progressive horticulturists of Covina. It was during 1890 that he came from Kansas to California and his first place of residence was the northern part of this state, but after a somewhat brief sojourn there he established himself in Covina. From that time to the present he has been connected with the progress of the place and the advancement of its fruit-growing interests. He is a charter member of the Covina Country Club and is now one of its directors. For six years he had charge of the fruit packing department of the Seth Richards orange grove, consisting of four hundred acres, and situated at North Pomona. In 1899 he became identified with Ruddock, Trench & Co., one of the largest firms of fruit shippers in Southern California, and he has since acted as their Covina agent.

In the city of Baltimore, Md., Mr. Evans was born November 19, 1861, a son of Rev. Frederick and Kate (Perot) Evans, the former a native of

Wales, the latter born on the island of Bermuda, and of French descent. With his parents our subject left Baltimore in early childhood, and went to England, where he was reared and educated in Herefordshire. His father was a chaplain in the British Navy and served all through the Crimean war, finally retiring from the service when an old man, and establishing himself in retired life in England, where he died in 1889.

When almost eighteen years of age Mr. Evans, of this sketch, returned to Baltimore, where he secured employment as clerk in a commission house. After a short time he went to Ellsworth county, Kans., where he followed agricultural pursuits for some time, being especially interested in stock-raising. In 1890 he came to California. After spending two years in the northern part of the state he came to Covina, of which he has since been a resident. The ranch which he owns and operates consists of twenty acres, mostly under oranges. On this place he has an attractive home, presided over by his wife, Elma W., daughter of Daniel H. Houser, of Lordsburg. Fraternally Mr. Evans is a charter member of Covina Lodge No. 362, I. O. O. F., and in religious views he is an Episcopalian, belonging to the church of that denomination in Covina. Notwithstanding his boyhood experiences in England, he prefers the land of his birth, and is a thoroughly patriotic American. In politics he is a believer in Republican principles.

WALTER W. WHITE. One of the best-improved ranches in the vicinity of Rivera is that owned and occupied by Mr. White, and consists of sixteen acres, all but five of which are planted to walnuts, the balance being in fruits. It was during 1883 that Mr. White, with other members of his family, came from Canada to Southern California and settled on the property which he now owns. During the intervening years he has witnessed the development of this locality as a walnut-growing region and has himself been a pioneer in that industry, which has proved to be a profitable occupation for many of the residents of Ranchito and the Los Nietos valley.

In Kent county, Ontario, Canada, Walter W. White was born March 7, 1848, a son of Daniel and Isa A. (Dolsen) White, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ontario. Daniel White was four years of age when he was taken by his father, William White, a native of England, to Canada and there he grew to manhood, meantime attending Canadian schools. After making his home in Ontario for many years, in 1883 he moved to California and settled at Ranchito, where he still resides. In spite of his advanced age (being about eighty), he is quite active and robust. Of his ten children, eight are now living, viz.: Mrs. James Broadbent, of Ranchito; Walter W., of this sketch; James J., Solomon C. and Mrs. J. W. Ernest, who are living in Los Angeles; Arthur A., of Rivera; Herbert S., of Ranchito; and Mrs. William Witherow, whose home is in Ranchito.

The public schools of Ontario, supplemented by reading, observation and self-culture, enabled Mr. White to acquire a practical education and fitted him for the responsibilities of life. From boyhood he was familiar with agricultural pursuits, but since coming to California he has devoted himself to specialties rather than to general agricultural work. As a walnut-grower he is well known in the Ranchito district. His success has encouraged others to embark in this industry, which is now no longer an experiment, but an assured success to all who are energetic, judicious and progressive.

The marriage of Mr. White united him with Emily Holmes, a native of Ontario, and by her he has four children: Charles E., William E., Edith E. and Carrie E. Mr. White is particularly interested in educational matters and has endeavored to promote the welfare of the local schools; for three terms he has served as a trustee of the Ranchito school district, a position that he has filled with characteristic efficiency and tact. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in fraternal relations is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters Lodge at Rivera. Being a staunch believer in Prohibition principles, he has identified himself with that party and does all in his power to create a sentiment against the liquor traffic. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated, which has

the distinction of being the largest organization of walnut growers in the United States. He has found the company an aid in the advantageous disposal of the products of his ranch.

WILLIAM T. EAST. Reared to agricultural pursuits, and with a natural aptitude for developing and cultivating the various products of the soil, Mr. East has transformed his original apparently worthless soil into a condition of fertility and resource. His ranch near Downey consists of fifty-one and a-half acres, largely given over to the raising of English walnuts.

Having resided in California since July 5, 1866, and in the meantime accomplished much towards benefiting the general welfare, Mr. East is regarded as a typical pioneer of the early days. Of Scotch descent he was born in Copiah county, Miss., April 15, 1831, and is a son of Josiah and Nancy (Nix) East. Josiah East was a successful agriculturist and a valiant soldier of the war of 1812. In his youth his son William had little opportunity for acquiring an education, having to work hard on his father's farm. During the winter months, when the duties around the place were lessened, he used to go to the early subscription schools, and this schooling, added to later research and a fondness for reading, contributed to make him a well-informed man.

In 1858 he married Mary L. Long, who was born in Louisiana and is a daughter of George E. and Mary (Hendricks) Long, natives respectively of Georgia and Louisiana. George Long was a typical "forty niner" and spent the latter years of his life in Los Angeles, where he died February 28, 1888. He had previously lived in Tulare county, Cal., where for years he had been successfully engaged in cattle-raising, and in connection with which he had carried on a large farming interest. In Los Angeles he was a prominent and influential citizen, and was for years a member of the city council and board of education. In politics he was a Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. East were born five children, three of whom are living: George E., Edwin T. and Berta L. Charles and Robert are deceased.

In 1850 Mr. East left Mississippi and moved to Louisiana, where he engaged in general farming

until 1861. He then enlisted for the war in the First Louisiana Cavalry, C. S. A., under Gen. John Scott, and later under General Forrest, and fought in the battle of Baton Rouge, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Port Hudson, battle of Corinth and many minor skirmishes. After a service of four years he was discharged and returned to his farm in Louisiana.

In 1866 began a memorable trip for the family to California. They started from New York City June 11, setting sail for Aspinwall, and crossing the isthmus, where they took steamer for San Francisco, arriving July 5, 1866. They first located in San Luis Obispo county, where they carried on general farming and stock-raising and in 1871 came to Los Angeles county, and for five years resided in the San Antonio district. In 1877 he settled on his present ranch near Downey. Here he has earnestly labored to make it one of the best of its kind in the county, and his success is unquestioned. He is large-hearted and enterprising and is esteemed by all who know him. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association.

SAMUEL A. BRYSON is a member of one of the influential and prominent families of Los Angeles, and is a son of Hon. John Bryson, ex-mayor, to whose biography upon another page the reader is referred for an account of the family history. He has been a resident of this city during the larger part of his life, and is consequently familiar with local progress and in close touch with local commercial enterprises. As manager and agent of the Bryson block he is at the head of one of the finest office buildings in the west, and by his careful judgment and keen oversight he has made the property a fruitful source of revenue.

The birth of Mr. Bryson occurred in Buffalo, Muscatine county, Iowa, June 15, 1854. In youth he received the best educational advantages that local schools and advanced institutions of learning afforded. His early occupation was that of assistant to his father in the lumber business at Essex and Red Oak, Iowa, after which he managed the Bryson Gem opera house for two years. Coming west in the fall of 1881, he lo-

cated in Los Angeles, where he assisted his father and two brothers, William and John, Jr., in the lumber business. Next he managed a fruit ranch at Alhambra, Cal., for two years. On his return to Los Angeles he became manager of the Bryson block. Since he assumed this position the work has required his undivided attention, giving him little leisure for outside interests, although he has kept in touch with topics of current importance and is well informed regarding the problems our nation is called upon to solve.

October 5, 1876, Mr. Bryson was united in marriage with Miss Alice Rebecca Buck. They are the parents of three children, Bessie Viola, Joseph Sentman and Samuel Albert, Jr.

DAVID H. ETTIEN. Many of the men who have contributed to the upbuilding of Southern California are those who had, previous to removing west, gained financial success in professional or commercial activities in regions east of the Rocky Mountains. They are of a class at once aggressive yet cautious, and energetic yet judicious. They possess the attributes necessary to success. It is these men who, coming to the Pacific coast after years of successful labor elsewhere, have identified themselves with this region and contributed to the development of its resources. To the high character of its settlers California owes much of her greatness. This is especially true of Pasadena, one of the garden spots of the country, and whose scenic and climatic attractions have drawn to it people of the highest class. Among these men we present the name of David H. Ettien, who was formerly one of the best-known attorneys at the Kansas City bar, but whose recent years have been devoted to the development of his large fruit ranch and to his duties as a director of the North Pasadena Land and Water Company.

A son of John and Susan Ettien, the subject of this article was born in Dauphin county, Pa., July 21, 1846. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Burlington, Iowa, and he grew to manhood in that city, meantime attending the high school there and the Burlington Baptist College. On completing his education he began the study of law. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar of Iowa and opened an office in

Creston, where he built up a good practice and remained for thirteen years. Finally, however, he felt the need of a larger field for practice. In 1885 he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and became general attorney for the Lombard Investment Company, with whom he continued in that capacity until they closed out their business in 1897. Meantime, in May, 1894, he purchased ranching property in Pasadena and his family settled here, he joining them in 1897. He owns seventy-five acres of land planted to oranges, lemons, almonds and English walnuts. Of this land fifty-five acres are in Duarte. Much of his time is given to horticultural work, in which he has been successful.

By the marriage of Mr. Ettien to Miss Rosa Folsom, of Winterset, Iowa, Mr. Ettien has three daughters, the eldest of whom is the wife of Brax Lawrence, of Kansas City; the second is the wife of William Johnston, of Santa Monica, this state, and the youngest is with her parents.

It has been Mr. Ettien's aim throughout his life to fulfill every duty as a citizen. He keeps posted concerning politics, and gives his support to the Republican party. During the Civil war he was for twenty-nine months a member of Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, which engaged in skirmishing among the guerillas. For a time he was under General Steele, and later with Gen. A. J. Smith, whom he accompanied in the campaigns through Arkansas, Texas and the Red river country.

ARTHUR G. WELLS. Without doubt the general superintendent of the Santa Fe Pacific, Southern California and San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railroads at Los Angeles is one of the most popular railroad officials in the west. He possesses vast experience in his chosen calling, and may be said to have literally grown up in the business, for from his earliest recollections he has been familiar with railroading in a practical form. His father, who was a man of great ability and zeal in his line of endeavor, was employed by the Grand Trunk Railroad for many years and gave his son his first ideas in relation to the proper construction and operation of railroads.

Mr. Wells was born in Guelph, Ontario, No-

vember 18, 1861, and there his boyhood passed quietly. He received the benefits of a high-school education. In July, 1876, he started out upon an independent career. His first position was in St. Joseph, Mo., in the machine shops of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, where he served an apprenticeship of nearly five years. He was then offered a position in the office of the purchasing agent of the Mexican Central road at Chicago. Later he entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad as clerk to the superintendent at San Marcial, N. M. From June, 1882, until September, 1885, he was chief clerk of the general superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company at Albuquerque, N. M. In 1885-86 he was employed as trainmaster of the New Mexico division of the same railroad.

About this time a better opening presented itself further east, and, returning to the central states, he became assistant to the general manager of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Cincinnati, Ohio, and acted in that capacity for nearly four years. In April, 1890, he became the general superintendent of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railroad, and subsequently was successively superintendent of the Peoria, Indianapolis and St. Louis divisions of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, with headquarters at Indianapolis. From September, 1893, until October, 1894, he was assistant to the first vice-president of the Santa Fe system, and from the beginning of 1895 until July, 1897, he served as general superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. For the past three years he has officiated as general superintendent of the Santa Fe Pacific and Southern California roads at Los Angeles, and since October, 1899, has also been general superintendent of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railway. In his work he has won the good-will of everyone with whom he is associated. All the more surely by reason of the comparative slowness of promotion in railroad circles he has forged to the front, and now stands in an important position in one of the leading industries of the country.

From the time that he received his right of franchise until the national election in 1896 Mr. Wells used his ballot in favor of the Democratic party, but, possessing the courage of his convic-

tions, and having carefully weighed the grave financial problems of the hour, he voted for the Republican presidential nominee, William McKinley. For several years, while a resident of Albuquerque, he was president of the Commercial Club, and wherever he has made his home he has won hosts of sincere friends. In 1884 he married Miss Gertrude Barnard, of St. Joseph, Mo., and they have two daughters, who are now attending school in Los Angeles.

REV. DERIUS OVERHOLTZER. That this family should have a representative in the ministry of the German Baptist Brethren Church (commonly known as Dunkards) is only a natural sequence to their activity and zeal in the denomination. Among the sons of the late esteemed Samuel A. Overholtzer, one was elected by the church to the ministry, and he it is who forms the subject of this sketch. His attention is largely given to religious work, yet he finds time to superintend his orange orchard in the vicinity of Covina, and his work as a horticulturist is no less worthy of commendation than that as a minister.

Some years after his parents came from Illinois to California, the subject of this sketch was born, November 30, 1870. His only recollections are of the state of the Golden Gate. After receiving the rudiments of his education in the public schools of San Joaquin county, Cal., he entered the Azusa valley school, where he continued his studies. His education was completed in Lordsburg College, in the founding of which his father had been an active factor. He was a boy of sixteen when he accompanied his father to Covina, and he has since resided near this place, among whose residents he is known and honored as a young man of bright promise, and an upright, conscientious Christian man and citizen.

JAMES J. TWEEDY. On the well-conducted and homelike ranch near Downey are many evidences of the enterprise and industry of their owner, James J. Tweedy. That he has an inherent liking for agriculture and horticulture is not to be wondered at, for his father,

Jackson Tweedy, a native of Virginia, was engaged in agricultural pursuits for the greater part of his useful life. His mother, Eliza (Holdfield) Tweedy, was born in Alabama. In 1852 these worthy people left their farm in Arkansas in the hope of bettering their prospects and crossed the plains to California. For a short time they lived at Stockton, but not realizing their expectations they returned to Arkansas by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Here James J. Tweedy was born in 1854, and the following year his father died, leaving the mother in sole charge of the family. Young James was thus early thrown on his own resources. When eight years of age he accompanied his mother to Texas, where they lived long enough to find out that it held no inducements for a protracted residence and then returned to Arkansas.

Until his eleventh year James Tweedy was cared for by his mother, who died in 1865. His grandfather, James Holdfield, was his guardian, and Mr. Tweedy made his home there till he was seventeen years old, when he started for California. He lived in different parts of the state until 1881, when he settled on his present ranch near Downey. He is the possessor of more than fifty-eight acres of land, mostly under oranges and walnuts. In its original state of purchase the land was unimproved, and he has planted all of the trees and made it the improved place that it is to-day.

Mr. Tweedy married Eliza A. Sutton, a native of Texas, and to this couple have been born five children, who are of more than average intelligence, and who are bound to make their mark in the world. George A. is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston and is employed by the California state mining bureau; Mande, Frances A., James K. and Maurice are at home. In politics Mr. Tweedy is a Democrat, but has broad and comprehensively liberal views regarding the politics of the present administration. He is deeply interested in the cause of education, as evinced by the opportunities he has given his children and his work for the general welfare of the county while serving for several years as a school trustee of his district. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order United Workmen at Downey and the order of the Maccabees. With his family he

is a member of the Baptist Church and a deacon in the same. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association.

CHARLES S. SANDERSON has been identified with all of the enterprises instituted for the upbuilding of the community in which he has resided since 1889. As one of the trustees of the Pico school district, as director in the Rincon Irrigating Company, and as commissioner of the Banta Ditch Company he has rendered conspicuous service.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, December 18, 1857, he is a son of Rev. Norris and Adelia (Jones) Sanderson, natives of Massachusetts. Norris Sanderson was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the early pioneers of Santa Cruz county, Cal., to which he moved in 1864. His journey to Santa Cruz was via the Nicaragua route and San Francisco, and upon his arrival at his destination he engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. As occasion demanded or the situation seemed to warrant he engaged also in ministerial work. He died when his son was ten years old, and the youth was left with little save the heritage of a refined early training and the example of a noble, useful life. Practically thrown upon his own resources he improved his time until his sixteenth year by working for the farmers in the vicinity of Santa Cruz, in return for which he received his clothes and was permitted to attend the district schools. Later he was employed in a foundry and machine shop on Bear creek, in the Santa Cruz mountains, for four years, after which he turned his attention to agriculture, renting a farm in Santa Cruz county. His venture was a success, and he then decided to go to San Diego county, Cal., where he homesteaded a claim of one hundred and sixty acres and also took up one hundred and sixty acres of timber land from the government, upon which he lived for seven years. In 1885 Mr. Sanderson came to Los Angeles, and in 1889 settled on the ranch which is now his home. His home ranch embraces twenty acres, and he also owns forty-five acres in the Rincon valley, twenty-five of which are under cultivation.

Mr. Sanderson married Alice E. Hinman, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Ephraim

Hinman, a pioneer of California. Ephraim Hinman crossed the plains in a wagon with his family in the early '60s, settling in Santa Cruz, where he became prominently identified with the educational and agricultural interests of the pioneers. As an educator Mr. Hinman was without a peer during his residence in Peoria. His advanced methods of conveying knowledge, his erudition and scholarly attainments, made him a prominent factor in the intellectual life of the middle west. Mr. Hinman is now living in Los Angeles, Cal. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have been born seven children: Chester A., Harl A., Margaret A., Clarence, Hinman, Sophia and Burdette. The last-named child was called after the humorist of that name, Mr. Hinman having been Robert J. Burdette's teacher while living in Peoria.

Though a staunch Republican Mr. Sanderson entertains very liberal views regarding the politics of the administration. He has never had political aspirations, his time being completely taken up with other matters. He is a member of the Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Club. His ranch is devoted mainly to the culture of English walnuts, oranges and alfalfa. He is widely known and appreciated for his many sterling qualities and the generous spirit which impels him to assist those in need, whether in a private or public capacity.

CHARLES C. REYNOLDS. The Reynolds family was established in America by an Englishman, who in a very early day crossed the Atlantic and settled in Connecticut, later removing to Pennsylvania, and finally going to New Jersey, where his last days were spent. At Basking Ridge, that state, occurred the birth of his grandson, John Reynolds, whose son, Hezekiah S. Reynolds, was the father of Charles C. Reynolds. During his early manhood H. S. Reynolds left New Jersey and settled in Middlefield, Mass., where he married Miss Nancy A. Blush, a native of that town and a daughter of Amasa and Anna (Durant) Blush, natives respectively of Middlefield and Newton, Mass. Mrs. Anna Blush was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clark) Durant, the former a Revolutionary soldier and a participant in the battle of

Lexington; he died at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1831. His widow attained the great age of one hundred years and ten months, and until her death was the recipient of a pension of \$40 per month, in recognition of her husband's services to his country.

For some years H. S. Reynolds engaged in the woolen manufacturing business at Middlefield, but, believing another location might be better for business purposes, he removed to Springfield, Mass., and established woolen mills in that place. These he conducted for a number of years and with fair success. While still in middle life, however, he retired from business and his last days were spent in the enjoyment of the competency his industrious efforts had accumulated. While visiting in Jersey City, N. J., he died, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The life which this narrative chronicles began at Springfield, Mass., October 7, 1847. Being the son of parents in moderate circumstances, the boy was spared the privations of the poor and the temptations of the wealthy. Early in life he was trained to habits of industry and perseverance; and, grasping the truth that his future success depended upon the foundation he laid in his youth, he determined to start aright. When he was seventeen he left Springfield and went to New York City, where he secured employment as clerk in the hardware store of Thomas Negus & Sons. Through diligence he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. No detail was too unimportant for him to overlook, but every department was learned thoroughly and well. His honesty and energy commended him to his employers, and when he wished to make a start for himself in the world one of them was ready to back him financially. With S. G. Negus as a silent partner, he opened a hardware store in Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, where for ten years he carried on a profitable and growing business. He became well and favorably known to the people of that village and county, and held a position of prominence in business circles. It had been his intention to spend his entire active life there, but illness in his family caused him to sever his business connections in Iowa and seek the more healthful climate of California.

The fall of 1880 found Mr. Reynolds in Los Angeles, where, in partnership with Robbins

Little, he purchased the interests of B. F. Coulter and R. F. Moore in the hardware firm of Harper, Moore & Co., at Nos. 152-154 North Main street. The first year was one of prosperity, but at the end of that time a disastrous fire temporarily checked all business activity on the part of the firm. The store was rebuilt at once, and since then the history of the business has been one of constant prosperity and growth. After a time Mr. Little sold his interest to I. B. Newton, and, owing to failing health, retired to Pasadena, where he soon afterward died. The firm of Harper & Reynolds Co., a joint stock company, has continued in business prosperity to the present day, and supplies hardware merchants, as wholesalers, throughout Southern California, Arizona and parts of Mexico and Nevada. For many years S. G. Negus has been identified with the firm as their New York representative and buyer and his connection with the business and his wide business acquaintance throughout the east has given the company an advantage, in point of buying, over their California competitors. It is said that Mr. Reynolds is the most practical hardware man in Los Angeles. His experience in the business covers a period of thirty-five years, in different sections of the country; and, being a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, he has utilized his experience for the benefit of his business interests. Aside from his intimate connection with the hardware interests of Los Angeles he has been identified with other local affairs, commercial and otherwise, and has been an investor in city property, besides owning an orange grove of twenty acres in the San Fernando valley.

During his residence in Iowa Mr. Reynolds became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but has not been active in the same since his removal to the west. In national issues and in local matters he maintains an independence of attitude and votes for the man he considers best qualified to represent the people. While in Iowa he served his village as a trustee. However, he has preferred to give his entire attention to business matters, and has no desire for political or official prominence.

The marriage of Mr. Reynolds took place in Lewis, Iowa, and united him with Miss Mary A. Terry, a member of one of the oldest families of

Long Island, where she was born. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are: Wilfred T., Miriam and Winnie. The Terrys have been identified with the history of that island ever since the year 1662, when Thomas A. Terry was given a grant to land there by the king of England, and, removing to his new possessions, founded a town on his property and became a man of influence among his fellow-pioneers. The father of Mrs. Reynolds, W. A. Terry, spent much of his life on Long Island, but later settled on a farm in Iowa, and now makes his home with Mrs. Reynolds. His life has covered much of the nineteenth century, whose wonderful changes he has witnessed with the pride of a public-spirited citizen and progressive man.

WILLIAM J. WASHBURN. In tracing the career of W. J. Washburn, president of the Bank of Commerce, of Los Angeles, one is impressed by the fact that he has risen to his present position among the leading financiers of Southern California solely by his own inherent ability and correct business methods, that he is indebted to no one, nor to any favorable combination of circumstances for his wealth and prominence. Industry and concentration of purpose have been his watchwords, and success has been the natural outcome of these essential ideas.

Capt. William Washburn, the father of our subject, was a native of New York state, where for years he was engaged in merchandising. Later he removed to St. Louis and there continued, as formerly, to carry on business until he was well along in years. During the Civil war he manifested his patriotism by enlisting in defense of the Union and served long and faithfully. During the latter part of the war he held the rank of captain in a regiment which was in that portion of the forces commanded by General Grant, and he belonged to the division which received the surrender of General Lee's army. His life work well rounded, he was summoned to his reward November 5, 1898, and is survived by his widow, whose maiden name was Mary R. Johnson. She, too, was born in the Empire state, and now is making her home in Los Angeles. One of her two sons, Charles A., is engaged in a general insurance business in Denver.

W. J. Washburn was born in Livingston county, N. Y., September 30, 1852, and in his youth pursued his studies in the public schools and in Lima Seminary. Upon attaining his majority he located in St. Louis, where he gave his attention to merchandising for fifteen years with marked success. In 1888 he came to Los Angeles and soon after was elected president of the Bank of Commerce, which had been founded but two years before under the title of the East Side Bank. The Bank of Commerce, now considered one of the solid financial institutions of this city, is centrally located at the corner of Broadway and First street, and commands a large and growing patronage. Under the supervision and wise direction of its present president it has steadily advanced, a safe and conservative policy being pursued.

That Mr. Washburn's absolute integrity and sagacity are undoubted may be seen by the facts that he was appointed receiver of the City Bank, which failed during the financial panic of 1893, and served in a similar capacity for the Bankers' Alliance. Besides, he is secretary of the Equitable Loan Society, and is vice-president of the Los Angeles Stoneware Company. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He has served as foreman of the grand jury of this county, and has discharged his duty as a patriot and public-spirited citizen. The cause of education finds in him an earnest friend, and at present he is a member of the Los Angeles board of education. Every citizen here has reason to be proud of the splendid school system we enjoy, and too much credit cannot be given the members of the board, who loyally uphold progress and advancement along every line of educational endeavor. The traveler from the north and east is surprised at the beauty and attractiveness of our school buildings, which indeed would do credit to any metropolitan city in the land, and even surpass thousands of schools of the leading cities elsewhere.

The hospitable home of Mr. Washburn, at No. 4000 Pasadena avenue, is presided over by his estimable wife, whose maiden name was Helen E. Rowell. They were married in St. Louis in 1878. Both Mr. and Mrs. Washburn are very popular in local society and have many sincere personal friends. The Ruskin Art Club, one of the large study clubs in California, has had Mrs.

Washburn as its president for two years. She was educated in the Normal school in Bloomington, Ill., which city was her home for many years.

DAVID C. TEAGUE. No resident of San Dimas is better known than Mr. Teague, and this fact is but the natural sequence to his close connection with various important local enterprises and organizations. Since he came here in 1878 he has been a factor in the development of the rich resources of this region. Besides having served as president of the Indian Hill Citrus Union, he holds the following official positions: President of the San Dimas Citrus Union, president of the North Pomona Deciduous Fruit Association, president of the San Dimas Land and Water Company, and president of the New Deal Land and Water Company. The enumeration of these offices alone suffices to prove his close identification with local projects, his high standing as a citizen, and his prominence in the development of local water and fruit interests.

The record of Mr. Teague's father, Crawford P. Teague, of San Dimas, is presented on another page of this volume. The family came to the west when David was a youth, and he therefore is familiar with the progress of the state. He was born in Indiana October 23, 1847. When he was four years of age, in 1851, his parents settled in Davis county, Iowa, and there his boyhood days were passed. In 1865 he came with them to California, settling in Tehama county, but soon going to Sonoma county. In 1878 he came to Los Angeles county, where he has since made his home. For a number of years he engaged in agriculture here. In 1888 he set out a number of orange trees and also a few prunes. The venture was so successful that he was encouraged to increase his number of trees, and since then his time has been practically given to horticulture. He has twenty acres of land under oranges and apricots, in addition to which he has thirty acres used for general farm purposes.

In 1875 Mr. Teague married Miss Annie Runyon, of Hickory county, Mo. She died in September, 1890, leaving five children, viz.: Walter, Hattie M., Edith, Elmer and Russell.

In Masonry Mr. Teague ranks very high. He is a member of Pomona Lodge No. 246, F. & A.

M.; Pomona Chapter No. 76, R. A. M.; and is also a Knight Templar, belonging to Pomona Commandery No. 37, K. T. The Covina Lodge, A. O. U. W., numbers him among its members. In him San Dimas has an unswerving friend, who has always been eager to serve the best interests of the town and generous in his contributions to the general advancement. In social circles he is known and appreciated as a man of liberal views and generous impulses, and whose high character is worthy of the utmost confidence of his associates.

SAMUEL A. OVERHOLTZER. The record of the latter half of the life of Mr. Overholtzer is, in some respects, a record of the history of California and the development of its horticultural interests. When he crossed the plains in 1864 it required a toilsome journey of six months, overland, to bring him to his destination. As yet the railroad had not spanned the continent, nor had the telegraph wires brought east and west into instantaneous communication. Then, too, Indians were particularly troublesome, being quick to commit depredations at a time when the government, plunged into a civil strife, could not easily punish the offenders. One who crossed the continent at that time truly took his life in his hand.

As the name indicates, Mr. Overholtzer was of German descent. He was born and reared in Lancaster county, Pa., and married Maria E. Harnish, who was of German and English extraction. Prior to his marriage he had accompanied his parents to Ogle county, Ill., and from there he and his wife, shortly after their union, moved to Carroll county, the same state. In 1864 he brought his family to California, traveling with wagon and horses from Carroll county, Ill., to Sacramento county, Cal. In the latter county he located and there he remained until his removal, in 1867, to San Joaquin county, this state. In the fall of 1886 he came to Covina, of which he was an early settler. Here he embarked in fruit culture, in which occupation he engaged steadily until his death, April 14, 1900.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Overholtzer eleven are now living, namely: Emma C., wife of Jacob Schuldt, of San Joaquin county, Cal.; William H., Michael N. and Isaac S., all of Co-

vina; Anna L., the wife of John S. Billheimer, of Pasadena, Cal.; Derius and Cecilia G., who live in Covina; Samuel Andrew, who makes his home in South Pasadena; Jesse Irvin and Edwin Clarence, both of Lordsburg; and Carrie E., who resides in Pasadena.

There were a number of enterprises in this district with which Mr. Overholtzer was intimately identified. He held official positions on two different water boards of Covina, and for a number of years was a director of the Covina Citrus Association, in the organization of which he has been interested. He was also a director of the Covina Valley Bank. In his work as a deacon of the German Baptist Church he ever proved himself faithful to his high trust, interested in the welfare of his church and a sympathizer with all worthy movements of a religious nature. In the founding of Lordsburg College he was deeply interested, and that institution in its early days owed much to his zeal and intelligent aid. In all of his personal relations he was kind, generous and whole-souled, and his neighbors felt they could call upon him for help in the hour of need. His disposition was quiet and retiring. In his labors as a horticulturist he showed practical common sense and an ability to work to good advantage. The fine property which he accumulated and which he left to his children was secured without aid, and was a creditable showing for a man who began in life without influence or capital, indicating well the sturdy nature and unflinching industry of him to whom the success was due.

WILLIAM H. OVERHOLTZER, the eldest son of the late Samuel A. Overholtzer, was born in Carroll county, Ill., November 21, 1862, and was scarcely two years of age when the family settled in California. His earliest recollections are therefore of the region of the Pacific coast. Here his boyhood passed and his education was obtained. He accompanied his father in his various removals, and since early manhood has made his home in Covina, where he owns an orange ranch of twenty acres and is also a director in the Covina Citrus Association. Having made his home on his present ranch since 1892, he has employed the intervening years in improving the property, and, as a result of his

wise supervision, the value of the land has been trebled. From the time of attaining his majority his sympathy has been with the Republican party. He has shown himself desirous of discharging every duty as a man and a citizen. His influence is large and his standing high in the community where he makes his home. In 1885 he married Miss Martha Finch, a native of Tennessee, and by her he has eight children, all living, viz.: Rose Blanche, Gracie, Anna, Myrtle, Samuel, Pearl, Silas and Iona.

ALFRÉD D. KELLAM. The well-conducted ranch belonging to Mr. Kellam is located near Rivera, and is twenty-eight acres in extent. It is entirely given over to the cultivation of walnuts, to the study of which its prosperous owner has given much time and attention.

The Kellam family is of English extraction, and among their members who settled in America were many prominent in various walks of life. Alfred Kellam was born in Newcastle county, Del., October 27, 1836, and is a son of Richard and Mary (Beesam) Kellam, natives of Delaware. Until his tenth year he was reared on his father's farm, and attended the public schools as opportunity offered. The family then took up their residence in Macoupin county, Ill., and there he continued in the duties of the average farmer lad, and also attended the schools of the county. He became a successful agriculturist and ably assisted his father in the management of the farm. He was married in Illinois to Susan Loyd, of Indiana, a daughter of Samuel Loyd. Of this union there are four children: George B., William H., Maggie L. and Lillie M.

After years spent in farming and stock-raising Mr. Kellam moved, in 1889, from Illinois to Los Angeles county, Cal.; and settled on the ranch where he now lives. He has been prominently identified with the advancement and improvement of the neighborhood, and is especially interested in the cause of education. For several years he has served as trustee on the school board, and in other ways has evinced a desire to further the upbuilding of the locality. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Raichito Walnut Growers' Association. Himself and family are active members of the Holiness Church, in which

he is an elder, and toward the support of whose charities he is a liberal contributor. In politics he adheres to Prohibition principles, and has done much to further the cause of abstemiousness. A conservative in thought and action, he is thus a valuable addition to the oft too rapid growth of enterprising communities.

WILLIAM T. BARKER. This well-known pioneer of the Azusa valley came to his present ranch in 1883. Besides the cultivation of his orange orchard, which contains seven acres, he has a number of diversified and important interests. He is road foreman of the West Azusa district, also manager and a director of the Central Well Company, and a director in the Azusa Citrus Association. Through his service as a director, the schools of Azusa have been advanced and their welfare promoted.

In Eldorado county, Cal., Mr. Barker was born June 1, 1855, a son of Richard and Bettie (Andrews) Barker, natives of England, who in 1849 emigrated to America and settled in St. Louis, Mo., thence coming overland, with a train of emigrants, to California in 1853, and arriving at Diamond Springs, Cal., after a weary journey of almost seven months. Indians had been very troublesome all along the line of travel, and had stolen their cattle and other valuable possessions, but had not molested the emigrants themselves. For a time Mr. Barker made his home in Eldorado county and followed mining. He was similarly engaged at Placerville later, and while there witnessed the execution of three men, Mickey Fee, a notorious outlaw, being one of them. From Placerville he went to Calaveras county, Cal., where he engaged in mining for some years, and during that time not only saw the execution of a noted negro desperado named Ferguson, but was one of the jurors who in public court condemned him. In 1869 he went to Mount Diablo, but the next year proceeded to Oregon, where he was interested in mining until 1872. Returning east he spent a short time in Columbiana county, Ohio, and later made his home in Pennsylvania and Illinois, thence going back to the Buckeye state. In 1877 he returned to Oregon. Four years later he again came to California and resided at Mount Diablo for some

years. However, for some time past he has made his home at Wellington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. He has two children, William T. and Mrs. M. H. Spratt, of Wellington.

When about seventeen years of age our subject began for himself, his first place of employment being the mines of Clinton, Beaver county, Pa. Next he went to Monmouth, Ill., where he was employed in the manufacture of sewer pipe until 1877. He then settled in Coos county, Ore. Three years later he removed to Calaveras county, Cal., and from there, in 1883, removed to his present ranch in the Azusa valley. All of the improvements to be seen on his place are the result of his energetic application and determined effort. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, Masons and Odd Fellows, and, with his wife, holds membership in the Eastern Star at Azusa. In 1883 he married Miss Lucy Wells, who was born in Iowa, and in her girlhood removed to Stockton, Cal. Two children were born of their union, but the son, Samuel R., is deceased, the other child being a daughter, Bessie B.

JOHAN A. STEVENS, who ranks among the pioneers of San Dimas, settled on his present farm in December, 1879. At that time the land was in its primitive condition. He took up a homestead claim to one hundred and sixty acres from the government, and at once began the difficult task of placing the tract under cultivation and rendering it a profitable investment. Much of the soil being suitable for fruit culture, he engages in horticulture, and at the same time he also carries on general farm pursuits.

At Nyack on the Hudson, Rockland county, N. Y., Mr. Stevens was born April 29, 1845, a son of Abram J. and Hannah (Wallace) Stevens, natives respectively of Rockland county and of Glasgow, Scotland. The Stevens family is of English extraction and was founded in America previous to the Revolutionary war by an English family, who, owing to religious persecution in their native land, had gone to Holland, coming from that country to America. They were of the Puritan faith and possessed the religious fervor characteristic of that people. Succeeding generations resided in New York state, from which our

subject's grandfather, John W. Stevens, enlisted in the war of 1812. The father of the paternal grandmother of our subject was a Revolutionary soldier.

For some years Abram J. Stevens followed carriage manufacturing in New York City. In 1848 he moved to Fond du Lac county, Wis., and embarked in agricultural pursuits, buying a tract of land on which he raised various kinds of fruits, also farm produce, and at the same time carried on general farming. He died there in 1895, when in his eightieth year. When the family settled in Wisconsin our subject was a child of three years. He attended the public schools of that county and grew to manhood with a thorough knowledge of every department of farm work. For several years he taught school during the winter months. In 1876 he came to California, after having for some years conducted a farm in Wisconsin. At first he settled near Rincon and engaged in farming, after which he purchased the government land that to-day constitutes his well-improved farm. He and his wife, who was Annie M. Cowhan, of Fond du Lac county, Wis., are the parents of six children: William E.; Flora V., wife of L. J. Goff, of Glendora, Cal.; Mabel C.; Albert L.; Edgar E.; and Charles W.

Public spirited, interested in measures for the benefit of the people, ready to aid in worthy movements, Mr. Stevens may indeed be called a good citizen of his town and county. His vote is cast for Republican candidates and principles, and his sympathy is always with this party, to which he has adhered since early manhood. In religious connections he is identified with the Unitarian Church of Pomona.

LUTHER MILTON POWERS, M. D., who is well and favorably known in Los Angeles, descends from sterling old southern families, among whose representatives were several who won fame and honors on fields of battle, while fighting for the rights of the American colonies. His great-grandfather, Ephraim Powers, a Revolutionary patriot, was wounded in battle. The maternal great-grandfather, James Murray, was born in Scotland and there served in the army; subsequent to casting his lot with the

colonies he enlisted in the American army and helped to achieve our independence. He resided in North Carolina, as did also the Powers family. The paternal grandparents of Dr. Powers were Kintchem B. and Tabitha (New) Powers, the latter a daughter of a soldier in the Revolutionary war. They were lifelong residents of North Carolina, where Mr. Powers died at the age of eighty-five and his wife when about forty-one. The doctor's maternal grandparents were Nicanor and Mary (Williams) Murray, the former of whom served in the American army during the war of 1812.

William and Lucy J. (Murray) Powers, the doctor's parents, were natives of New Hanover county, N. C. His father, who was a successful farmer, died at the old homestead when eighty-seven years of age, and the mother died when in her seventy-ninth year. They reared to maturity six children, five of whom are yet living. Two sons, George G. and Nicanor W., enlisted in the Confederate army at the outbreak of the war, and the former died while a prisoner at Point Lookout. Nicanor W. is still living and resides upon the old homestead in North Carolina. Dr. Powers was born in New Hanover county, April 5, 1853, and was reared on the home farm. His educational advantages were excellent. He attended Wake Forest College, a well-known institution of learning, situated about seventeen miles from Raleigh. After leaving college he went to Wilmington, where he took up the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. A. D. McDonald. In 1877 he was graduated from the medical department of Washington University of Baltimore, receiving the honors of his class.

Returning to North Carolina, Dr. Powers opened an office in Washington county and formed a partnership with Dr. Henry G. Lewis, which continued until the latter's death. In 1886 he removed to Norfolk, Neb., where he engaged in professional work for fourteen months. He arrived in Los Angeles, July 12, 1887, and for some time had his office at No. 107 North Spring street, after which he located at No. 114 North Spring. His ability as a physician has been recognized in many ways. In February, 1893, he was appointed health officer of Los Angeles by the board of health, and was re-appointed in 1897 and 1899. He has made a ster-



R. L. Stanton

ling public official and is entitled to great credit for the systematic, conscientious manner in which he discharges his responsible duties. Formerly he was identified with the North Carolina Medical Association, and at present belongs to the Los Angeles County, Southern California and California Medical Associations. Every opportunity for widening his professional knowledge he has eagerly embraced. He has been a regular reader of the leading medical journals, by means of which he has kept in touch with the latest developments in the science of medicine. He has taken three post-graduate courses: At Bellevue in 1881, College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1884-85 and the Polyclinic in 1885.

In political views Dr. Powers is a Democrat. His first ballot was cast for the governor of his native state and other state officials, and his first presidential vote was deposited in favor of Grover Cleveland. He is actively interested in the progress and improvement of Los Angeles and has an abiding faith in its great future. His marriage to Miss Mary Ella Stevenson was solemnized November 28, 1881. They have two sons and two daughters, and their pleasant home at No. 829 West Seventeenth street bespeaks the refined and artistic tastes of its occupants.

RUFUS LANDON HORTON. That for many generations past the bar has attracted vast numbers of the foremost men of the age is a fact well attested by history, and that from its ranks have stepped forth some of the most illustrious statesmen and leaders of nations no one doubts. At all periods since law became reduced to a science its expounders have taken a prominent place in the affairs of their day, and their influence often has survived them for generations. In passing in review the members of the Los Angeles bar the name of R. L. Horton shines forth with the brilliancy of the possessor's genius, and the following facts in relation to him will doubtless prove of interest to his hosts of friends here and elsewhere.

Though a native of Michigan, where his birth occurred September 2, 1861, Mr. Horton was reared to manhood chiefly in Ohio, to which state his parents, Richmond B. and Anna M. Horton, removed when he was a child of four or five years.

His father, whose possessions in Michigan included large farms and mills, subsequently managed and owned a large farm in the vicinity of Wauseon, Ohio. His death occurred in 1894. In the schools of Wauseon the youth received his elementary educational training. After completing his high school studies he took a course in the Dallas (Tex.) College, for he had accompanied the paternal family to that city a short time previously, and later he was graduated in the Lawrence Commercial College, of Dallas, Tex. Subsequent to that event, which occurred in 1880, he engaged in teaching school, and finally was offered a position in the business department of Lawrence College.

In the meantime Mr. Horton had determined to devote himself to the law, and, accordingly, he gave all of his leisure to study along that line. At length he resigned his position as a member of the faculty of Lawrence College, and in May, 1887, came to Los Angeles. Here he studied in the office of Judge Shaw, and made such good progress that in April, 1889, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state, having been admitted to the superior court several months prior to that date. His career at the bar has been of the highest honor, as, while vigilant in his devotion to his clients' interests, he has never forgotten that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His diligence and energy in the preparation of cases, combined with the earnestness and loyalty with which he defends the right as he understands it, challenges the admiration of his legal associates. He is forcible, logical and convincing as an advocate, and his knowledge of the law is accurate and far reaching. An enumeration of even the most prominent cases which he has handled with marked skill would not lie within the scope of this sketch, but perhaps we may be pardoned for mentioning a few in which he figured most conspicuously, and which were followed with great interest by the public in general. These were the cases of the contest of the last will of Conception Aliniz, deceased, which consumed fifteen days before a jury in its trial, and which resulted favorably for Mr. Horton, counsel for two of the contestants; the case of Lauterback vs. Voss, which was on trial one week; the case of the Crescent Coal Company vs. the Diamond

Coal Company; and Methvin vs. the Fidelity Insurance Company; the last-named case has recently been decided in favor of Mr. Horton's client by the supreme court en banc. He is the attorney of several important estates in Southern California and elsewhere, and enjoys an enviable reputation for financial ability as well as legal skill. His pleasant and centrally located office is in the Henne block. His services are retained by many of the extensive business houses and corporations of this city. Since his coming to Los Angeles, several years ago, he has been zealous in everything relating to the advancement of the city, and has been of material assistance in the good work in innumerable ways.

Largely on account of his former connection with educational endeavor, perhaps, Mr. Horton has always taken a commendable interest in school affairs, and has served on the board of officials having the Los Angeles schools in their charge. Politically a Republican of no uncertain order, he has frequently been honored by that party. He is a great favorite with all who know him, and is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, Academy of Science, the Masonic order, etc.

The attractive home of Mr. Horton at No. 351 South Alvarado street is presided over by his charming wife, whom he married in this city July 15, 1896. She is a daughter of Dr. Joseph Kurtz, one of the leading physicians of Los Angeles.

HENRY C. NORRIS. The founder of the Norris family in America was Nicholas Norris, who left England in 1670 and came to this country a stowaway on a sailing vessel. Settling in New England he took up the responsibilities of life in an unsettled, undeveloped region. For generations his descendants continued to be identified with life on the Atlantic coast. They proved themselves to be loyal, patriotic citizens, ever true to the welfare of their country. One of them, James Norris (our subject's grandfather), was a soldier in the Revolution. Another, James Norris (an uncle of our subject), was a surgeon in the United States navy for a number of years.

Nicholas G. Norris, our subject's father, engaged in manufacturing shoes in New Hamp-

shire, whence in 1850 he moved to Ohio; two years later he died at Sandusky. While in the east he served with the rank of major on the staff of a governor of New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth Blanchard, a native of Sandwich, N. H. Their son, Henry C., was born in Sandwick, N. H., May 1, 1842, and was eight years of age when the family settled in Sandusky, Ohio. At fifteen years of age he went to Springfield, Ohio, where for two years he was employed in a bank, but resigned the position on account of ill health. Next he became an express messenger on a railroad running between Springfield and Delaware, Ohio, and continued in that capacity for a short time, resigning at the outbreak of the Civil war.

In August, 1861, Mr. Norris went to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and enlisted in Company A, Second Ohio Infantry. On the day of his enlistment he was detailed for clerical work at headquarters and continued with the adjutant-general and the inspector-general for some time, also for six months acted as division postmaster. However, ill health forced him to resign, and in 1864 he was honorably discharged from the army, after a service of two and one-half years in the field. After recuperating at his home in Ohio he went to Nashville, Tenn., and accepted a position in the quartermaster's department. Two weeks later he was appointed cashier of the disbursing office of the department, holding the position for two and one-half years, under various officers, and during that time disbursing \$50,000,000 in payment for the purchase of horses, mules, forage, etc. Finally he resigned the position in order to engage in the banking business in Nashville, Tenn., and in the latter he continued for eight months, a recurrence of poor health forcing him to seek another occupation. For a time he was an inspector in the internal revenue department at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was in Chicago at the time of the great fire and was engaged in the planing mill business in that city. While living in Chicago he married Felicia, daughter of John A. Packard, who for many years was president of the Frazer Lubricator Company of Chicago, and a man of prominence in business circles. By their marriage they had two sons: John P., deceased; and Harry C., who is married and has two sons, Harry C. and John P.

The first time Mr. Norris came to California

was in 1875 and he spent five years in Stockton, returning to Chicago in 1880 and was employed by the Frazer Lubricating Company, and also assisted in the business of his father-in-law, who was ill. For a number of years he was thus identified with the lubricator concern. In 1893 he came to Southern California and the following year bought and located at Laverne, where he made a beautiful suburban home. Here he has since resided, superintending the management of his fruit ranch interests, yet finding sufficient leisure time to enjoy every comfort this genial climate affords. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lordsburg. During his residence in Stockton he served as a trustee of the city schools and was active in local Republican politics. While living there he identified himself with Stockton Lodge No. 23, A. O. U. W., as a charter member.

DAVID C. McQUITTY, who was a pioneer in 1850 in California, is now living at Laverne, where he owns an orange ranch of fourteen acres. He was born in Hickman county, Tenn., on New Year's day of 1836, a son of Andrew and Mary W. (Craine) McQuitty, natives respectively of St. Louis, Mo., and Virginia. His father, who was born in 1808, descended from Scotch ancestors, and spent his early manhood in Missouri and Tennessee. At the time of the discovery of gold in California he determined to seek his fortune in the far west. Accordingly, in 1850, accompanied by his son David, he started across the plains. With a party of Argonauts he left Fort Leavenworth March 16, proceeding until he reached Hangtown, August 16, after a journey of six months in wagons. After a short time in Sacramento, father and son sought a location elsewhere, and settled in Amador county, Cal., later going to other points in the state.

In 1863 our subject went to Nevada, but returned the next year, and married, in Calaveras county, Miss Mary C. Hubbard. Immediately after his marriage he returned, with his wife, to Austin, Nev., where he made his headquarters for some years. In 1869 he went to White Pine, Nev., which was then the center of the great excitement caused by the discovery of silver there. From that time until 1882 he made White

Pine his home, meantime engaging in gold and silver mining, and also raising sheep, cattle and horses, and carrying on general farm pursuits. In 1882 he came to Los Angeles county, and for four years carried on business here, then returned to White Pine and resumed the raising of stock and also mining. When he again came to California, in 1896, he settled in Pomona, but in 1900 removed to Laverne, where he now resides. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Andrew G., Lizzie, James and David.

The political views of Mr. McQuitty are in sympathy with the Democratic party. During his residence in Nevada he was elected on that ticket to the lower house of the state legislature, and made an honorable record, serving the best interests of the state and his constituents. He also held other positions of trust. In 1898 he was a delegate from Pomona to the state convention of the Democratic party at Sacramento. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Masons in Pomona.

MARION F. DOUGLAS, a horticulturist of Laverne, and a resident of this place since 1887, is the owner of a farm of thirteen acres, planted to oranges and lemons. In addition to the management of this property, which of course requires much of his time and attention, he also acts as secretary of the San Dimas Land and Water Company. He is interested in public schools, and in the capacity of director of his school district has been helpful in promoting the educational standard of this community.

Dodge county, Wis., was the native county of Mr. Douglas, and August 31, 1852, the date of his birth. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch lineage, while his maternal ancestors also traced their ancestry to Scotland. He is a son of John and Sallie (Woodruff) Douglas, natives respectively of New York and Vermont, the former being the son of a Scotchman who settled in America, and here spent his remaining days. During his boyhood days he alternated work on the home farm with attendance at the neighboring country schools, and little of unusual importance characterized those years of growth. In early manhood he married Olive Reid, who was born in

Dodge county, Wis., and died in Los Angeles county, Cal., in 1891, leaving four children, viz.: Jessie M., James R., Vernie and Helen.

For a number of years Mr. Douglas had charge of the homestead on which he had been reared, and in its management the years were busily and prosperously passed. However, the climate of Wisconsin, with its long, cold winters, proved each year more trying, and he finally resolved to settle in Southern California. In 1885 he came to this state, and after two years in Pasadena established his home near Lordsburg, at Laverne. During his two years in Pasadena he was engaged in the real-estate business, and built eight or more houses there. At the same time he bought and sold sash, doors and glass, and was a member of the firm of Douglas & Wilton, dealers in glass and wood. For three years he held office as deputy county assessor of this county, in which position, as in all he has held, he showed the utmost fidelity to every interest and the most unwavering integrity of character.

MICHAEL N. OVERHOLTZER, the second son of the late Samuel A. Overholzer, was born September 3, 1864, in Nevada, while his parents were traveling from Carroll county, Ill., to Sacramento county, Cal. His boyhood years were principally passed in San Joaquin county, and there the rudiments of his education were secured, but later he was sent back to the old home in Illinois and attended Mount Morris College at Mount Morris. Returning to California, he began to assist his father on the home ranch. In August, 1886, he came from San Joaquin county to Covina, of which he was one of the very earliest settlers, there being but one house in the town at the time of his arrival. He has witnessed the development and growth of the place and has himself done much pioneer work in connection therewith. He personally set out the first orange trees ever planted on the Overholzer ranch, owned by his father. He was the first of the family to come to this locality and his reports were so favorable that the others were induced to follow him here. Their presence and activity in local affairs have made them a valuable addition to the citizenship of the place. They have ever been alert in promoting needed

reforms or instituting practical changes. They have fostered educational, religious and philanthropic, as well as horticultural interests, and have been especially active in the German Baptist Church, of which they are members.

By the marriage of our subject to Miss Angelina Bollinger, a native of Ohio, he has five sons now living, namely: Theodore A., Albert J., John M., Andrew F. and Henry J.

The Covina Citrus Association numbers Mr. Overholzer among its members. Other well-known enterprises have received his encouragement and assistance, and, all in all, he has proved himself a reliable and intelligent citizen.

GEORGE G. MATHEWS, whose home is in the Azusa valley, is of English descent. He is the son of Daniel and Mary P. (Bouton) Mathews, natives of the state of New York, and both persons of sterling worth and integrity. He was born June 7, 1840, in Jersey City, N. J., where he lived until the removal of his parents to Racine county, Wis., in 1843. At that time the region was crude and undeveloped, and the territory sparsely settled and little known. In the early years of childhood and youth he devoted his time to agriculture and to rendering himself generally useful on the farm. His education was obtained in common schools, where he applied himself with diligence and assiduity to the acquiring of knowledge, and reaped as a reward the success that comes to every true worker, avoiding any deflection from the line of justice and right.

After attaining his majority Mr. Mathews chose as a means of livelihood the carpenter's trade, which he pursued for several years, but later he became a drug clerk, as well as clerk in the postoffice at Burlington, Wis., where he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. Becoming tired of that occupation, which was too confining for one of his active nature, he again turned to agriculture, pursuing general farming and stock-raising, which continued to occupy his time until 1891. He then turned his footsteps toward the west and removed to California, settling on a ranch in the Azusa valley. After establishing himself he directed his attention to horticulture, especially to raising oranges.



C. C. Warren

His promptitude, energy and decision have enabled him to force his way through numerous irksome and dry details, and carried him onward until he has reached a large degree of success and prosperity, and has made his ranch practically what it is to-day. He is a member of the A. C. G. Citrus Association.

In 1896 Mr. Mathews married Mrs. Sarah Thurston, a native of New Brunswick. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is extensively and favorably known to the business men of this vicinity, is public-spirited and enterprising, and, as he has lived not alone for himself, but also for the good he might accomplish, he enjoys the esteem and good-will that he merits from his neighbors and fellow-men.

CHARLES C. WARREN. A resident of California from his earliest recollection, Mr. Warren has witnessed the development of the state and has himself been a factor in its growth and progress. No one feels a deeper interest than he in the welfare of the commonwealth. Since 1896 he has made his home about three miles east of Glendora, where he owns a ranch of one hundred and twenty-five acres, about forty acres of the land being under fruit culture, while the balance is devoted to general farming. He also owns twenty acres of land under horticulture, situated at Cucamonga, this state.

In Portland, Me., Mr. Warren was born November 9, 1859, a son of Charles D. and Susan B. (Barbour) Warren, natives of Maine, and the former of English descent. In December, 1862, the family, consisting of father, mother and two sons, took passage at New York City on a steamer bound for Nicaragua. They crossed the isthmus at that point and then took a steamer for San Francisco, where they arrived after a tedious voyage. The most eventful incident of the trip was the breaking of the shaft off Cape Hatteras, which delayed the ship for many days. After residing in 'Frisco for a time they removed to Healdsburg, Sonoma county, but afterward returned to their former home in San Francisco, thence went to Stockton, where our subject reached years of majority and resided for a number of years. His father was a druggist by oc-

cupation and followed that business until his death, which occurred in 1867; his widow, who was born in 1830, is still living and makes her home with her son Charles.

In the various removals of his parents our subject accompanied them, and attended the schools of the towns where they resided. When fourteen years of age he began to work for himself, since which time he has worked his way forward to the possession of a competence. At the age of eighteen, in partnership with his brother, Henry M., he purchased eighty acres of land near Stockton, and there engaged in raising wheat and in other farm pursuits, the two continuing together for some time. In 1883 he came to Los Angeles county and settled in Pomona, where he made his home for seven years. He then removed to Cucamonga, making that his home and horticulture his occupation. From there, in 1896, he removed to Glendora, where he now owns the old Joy ranch, one of the oldest and best known in the Glendora valley. He married Miss Minnie Horn, near Stockton, Cal., and they became the parents of five children, namely: Leslie A., Herbert C., Mavro, Hal and Chester, the latter deceased.

The educational interests of his community are the objects of solicitude on the part of Mr. Warren. He is a friend of the public-school system and has served as trustee of the Alosta school district in which he lives. His political sympathies are toward the principles of the Republican party, which ticket he votes in national issues, but in local matters he votes rather for the man than the party and maintains an independence of views and action.

NIELS P. JOHNSON, who has made his home in Pomona since 1883 and is engaged in horticultural pursuits here, was born in Denmark February 3, 1843. He grew to manhood in the land of his birth. In 1866 he crossed the ocean to America, taking passage via steamer from Liverpool to New York and spending one week on the water. From New York he proceeded direct to Chicago, but spent only a short time in that city. Going to Wisconsin, he secured employment there. Six years later, however, he went still further west, settling in

Franklin county, Iowa, where he began farm pursuits. He was economical and persevering, and slowly, but surely, he gained the success for which he was striving. On first coming to this country he had many disadvantages to impede his progress. One of these was his lack of knowledge of the English language, for, although he had received an excellent Danish education, his knowledge of English was limited, and it was some years before he acquired familiarity with our language and customs. He is a typical representative of those steady, industrious Danes, who seek a home in the United States and undergo many hardships and conquer many obstacles before they achieve the independence they had sought.

In 1881 Mr. Johnson left Iowa and came to California. At first he settled near San Francisco, but in 1883 he came to Pomona and began the work of a horticulturist, making a specialty of oranges. He is well informed concerning citrus fruits, and having made a study of them is able to conduct his orchard judiciously and successfully. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows' lodge in Pomona. He is not active in politics, but during his residence in Iowa espoused the cause of the Republicans and has since favored their principles.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson united him with Miss Anna M. Lasson, a native of Denmark. They have an only son, John C., an enterprising and rising young business man of Pomona, in whose success his parents take the deepest interest.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS. Not a few of the residents of California are veterans of the Civil war. At the time that fierce struggle opened Mr. Williams was a young man living in Iowa. When the first calls came for volunteers he resolved to offer himself to his country, and, as soon as possible he volunteered in the Union army. His name was enrolled in Company G, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, October 9, 1861. At first he served as a bugler, but at the time of his discharge he held the rank of corporal. With his regiment he went to the front. He took part in the memorable engagements of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. During the latter conflict he was taken prisoner by the Confederates,

who confined him, successively, in various well-known southern prisons. At last, however, he was paroled and later exchanged. He rejoined his regiment in time to take part in Sherman's great Meridian raid and in the Red river campaign, which ended in the pursuit of General Price's command in Missouri. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged, in October, 1864, with a record which speaks volumes for his patriotism and loyalty.

Mr. Williams was born in Miami county, Ohio, December 9, 1837, a son of George S. and Maria (Long) Williams, natives of Ohio. In 1853 he accompanied his father to Tama county, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and also in saw and grist milling. Afterward he conducted a mercantile store at Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he remained until his removal to Pomona, Cal., in 1883. October 28, 1866, he married Caroline R. Prill, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Prill, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. Their family consists of two daughters, both living in Pomona, one the wife of W. S. Bailey and the other the wife of J. J. Henry.

In Grand Army matters Mr. Williams maintains a constant interest. He is a member of Vicksburg Post in Pomona, and has twice been honored by election as its commander. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Pomona. In politics he is a Republican. The Pomona Fruit Growers' Exchange numbers him among its representative members. He and his wife are among the most respected residents of Pomona, where they are living in comfort, enjoying the fruits of lives spent in usefulness and integrity.

ALBERT G. DAVIS. Years of activity in kindred occupations have given Mr. Davis an experience and a knowledge that enables him to successfully prosecute the work of a walnut and orange-grower. In 1895 he came to California, and five years later (January, 1900) he settled upon a ranch of twenty-three acres near Downey, where he has since made his home, giving his attention closely to a careful supervision of the land and its improvement.

Descended from good old colonial stock, and a grandson of John Davis, a Revolutionary soldier

under General Washington, the subject of this article was born in Montgomery county, Ky., March 18, 1828, a son of Simon and Mary (Dooley) Davis. When he was five years of age his parents moved to Missouri, and for some ten years lived at New London, thence going to the vicinity of St. Joseph, Buchanan county, the same state. His education was received principally in private schools in Buchanan county, although he also for a time attended Chapel Hill College, in Lafayette county, Mo. Under the instruction of his father, who was a wool-carder and farmer, he gained a thorough knowledge of both these occupations, but after he was twenty-five years of age he devoted himself to the latter, and no longer engaged in wool-carding.

While living in Missouri, in 1852, Mr. Davis married Elizabeth Monfort, a native of Kentucky. Five children were born of their union, namely: Helen W., who is first assistant teacher in the Los Angeles high school, and who is recognized as one of the most efficient educators in this city; Harry, deceased; Harvey, a member of the Los Angeles police force; Howard, who is superintendent of a large mill and lumber concern in Carter county, Mo.; and Robert L., who is his father's assistant in the management of the home ranch.

After his marriage Mr. Davis moved to Mills county, Iowa, but soon afterward went to Cass county, Neb., where he settled on a farm and engaged in farming for ten years. His next location was Idaho City, Colo., but his residence there was of brief duration. Returning to Nebraska, he resumed farming. Soon, however, he moved to the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., and embarked in market gardening and dairying, which he continued successfully for twenty years. His proximity to Kansas City gave him a market for all of his products, and he had no trouble in disposing of all that he raised, and at fair prices. On selling out his garden he removed to Kansas, and engaged in farming near Lawrence, from which place he came to Southern California in 1895. His success in life is due to his energetic efforts. He had no one to aid him in getting a start in life, but earnestly worked his way forward, until now he has an assured position. Having given his attention closely to personal affairs, he has not mingled in politics and has

never sought office. In politics he supports Democratic principles. He is a man who justly holds a high position in the community where he lives, and is honored and esteemed for his recognized worth of character and long life of business activity.

BERNARDINO GUIRADO. To the residents of the Los Nietos valley Mr. Guirado is well known as the proprietor of the Pioneer store. He came to this town October 24, 1864, and opened a very small mercantile establishment, which he called the Pioneer store. From that time to this, a period of more than thirty-five years, he has continued in business on the same site, and his trade has gradually increased until it is now no longer of diminutive proportions. At the same time he is largely interested in fruit and walnut-growing.

When the now flourishing city of Los Angeles was an insignificant hamlet Mr. Guirado was born there, May 20, 1845, a son of Raphael and Vicenta (Urquides) Guirado, natives respectively of Spain and Los Angeles. When a young man Raphael Guirado emigrated from Spain to Mexico, and in 1833 crossed into the United States, becoming a pioneer of Los Angeles. He soon became prominent, wielding a large influence among the Spanish and Mexican population of this city. His education and culture fitted him for leadership among men, and it was but natural that he should have held a high rank among his fellow-citizens. His only daughter, Maria De Jesus, became the wife of Hon. John G. Downey, who was one of California's first governors.

The education of Bernardino Guirado was obtained in common schools primarily, supplemented by a course in Santa Inez College at Santa Barbara, Cal. In 1864 he removed from Los Angeles to Los Nietos, where he has since resided. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the Los Nietos Water Company, of which he is now a director. The public school system has in him a firm supporter. He has served well and faithfully as trustee of the Los Nietos school district, during which time he has aided in the building of the Los Nietos public school. No one appreciates more than he the value of a good education, hence he leaves no

stone unturned in his efforts to advance the interests of the schools. Politically he is a Democrat. Reared in the Roman Catholic faith, he is a firm adherent of that church and contributes regularly to its support.

By his first wife, who was Miss E. Poyorena, Mr. Guirado had one son, Edward R. His second marriage united him with Miss Lug, the only daughter of the late J. M. Sanchez, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Frank A. Sanchez. One daughter, Margarita, blesses their union.

Bernardino Guirado belongs to that class of people who stamped the impress of their strong character upon the pioneer life of Southern California. His parents were cultured people, and their influence was felt far and wide by all who came in contact with them.

JAMES H. DAVIS. After years of adventure as a sailor on the high seas, Mr. Davis came to California in 1859, selecting as his future home the fairest spot he had seen in all of his travels. Ten years after coming to the state he established his home upon a ranch near the present site of Rivera. During all of the intervening years he has made his home upon this place, and is therefore one of the oldest surviving settlers not only of this immediate vicinity, but of the entire county of Los Angeles. Securing fifty-one acres he has given his attention for some years to the development of the property and has brought it to its present high state of cultivation and value as a walnut ranch.

Mr. Davis was born in Steuben county, N. Y., October 14, 1825, the son of Edmund H. and Eliza (Davis) Davis, both natives of New York state and of Welsh extraction. The family moved from Steuben to Livingston county, N. Y., about 1832, and there James attended the common schools of the day and place, which were far inferior to the schools of the present age. He can scarcely remember when he first resolved to go to sea. From his earliest recollections life upon the ocean appealed particularly to him and stories of the sea were the ones most pleasing to his ear, while marine pictures, of all views, most delighted his eye. When he was fifteen he left home and went to the seacoast, where he was given a position

on an ocean vessel. Beginning in a most humble capacity, he soon won promotion by his obedience to orders, his energy and industry. For five years he sailed before the mast. In due time he was made second mate and finally became captain of a ship in the merchant marine service. He also spent some years as commander of a vessel engaged in whaling. For four years he was master of a merchant marine ship that sailed under the Peruvian flag. He visited many of the most famous ports in the world, rounded Cape Horn seven times, and there is scarcely a country in which he has not cast anchor. His trips to China and the Philippine Islands gave him a thorough knowledge of these countries, and this information has helped him to a thorough understanding of the situations there at the close of the nineteenth century.

When he left the sea in 1859 Mr. Davis came to California. For some years he made his home in Los Angeles county, later was in San Bernardino county, this state, and a portion of 1864 he spent in Montana. Returning to Los Angeles he spent a short time there and then came to the ranch that is still his home. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association and takes a lively interest in all organizations for the benefit of the county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Horton, was born in Tennessee and died at the homestead in California, June 19, 1899, leaving an only son, William.

FRANK GERLING, an old and respected settler of Pomona, comes of that German stock which has done so much to make Pennsylvania a great state and to populate the far west with useful citizens. He was born in the Keystone state, Berks county, January 27, 1834, a son of John and Catherine Gerling, also natives of Pennsylvania. Until he reached his majority he industriously passed his years working upon his father's farm and acquiring an education in the schools of his native county.

After leaving the homestead, Mr. Gerling's first experience in the world of affairs was as a brakeman with the Lake Shore Company. He was in the employ of the Wabash Railroad in a similar capacity and subsequently was advanced



Daniel Kibler

to be a passenger conductor. In 1876 he came to California to engage in gold mining at Forbes-town, Butte county, and was thus engaged for several years. However, ill health forced him to make a change of location. He went to Tucson, Ariz., where he remained for four years, being, during a portion of that period, a conductor on the Southern Pacific Railway.

When Mr. Gerling first came to Pomona, in 1884, the town had only a few hundred people, but its advance in population and prosperity has justified the confidence which he then had in its future; and to that growth his practical activity has materially contributed. Since residing in Pomona he has been continuously engaged in horticultural pursuits. He is a Republican in his political belief, and fraternally a Knight Templar Mason. In every respect he has proved himself a substantial citizen.

Mr. Gerling's late wife, formerly Miss Sophia Schroeder, was a native of Berks county, Pa., and her death, April 17, 1900, was deplored by a wide circle of friends, while to husband and family the blow was inexpressibly severe. The children are Edgar S. and Katie E.

DANIEL GIBLER. Horticulture is the principal industry of Pomona, and the raising of oranges and lemons the specialty of most residents. Indeed, this statement is true not alone of Pomona and the adjoining villages of Claremont, Spadra, North Pomona, etc., but of the most fertile sections of the entire county of Los Angeles. One of the successful horticulturists of the county is Daniel Gibler, whose orchard lies between Pomona and Claremont. On this place, which is known as Rosemont, he has made his home since December, 1892, meantime busily engaged in the cultivation of the land and the care of his trees. He owns ten acres, a part of which is in oranges, the balance being planted to lemons. He has another orchard of fifteen acres of oranges in San Bernardino county, Cal. His methods of cultivation have proved successful, as is proved by the appearance of his land. Besides the management of his property he has been vice-president and a director in the Indian Hill Citrus Union, but at present is not officially connected with the same.

In Carroll county, Ohio, Mr. Gibler was born on the 4th of July, 1838, a son of Daniel and Rachel (Keifer) Gibler, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared in Ohio, and his youthful years were devoted principally to agricultural pursuits. On reaching man's estate he started out for himself, selecting for his occupation the one with which he was most familiar and to which he seemed best adapted. For some years he continued to reside on an Ohio farm; but in 1877 he moved to Illinois and settled in McLean county, one of the finest sections for farming in the entire state. There he remained, prosperously conducting farm pursuits, and also for five years carrying on a mercantile establishment in Bloomington. From Illinois, in 1892, he came to California and settled at Rosemont ranch, where he has since resided. His life has been a busy one, and has been devoted especially to the twin callings of agriculture and horticulture, although he has also had other interests, having been, as before stated, engaged in the mercantile business for a few years, and besides this he was for five years employed in the great plant of C. Aultman & Co., in Canton, Ohio. He had always been industrious and persevering, and is deservedly successful.

LARKIN Y. COOPER, who has resided in Pomona since 1893, was born in Ozark county, Mo., April 29, 1843, being a son of Absalom and Susan (Hedrick) Cooper, natives of Ohio. When he was about sixteen years of age he accompanied his father from Missouri to Kansas and settled with him near Fort Scott, where the family remained a short time. Their next home was in Lyon county, the same state, from which place they moved to Labette county, and there the father died. The mother had died in Missouri when Larkin was a child of only four years.

The education received by Mr. Cooper was such as the common schools afforded, supplemented by reading and practical business experience. While he was living in Kansas the Civil war began. Fired with the spirit of patriotism he determined to enlist in his country's service. A few days before he was nineteen years an opportunity came for him to enlist, and on the 20th of April, 1862, his name was enrolled as a mem-

ber of Company I, Second Kansas Cavalry, in which he served for one year, being on detached duty most of the time. From that regiment he was transferred to Company H, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, in which he continued for two years. He served under General Conners in the Yellowstone expedition, during much of which time he was engaged in skirmishing with Indians. He continued in the army for a few months after the close of the war and was honorably discharged in December, 1865.

Returning to Lyon county, Kans., Mr. Cooper took up general farm pursuits and the raising of stock. He remained a resident of Kansas and an active agriculturist until 1893, the year of his removal to California. While in Kansas he married Sarah E. Shockley, a native of Keokuk county, Iowa, and a daughter of William and Mary (Anderson) Shockley. They became the parents of four children, but all are deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are members of the Pomona Methodist Episcopal Church and he is an official in the same. Politically he gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He is esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact, and, with his wife, holds a high place in the regard of the best people of Pomona.

EDGAR J. SHARPLESS. Through the exercise of his ability, and steady application to the work of developing his ranch in the vicinity of Whittier, Mr. Sharpless has been enabled to realize to a large extent his expectations in regard to a residence in this wonderful land of brightness and resource.

A native of Marshall county, Iowa, where he was born June 30, 1864, he is a son of Benjamin and Deborah (Willets) Sharpless, the latter of whom is deceased. Mrs. Sharpless was the mother of six children. Benjamin Sharpless was a well-known farmer and stock-raiser of Poweshiek county, Iowa, where he lived for thirty years before coming to Southern California in 1887. He is now living in Whittier in the enjoyment of all his faculties.

When too young of age, Edgar Sharpless was taken by his parents from Marshall to Poweshiek county, Iowa, where he grew to man's estate, and diligently availed himself of the advantages

of the public schools. This training was supplemented by five terms of study at Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa. During his youth, also, he had occasion now and then to acquire considerable knowledge of business, which he turned to account in later years. In 1891 he came to Los Angeles county, and has lived here almost ever since. In politics he is a Republican. He has shown many evidences of his desire to assist in all that pertains to the advancement and well-being of his county and state.

October 24, 1895, Mr. Sharpless was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Crook, a native of Ironton, Sauk county, Wis. They have one son, Peter Edgar. Mrs. Sharpless is a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Parkinson) Crook, natives of England. In 1892 Mr. Crook came to East Whittier and bought forty-six acres of good land, which he set out in walnut and orange trees. He was successful as a horticulturist. For more than thirty years before coming west he had been a prosperous merchant in Wisconsin. Wherever known he was honored and respected. His death occurred March 3, 1898; his wife is now living in Whittier. They were the parents of six children, viz.: John; William; Sarah, wife of Lester Keith; Anna, wife of L. Butman; Katie, wife of John Jones; and Mrs. Martha J. Sharpless.

The Sharpless ranch consists of twenty acres, mostly under walnuts. The residence is commodious and comfortable, and the popular owner is esteemed by all who come within the range of his good will and kindly personality.

JOSEPH J. BAYNHAM. Since the year 1887 Mr. Baynham has made his home on a fruit farm north of Lordsburg and has given his attention closely to the development of the property. He is the owner of thirty acres of fruit land, of which twenty acres are in his homestead. His specialty has been the raising of oranges, and the larger part of his land is set out to this fruit, in the cultivation of which he has become an expert. He has made a thorough study of horticulture, aiming to master all of its intricacies and to overcome all of the obstacles that interfere with a horticulturist's success.

Mr. Baynham was born in Calloway county, Mo., September 28, 1857, a son of Grief H. and

Martha E. (Games) Baynham, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. The Baynhams descend from English ancestors and the Games family originated in Ireland. During his boyhood our subject lived on the farm which his father owned and operated and upon which he gained his rudimentary knowledge of agriculture. Upon reaching his majority he began for himself in the raising of farm produce and of stock. He continued to reside in Missouri and to carry on agricultural pursuits until 1887, when he changed his residence to California. His decision to change his place of residence he has never had reason to regret, for he has not only found a climate far more equable than that of Missouri, but he has also become the possessor of a valuable fruit orchard. He has never been a politician nor cared to identify himself with any party, but has voted for the men and measures in his opinion best calculated to promote the welfare of the people. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Pomona. His life has been guided by the precepts of Christianity. He has proved himself, in private and public relations, a man of the utmost integrity and highest principles of honor. He has long been connected with the Baptist Church and for some years he served as a deacon in the church at Pomona. In 1883 he married Katie, daughter of A. P. DeGroff, and a native of Kentucky. The four children born of their union are Charles R., Willa D., J. Robnett and Henry Games.

LEWIS C. MEREDITH. The various interests with which Mr. Meredith is identified have brought him into close association with the history and development of horticulture in Southern California. He came to this region in 1887 and the following year purchased a tract of thirty-three and one-third acres of land, almost wholly unimproved. This he planted to oranges and lemons. In a few years the trees came into bearing condition, thus greatly enhancing the value of the property. Through his successful and industrious efforts the tract has been brought to its present improved condition, and is now recognized as one of the best fruit farms of Laverne. In addition to its management he has served as treasurer of the San Dimas Land and

Water Company for nine years, is a director in the Indian Hill Citrus Union and a director of the Pomona National Bank.

In Wayne county, Ind., Mr. Meredith was born September 10, 1847, a son of James and Mary (Molsbey) Meredith, natives of Pennsylvania and members of the Society of Friends, our subject being a Quaker by birthright. Both the Meredith and Molsbey families are of English extraction. In an early day David Meredith, our subject's grandfather, removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and his son, James, became a well-known farmer of Jay county, that state, where he died. Lewis C. was seven years of age when the family moved from Wayne to Jay county, and his education was obtained in public schools in the latter county, where he grew to manhood. When twenty-three years of age he left his Indiana home and went to Mills county, Iowa, where he carried on general farming and stock-raising for several years. During the period of his residence there he returned to Indiana, where he married Amanda Griest, of Jay county. With his young wife he returned to Iowa and took up farm work on the same place as before. From there he moved to Nemaha county, Kans., where he followed farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. From that state he came to California in 1887 and settled at Laverne, where he has since made his home. In politics he is a Republican, but his time is given so closely to horticultural pursuits that he has no leisure for participation in public affairs, hence has never been a candidate for office nor sought local positions of trust.

GEN. EDWARD P. JOHNSON. Standing at the head of one of the most extensive business concerns on the Pacific coast, and for many years associated with most of the advancement of Los Angeles, in whose growth and prosperity no one of her citizens takes greater interest, Gen. Edward P. Johnson is eminently worthy of mention in the annals of Southern California, where he has dwelt for about a quarter of a century.

His father, Hon. John D. Johnson, came of one of the old and respected families of Balti-

more, Md., and many of the line figured prominently in the early wars and struggles of that state. He was born and reared in the city mentioned, and when he arrived at manhood he removed to the then wilderness of Indiana, where he established a home in the forest and cleared and improved a valuable farm. He became wealthy and influential in that section, and was frequently called upon to occupy local positions of trust, besides which he was elected to the Indiana legislature, and faithfully served his constituents. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Miss Sarah Bromley, of Maryland, also of an honored pioneer family there.

Gen. E. P. Johnson was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., on the banks of the Ohio river, February 10, 1843. He was reared upon his father's farm and was educated in the common schools and at Moor's Hill College, a Methodist institution of learning. He had not yet graduated, however, when, the Union cause seeming to be in great danger he abandoned his books and enlisted in the defense of the stars and stripes. It was August 19, 1862, when he was nineteen years of age, that he became a private in the Sixty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he continued to serve until the close of the war, being mustered out with the rank of captain. He took part in many of the decisive and important campaigns of the war, and at the battle of Munfordsville, Ky., he was captured by the Confederates. After being in their hands for about two months he was exchanged at Chickamauga, after which he fought in all the leading battles of the celebrated Atlanta campaign, later being assigned with his regiment to General Thomas' army corps, and under his leadership fought in the engagement at Nashville. Always faithful and reliable, he was admired and looked up to by his comrades, and esteemed by his superior officers.

At the close of the war General Johnson settled at St. Paul, Minn., where he was engaged in merchandising until the Centennial year. He then came to Los Angeles, a straggling town of perhaps eight thousand inhabitants, and for several years he engaged in mining and prospecting in this section of the Union. In 1884, the city having made wonderful strides towards its present beauty and greatness, the Los Angeles Furniture Company was incorporated. General Johnson

was one of the prime movers in this enterprise, and was chosen as president of the company, a position he has occupied ever since. The only commentary necessary to his ability and wisdom in the management of the business is a visit to the great and truly wonderful furniture emporium at Nos. 225, 227 and 229 South Broadway, said to be the largest house of the kind in the southwestern part of the United States. The building is a modern one, four stories in height, and filled from basement to garret with beautiful furniture and house furnishings, of every style and variety, both in quality and price. From the start the business has been a success, and no small share of the credit is due to the efforts of the efficient president. He is a director in the Los Angeles National Bank, as he has been for many years, is president of the Union Mutual Building & Loan Association, and is financially interested in many other local concerns.

Fraternally General Johnson is very popular in the Grand Army of the Republic, to which he has long belonged, in the Masonic order and in the Loyal Legion. Actively interested in the National Guards, he was honored by Governor Waterman with appointment to the office of brigadier-general of the California State Guard, and was reappointed by Governor Markham. Later he was placed on the retired list, but notwithstanding this, he retains his earnest interest in whatever affects the military forces. In his political convictions he is a staunch Republican, but in no sense has been a politician, as his many other interests precluded his devoting much time to this line, even had he been so inclined, as he was not. The cause of education has found a sincere friend in him, and for two years he acted as a member of the Los Angeles school board.

At the close of the Civil war General Johnson was united in marriage with Miss A. F. Blasdel, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., his home town, the ceremony being solemnized September 7, 1865. They are the parents of four living children. The two daughters are named, respectively, Sadie and Gertrude, and the sons are Edward P., Jr., freight agent for the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, in this city, and Benjamin F., who holds the rank of captain in the United States army, and is in the quartermaster's department. General Johnson has afforded his children excellent



L. D. Hollingsworth

educational advantages, and he has just cause for pride in each member of his family. He has been fortunate in the acquisition of wealth, and has been liberal in its use and distribution.

LAWSON D. HOLLINGSWORTH, whose pleasant home is situated near the corner of Colorado and Hollister avenues, is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of Pasadena. The family of which he is a member was one of the first to settle in colonial America. He descends directly from Valentine Hollingsworth, who accompanied William Penn to America on the good ship *Welcome*, and in 1682 settled in Newcastle county, Del.; subsequently he was intimately identified with the rise and progress of the Society of Friends. He married Catherine, daughter of Hugh Cornish, high sheriff of London, who, during the reign of James II, was executed October 23, 1685. Eleven children were born of their marriage. The eldest son, Thomas, became a resident of Winchester, Va., and there died about 1732. He was twice married. To his first marriage a son, Abraham, was born January 19, 1686. The latter married Ann Robinson; he died in 1748 and she a year later. They left four children, of whom George married Hannah McCoy, of Virginia; Margaret became the wife of Benjamin Carter, of Virginia; Lydia married Lewis Neill; and Isaac chose as his wife Rachel Parkins, of Virginia.

Next in line of descent was George Hollingsworth, whose children by his first marriage were Joseph, Isaac, Robert, Abraham and Ann. Joseph was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Frost and his second Margaret Hammer; he made his home at Bush River, Va. Isaac married Susanna Wright and settled in South Carolina. Robert married Susanna Rice and made his home in Winchester, Va. Abraham married Margaret Wright and moved to Ohio. Ann became the wife of a Mr. Brock. After the death of his first wife George Hollingsworth was again married. To his second marriage the following-named children were born: James, who married Sarah Wright; Henry, whose wife was Sarah Cook; George,

who married Jane Henry; John, who was united with Rachel Wright; Nathan, who died unmarried; and Mrs. Susanna Mott.

The line of descent is traced through John Hollingsworth, who married Rachel Wright and died in Ohio in 1807. His children were: James, who in 1818 married Esther Cadwallader; Henry, whose first wife was Addie Skinner, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier; Jane, Mrs. John Cammack; Charity, wife of Jonathan Cox; John, who married Mary Vestal; Nathan, whose wife was Elizabeth Vestal; George, who married Jane Henry; Hannah, Mrs. Samuel Cammack; Joseph, whose first wife was Rachel Vestal and his second, Adaline Bell.

The subject of this sketch was born in Warren county, Ohio, June 14, 1823, a son of Henry and Addie (Skinner) Hollingsworth. He spent the first nine years of his life on his father's farm in Warren county, and then accompanied the family to Richmond, Ind., where he attended the common schools. Early in life he apprenticed himself to the millwright's trade, which he followed until about 1847. December 19, 1844, he married Miss Lucinda Maudlin, who was born in Wayne county, Ind. Both were spared to celebrate, in health and happiness, the occasion of their golden wedding, at which time their Pasadena home was the scene of a family reunion, some relatives coming from Iowa purposely to attend the celebration. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Henry T., who was the first postmaster and one of the first merchants of Pasadena, and is now living in Los Angeles; Arthur S.; Ellen, wife of William Vore; and Jennie E., wife of Joshua Reed Giddings, all of Pasadena.

In March, 1845, Mr. Hollingsworth and his wife removed to Henderson county, Ill. His last work as a millwright was the erection of a mill at Oquawka for his uncle. Soon afterward he rented a farm in Peoria county and remained there until 1853. He then crossed the Mississippi river into Iowa and settled on a farm near Iowa City. While he devoted considerable time to raising grain he also gave much of his time to the nursery business, in which he acquired such a reputation that people came from long distances for the purpose of securing a fine grade of nursery stock. After a time he gave his entire at-

tention to the production of fruit stock and made his headquarters in West Branch, Iowa. In 1876 he came to Pasadena, traveling almost the entire distance by train, but staging the last one hundred and thirty miles of the journey. At once after reaching this place he bought ten acres near the present site of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This property he placed under cultivation. He engaged in its improvement until ill-health forced him to relinquish active labors. After years of industrious and successful effort he is now living in retirement. His course in life has been so honorable and upright that every acquaintance has been made a friend and every associate a well-wisher. It has been his principle to identify himself with public affairs, not with a view to office-seeking, but for the purpose of promoting the public welfare. He is a staunch Republican in politics. His first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay. For several years he served as a trustee of the Pasadena schools. In religious belief he and his family are identified with the Society of Friends.

SHERMAN SMITH. Although the period of his connection, as superintendent, with the Whittier state school has been comparatively brief, Mr. Smith has won the commendation of those interested in the institution, for he has proved himself to be admirably qualified for the heavy responsibilities of the position. Possessing determination of will, decision of purpose, keen intuition and broad information, his appointment as superintendent of the school, July 1, 1899, was felt to be wise by all concerned.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Smith came from Scotland in an early day and settled in New England. He was born at Skowhegan, Me., December 24, 1850, a son of Obed W. and Sophronia R. (French) Smith, also natives of Maine. His paternal grandfather, Elijah Smith, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and was himself a soldier in the war of 1812. It will thus be seen that a patriotic spirit is one of the family characteristics. When he was a boy our subject was given the best educational advantages within the means of his parents. He was educated in the public schools and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me., and after leaving school

he taught school for about four years. Thus, at an early age, he learned habits of industry, economy and perseverance.

On leaving Maine Mr. Smith went to Boston, Mass., and for nearly eight years was engaged in manufacturing, and as a commercial traveler. For nine years afterward he was identified with the Union Straw Works at Foxboro, Mass. Both of these positions he filled creditably to himself. In 1886 he crossed the continent to California and settled in Los Angeles, where, with the exception of one year, he continued to reside until his removal to Whittier, in 1899. He soon became well known among the citizens of Los Angeles. His fitness for official duties was recognized by his appointment as deputy county clerk of Los Angeles county, under T. E. Newlin, who at the time was county clerk. That office he filled for four years, and for two years he was deputy city assessor of Los Angeles. In politics he is a staunch Republican and always votes for the principles of his party. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masonic lodge at Whittier, the Knights of Pythias at Los Angeles, the Independent Order of Foresters in Los Angeles, and is a charter member of Tent No. 2, Knights of Maccabees. By his marriage to Sarah E. Smith, of Skowhegan, Me., he had two children, but the daughter, Annie J., alone survives, the son, Sherman C., having died in infancy.

GEORGE M. BULLOCK. Before coming to his present ranch near Rivera, in 1888, Mr. Bullock lived for a short time in what is now Riverside county, having come from New Hampshire in the spring of 1875. During the latter part of the same year he took up his residence in the Los Nietos valley, and there owned twenty acres, which he sold John Moyses. Later he settled upon the ranch which has since been a source of pride and revenue to him. His home ranch is composed of twenty-four acres, mostly under walnuts, and he owns a ninety-three-acre ranch under walnuts and alfalfa, and partly used for patronage. In addition, he is the possessor of twenty acres of land at Santa Fe Springs.

A native of Grafton county, N. H., he was born February 18, 1853, and is a son of Bradford

and Lovina (Gale) Bullock, natives of New Hampshire. The Bullock family is said to be of English extraction. George M. was reared on his father's farm and educated in the district school and the high school of his neighborhood. He assisted his father in his duties around the farm and became an experienced agriculturist, leaving the home interests only when he felt that in the far west he could better his prospects for the future.

Mr. Bullock was twice married; his first wife was Mary Haynes, of Los Angeles county, and to this couple were born seven children, six of whom are living: Ella D., Fred G., Lela, Clarence E., Earl H. and Delbert. Tessie is deceased. Mr. Bullock was married a second time, choosing as his wife Elmira Conway, also of Los Angeles county, but formerly of Minnesota. To this couple have been born two children: Glen C. and Evelyn L. Mr. Bullock is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, and is also identified with other institutions that have helped to develop the locality. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Foresters at Rivera, Cal., being a charter member of the same.

Mr. Bullock is one of the most esteemed of the settlers around Rivera, and has during his residence here impressed his personality and influence upon the community.

JACOB FRANK LOBINGIER. There are few occupations so fascinating as that of horticulture. Especially is this true in California, where the horticulturist finds the added charm of a delightful climate and beautiful scenery. One of the best-known fruit belts in Southern California is in the vicinity of Pomona, and the men who have bought land here and cultivated orchards are indeed fortunate. Since 1888 Mr. Lobingier has engaged in fruit raising at his present homestead on Cucamonga avenue, and his orchard of twenty acres, with its rows of orange, lemon and apricot trees, forms one of the attractive pictures that this landscape affords.

As his name would indicate, Mr. Lobingier is of Swiss ancestry. However, other races are mingled in the ancestral history, notably the German. Through his mother he is of Scotch,

Irish and French lineage. His father, Jacob, was a native of Pennsylvania and for years engaged in the manufacture of leather at Laurelville, that state, of which place he was also postmaster and a leading citizen. As justice of the peace he assisted in the settlement of matters of law, and he held other local offices of trust. His death occurred in June, 1887. His wife was also a native of Pennsylvania and bore the maiden name of Lillias Stewart. She is still living and makes her home with our subject in Pomona. In their family are two other sons, one of whom, Quincy A., is superintendent of a ranch at Sunnyside, Cal., and the other, A. Stewart, is professor of surgery in the medical department of the Colorado University and also is engaged as a practicing physician and surgeon in Denver, Colo.

Mr. Lobingier was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., July 13, 1859. He was reared in Laurelville, that county, and received such advantages as local schools afforded. During his youth he assisted his father in business, and after his father's death he closed out the business and prepared to move with his mother to California. He has been identified quite closely with the fruit-raising industry in Pomona and is one of the well-known horticulturists of the neighborhood. While he has never been active in politics, he keeps posted concerning public affairs, is conversant with the issues of the age, and affiliates with the Republican party. During his residence in Pennsylvania he was connected with the Christian Church. He is a man of public spirit and progressive disposition, and favors all enterprises for the benefit of his community.

FRANK RAYNES, manager of the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company at Pomona, and a resident of this city since 1892, is of English birth and parentage, being born in Nottinghamshire in August, 1850. Coming to America in 1871, he proceeded direct to California, and has resided in Los Angeles county continuously since that time, with the exception of two years spent in Tucson, Ariz., and has been associated with the above firm in the lumber business since October, 1884.

That he left England for this newer land of California Mr. Raynes has never had cause to re-

gret. He has become a thorough American in sentiment and thought, still having affection for his native country. In politics he has always been a staunch supporter of Republican principles, favoring sound money, protective tariff, etc. As a resident of Pomona he is recognized as a progressive citizen, having served for four years on the board of trustees and during that time proved himself to be a strong advocate of measures for the benefit of the city. The public-school system has in him a firm champion, for he fully realizes the value of a good education to those who would succeed in life. His long residence in California entitles him to membership in the Pioneer Society of Los Angeles county, in whose ranks he is favorably known.

SAMUEL W. ARBUTHNOT. The possibilities of life all do not realize. It is therefore especially helpful to study the life of a successful man, one who has started without means and worked his way steadily to a position of influence and financial success. Such a man is Mr. Arbuthnot, of Pomona. When he was sixteen years of age he was orphaned by his father's death. At that early period of life he was obliged to begin for himself. The education and opportunities that come to most lads he did not enjoy. For that reason the success he has gained is especially worthy of note. He stands among the foremost horticulturists of Pomona, where he has made his home since 1890. Besides the management of his orchard and fruit interests, he has been president of the Kingsley Tract Water Company and is now vice-president and a director of the same. He is also treasurer and a director of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange, and a director of the Pomona Fruit Growers' Exchange, also a member of its executive committee.

In Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Arbuthnot was born October 2, 1836, a son of Robert and Jane (Holden) Arbuthnot, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ireland. His paternal ancestors were of English and Scotch extraction. When he was about five years of age his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, settling in Athens county, and remaining there about eight years. Their next removal was made by wagon to Iowa, where they settled in Belle Plaine. There the father died and the son began the

battle of life for himself. He was a young man when the Civil war cast its black shadow over the country. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company F, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, with which he went to the front. He participated in a number of engagements, among them the battle of Champion Hill, where he was wounded in the left hand. The wound proved to be a serious one and he was obliged to remain in the hospital nine months, after which he was honorably discharged from the service.

Returning to Belle Plaine, Mr. Arbuthnot became interested in the grain business there. A short time afterward he removed to Dysart, Iowa, where for a number of years he carried on a grain shipping business. Subsequently he went to Correctionville, Woodbury county, Iowa, and conducted a grain business for three years. Leaving Iowa in 1890, he came to California and established himself as a horticulturist in Pomona. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church in this city. He is a member of the Grand Army post at Pomona and takes a warm interest in its work. His marriage united him with Miss Sarah A. Hotel, who was born in Bethlehem, Pa. They became the parents of four children, three of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. George H. Hobson, of Pueblo, Colo.; Stata H. and Gladys R.

GEORGE W. JOSLIN, one of Pomona's prosperous and prominent horticulturists and a resident of this place since 1892, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., September 12, 1832, being a son of Samuel and Lydia Joslin, the former of Welsh extraction, the latter of English lineage. When he was six months old his parents moved to Michigan and settled in Detroit, but after a short sojourn in that city went to Oakland county, the same state. In 1842 they removed from there to Shiawassee county, where the father carried on farm pursuits until his death in 1870. From that county, in 1852, our subject went to Saginaw and began the work of a contractor and builder. Being capable and industrious, he soon had all the contracts he could fill. For some years he remained in the same town, but afterward went to Muskegon, Mich., where he followed the same line of business for fourteen



B. P. Hessler



S. A. Fessler.

years. His efficiency as a builder caused him to become well known in his section of the state. In fact, it was through his enviable reputation in his chosen work that he was offered the position of master builder for what was then the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad. He accepted this offer and for twenty years gave his attention to the discharge of the many duties connected with his responsible position. On resigning as master builder, he removed to California and settled at Pomona, where he has since resided. He is the owner of twenty acres of fruit land, of which three acres are in apricots, and the remainder principally in oranges. As a horticulturist, he is painstaking and thorough, and the result of his care is that his place is one of the best improved in the vicinity. Having given his attention closely to personal matters, he has not had leisure, even if he had the inclination, to mingle in public affairs, but he keeps posted concerning politics, and votes with the Republican party usually, though inclined to be independent. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He possesses a philosophical turn of mind and is a logical reasoner, a deep thinker, a close student and an entertaining conversationalist. In religion he is connected with the Temple of Brotherhood, and in sympathy with the teachings of the Theosophical order. By his marriage to Sarah Treherne, a native of London, England, he has one son, Charles T., now in Chicago, Ill.

BENJAMIN P. FESSLER. In spite of the comparatively brief duration of his residence in California Mr. Fessler has already grasped the intricacies of horticulture, and is intelligently and successfully superintending his orchard of ten acres in Covina. His specialty is the raising of citrus fruits, the most of his trees being oranges of a fine variety.

In Lebanon county, Pa., Mr. Fessler was born September 19, 1836, a son of George and Catherine (Phillippy) Fessler, natives of Pennsylvania and the former of German descent. One of the ancestors, Michael Fessler, was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war, and another member of the family, Jonathan Fessler, served in the war of 1812. When our subject was a boy the schools

were of a primitive character and were mostly conducted on the subscription plan. The advantages they offered were meager, but he was glad to avail himself of them, and self-culture has added to the knowledge there obtained.

When he attained his majority he began to work at mechanical pursuits, which he followed until he was about thirty-five years of age. Later he carried on a saw mill in Madison county, Ind., for almost eighteen years, after which he turned his attention to agriculture in the same county. There he continued for many years. Finally, having heard favorable reports of Southern California, he determined to establish his home here, and January, 1895, found him in Covina, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Covina Citrus Association, and his interest is deep and constant in matters pertaining to the welfare of his locality and the development of its resources.

Throughout his busy, active life Mr. Fessler has had no leisure for political affairs, nor has he cared for official positions, hence he takes no part in politics aside from voting at elections. He is thoroughly independent, voting for men and measures and not for party. He married Miss Sarah Hoffman, of Lebanon county, Pa. Only one child was born of their union, a daughter, Katie, and she died in childhood.

ALLEN W. BURKE. Few of the horticulturists of Pomona have been identified with its interests for a longer period than has Mr. Burke. When he came to this locality, in November, 1875, there were comparatively few residents here. Where now may be seen fine fruit farms, with beautiful homes and modern improvements, then, as far as eye could discern, stretched a monotonous expanse of plain and valley. He was one of those sagacious, far-seeing pioneers, to whom the present and future generations owe so large a debt of gratitude. At the time he settled here he was in early manhood, and now, in the prime of life, he is enjoying the fruits of his labors during the past quarter of a century. He is making a specialty of oranges, to which he has about ten acres planted and from which he is in receipt of a neat income annually.

In Jackson county, Ill., Mr. Burke was born

March 20, 1855, a son of James L. and Margaret (Duff) Burke, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. When a young man, James L. Burke removed from the south to Illinois and settled in Jackson county, where he cleared and improved a farm. For a time he also engaged in farming in Randolph county, that state. The education of our subject was acquired in the schools of Jackson county. Much of his time was spent in farm work, and while he was still a mere boy he gained a thorough knowledge of agriculture, which information has been of inestimable value to him in the kindred science of horticulture.

On coming to Pomona Mr. Burke obtained employment with Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, for whom he worked eighteen months, receiving \$40 per month and his board. In this way he made a start in life for himself. His earnings were carefully saved and formed the nucleus used in the purchase of his present fruit orchard. His attention has been so closely given to the cultivation of his place that he has not mingled in public or social affairs to any large extent. Fraternally he is connected with the lodge of Odd Fellows in Pomona. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. His marriage united him with Mary A., daughter of John E. Short, late of Randolph county, Ill., but now deceased. They are the parents of three children, Nellie E., Percy S. and Mollie M.

ALLEN W. NEIGHBOURS. Though a resident of the vicinity of Downey since 1865, Mr. Neighbours was not then a new comer, having previously lived in San Bernardino since 1853. A native of York district in South Carolina, he was born December 12, 1824, and is a son of James and Sarah (Allen) Neighbours, natives of Virginia, and of English descent.

The early life of Allen W. was saddened by the death of his father. When he attained to his fifteenth year he went with his mother and other members of the family to Mississippi, and shortly after their arrival enlisted in the Mexican war. He was for a time under the command of General Anderson, and subsequently assumed charge of the medicine wagon with General Worth's

division, with whom he served until the second day of the fight at Cerro Gordo, when he was wounded and taken to a military hospital. This hospital was called the Castle of Perote, and its gloomy walls witnessed his confinement for several weeks. He had previously been in the battle of Vera Cruz, but came out unscathed. After being convalescent he served for the remainder of the campaign, and had charge of and drove the movable property of Colonel McKinnister, which also contained the money belonging to the quartermaster's department. He was in the battle of Churubusco and Contreras, as well as many minor skirmishes, and also the capture and surrender of the city of Mexico. He was discharged at Vera Cruz, and with others was shipped back to New Orleans, from which point he returned to Mississippi. There he remained for several years busily engaged in carrying on his agricultural pursuits and in the cultivation of cotton.

In 1855 Mr. Neighbours took his family across the plains to Texas, settling about ninety miles west of Austin, where for a short time he continued his general farming. Subsequently he became a Texas ranger under Gov. Sam Houston, and put in his time protecting the interests of people living on the borders of the state, who were sadly molested and annoyed by the marauding Indians, particularly the Comanche tribe. For about six years he served in this capacity and then engaged with the Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, C. S. A., under Colonel Wilkes, and was in the battle of Post Arkansas, at which time himself and the whole regiment were captured. He was taken to Springfield, Ill., and held a prisoner for some time when he was released and returned to his home in Texas.

In 1863 Mr. Neighbours crossed the plains with an ox-team in a train of emigrants, facing dangers of the most pronounced kind, and located at the end of their journey in San Bernardino, Cal., finally going to the vicinity of Downey, which has since been his home. He was one of the earliest pioneers of the district, and has, during the course of his life here, witnessed many changes and improvements, the credit for which is due in a large measure to his assistance and interest in the development of the latent resources. He was married twice; his first wife, Priscilla Burrow, died in Arkansas. Her three children

were: Mrs. Celia Cheney, Mrs. Nancy Rose and Mrs. Sarah Fuquay. Elizabeth McCann, his second wife, was a native of Tennessee, and seven of their children survive: James T., a policeman in Los Angeles; William H. and John W., both of Los Angeles; Mrs. Mary C. Borden, Mrs. Margaret J. Burke, Mrs. Emma Saxe and David Burrell Neighbours.

In national politics Mr. Neighbours is a Democrat and interested in all of the undertakings of his party. Vitrally interested in the cause of education, he was chosen to serve for several years on the school board as a trustee. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated. Essentially a self-made man, he has won the approval and esteem of the entire community for his attitude of enterprise and broad-mindedness as regards matters pertaining to the well-being of the neighborhood in which he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Neighbours have a fine ranch of fifty-five acres of land, about twenty acres of which are in walnuts.

CHARLES W. BELL. There are very few cities in the United States which, in beauty of location and grandeur of scenery, can rival Pasadena. Nestling at the feet of the snow-capped mountains, the shadow of whose stately heights falls like a benediction upon it; irradiated by the beams of a never-darkened sun and refreshed by the soft murmur of the ocean breezes, it seems a peerless gem of nature's own setting. At the time Mr. Bell came to what is now Pasadena he purchased a ranch which at this writing is bisected by Broadway. The beautiful residences that now adorn the city had not then been erected nor had the drives been laid out; but there was the same sublime scenery as now, the same incomparable climate and the same girdle of mountains with their crowns of snow. With the foresight that characterizes him, he determined to establish his home here, and for the past twenty-three years (since the fall of 1877) he has been a resident of Pasadena, making his home at No. 726 St. John avenue, near the residence of ex-Governor Markham.

Mr. Bell is of Scotch ancestry and parentage. His father, Matthew Bell, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to America in early life,

settling in New York state. At the opening of the Civil war he conducted the old Eagle foundry in Albany, as its foreman, and was a prosperous business man; but, laying aside personal affairs, he gave his time and service to his adopted country, which he assisted in saving from disruption, although it was at the expense of his business, which was lost to him on account of his absence at the front. Entering the One Hundred and Fourteenth Heavy Artillery of New York, he was commissioned second lieutenant and later was promoted to be first lieutenant. While serving in the latter capacity he died in camp, at the time that the capital city of Washington was almost captured by the Confederates. His wife, who was Elizabeth Emma Gage, was a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry; she was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., and is now living in Los Angeles.

The subject of this sketch was the only child of his parents and was born in Albany, N. Y., June 11, 1857. He was educated in public and high schools and a military academy. On leaving home, in September, 1877, he came to California and purchased land on which he began ranching. This place he sold just prior to the great real-estate boom, and after he had resided on it for four years. Meantime he had bought another tract and commenced its improvement. At the time of the exposition in New Orleans, in 1884 and 1885, he was selected to secure a collection of all the products of Los Angeles county and superintend their exhibition in the building assigned for that purpose. For his success in this work much credit is due him. The exposition was visited by thousands of northern tourists and many of these for the first time had their attention called to the vast possibilities of fruit culture in California.

In 1884 Mr. Bell was appointed assistant clerk of the board of supervisors and later he was made clerk, holding these two offices for some time. Under Mr. Ward he held the position of deputy clerk of the county, and his service in that capacity was so satisfactory that in 1898 he was elected to the office, which he has since filled with efficiency. His election to these various offices has been on the Republican ticket, for he is staunch in his support of the principles of that party. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight

of Pythias. At this writing he is captain of Company B, of the Americus Club of Pasadena, a prominent political organization of the county. In 1893 he married Miss Elizabeth M. Dillman, of Sacramento, member of a prominent family of northern California; one of her brothers is cashier of the bank of D. O. Mills, and another is vice-president and manager of the Capital Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Sacramento, Cal.

JOHAN L. MEANS, bridge contractor and horticulturist, occupies one of the finest residences of Pomona, at the corner of Holt and Garey streets. In 1892 he became a permanent resident of this locality, having for twenty-two years previously been a citizen of Grand Island, Neb., of which he had served as mayor.

A native of the north of Ireland, Mr. Means was born in County Tyrone, April 16, 1840. His parents, John and Madge (Taylor) Means, were also natives of that locality, but their ancestors were of Scotch extraction. In 1849 the family emigrated to America and settled at Dixon, Ill., where the parents died and where our subject was educated in the grammar and high schools. From sixteen to twenty years of age he was apprenticed to the carpenter's and joiner's trade. Later he was a master workman and broadened the scope of his trade until he became a builder and contractor, the specialty finally chosen being the construction of bridges. Previous, however, to becoming a contractor, he enjoyed a thorough experience as a foreman of bridge builders, in the employ of several leading Chicago firms, and became thoroughly established in his chosen work. The Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri Railroad Companies awarded him many important contracts, which he filled with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the company; he also constructed numerous bridges for the county and city.

In 1870 Mr. Means became a resident of Grand Island, Neb. In 1892 he formed a partnership with one of his foremen, who had been in his employ fifteen years. The firm of Means & Tully continues to do a large business in every form of bridge building, embracing wood and iron work or a combination of each style.

As an active Republican Mr. Means was

prominent in the political and public affairs of Grand Island. Twice he was a successful candidate for the mayoralty. He first purchased property in Pomona in 1888 and four years later brought his family here to reside. He now owns more than two hundred acres of land, forty-five of which are given up to orange culture. As he is also the owner of his own water plant, his ranch is especially complete and valuable; and, retaining, as he does, his connection with the firm of Means & Tully, he is certainly a busy, successful and prosperous man. He enjoys the full confidence of the people of Pomona. The various interests which he has so ably conducted have debarred him from a wide participation in the affairs of secret and benevolent orders, his connection in this particular being confined to the Masonic fraternity.

The present wife of Mr. Means was formerly Miss Laura E. DeMoss, of Central City, Neb. His first wife (deceased) was known before marriage as Mary E. Jordan, of Springfield, Ill. She bore him five children, of whom two daughters are living: Madge T. and Jennie L., the latter the wife of Howard A. Broughton, a leading attorney of Pomona.

JAY GILLETTE. While not one of the pioneers of the southeastern portion of Los Angeles county, Mr. Gillette has made his home here for a period sufficiently long to prove his admirable qualities as a man and citizen. It was in 1894 that he settled at Laverne, where he still makes his home. He owns and occupies a valuable tract of five acres, which has been planted to fruit trees of the finest varieties, all in good bearing condition. While his orchard is not large, it is one of the best improved in the vicinity of Lordsburg.

Mr. Gillette was born in Lorain county, Ohio, November 14, 1844, in a log cabin that stood near the town of Wellington. His parents were William J. and Sarah (Jackson) Gillette, the latter of whom died when her son was an infant. His father, a son of Marcus Gillette, a native of the Nutmeg state, was born in Hartford, Conn., and moved to Wisconsin in 1845, settling near Waupun, where he remained for five years. He then went to Jackson county, Iowa, and pur-



Johnstone Jones

chased a tract of government land, upon which he engaged in farm pursuits until his death. Our subject was the oldest son in the family and proved an able assistant to his father on the farm. A resident of Jackson county during much of his boyhood, he was early inured to the hardships of pioneer life. The schools in the county at that time were very inferior, but he has become well informed by a systematic course of reading added to practical experience.

About 1880 Mr. Gillette removed to Humboldt county, Iowa, and there he resided for fourteen years, meantime serving as postmaster at Unique for five years. He was known there as a man of great worth, and he stood high among his associates. While not a partisan in politics he nevertheless has decided opinions of his own and has supported the Republican party from boyhood. While in Jackson county he was active in the Masonic blue lodge of Preston, and was also identified with other enterprises and organizations of Preston, which village he assisted in building up.

In Humboldt county, Iowa, Mr. Gillette married Etta C., daughter of John G. and Emma (Wickes) Lorbeer, natives respectively of Germany and New York, and for years residents of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette have nine children, viz.: M. Jessamine, Frances W., William J., Chauncey A., Lawrence B., Mina E., A. Fay, Edith and Earl.

GEN. JOHNSTONE JONES, of Los Angeles, was born in Hillsboro, Orange county, N. C., September 26, 1848, and is a son of Col. Cadwallader Jones, formerly a resident of Columbia, S. C. His paternal grandfather, Cadwallader Jones, of Halifax county, N. C., in early life was a lieutenant in the United States marine service and in that capacity engaged in the battle between the Leopard and the Chesapeake at the opening of the war of 1812. The latter's father, Major Cadwallader Jones, of Virginia, served in Washington's army, first as a captain of cavalry and afterward as an officer on the staff of General Lafayette. At the early age of twenty-two, in 1877, he was commissioned captain.

Among the paternal ancestors of General Jones were Cadwallader Jones, who came to Virginia

in 1623, at the age of twenty-two; Peter Jones, who in advance of civilization had a trade established with the Indians at Peter's Point (now City Point), Va., in 1620, and commanded at Fort Henry in 1675; Cadwallader Jones, who was governor of the Bahamas in 1689-92; and Peter Jones, who founded Petersburg, Pa., in 1734. The mother of Col. Cadwallader Jones was Rebecca Edwards Jones, daughter of Gen. Allen Jones, a leader of the Revolution in the colony of North Carolina, chairman of the committee of safety in that stormy period, member of the colonial congress, and friend and patron of the famous John Paul Jones, who took the name of Jones in honor of General Allen Jones. The head of this branch of the family was Robin Jones, of Wales, one of whose descendants was Robin Jones, of Essex county, Va., attorney-general of Virginia at one time. Through this branch of the family, General Jones is related to the Polks of North Carolina and Tennessee, Gen. W. R. Davie, of Revolutionary renown, and the families of Epps, Daniels, Eaton and Cobb in Virginia and the Carolinas. These two branches of the ancestry came directly to Virginia from Wales and were patriots in the Revolution. In the family there is now a sword which was one of a hundred genuine Toledo blades presented by the king of Spain to General Washington during the Revolution and by the latter distributed among his general officers, who in turn gave them to meritorious officers of the line and staff. One was presented by Lafayette to Major Cadwallader Jones about 1780 and this sword has been worn in each war of the United States by a lineal descendant of Major Jones bearing the name Cadwallader Jones.

The mother of General Jones was Annie Isabella Iredell, daughter of James Iredell, who was attorney-general, governor and United States senator of North Carolina, serving in the senate with such intellectual giants as Webster, Clay and Calhoun. His father, James Iredell, was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1790 by President Washington, and served for a number of years with distinction. He died at the age of forty-six years. He was the youngest judge ever appointed to the supreme bench. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1751. At the age of sixteen he

was appointed collector of the port of Edenton, N. C., by the British crown, and came to America. He was the son of Francis Iredell, a merchant, and Margaret (McCulloch) Iredell, of Belfast, and a grandson of Rev. Francis Iredell, of Dublin. The true name was originally Ireton, and was changed at the restoration to escape the fury of the royalists. Rev. Francis Iredell was a descendant of General Ireton, who married Oliver Cromwell's sister and commanded his army. The head of the McCulloch (or McCullough) branch was Sir Cullo O'Neil, first laird of Myrton, Scotland, and standard bearer to King Robert de Bruce. He died in 1331. His son, Sir Godfrey, assumed the surname of McCulloch.

The wife of Governor Iredell was Frances, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Treadwell, of Long Island, a noted physician of his day, and a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, of Plymouth Rock fame, and hero and heroine of Longfellow's courtship of Miles Standish. Among the ancestors along this line was Samuel Seabury, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the United States, and great-great-grandson of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen.

General Johnstone Jones was named after his ancestor, Gov. Gabriel Johnstone, first colonial governor of North Carolina. He was educated at the Hillsboro (N. C.) Military Academy, and the South Carolina Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. At the age of sixteen, in November, 1864, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of White's Battalion, South Carolina Cadets, Brigadier-General Stephen Elliott's Brigade, Hardee's Army, in which he remained until the close of the war. After the war he was clerk in a store of general merchandise in the village of Rock Hill, S. C., kept by W. L. Roddy. He then studied law under William K. Ruffin at Hillsboro, N. C., was appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court of North Carolina in January, 1868, serving under William Bagley, clerk, the father of Ensign Bagley, who was killed in the late war with Spain; and under Chief Justice Richmond Pearson, the grandfather of Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Merrimac fame. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, at the age of twenty. The next year he went to Baltimore, where he spent a year in the practice of law. Returning south in 1872 he became editor of the *Daily Ob-*

server, at Charlotte, N. C., but sold his interest in the paper in 1874. During that year he was elected secretary of the state senate; in 1875 was secretary of the constitutional convention of North Carolina; in 1876-77 edited the *Daily News* at Raleigh, N. C.; and January 8, 1877, was appointed adjutant-general of North Carolina, with the rank of brigadier-general, by Governor Zebulon B. Vance, who was afterward United States senator. To this office he was re-appointed by Governor Thomas J. Jarvis in 1881 and by Governor Alfred M. Scales in 1885, his third term expiring in January, 1889.

In 1884, while a resident of Asheville, N. C., and adjutant-general of the state, General Jones was elected a representative of the county of Buncombe in the general assembly of the state. In 1886 he was renominated, but was defeated along with the entire county, congressional and judicial ticket. In the legislature he was chairman of the committee on military affairs and a member of the judiciary committee and several others. In January, 1879, he attended the convention of militia officers held in New York City and aided in the formation of the National Guard Association of the United States, being one of the committee of three who drafted the constitution and by-laws of the organization. He was afterward elected vice-president of the association, which office he held until he removed to California in 1889.

The marriage of General Jones, at Charlotte, N. C., in June, 1873, united him with Elizabeth Waters Miller, daughter of Thomas C. Miller, an eminent lawyer of North Carolina, and a descendant of Gen. James Moore, a distinguished brigadier-general in Washington's army.

On account of the ill health of Mrs. Jones the family came to California in August, 1889. In San Diego General Jones entered into partnership with James E. Wadham, a prominent young attorney of that city, and engaged in the practice of the law. In September, 1890, he was nominated by the Democratic party of San Diego for district attorney, and received eighteen majority in the November election, out of a total vote of seven thousand and thirty-four, he being the only Democrat on the ticket elected in the county that year. He filled the office for two years; was renominated by the Democrats in 1892, but suf-

ferred defeat owing to the fact that the Populists had made a nomination for the office, which divided the Democratic vote and gave the Republicans an easy victory. However, he had the satisfaction of running ahead of the presidential ticket, Cleveland and Stevenson. In March, 1893, he formed a co-partnership with James L. Copeland, ex-district attorney of San Diego, and Frank W. Goodbody, ex-deputy district attorney. The partnership was dissolved in October, 1893, and on the 1st of November of that year General Jones removed to Los Angeles and entered upon the practice of the law in this city. In 1896 he was nominated for the state senate in the thirty-seventh senatorial district, comprising the larger part of the city of Los Angeles, being the Democratic nominee, with the endorsement of the Populists, Silver Republicans and Labor party, and was defeated by Hon. R. N. Bulla, the Republican nominee. In 1898 he supported Gage for governor and Waters for congress, taking the stump in their behalf and in numerous speeches stating his reasons for so doing. January 1, 1899, he was appointed assistant district attorney by James C. Rieves and ably fills the office.

In the Spanish-American war General Jones raised a cavalry regiment of twelve troops in ten days after the declaration of war and tendered their services to the president and governor. The companies were located in the city of Los Angeles, and in Pasadena, Los Nietos valley, Norwalk, Whittier, Santa Ana and San Bernardino. The organization was complete and numbered twelve hundred men. He was elected colonel of the regiment.

General Jones is a worthy representative of a noble race. He may with justice point to a long line of distinguished ancestors, to whose record his own life has added lustre. Of every honor conferred upon him he has proved himself worthy. As an attorney and as a public official, he has been a potent factor in every place where he has made his home. Forceful and eloquent in speech, profound in reasoning, and well informed in literature, he is equipped for his profession, and could "cross swords" with the best public speakers. His voice has been heard on many eventful occasions, and in defense of measures and principles he believed to be just and right, and his speeches have always indicated a thought-

ful and scholarly mind. He is a man of the times, progressive and public-spirited, helpful to his city, and filling a place but few could fill. His has been in truth a well-spent life and a noble career, and he has earned the high reputation which he has as lawyer and statesman.

THOMAS STENT, one of the leading architects of the United States and Canada for two-score years or more, is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well-deserved rest from toil at his pleasant home in Los Angeles. Stately and beautiful public and private buildings and residences which he has reared and designed in dozens of cities and towns on this continent, and in England, stand as monuments to his skill and genius, and his fame extends from ocean to ocean.

To the biographer there is always great pleasure in tracing the successive steps which have led a man from poverty and obscurity to a position of wealth, success and influence, such as Thomas Stent has long occupied, especially when he has hewed his own way and conquered opposing circumstances. The birth of our subject took place in Wiltshire, England, February 1, 1822, and he first attended school at Warminster. When eighteen years of age he was articled to an architect in Bath, England, where he studied diligently for four years, mastering every detail of the business. He remained in Somersetshire until the year 1855, building and designing a great many houses and public buildings in that section of England, and, among others, putting up the town-hall and market at Yeovil, and erecting a fine bank in the same place.

Believing that the New World offered better chances to an active, ambitious young man, he crossed the Atlantic in 1755, and, locating in London, Canada, then a mere hamlet, he designed and supervised the building of numerous houses and public structures, in the meantime winning an enviable reputation for integrity of word and deed. In 1860 he was honored by having his plans for the proposed house of Parliament, at Montreal, Canada, accepted, in connection with Thomas Fuller, a fellow-pupil of Bath, England, and accordingly he went to that city and superintended the erection of what now is justly

regarded as one of the finest group of buildings in that country, and, indeed, in America.

Going next to Newark, N. J., Mr. Stent soon became well known and in great demand as an architect, especially for large and imposing business houses and public buildings. In Newark he designed the Merchants' Insurance Building, the Old Ladies' and Orphans' Home, and many other edifices of more or less note, after which he was appointed architect for the vast Astor estate, and expended millions of dollars for the same. Later he designed buildings which were erected in New York City, Albany, Chicago, St. Louis and many places of lesser magnitude, some \$25,000,000 passing through his hands in the execution of his contract. He also designed buildings for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Chicago (the beautiful Singer building and others now burned down) and also built for the same company buildings in St. Louis and a handsome residence costing upwards of \$100,000, for Mr. Singer, president of the company. The New York state capitol building at Albany was designed by two of Mr. Stent's business partners.

In October, 1844, Mr. Stent married Miss Sarah Scammell, a native of Bath, and to them eleven children were born. Four of the number have entered the silent land, and the devoted wife and mother passed to her reward at her home in Newark, N. J., when she was about fifty years of age. One of their sons, Edward E., whose death occurred April 12, 1896, was considered one of the finest fresco artists on this continent. He was born in Somersetshire prior to his parents' removal to America. From his boyhood he manifested signs of the true artistic temperament and when seven years of age astonished everybody with his ability to draw pictures and designs. By intrinsic worth he forged his way to the front, and when he was untimely cut down in his prime, his loss was deeply felt by all who knew him. He left a wife and two children.

In March, 1895, Thomas Stent located in Los Angeles, with the intention of passing his remaining years in this sunny clime. Though he is retired from actual business, his advice frequently is called for, and his wide experience and ability render his opinion of great weight in all important matters connected with architecture. The supervising architect for the city of Los

Angeles often calls Mr. Stent into consultation, and thus his judgment and material assistance were rendered when the city jail was to be built, and when fourteen of our splendid local school buildings were erected. Fraternally he is a Mason of long and high standing, and religiously he and his family are identified with the Episcopal church.

When the architects of this entire country competed for designs for the new state capitol building of Montana, Mr. Stent received the third prize out of the fifty-nine applications submitted. He eventually made the state of Montana a present of his plans, whereupon the legislature passed a vote of thanks to him, which is still in his possession.

DANIEL ARBUTHNOT, treasurer of the Kingsley Tract Water Company and a well-known horticulturist of Pomona, has resided in this city since February, 1888. He is a native of Allegheny county, Pa., born January 23, 1838, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Holden) Arbuthnot. While he was still quite young his parents moved to Athens county, Ohio, and there he passed the years of boyhood and youth. In 1851 he accompanied the family to Benton county, Iowa, and there he gained a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits. As the years passed by he established a position among the reliable and prosperous farmers of the county, and won his way steadily forward to a position of influence and independence. Although his education was limited, yet he had derived a large fund of information through his habit of careful reading and his practical experience. He is therefore a well-informed man, possessing a knowledge not only of agriculture and horticulture, but also of other departments of knowledge of an important nature. In 1888 he left Iowa and came to California, since which time he has followed the business of fruit-growing in Pomona.

In 1863 Mr. Arbuthnot married Matilda Leavell, of Benton county, Iowa. They became the parents of six children, namely: Samuel A. (who is in South America), Melissa E., Clara E., Daniel G., Mary F. and Robert H. All but the oldest child are at home.

During the Civil war Mr. Arbuthnot served in the Union army. He enlisted October 9, 1862,



Peter H Taylor

in Company G, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and was sent with his regiment to St. Louis, Mo. Soon after his enlistment he was taken ill, and, being unfit for active duty, he was honorably discharged after four months of service. He is a member of the Grand Army post at Pomona and takes an interest in its welfare.

In religion Mr. Arbutnot is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pomona. He is a man whom all respect and esteem. His position is that of a progressive man, who deservedly enjoys the confidence of the business community. His orchard is not large, there being eleven and three-fourths acres, but it is well cultivated and brought to a condition to yield the largest possible returns to its owner.

PETER H. TAYLOR. The life which this narrative chronicles began in Scotland February 14, 1836, and closed in San Dimas, Cal., December 29, 1890. Between those two dates is a record of hardships bravely borne, privations quietly endured and success worthily won. With all the Scotch powers of endurance Mr. Taylor worked his way perseveringly through toil and privation to prosperity and ease. His life was not long, as we count time, but it was so in respect to the good he accomplished in his chosen field of labor.

When Mr. Taylor was a child of five years his parents, Henry and Jeannette Taylor, came to America and settled in New York state. There he grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. During the Civil war he was employed by the government as a carpenter and bridge builder, and at the expiration of the rebellion he returned to his old home, but not many years afterward settled in California. His first location was in the San José valley, and he also for some years followed carpentering and building at San Luis Obispo. Thence he came to Los Angeles county early in the '70s, first settling at San Dimas, which was practically a wilderness, presenting little forecast of its present cultivation and prosperity. In this locality he engaged in carpentering and general farming. In 1878 he removed to Etiwanda, San Bernardino county, where he carried on a raisin business. His next location was at Spadra. After two years he re-

turned to San Dimas, in 1889, settling where his widow now resides. This continued to be his home and the scene of his horticultural activities until his death, shortly afterward.

January 10, 1884, Mr. Taylor married Mrs. Nellie H. (Miuer) Grindle, who was born in Winnebago county, Wis., a daughter of Hudson A. and Electa E. (Greenman) Miner, natives respectively of Vermont and New York, the former said to have been of English extraction. Mrs. Taylor and her two daughters, Mary Jeannette and Lizzie Belle, have an attractive and comfortable home on their fruit farm, which comprises thirty-seven acres, mostly under citrus fruits. In the best circles of local society Mrs. Taylor and her daughters occupy a high position, and their friends are many in this region.

At the time of his death Mr. Taylor was serving as a school trustee of the San Dimas district, in which work he evinced the deepest interest, laboring in every way possible to promote the welfare of the schools. His political views were decidedly Republican, and he always supported the measures and men of that party. He was a Mason, connected with the lodge at Pomona, and in his life exemplified the noble teachings of that fraternity.

JOSIAH J. HARSHMAN, who stands at the head of the celebrated cheese factory at Compton, probably has done more towards the development of the dairy industry in Los Angeles county than any other man, and due credit should be given him in the records of local progress. Even to the casual visitor the residents of this favored section never fail to express their gratitude to Mr. Harshman for having introduced and carried to success one of the best enterprises associated with the upbuilding of Compton and vicinity.

Mr. Harshman was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in August, 1840, and is a son of Mathias and Rachel (Ross) Harshman, who were born in Pennsylvania and at an early day settled on the Western Reserve in Ohio. The father, who was a farmer, died at his old home in the Buckeye state when sixty years of age, and the mother, now in her eighty-fifth year, resides with a daughter in Ohio. Of her nine children not one has yet been summoned to the silent land. The

paternal grandparents of our subject, Jacob and Elizabeth (Moniger) Harshman, natives of Pennsylvania, spent their last years in Ohio. The father of Jacob was Mathias, a Pennsylvanian, whose death took place in Ohio, and his father, Andrew Harshman, who came from Germany to America in 1730, and who died at the age of one hundred and seven, was one of the enterprising early settlers of Frederick county, Md. Andrew Harshman's father, the great-great great grandfather of our subject, was born, and spent his entire life in Germany, dying at the age of one hundred and twenty.

Josiah J. Harshman received a grammar and high school education, and at the age of nineteen taught for some time in his home district. Then, on account of poor health, he traveled for five years, uniting business with pleasure. In 1867 he bought an interest in a cheese factory in Trumbull county, Ohio, and for six years he was actively engaged in business in that locality, but in 1873 he removed to a farm which he had purchased in Portage county. At the end of three years he sold out and started for the west, and upon his arrival here he concluded to locate permanently in Compton. He soon discovered that the time was ripe for starting a cheese factory, and that the industry was just what was needed in this part of the county. He proceeded to put his idea into practical form, and the factory, with complete modern equipments, was in operation by February, 1880. At first its capacity was five thousand pounds of milk and everything seemed prosperous; his entire debt had been cleared and affairs were in a flourishing condition, when the Santa Fe Railroad was put through and competition becoming greater, the business of the concern slightly languished. Mr. Harshman had bought a ranch and had sold out his interest in the factory, but it was found to be expedient to recall him to the management of the business, for one who is his equal in this branch is difficult, indeed, to find. He had devoted his attention for four years exclusively to his ranch, but he now "put his shoulder to the wheel" and energetically brought order and system into the business, as he so well knows how to do. As the years passed he enlarged the capacity of the factory until twenty thousand pounds of milk are handled each day and many thousand dollars are paid to the

farmers of this region every month. Honorable and just in all his dealings with them Mr. Harshman has earned an enviable reputation, and no one has anything but praise for him and his reliable business methods. He is, indeed, regarded as a public benefactor, for to his efforts and to the large amounts of money which he distributes regularly among his customers much of the prosperity of this community is assuredly due.

December 24, 1869, Mr. Harshman married Miss Jennie Cross, of Portage county, Ohio. Five children have been born to them, namely: Lulu, Nina, Ray V., Callie M. and Clyde. The family take an interested part in the work of the Free Methodist Church, and Mrs. Harshman is a valued member of the local society of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is greatly loved by all who know her, and in her home is all that the hallowed names of wife and mother imply.

Mr. Harshman cast his first presidential ballot for James Buchanan, and continued to give his support to the Democratic party until eighteen years ago, when he became identified with the Prohibition party. In 1896, when the chief issue before the public appeared to be the money question, he voted for W. J. Bryan. Though personally undesirous of holding office, he has served as a member of the city council of Compton for several years, and has used his influence for good government and progress, as he ever has done in the past.

HENRY S. ORME, M. D. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Orme has been eminently successful, and his ability and painstaking efforts have justly brought him a high place in the medical profession. During the long period of his residence in Los Angeles he has witnessed the remarkable growth of this city from a straggling half-Spanish village, with little to commend it but its sunny skies and balmy air, to a progressive modern city, possessing the spirit of enterprise and of commerce. He has seen its old adobes give place to residences that are the crowning achievements of the finest architecture of the country. One-story stores have been replaced by magnificent "sky-scrapers," and the plodding burro has disappeared with the advent of fine horses, swift bicycles and the most recent

automobile. All these transformations, and others too numerous to mention, he has seen during the more than thirty years of his residence in Los Angeles.

The genealogy of the Orme family is as follows: The progenitor of American branches was Archibald Orme, of Wiltshire, England. His son, John, was the father of Archibald Orme, Dr. Orme's great-grandfather, who was a colonel in the American army during the Revolutionary war. The colonel's son, John, married Sarah, daughter of Col. Richard McAllister, of the Revolutionary army. John Orme became a rice planter in McIntosh county, Ga. His son, Richard McAllister Orme, was editor of the *Southern Recorder*, which for more than a half century was a leading paper of Georgia. He married Jean Moncure Paine, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Roois Paine, whose father was Samuel Paine, of Boston, Mass. Richard and Jean Orme died in Milledgeville, Ga.

Dr. Orme was born in Milledgeville, Ga., March 25, 1837. His family possessing ample means, he was given excellent educational advantages. In 1858 he graduated from Oglethorpe University with the degree of A. B. He then entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he gained his initiatory knowledge of medicine and surgery. In 1861 he graduated from the University of New York with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in the Confederate army, with the Fourth Georgia Regiment. Later he was in charge of one of the large hospitals at Atlanta, Ga., as assistant surgeon, later as surgeon, and after the close of the war he remained in Atlanta to engage in private practice. From there he came to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1868, arriving here on the 4th of July. In 1873 he married Mary C. Van de Graaff and they have one son, Hal McAllister Orme, who was born March 4, 1879.

The high rank of Dr. Orme in his profession is shown by the fact that for eight years or more he has been president of the state board of health. For several years he was county physician and surgeon, and during his term of office he was an earnest advocate of the establishment of the county hospital and county poor farm, although his stand in these matters caused the loss of con-

siderable patronage. For this work he deserves much credit. He assisted in organizing the Los Angeles County Medical Society, of which he was elected president at one time, and he was also honored by election as president of the California State Medical Society. He is actively connected with the American Climatological Association, the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association. In hygiene he is considered an authority, and ever since the establishment of the medical college of the University of Southern California he has filled that chair.

The Masonic connection of Dr. Orme form an important chapter of his life. He has been officially connected with various degrees of the order. He has been grand master of the grand lodge of California, grand high priest of the grand chapter, grand master of the grand council, grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of California, and has filled various offices in the Scottish Rite. He assisted in the organization of the majority of the Masonic bodies in Los Angeles that have sprung into existence during the past thirty years, and has filled the principal offices in all.

FREDERICK K. ADAMS, secretary and manager of the Pomona Fruit Growers' Exchange, at one time president and secretary of the Pomona board of education, and all in all one of the leaders in this section of the county, is a native of Monroe county, N. Y., born February, 18, 1854. His parents, Caleb K. and Laura (Keeler) Adams, were natives of New Hampshire and Connecticut respectively. Although he was the youngest of six children, at the death of his father, in 1869, he virtually assumed charge of the household. For two years thereafter he not only bore its responsibilities, but continued his studies in the neighborhood schools. The family then removed to Rochester, N. Y., the farm having been sold, and there he pursued a course in the Williams' Business College. For several years he was employed as a bookkeeper in Rochester, and later he operated a steam laundry for about a decade.

Owing to ill health Mr. Adams was obliged to relinquish his business interests in the east and

seek a more congenial climate and a different occupation. In 1889 he came to Pomona and purchased an orange grove of twelve acres, of which he is still the proprietor and manager. At the same time he at once evinced an active interest in the public and educational affairs of this city. For two years he served as president of the board of education, and for four years was its secretary. Since settling in Pomona he has been identified with the Pilgrim Congregational Church, of whose board of trustees he is now president.

For some two years Mr. Adams was in the employ of the Pomona Fruit Exchange, and was its secretary most of the time, and turned his attention to increasing its success. In 1898 the name was changed to the Pomona Fruit Growers' Exchange, since which year he has not only been secretary, but manager as well. In politics he is a Republican. Personally he is an able, straightforward and popular man. In 1879 he married Lucy Beebe, who was born in Michigan, and by whom he has two sons, Charles K. and Howard E.

KILDORF ALMIND. When a man of another nationality comes to the United States, and, surmounting the great obstacles of a foreign language and customs and competition with native-born citizens, achieves success, he is eminently deserving of credit and praise. Kildorf Almind, who is well and favorably known in Long Beach and vicinity, was born near one of the very oldest cities of northern Europe, Odensen, Denmark, January 25, 1853, and, as he was left fatherless when four years old, he was early thrown upon his own resources to a large extent. His father, Anders Almind, bore an exceptional record as an educator, as for forty-two years he taught in one school in his home town and at the end of that period was retired with a pension. He was a quiet, kindly man, devoted to his studies and chosen work, and everyone who knew him loved and respected him. He passed to his reward in the village which had been his lifelong place of residence, his age at death being sixty-five years. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Miss Anna Marie Hjaresen in her girlhood. She was born in the same locality as her husband and passed her entire life there, dying when about fifty years old.

Kildorf Almind is one of eight children, three of whom survive. He was twenty years old when he determined to cast in his fortunes with the people of this fair land, and proceeding to Illinois, he obtained a place as farm hand in the vicinity of Gibson City. At the end of four months he went to Wisconsin, where he was employed at different kinds of labor, chiefly on farms and in lumbering. In the fall of 1875 he came to California, of whose advantages he had learned considerable, and locating near Pasadena, he worked for some four years on ranches. Economical and diligent in all of his undertakings, he soon accumulated a little capital, which he invested in a small farm, and then he energetically set about the improvement of the property. Within a few years he transformed the place into a beautiful, productive homestead, and his next venture was the purchase of a ranch in Cucamonga. In 1882 Mr. Almind gained the confidence of E. E. Porter, P. M. Green, Benjamin Eaton and Adolph Petz, of Pasadena, and became a member of the Hermosa Land Company of Cucamonga, where he was the pioneer settler. He owned one-fifth of nearly five hundred acres, and by improving his property and keeping it for eight years he realized a handsome profit, which was the foundation of his success in California. After he sold his Cucamonga property he bought a ranch in Tulare county. This property he still owns. Later he bought his beautiful country place near Long Beach. It is situated about three miles from the town and is considered one of the prettiest homesteads in this section. In addition to his farm he owns a handsome substantial business block in Long Beach, and other valuable property. During the last two years he has been successfully engaged in the hardware business in Long Beach.

In the truest sense he is a self-made man. He cheerfully accords to his devoted wife a share of his prosperity, for she has been a real helpmate to him, and has nobly shared his anxieties and cares. It was in 1878 that he married Miss Frances Carroll, who was born in Ohio, April 28, 1845. Her father, Emmet Carroll, a native of Frederick, Md., was a merchant tailor and later a farmer in Iowa; he is now a citizen of Port Townsend. Mrs. Almind is a lady of fine intellectual and social attainments, and for fifteen years was successfully engaged in teaching



M L Sparks

school. She was thus employed in one of the pioneer schools of Pasadena, where, as well as in Long Beach and other places where she has dwelt, she stands high in the estimation of all who have known her. She is a graduate of the Iowa State University of Iowa City. Mr. and Mrs. Almind have two children, Andres E. and Anna L.; the former is a student in the Berkley University.

The first presidential vote cast by our subject was given to R. B. Hayes, and for several years thereafter he gave his allegiance to the Republican party. Later he concluded that temperance legislation was the paramount issue before the people and therefore he transferred his influence to the Prohibition party. With his wife he holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she also is identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MARCUS L. SPARKS settled in 1891 on the ranch which is still his home, near Lordsburg, in the Pomona valley. He owns about eighty-six acres, of which some forty are cultivated to oranges and lemons. Among his acquaintances he is recognized as one of the successful and progressive horticulturists of this section of the state, with whose interests his own have been so intimately associated.

Descended from a long line of southern ancestors, Mr. Sparks was born in Wilkes county, N. C., March 30, 1853, a son of Joseph and Mary Sparks, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter, at the age of seventy-five, is making her home with her son Marcus. It may here be appropriately stated that Mr. Sparks is of patriotic blood, both his paternal and maternal great-grandfathers having been soldiers of the Revolution. At the age of fourteen he removed with his parents to Linn county, Kans., and remained there until 1875, when he came to California, settling in Butte county. For five years he resided in that locality. From 1880 until 1891 he lived in the vicinity of Pomona. In the latter year he settled on his present homestead, which he had purchased in 1890.

Mr. Sparks received a fair education in the North Carolina schools, private and public, but by far his most effective training has been acquired

in the school of every-day experience. In this school he has proved himself an apt expert, therein gaining a breadth of knowledge that no text book can furnish. His information is broad, and extends beyond his immediate business pursuits into the realm of national current issues and matters of general importance. In politics he may be said to be an independent Democrat. Fraternally he is in affiliation with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Miss Nancy M. Michael, a native of Pennsylvania, became the wife of Mr. Sparks. They had four children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Mrs. Levi Ehresman, of Lordsburg; Elsie and Eva, at home. The family are connected with the Baptist Church.

JESSE H. ARNOLD. Los Angeles is a city of surprising growth, and great real-estate transactions are being made here nearly every day in the business world. Property is continually changing hands and large amounts of eastern capital are being invested here more and more as the possibilities of the country and the increasing demands of the large population of this section of the state are becoming recognized. Quite naturally, therefore, a large class of business men, accustomed to handling real estate, have been engaged in this line of enterprise here for many years, and prominent among them is Jesse H. Arnold, who is ranked high as a citizen.

The father of our subject, John Arnold, was one of the pioneers of Missouri, where he was actively occupied in agricultural pursuits from an early period in the history of that state. He participated in the famous Black Hawk war and was a veritable frontiersman, rugged and industrious, kind-hearted and generous to, all who applied to him for aid or hospitality.

Jesse H. Arnold was the only child of John and Margaret Arnold, though each had other children by previous marriage; he was born in Howard county, Mo., July 15, 1842, and his boyhood days were quietly passed in that section of the state and in Boone county. He received a common school education, later attended the Boone County Academy, and then pursued his higher studies in the University of Missouri, where he was duly graduated and received the A. B. de-

gree in 1861. When he was about twenty years of age he started out upon his independent career, and going to Sacramento, Cal., remained there a short time and then went to Virginia City, where he was occupied in mining and prospecting until 1867. He then returned to his native state, and in 1868 married Miss Elizabeth Cochran, a native of Boone county, Mo. After marriage he purchased a farm, which he carried on successfully until 1875. That year he went to Pueblo, Colo., where he engaged in a flourishing mercantile and forwarding business for two years, with Field & Hill.

Once more, in 1877, Mr. Arnold came to California and remained here about twelve months. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad being under construction toward Alamosa, Colo., he returned to that state and re-engaged in business with Field & Hill, who had removed to La Veta, then temporarily the terminus of this railroad. He remained with them, moving their store from old terminus to new, with the advance of the railroad, till Alamosa was reached. He then left them and went in advance along the projected route of the railroad to Conejos, Colo., where he established and conducted a large and profitable mercantile business for two years or more, till the railroad had passed beyond. The superior attractions of California, however, finally overcame all inducements to remain away, and in 1880 he returned here and located in Orange, Orange county, where he conducted a general merchandise business for nearly fifteen years. He met with well-deserved success, and by sterling qualities of character won the respect of all with whom he had commercial or other dealings. He was public-spirited and liberal, and every enterprise calculated to promote the general welfare of that community received his active co-operation and generous financial aid. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Orange, and was a director and its vice-president till he removed to Los Angeles in 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have reared a family of five children to become worthy citizens, and may justly be proud of them, for, without exception, they are fine, promising young people. Paul and David L., the two sons, are both university graduates, and are capable, efficient teachers of mathematics. The former is now teaching in

Belmont school, at Belmont, Cal., and the latter in Pomona College, at Claremont, Cal. Martha M., Mary E. and Alice E. are the daughters. Martha M. is a student at Los Angeles Normal school and will finish the kindergarten course in June, 1900. Alice E. graduated with class honors from the Los Angeles high school, and is now a student at Stanford University, where she expects to complete the four years' course. Mary E. is at home with her parents. Her education was finished at Southern California University.

In his political views Mr. Arnold is a Jeffersonian Democrat and a firm believer in sound money. He has never been an aspirant for public office, politics having but little charm for him. Fraternally he is a Mason. He is a member of the Christian Church. His beautiful residence is situated on South Hope street.

PATRICK J. WATSON, who is one of the well-known young agriculturists of Los Angeles county, owns and occupies a valuable ranch situated about midway between Compton and Wilmington and not far from the old home place where he was born and reared. He is an energetic farmer, and manages his affairs with discretion and sound judgment. In his character may be seen combined the traits of his ancestors. He has the pluck and energy of the typical American, the courtly grace and dignity of the Spanish, and the cheerful, companionable disposition of the Irish race. Hence it may be predicted of him that the success he has already gained is but typical of what future years hold for him.

Mr. Watson was born on the Manuel Dominguez homestead March 17, 1866, and is a son of James Alexander Watson and Maria Dolores Dominguez de Watson. He was given good advantages in his youth, being sent first to St. Vincent's College and later taking a course in Ste. Clara College. In this way he was well prepared for the duties and responsibilities of an active life. On his return from college he began to assist in the management of the homestead, and is now carrying on a general farming business, making a specialty, however, of the raising of stock. He is also one of the owners of the great copper mine known as the "Lucky

Boy" in Lower California, and is interested in mines in Colorado. His entire life has been passed in the immediate vicinity of his present home, and he has therefore a circle of acquaintances that is limited only by the population of this region. His friends are many. He was united in marriage, October 17, 1894, with Miss Mamie O'Farrell, of San Francisco, an estimable lady, who shares with him in the esteem of associates.

ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF, proprietor of the Pine Orange Grove, Pomona, although comparatively a recent settler in the locality is accounted one of its most prosperous horticulturists and public-spirited citizens. He is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and was born February 10, 1855, being the son of Alexander and Euphemia (Cunningham) Moncrieff, also natives of Scotland. He was reared to man's estate in the shire named and received his education in the boarding school and university at St. Andrew's.

Mr. Moncrieff is descended from an old and prominent family which numbers a long line of famous lawyers, his father himself having been one of the foremost of the Scottish bar. However, his tastes were not in the direction of professional life. After completing his university education he entered the employ of L. & R. H. Robinson, stock brokers of Glasgow, with whom he remained for three years. Several years thereafter he passed in Assian, India, as superintendent of his father's large tea plantation three hundred and seventy miles from Calcutta. Ill health compelled him to return to Scotland. In 1883 he came to America. Settling in Owatonna, Minn., he decided to enter the study of law, and had begun reading under Burlingame & Crandall, when his election as justice of the peace swerved him from a legal career. For ten years he continued as justice, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people, who held him in high esteem.

The fall of 1894 found Mr. Moncrieff a resident of California. He purchased eight acres of rich, loamy land, adjoining the property of D. L. Davenport, and formerly owned by the latter. Twelve years previous Mr. Davenport, a high authority on orange culture, had selected the piece as the most desirable in the entire Kingsley

tract, and had planted five of the eight acres to navel oranges. Mr. Moncrieff's purchase has therefore proved most profitable and there are few orchards more admired than his. It is estimated that the 1900 crop will amount to eighteen hundred boxes. The balance of the orchard is devoted to lemons, deciduous fruit, and young orange trees. The residence is luxurious, artistic and home-like, both within and without, while the large packing house, barn and other modern accessories to the successful prosecution of fruit culture are striking evidences of the owner's Scotch thrift and taste. He also owns considerable property in Claremont and Riverside, and is fully alive to the best public interests of the county. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

In politics he is a Democrat. He and his wife are identified with the Christian Church. He is also connected with the Fraternal Aid Society, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. Before marriage Mrs. Moncrieff was Miss Mary L. Rosecrans, of Owatonna, Minn. The children of the family are Flossie C., Alexander R. and Albert R.

JAMES L. LQOMIS, deceased, formerly a leading citizen of what is now North Pomona, was a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and was born on the 4th of July, 1830, being a son of James and Betsey (Hickok) Loomis, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. The years of boyhood and youth he spent on a farm in his native county, near the village of Jefferson. He received his education in the common schools of the locality and in Hiram College, where one of his fellow-students and most intimate friends was the late President Garfield.

When about twenty-one years of age Mr. Loomis removed to Wisconsin and at Black River Falls continued his work as a school teacher, which he had begun in Ohio. He subsequently removed to Merrilan, where for several years he combined the occupations of private banker and general merchant, at the same time serving as postmaster. He was honored with a number of local offices, among others that of town superintendent of schools. Through energy and fair dealings with all he became known as a prosper-

ous business man and an enterprising, able and broad-minded citizen. From the age of thirteen until he was fifty-six he was a member of the Baptist Church, but on coming to Pomona, in 1886, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place and afterward served as a member of its official board. In politics he was a Republican, with Prohibition sympathies. Personally, he was a kind husband and father, an obliging neighbor, a public-spirited citizen and a highly esteemed member of society, and his death, which occurred September 16, 1890, was therefore a loss to the citizenship of the community.

The marriage of Mr. Loomis took place April 6, 1857, and united him with Kate Jean, a native of Union county, Ind., and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Teal) Jean. Her paternal ancestors were French. Her father was a native of North Carolina and her mother was born in Maryland. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, Jean, is a graduate of Pomona College at Claremont and now a teacher in the Pomona public schools. Both mother and daughter are earnest, active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their homestead at North Pomona contains more than eleven acres of land, upon which are raised oranges, apricots and prunes.

A M. EDELMAN is one of the well-known architects of Los Angeles. He has his office in Blanchard Music Hall building on South Broadway. His services are in demand in the planning of buildings both public and private. He is the son of Rabbi Abraham W. Edelman, who resides at No. 1343 Flower street and who has long been prominent and active in Jewish circles. It was after his parents settled in Los Angeles that the subject of this sketch was born, August 19, 1862. His primary education was obtained in the local schools and afterward he entered the city high school, from which he was graduated June 19, 1878.

While still a mere lad Mr. Edelman had shown considerable ability in drawing and designing, and it therefore seemed advisable for him to cultivate these talents and select an occupation in which they might be utilized. Deciding to become an architect he went to San Francisco and entered the office of a leading architect of that

city, where he carried on his studies for several years. After having gained a thorough theoretical knowledge of architecture he began to gain experimental practice in the same. In order that he might have every advantage this country affords, he went to New York City and carried on his studies there, having the advantage of a study of the methods of the leading architects in the United States. Afterward he traveled over the country, visiting all of the principal cities, where he studied methods of architecture in the construction of business blocks and private residences.

Returning to Los Angeles, in 1885 Mr. Edelman began work at his chosen calling in this city, and here he has since remained, meantime building up a patronage that is valuable and constantly increasing. He has drawn the plans for many of the most substantial buildings in the city, among them the Spring street public school, Jewish Temple, Music Hall building, the county jail, several public schools, as well as other substantial business blocks and elegant residences. He is a member of several societies and organizations, among them being the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, director of Concordia Club, director of Masonic Temple Association, director of Columbia Building and Loan Association and is a past master of Los Angeles Lodge No. 425, F. & A. M.

ALBERT W. ROCHE, the efficient manager of the Pasadena Consolidated Gas Company, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1848, being a son of Walter P. and Sarah (Wilson) Roche, natives respectively of St. Louis, Mo., and Indiana. His father was a manufacturer of tobacco and cigars in Chicago, where he settled about 1845 and with which he was for years identified. Finally retiring from business, he settled at Blue Island, a suburb of Chicago, and there his death occurred in April, 1896. He was of French lineage, his father having come to this country from France and settled in St. Louis. The Wilson family is said to have been of English origin.

At the age of eight years our subject was taken to Blue Island by his parents. Afterward he attended the schools of that town until he was



Alfred P. Griffith.

sixteen, when he entered Chicago University and engaged in study there for two and one-half years. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits. However, that occupation was not congenial, and he soon secured employment in a different occupation. For ten and a-half years he was employed in the Chicago postoffice in various departments. In 1887 he resigned from the government employ and came to Pasadena, accepting a position as secretary of the Pasadena Gas & Electric Light Company. As such he continued for nine years, during eight years of which time he was treasurer of the company as well as secretary. Resigning these positions in 1896, he returned to Illinois and for two and one-half years made his home at Blue Island. During 1898 he returned to Pasadena, since which time he has been manager of the Pasadena Consolidated Gas Company. He is a methodical, systematic business man, giving the closest attention to every detail and thoroughly mastering the large business that is under his supervision.

Mr. Roche married Alice J. Kile, of Blue Island, Ill. He has three sons, Harry M., Fred W. and Frank K. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum at Blue Island.

ALFRED P. GRIFFITH. During the past decade no name has been more intimately connected with the development of the Azusa valley and its water interests than that of Mr. Griffith, a well-known horticulturist. As an illustration of what men may do for themselves, even when their opportunities for improvement are meager, his biography repays study and inspires the young to emulation. Starting in active life without capital we see him to-day one of the foremost men of his locality, the owner of a large acreage, the leader of many important enterprises and a factor in the financial, business and social life of his community.

A resident of the valley since 1891 Mr. Griffith was born on the island of Cuba June 24, 1845, but was reared in Philadelphia, Pa. His parents, Richard and Sarah (Harris) Griffith, were natives respectively of Wales and Pennsylvania. During his boyhood he was a pupil in the Philadelphia public schools, but at the age of sixteen he left school and began to make his own way in

the world, securing first a position in a large establishment devoted to the saddlery hardware and carriage furnishing business. Later he was made a traveling salesman for the firm. His entire connection with that concern continued about ten years, and no employe was more highly regarded than he. He also occupied positions of trust for St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati firms. From the latter city he came to California and bought the ranch of thirty acres forming the nucleus of his present property. To his original purchase he has since added until he now has about two hundred and fifty acres, much of the tract being under cultivation to citrus and deciduous fruits.

The improvement of his fruit farm by no means represents the limits of Mr. Griffith's energies. For a number of years he served as vice-president and a director of the Azusa Valley Bank and he is now vice-president and a director of the Azusa Irrigating Company. He also holds the responsible offices of president of the Glendora-Azusa Water Company and the Azusa Valley Lemon Curing Company. At the time he became connected with the Azusa Irrigating Company it comprised less than one-half of its present acreage. In 1892 he assisted actively in the reorganization of the company, which under his leadership increased its acreage to nearly four thousand acres within the district. During his early connection with the company as director he boldly championed what, in his judgment, was right, against any opposition that appeared and by his indomitable energy succeeded in the plans he laid for the development of the company's conduit, which during the term was changed from thirty-five miles of mud ditches to an equal length of cement or vitrified conduit. With the subsequent development of the water interests he has been closely connected. The question of irrigation, which has been one of the most vexing problems confronting the horticulturists of California, he has grasped in all its details, and by his keen foresight and sound judgment he has been a leader in the solution of this problem in his own neighborhood.

Educational matters have received the encouraging aid of Mr. Griffith. Realizing the great value of a good education he has done all within his power to advance the school interests of his

county and state. For seven years he was a trustee of Los Angeles University, during which time his sympathy and co-operation were always to be relied upon in the institution's behalf. For three years he has served as a trustee of the Citrus Union high school, and during this time he has been honored with the offices of president and vice-president of the board.

By the marriage of Mr. Griffith, which united him with Miss Alice Black, of Baltimore, Md., he has one son, Elbert B.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN. To one interested in the growth of cities, centers of a great and flourishing population, the heart of a locality's commerce and culture, Los Angeles presents a unique spectacle. In view of the fact that a score of years ago the place, largely Mexican in population, comprised only ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, and that to-day it has attained to ten times that number, it is evident that few cities have been so remarkable from the builder's standpoint in the same length of time. Indeed, the visitor from the north and east is astonished beyond measure at the stately office buildings, the imposing churches, schools and public structures, and the miles and miles of beautiful residences, each embowered in rich verdure and flowers. Small wonder is it that architects and builders have been attracted here from all parts of this and foreign countries, and the sharp competition and rivalry which have, perforce, existed here doubtless led to the almost unparalleled excellence of the various edifices erected here, especially within the past decade.

Octavius Morgan, a member of the well known firm of Morgan & Walls, is a native of Canterbury, Kent, England, his birth having occurred October 20, 1850. He is one of the twelve children, two of whom are now deceased, of Giles Chapman and Caroline (Adams) Morgan. The father, who was born in Faversham, Kent, departed this life in 1861, and the mother, whose birth took place in Hern Hill, Kent, England, died in 1899, aged eighty-two years.

In his youth Octavius Morgan received the advantages of the local schools, and attended the Kent Academy. Having chosen architecture as

his life work he went to Canterbury, where he studied with F. A. Gilham and made thorough preparation for his future. Coming then to Los Angeles he embarked in business, at first as a draughtsman with the firm of E. F. Kysor, and at the end of two years, or in 1876, became partner. He has been a member of the present firm of Morgan & Walls since 1888, and has offices at No. 232 North Main street, over the Farmers and Merchants Bank. They make a specialty of putting up large office and mercantile structures, hospitals, hotels and public buildings, and among the scores of structures of this type the following named may be mentioned: The Catholic Cathedral of Santa Vibiana in this city, built in 1877; the St. Vincent de Paul Infirmary of this city, erected in 1883; the Nadeau Hotel and Childs' Opera House put up the same year; the Los Angeles Abstract building (fire-proof), the Los Angeles Orphans' Home and the Redondo Hotel, all constructed in 1887; the Hollenbeck Home for Aged People, the Bullard building, in 1895; the Van Nuys Hotel, in 1896; and the Los Angeles furniture building, Nelson Storey and Barker furniture buildings, etc. These examples are selected from a list of hundreds, many of which are equally notable, but these will suffice to show the varied types of architecture, and the several manifestations, as needed in the different purposes for which buildings are designed. Mr. Morgan is past master of his craft, and is a careful, painstaking business man, strictly reliable and trustworthy. During his long career as a business man here he has retained the confidence of all who have had dealings with him, and may well be proud of the fact that he does business for men in Los Angeles to-day who employed him a quarter of a century ago. He has indefatigably endeavored to promote the interests of the city in every possible manner.

Socially Mr. Morgan stands high, and in the various clubs and fraternities with which he is identified, is justly popular. He belongs to the Hollenbeck Lodge of Masons and to Golden Rule Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., and is the president of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association. He also is the president of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute Architects, and formerly served in a similar capacity in the Engineers and Architects Association of Southern Califor-

nia. From the time that the Temple Street Cable Railway was started he has been one of its directors, and he also is a director in the Fraternal Building and Loan Society. He has been a member of the California Club for several years, and is a life member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club of this city. Politically he is a believer in the policy of the Republican party and uses his ballot accordingly.

In 1884 Mr. Morgan married Margaret S. Weller, daughter of J. and Mary (Perkins) Weller, natives of Virginia, in which state their ancestors settled at an early day. Mrs. Morgan, who was born in Ohio, was reared upon her father's farm. Our subject and wife have two children, Octavius Weller and Jessie Caroline Morgan.

GEORGE F. COSTERISAN, who, by common consent of his profession and the general public, stands in the foremost ranks of the architects of the United States and occupies a distinctive position in Los Angeles and Southern California, is a native of Pennsylvania. His birth occurred upon his father's farm February 5, 1846, and when he was in his fourteenth year he accompanied the family to Wisconsin. For some years he attended the schools at Baraboo, and when the great Civil war was being waged he enlisted in the defense of the Union as soon as he arrived at the required age. From August, 1863, until the close of the war, nearly two years later, he was a member of Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and made a creditable record for fidelity and bravery.

As a boy Mr. Costerisan worked for a local architect by the name of Palmer, and upon his return from the war he studied the business under Mr. Palmer's direction for a year or more. Then, going to Chicago, he was employed by C. P. Randall, an architect, for two years, and thus completed his apprenticeship to the craft. Prior to this, however, he had attended the Kimball Institute at Baraboo, Wis., for two winters. His first independent work of any magnitude was the supervision of the building of the Algona (Iowa) court-house, after which he went to Decorah, in the same state, and opened an office, remaining there until 1878. During this period he designed and built numerous structures in

various parts of his state and Minnesota and Wisconsin. Among them was a large mill at La Crosse, a church at New Hampton, Iowa, a seminary at Fort Dodge, schools at Janesville, Wis., Fort Atkinson and Waupun, a high school at Cedar Rapids, an asylum at Faribault, Minn., and one at Rochester, that state.

In 1878 Mr. Costerisan removed to Eureka, Nev., where he opened an office, and during the following year he superintended the building of a court house and large grammar school there. The steady tide of immigration to the west and its great promises for the future attracted him, like others, and in 1879 he went to San Francisco. Thence he prospected in Northern California, and, finding an excellent business opening at Port Kenyon, Humboldt county, he conducted a dry-goods store there for two years. Subsequently he established an office at Eureka, Cal., and during the ensuing four years designed and constructed several schools, churches and business blocks. In December, 1886, he came to Los Angeles, where he was associated with different architects much of the time until April, 1890, when he yielded to a growing conviction within his mind that for the immediate future there was a better prospect for him in Salt Lake City. Proceeding to that ambitious and flourishing metropolis he supervised the building of three schools, the cost of which aggregated \$127,000. He remained at that place for about four years, and in November, 1894, returned to Los Angeles. His son, M. Ray Costerisan, was in partnership with him for about four years, and, being a fine electrician, he is now employed in that capacity by the Globe Manufacturing Company, of the town of Globe, Cal. For a year he held a position as chief electrician in the Henne block, in this city, and he is undoubtedly destined to become a leader in his line.

Since his return to Los Angeles Mr. Costerisan has disposed of a large volume of important business, and to indicate the fine class of work which he carries to successful completion a few of the structures lately erected under his supervision may be noted. He had laid the foundations of his present fame prior to going to Salt Lake City by the designing and management of the building of four grammar schools here, and at Fresno and Bakersfield he was interested in the erection

of two beautiful high schools, the former costing \$65,000 and the latter \$18,000. The Lincoln school, of Pasadena, costing \$20,000; the Ventura high school, costing \$15,000; the Santa Monica high school, costing nearly \$20,000; the San Fernando high school and university; the Long Beach high school, costing over \$15,000; and many others designed and built under his charge, are splendid monuments to his skill and superior taste. All are modern and models of comfort and convenience, beauty and utility being united in a wonderful manner. The limits of this article forbid further mention of his accomplishments along other lines of his profession. Suffice it to say that he is justly entitled, by virtue of long and arduous work and undoubted genius in his chosen field of enterprise, to a foremost place among the architects of this generation.

Mr. Costerisan married Miss Rose Powell in Decorah, Iowa, December 17, 1872. They have one son and one daughter, M. Ray and Cora May. The family are identified with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Costerisan is a Mason, and was associated with South Gate Lodge, F. & A. M., and Utah Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., of Salt Lake City. He also joined Enterprise Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., and Unity Encampment No. 9, of Salt Lake City. Besides, he is a Knight of Pythias. Politically he was a Democrat until Harrison was a nominee for president, since which time he has been loyal to the Republican party. His first vote was cast while he was in the army on a raiding expedition to Spring River, Mo., and was in favor of Lincoln for a second term.

FRANK E. ADAMS. In all those matters tending toward the development of the higher interests of Pomona, Mr. Adams has been an important factor since he came to this city in 1890. Having engaged in teaching during a short period of his life, he realizes the importance of providing our schools with the best equipments, and he has used his influence toward that end. For four years he was a trustee of the Pomona public schools and for one year held office as president of the Pomona board of education, these positions enabling him to carry into execution many helpful plans in the interests of the

schools. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Pomona public library, which is one of the most complete institutions of its kind to be found in Southern California. While aiding in the progress of movements for the public good he has not neglected his private business interests. Horticulture, the principal occupation of this locality, is the one which he successfully follows. Since the organization of the Pomona Co-Operative Union he has officiated as its president and he is also a director in the same, as well as in the Pomona Fruit Growers' Exchange. It will thus be seen that his interests are varied and important.

The family of which Mr. Adams is a member was established in America in a very early day, and among its most distinguished representatives were John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams, presidents of the United States. Our subject was born at Oneida Castle, Oneida county, N. Y., May 6, 1852, a son of Silas and Elvira (Snow) Adams, natives of New York, and descended from Massachusetts families. He prepared for college at Whitestown Seminary, near Utica, N. Y., from which institution he graduated at nineteen years of age. He then entered Amherst College and took the complete classical course, graduating with the class of 1875 and receiving the degree of A. B. Immediately after his graduation he was offered and accepted a position as teacher of languages in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Soon, however, he resigned the chair and gave his attention to the study of law with Judge R. H. Tyler, of Fulton, with whom he read for about eighteen months. From there he went to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, having accepted the chair of languages and mathematics in Oahu College, Honolulu. This important chair he filled for three years. In 1881 he returned to Oneida county, N. Y., but after a short visit there, in 1882 went to Humboldt, Iowa, establishing a mercantile business under the firm name of Ray & Adams, which was conducted for eight years. At the same time he served as a member of the board of education in that town. From there he came to Pomona in November, 1890. He is identified with the Pilgrim Congregational Church of this city, in which for a time he held the office of deacon. His political views bring him into affiliation with the



Joseph Trivett

Republican party, whose candidates he supports with his vote and his influence. He has a pleasant home in Pomona. His wife, Mrs. Carrie E. Adams, is a daughter of Rev. W. L. Jones, at this writing a resident of Pomona. They are the parents of three children, Myron F., Carolyn A. and Eugene S. Adams.

JOSEPH FRIZELL, who resides at Spadra, came to Northern California in 1859 and to the southern part of the state ten years later. A descendant of Scotch ancestors, he was born in Franklin county, Mass., March 2, 1837, a son of Marcus and Cynthia (Potter) Frizell, also natives of the Bay state. During boyhood he worked on the home farm, where he became inured to hard work and also acquired a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits. His education was meager. From the time he was seventeen he had no opportunity to attend school, for his time was required constantly on the homestead. Notwithstanding disadvantages he is now a well-informed man, for he has been a close observer and a thoughtful reader.

In 1857 Mr. Frizell started out in the world for himself. He left home and went to Minnesota, which was then attracting attention as a possible center for wheat raising. The country was undeveloped. He took up a tract of land and began to clear a farm, but did not feel sufficiently attracted by the prospects to remain there. In 1859 he started across the plains for California, leaving Goodhue county, Minn., with a large party bound for the west. The men joined two other parties, and with ox-teams and wagons pursued their journey, crossing the Missouri river at Omaha, Neb., on the 3d of June and arriving at Yreka, Siskiyou county, Cal., on the 30th of December, 1859.

As his object in coming west had been to prospect and mine, Mr. Frizell at once turned his attention to that occupation. He remained in Siskiyou county for ten years, coming to Southern California in 1869 and settling in El Monte. In 1873 he removed from there to Tuenta, where he remained until his removal to Spadra in August, 1880. Here he has since made his home. Besides his property in this place he is the owner

of several lots in Los Angeles. In his political views he is independent, supporting the men and movements he believes best calculated to promote the public welfare, irrespective of party ties. As an honored pioneer he commands the respect and confidence of his associates and acquaintances.

JOHNS WESLEY GAINES. During the long period of his residence in California Mr. Gaines has won and retained the esteem of his associates and the respect of his acquaintances. He owns and occupies a farm two and one-half miles east of Compton, where he follows general farm pursuits and also carries on a stock business. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Madison county, August 17, 1827, and is a son of John W. and Sarah (White) Gaines, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. His father, who was a millwright and farmer by occupation, died in Missouri, and his mother died in Kansas when about eighty years of age. Of their twelve children only two are now living: John Wesley and Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Gaines was a daughter of Nathan White, who served in the colonial army during the entire period of the Revolutionary war.

The early years of our subject's life were passed on a farm, and he received his education in country schools. At the outbreak of the excitement in 1849, caused by the discovery of gold in California, he determined to try his fortune in the far west. Accordingly, in 1850, he set out on the long journey with an ox-team. After a journey of three months he arrived in the mining district of Nevada City, where he was engaged in mining for two years. About 1855 he settled in Santa Clara county. For eighteen years he followed the carpenter's trade. In August, 1871, he settled on a sixty-acre farm near Compton, and here he has since made his home.

While in San José Mr. Gaines cast his first presidential vote, supporting Buchanan. He voted with the Democrats until about 1892, when he became an adherent of the Populist party, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver advocated by this party.

In Gilroy, Santa Clara county, Cal., Mr. Gaines married Miss Mary Camp, who was born in New York, and accompanied her parents to California

in childhood. Twelve children were born of their union, namely: William A.; Wesley; Edith, Mrs. L. P. Abbott, of Los Angeles; Sophie Lee; Edward F.; Lillie Belle, wife of R. R. Briggs; Louisa, wife of David Henderson; Robert E., Nathan, Margaret, Clara and Laura G.

JOHN PARKINSON. In a city where there is such a vast amount of building done each year as in Los Angeles, great opportunities are presented to able, enterprising architects, in which class John Parkinson takes high rank. His experience has been very extensive for one who has scarcely reached middle life, and he represents the most progressive element of his profession.

One of the native sons of England, he was born in Lancashire, December 12, 1861, and was reared to manhood there, receiving a liberal education. Upon leaving the common schools he attended a mechanical and technical institute in Lancashire, and also served an apprenticeship to a leading contractor and builder, putting into practical use the principles he had learned in school. He remained in the employ of one contractor in his native town for six years, at the end of which time he decided to try his fortunes in the United States.

In 1889 John Parkinson arrived on the Pacific coast, and, going to Seattle, where there appeared to be a good opening for an ambitious young man, he established an office, and embarked in business. The building in which his office was situated was destroyed in the great fire which devastated the city in 1889, but new buildings were in demand as the result and he was constantly busy. Among the notable structures which he designed were the Butler block, costing \$160,000; the Seattle National Bank, erected at a cost of \$240,000, and many other buildings, representing over \$2,000,000. In addition to this he designed buildings for towns and villages in different parts of the state of Washington. In March, 1894, he removed to Los Angeles.

Among many of the substantial buildings in Los Angeles that he designed was the Homer Laughlin building, one of the most thoroughly fireproof office buildings in the United States. In

this city, as in the north, he has won success and pre-eminence, and his future is very promising. He was a charter member of the Seattle branch of the American Institute of Architects.

The first presidential vote cast by Mr. Parkinson was for Benjamin Harrison, and at the same election (1892) he used his ballot in favor of the Republican nominee for first governor of the state of Washington. He is a staunch Republican, and is loyal to the land of his adoption. The marriage of Mr. Parkinson and Miss Meta B. Breckenfeld took place in Napa county, Cal., December 25, 1889. They have two children, namely: Mary D. and Donald B.

JESSE YARNELL, has been one of the most active and progressive pioneers of Los Angeles. He is a native of Licking county, Ohio, and was born near the line of Muskingum county, June 20, 1837. He learned the printer's trade in a newspaper office at Zanesville, Ohio, where he remained, engaging in the newspaper business, for about three years. In 1862 he came to California, settling at Placerville and purchasing a controlling interest in the Placerville *Daily News*, which he successfully conducted until 1866. He then came to Los Angeles and started the *Weekly Republican*, which, after publishing for a year, he sold. The material of the plant was finally merged into that of the *Evening Express*, which enterprise was organized and put on foot by Mr. Yarnell and his brother George, together with George Tiffany, John Painter and Miguel Varilla. This they finally sold and Mr. Yarnell, with T. J. Caystile and W. W. Brown, started the *Weekly Mirror*. Later Nathan Cole came to Los Angeles and established the *Daily Times*, which he afterward sold to the Mirror Company. Finally Col. H. G. Otis and his associates incorporated the Times-Mirror Company and merged the two publications in one, the outgrowth of which is the present Los Angeles *Daily Times*, one of the most ably conducted dailies on the Pacific coast.

Under Mr. Yarnell's direction the *Weekly Mirror* thrived and became influential throughout Southern California, forming the splendid foundation on which was built the *Daily Times*. After selling the *Mirror* he associated himself

with Commodore Rufus R. Haines and Julius Martin in the establishment of the *Western Wave*, which was conducted in the interests of the cause of Prohibition. For one year they conducted this paper, then sold it, after which it was merged into what is now the California *Voice*, the representative Prohibition paper of the Pacific coast. He also took a prominent part in the organization of the old firm of Kingsley & Barnes, now widely known as the Kingsley, Barnes & Neuner Company, and he was a partner in the original concern. He was one of the incorporators of the first cable street railroad in Los Angeles, the old Second street line that started at Second and Spring and terminated on Belmont avenue. This enterprise had a most salutary influence upon the development of that hill-region of the city.

During his active life in Los Angeles Mr. Yarnell was more or less identified with the expansion of the city by the laying out of additions and the subdivision of tracts of land. He was one of the original incorporators of the Indiana colony, the outgrowth of which successful enterprise is a portion of the present beautiful city of Pasadena. He also helped to re-establish the Troy Laundry Company of Los Angeles, which has grown into a strong money-making institution, and of which he was secretary for eight years. His close identification with the material growth of the city has made him a very busy man indeed. He is now president of the Porter Land and Water Company, of the Richfield Land and Water Company, and is also interested in oil development in Southern California.

At Placerville, Cal., in 1865, Mr. Yarnell married Miss Susan Caystile, daughter of Thomas and Eshter (Lea) Caystile. They have four daughters and one son. Mr. Yarnell is a strong adherent of the cause of Prohibition and has for years been an influential member of the Prohibition party in the state. Three times he has been selected to serve as a member of the National party committee from California, twice he served on the state committee and frequently has been elected chairman of the county organization. He has held one of the highest offices in the state organization of Good Templars and for twenty-five years has been an active member of Merrill Lodge, I. O. G. T.

The qualities which characterize Mr. Yarnell are his by inheritance. He descends from generations of keen and talented men, and through his mother is a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell and a near relative of ex-President Zachary Taylor. He is a type of the best class of pioneers; a man of exalted ideas of right, of unswerving integrity and strong individuality.

TRUMAN BERRY was the second permanent settler in Whittier, having located here in 1891, when a barley field covered the ground on which now stands the prosperous town. He is a native of far off Somerset county, Me., where he was born December 18, 1852. His parents, William and Lucy (Andrews) Berry, were also natives of Maine, as were many of his ancestors. William Berry was a soldier in the Civil war, and the grandfather, Levi Berry, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Truman Berry passed his youth on his father's farm in Maine and was a diligent lad, who readily applied himself to the tasks allotted him, and who was therefore of valuable assistance in the management of the farm. He also studied with zest at the public schools, which opportunity was supplemented by a course at the Concord (Me.) high school. Having thus fitted himself for an active, independent life, he decided to start out for himself and in 1889 undertook the journey to Socorro, N. M., where he engaged with marked success in the transfer and livery business. Not being satisfied with the future prospects of his surroundings, he next moved to California and located in East Whittier, where he became interested in the upbuilding and improvement of the crude conditions then existing here. At the present time he has a fine ranch given over to the cultivation of oranges, lemons and English walnuts and covering ten and one-half acres. In addition he owns a ranch of fourteen and one-half acres in English walnuts.

Mr. Berry married Louise Holbrook, a native of Maine, and to this couple has been born one daughter, Georgie I. Mr. Berry is variously interested in a political and fraternal way. He is a Republican, but entertains broad and comprehensive views regarding the election of men to public office. He is a member of the Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows at Whittier, and also a member of the order of Maccabees at Los Angeles, and the Fraternal Brotherhood and Woodmen of the World at Whittier.

Mr. Berry's progressive, enterprising spirit has met with a hearty response from his fellow-townsmen, among whom he is esteemed for his devotion to the interests of the community, and for his unflinching willingness to lend time and money for the accomplishment of the needs of friends, associates or the public at large.

EVERETT L. BLANCHARD. Just fifteen years ago Everett L. Blanchard took up his permanent residence in Los Angeles, and from that time until the present day he has been foremost in every enterprise and improvement calculated to advance the prosperity of this thriving city of the sunny southland. He has been a witness of the most remarkable period of its growth, perhaps, and has seen the humble adobe buildings one by one give place to imposing structures that would do credit to any eastern metropolis. He has beheld the transformation of arid wastes and the brown hills into fertile, blossoming groves and gardens, in whose midst have been reared stately mansions and beautiful homes of every variety of architecture. And in all of this marvelous work he may feel that he has had a share, owing to the nature of his business, for he has bought and sold land extensively and has been actively associated with many local enterprises.

Mr. Blanchard is a native of Maine, his birth having occurred in the town of Cumberland, forty-four years ago. His boyhood was spent upon a farm, and in the pursuits common to country life he developed into a strong man, physically and mentally. His education was such as could be obtained in the schools of the neighborhood and in Greeley Institute, whither his ambitious young feet took him in order that he might taste deeper of the wells of knowledge. When he arrived at the age of twenty-two years he embarked in the mercantile business, in partnership with a brother, and it was not until 1885 that he left his native state in the far east to come to the shores of the western ocean. He had prospered in a business way, but he was not satisfied until

he had tried his fortunes in the west, where he was certain that greater things awaited him. He located in Los Angeles and established himself in the insurance and real estate business, in the former of which he has since continued with wisdom and ability.

In all of his transactions Mr. Blanchard has maintained the utmost justice and regard for the rights of others, and in every instance where he has bought or sold property he has retained the esteem of the persons with whom he dealt. To this fact, doubtless, and to his general high standing in the community, is due his being chosen as a representative of the people in the city council. He was elected to that responsible office in the fall of 1895, and has been re-elected twice since, the present year being the third term of his retention as a public official. He is affiliated with the Republican party, but never has been a politician in the modern sense. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and prominent in the ranks of the Masonic order. At the age of twenty-two he was united in marriage to Miss Porter, a lady who was born and reared in the same town as himself. They are the parents of three daughters, and their home is a happy and attractive one.

MEL CAMPBELL is a leading citizen and fruit-raiser of Pomona and resides at the corner of Garey and Orange Grove avenues. A man of broad western experience when he became a resident of this city in 1891, he at once identified himself with important enterprises here and is a citizen in whom the community has implicit confidence. He is at this writing a director in the Pomona Fruit Growers' Exchange.

As the name implies the Campbell family is of Scotch extraction. Mr. Campbell was born in Van Buren county, Mich., December 18, 1842, a son of William and Elvira (Raymond) Campbell, natives respectively of Michigan and Pennsylvania. He was reared in Michigan and passed the years of early youth in an uneventful manner. While still a mere boy he determined to seek his fortune in the newly-discovered mines of Colorado. In 1859 he left home and friends and traveled overland to the Rocky mountain region, where he remained for three years. In 1863 he



S. J. Miller

went to Idaho, where for a long time he engaged in placer mining and also carried on various mercantile pursuits.

During that period of his life Mr. Campbell was an active and influential politician. He was honored for three terms with the office of sheriff of Alturas county, which he filled with satisfaction, not only to his own party (the Republican), but to all public-spirited citizens.

His next change of location was to Grand Ronde valley, Union county, Ore., where he engaged in the twin industries of agriculture and dairying. He still holds a choice farm in that locality, although his home and his chief interests are at Pomona. Fraternally he is a member of the local Masonic lodge. In the Episcopal Church of Pomona he holds the office of senior warden. His wife is a native of Wisconsin and before marriage was Blanche Jameson.

CAPT. SAMUEL J. MILLER. There are few of the horticulturists of Southern California whose period of residence in this part of the world exceeds that of Captain Miller, who is the well-known president of the A. C. G. Lemon Association of Glendora. It was in 1863 that he first came to the Pacific coast, and for a number of years made his home in Santa Clara, after which he resided some nine years in Compton, and in 1881 he came to Glendora, which has since been his home. He is therefore not only a pioneer of California, but also of Glendora, where he owns a ranch of forty acres, planted to fruits. He also owns fifty acres of mountain water-bearing land.

In Jefferson county, N. Y., Captain Miller was born September 18, 1836, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Howe) Miller, natives of New York. His grandfather, Samuel Miller, fought in the battle of Sacket's Harbor, and was also in the land force at the time Commodore Perry fought the battle of Lake Erie. His father, Nathaniel Miller, was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought in the battle of Long Island and the siege and surrender of Yorktown. The Millers are of English-German extraction, while the Howes are Scotch.

When seven years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Cass county, Mich. When they left New York for Michigan they came up

Lake Erie on the first propeller ever run on that lake. When he was nineteen years of age he went to Kansas, joining a free-state company, with whom he drilled for three months. He then went to Platte county, Mo., and engaged in saw-milling and lumbering. After the outbreak of the Civil war he organized a company, which was later known as Company H, Thirty-ninth Missouri Cavalry. He was unanimously chosen captain of the company and received his commission as such. The organization of the company was entirely the result of his own efforts. He was in a hotbed of Confederacy, and was forced to do all of the work secretly, as, had it been known he was raising a company for the Union army, the results would have been serious for him. His company was engaged in garrison duty in Missouri, and served from the spring of 1862 until March, 1863.

Immediately after being honorably discharged from the service Captain Miller came to California, accompanied by his family, with team and wagon, making the trip across the plains with a large band of emigrants from Leavenworth, Kans., to Santa Clara, Cal. Four months and ten days were spent on the way, and many hardships were endured by the pilgrims, for at that time Indians were particularly savage and were constantly attempting to steal cattle, waylay travelers, etc. Finally, however, Santa Clara was reached in safety. For a number of years he farmed there, and he was similarly engaged in Compton. In 1881 he came to Glendora, since which time he has given his attention to raising lemons, apricots and oranges. He was one of the organizers of the A. C. G. Lemon Association at Glendora, Cal., and is now president and a director of the same; also a director of the Glendora and Covina Citrus Association.

By his first wife, Lucy A. McComas, Captain Miller had two sons: Charles R. (deceased) and William H., of Glendora. His present wife was Emma W. Winsor, of Providence, R. I., daughter of Alfred and Ann Maria (Budlong) Stone, both natives of Rhode Island.

Interested in Grand Army matters, Captain Miller is actively connected with the post at Pomona. For thirty-three years he has served as an elder in the Christian Church, and he is now a leading officer in the church at Glendora. His

sympathies have long been with the cause of Prohibition, and both by example and precept he has endeavored to inculcate temperance principles in the rising generation. He is a worthy citizen, and deservedly stands high.

CHARLES HENRY BUSH came to California in March, 1870, from Meudota, Ill. He was born in Northampton county, Pa., March 5, 1835, a son of Michael Opp and Lucretia (Luckenback) Bush, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Holland. His father, who was a watchmaker and jeweler by trade, remained in the east until advanced in years, and then moved to Bloomington, Ill., where he died about 1881. His wife died in Pennsylvania in 1840, leaving six children, of whom four survive. Three of these are in California, Charles Henry; Amandus Lawrence, of Escondido; and Mrs. Matilda Tullis. While still a boy our subject learned his father's trade in Sidney, Ohio, where the family lived for several years. At the age of eighteen he went to Bloomington, Ill., and embarked in business for himself. He was enterprising, industrious and capable, and soon became popular with the people. In his place of business he had a free reading room, where daily newspapers and the current literature of the day were kept on file. This movement was under the auspices of what was known as the White Hat Club. He made his home in Bloomington during a period characterized by some of the most exciting and interesting events in our national history. Among his friends and customers he counted some men who were of national fame, including Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Judge David Davis and Leonard Swett. He recalls with much pleasure the fact that Mr. Lincoln was accustomed to call at the club room regularly each morning, where, after reading the papers, he indulged in a few minutes' chat with Mr. Bush upon subjects of national interest. After Abraham Lincoln had won one of the most famous law suits in the state of Illinois, which attracted national attention, Mr. Bush had the satisfaction of predicting to Mr. Lincoln that in eight years he would be president of the United States, which prediction was literally fulfilled.

After having engaged in business in Bloom-

ington for some years Mr. Bush disposed of his interests there and came to California, settling in Los Angeles and opening a jewelry store in the Downey block. He remained in the same location until 1881, when he moved across Main street to his present number, 318. He is a thorough business man, genial, capable and intelligent, and holds a high place among the members of the Society of Los Angeles County Pioneers.

During all of his active life Mr. Bush has been devoted to the welfare of the country, a true patriot as well as a public-spirited citizen. At the time of the Civil war he made five unsuccessful attempts to secure admission into the Federal army, but each time was rejected on account of disabilities. Finally, however, he was successful in securing an appointment as commissary at Cairo, Ill., where he remained until the close of the war. One of the most interesting and highly prized souvenirs in his possession is a pass signed by Ulysses S. Grant, then colonel in the army, granting him permission to go to the front to see the boys in blue.

JOSEPH PERRY SYLVA. California is remarkably cosmopolitan, and numbers among her population representatives of almost every country. Perhaps to this very fact the state owes its signal prosperity, for its citizens thus possess an unlimited range of qualities—the attributes of every nationality. The subject of this article is one of the natives of Portugal who have cast in their lot with the people of this favored clime. He was born August 24, 1845. When he was twenty-one years of age, in 1866, he sailed to the United States, and arrived in San Francisco.

In June, 1867, Mr. Sylva came to Wilmington, and for several months was employed on the wharf by the Banning Company. He then worked on the railroad for the same firm from the autumn of 1869 until January, 1877, in the meantime carefully saving a large part of his wages. At the commencement of 1877 he embarked in merchandising, and opened a general store in Wilmington. He has continued to act as the proprietor of this store ever since—twenty-three years—during which time he has enjoyed a large patronage and has won the good will and confidence of the public. He is regarded as a

strictly just and honorable merchant, and by his square dealing he has risen to a position of esteem in the community.

Ever since becoming a citizen of this thriving place Mr. Sylva has taken an interested and patriotic part in local enterprises. That he stands high in the estimation of his townsmen has been manifested time and again when he has been called upon to occupy positions of honor and trust, and never has he disappointed them in the discharging of the duties thus imposed upon him. He has been active in local politics, and, besides serving as a member of the school board and clerk of that body for several years, he has been the postmaster of Wilmington for some time.

Fraternally he is an enthusiastic member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, and, moreover, is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Of the eight children born to his marriage, six are yet living.

CHARLES H. BUTTERFIELD came to his present ranch in East Whittier in 1893. His life had previously been somewhat on the roving, adventurous order, his various lines of occupation being remotely separated. A native of Orange county, Vt., he was born March 30, 1842, his parents, Welbee and Eliza (Brown) Butterfield, being also natives of Vermont. The family is of English extraction, the ancestors who came to America arriving during the latter part of the last century. Welbee Butterfield was a soldier in the war of 1812 and served his country with courage and fidelity.

Until his twentieth year Charles H. Butterfield lived on his father's farm among the Vermont hills, going to the small school-house as opportunity offered during the winter time and imbibing into his nature some of the ruggedness and force of his surroundings. During his twentieth year he went to New Hampshire, but soon returned to Vermont, where he remained until the spring of 1864. He then made arrangements to go to Idaho. The trip was a memorable one, prolific of novelty and adventure. Their train of eight wagons wended its way slowly over the plains, consuming in the long jaunt five months. When the caravan reached Nebraska City Mr. Butterfield bought four yoke of oxen, which he

drove the rest of the distance to Boise City, Idaho. Arriving there, he engaged with a mercantile firm as a clerk for some time, then went to Montana and interested himself in placer mining. Not being inclined to make the far west his home at that time, he returned to New Hampshire, going down the Missouri river to Sioux City, Iowa, on a flat boat. From Sioux City he went by train to Dover, N. H., and, upon arriving there, he was employed in a last manufactory as a carpenter, remaining in this capacity for over twenty years. In 1888 he came to California, and, after a residence of a few weeks in Pasadena, moved to Ventura county, where he stayed until 1893. He then took up his residence on the ranch which is his present home.

Mr. Butterfield married Mary E. Clancy, of Dover, N. H., and of their three children but one survives, Edward C., who is living at home. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Butterfield has been prominently identified with many movements of his party. While living in Dover, N. H., he served as selectman from ward 2 and as clerk of the same ward, and was also a candidate of the New Hampshire legislature. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias at Dover, N. H., and is a member and present master of Whittier Lodge No. 323, F. & A. M., and is past chancellor of Olive Branch Lodge No. 6, K. of P., at Dover, N. H. He is also a member of the Royal Arch Masons and the Knights Templar at Dover. Mr. Butterfield is appreciated for his many fine traits of mind and character, for his enterprise, liberal mindedness and general interest in the public welfare.

CHARLES BRODE. Los Angeles is noted for her self-made men—men who by reason of their enterprise and industry have risen from comparative obscurity to positions of influence and prominence in the city of their adoption—and Mr. Brode, a pioneer of 1861, is one of this class. He was born in Prussia, Germany, February 6, 1836. In his native country he learned the trades of baker and confectioner. He was an ambitious young man, aspiring to accomplish something in the world; and, learning of what he presumed to be better opportunities in another country, he left the fatherland and em-

barked for Australia to seek his fortune in the gold fields of that country. However, his success was somewhat indifferent. He made a living at the business, but not a fortune. He remained there until 1861, when he decided to try his luck in America, and accordingly came to San Francisco. Thence he went almost immediately to Nevada and for six years worked in the mines of that territory and in Montana and Idaho. In the fall of 1867 he left Idaho and came to Los Angeles, arriving here January 19, 1868. He first took up the occupation of a nurse, and in that capacity was employed among some of the leading families of the city. Later he worked as cook in the old Bella Union hotel, where he remained for eight months.

Naturally of a frugal disposition and habits, Mr. Brode saved his earnings and so became the possessor of money enough to enter business for himself. Accordingly he opened a grocery at what is now Nos. 217-219 South Spring street, under the name of the Spring street store. The new business venture prospered, and its owner proved a successful merchant. For upwards of twenty years he continued in business, until he was visited by a disastrous fire, which burned his entire establishment to the ground. However, being a judicious and cautious business man, he was fairly well insured and sustained but a nominal loss. Soon thereafter he erected a substantial business block on the same site, and this building he has since rented, having himself retired from active business. He possesses those natural traits that characterize all successful business men. His early life was such as to impress upon his mind the value of money, and the success he has attained is due to his industry, economy and energy.

Mr. Brode has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in Los Angeles in 1863, died in 1872, leaving two daughters: Emma, who is now the wife of Theodore Freese, a wine merchant; and Louise, widow of Henry Burning, who was a wholesale wine merchant. By his second marriage, which took place in 1873, Mr. Brode has four children: Alexander C., Walter C., Leon C. and Hilda C., all at home, the family occupying a beautiful residence at No. 1229 South Olive street.

In fraternal relations Mr. Brode is connected

with the Turners and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been an active member of the chamber of commerce. With other pioneers he takes a warm interest in the work of the Los Angeles County Society of Pioneers and is a regular member of the organization. He is a genial, courteous gentleman and a popular citizen.

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER. Among the highly esteemed citizens and pioneers of Compton none occupies a more distinctive place than William H. Carpenter, who dates his residence here back to 1877. He is a native of Utica, N. Y., his birth having occurred July 20, 1855. Until he was in his ninth year he lived in the city, and his educational advantages were of the best. He completed his higher studies at the Liberal Institute in Clinton, N. Y., and soon began laying plans to try his fortunes in the west.

Leaving home when in his twenty-first year, Mr. Carpenter came to the Pacific coast, and, settling near Bakersfield, where his father had located three months previously, he continued to dwell there until October, 1877. Upon leaving there he came to Compton, where he has been engaged in agricultural enterprises ever since. He is one of the most successful ranchmen of Los Angeles county, and has won his way to wealth and an influential position by honest industry and sound judgment and business sense. For some fifteen years he has owned and operated a threshing machine, and for several years he farmed two thousand acres of land in Orange county, in addition to his local enterprises, but five years ago he abandoned that great undertaking. At present he leases and manages two ranches of one thousand acres each, situated about one mile south of Compton, and also owns a large stock ranch of two hundred and sixty-four acres located two miles east of the town. He gives employment to from twenty-five to forty men, and keeps reliable foremen to oversee the special departments of work. He raises some fine graded live stock and keeps everything about his farms in a manner which does him great credit.

December 18, 1881, Mr. Carpenter married Mary, daughter of William Malott, one of the old and honored early settlers of this locality. Six children were born to this worthy couple, but the



I. S. Overholzer

two daughters, Mabel C. and Helen L., are deceased, the former having died when ten years old and the latter when twenty-two months old. The four boys, William O., Arthur L., Lawrence E. and Raymond F., are bright, promising youths and apt students. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Carpenter being a member of that denomination.

Politically Mr. Carpenter is a Republican, and has been sent as a delegate to several state and county conventions. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, in the first mentioned order having been treasurer of his lodge for the past five years, and in the latter having been noble grand three terms, and at present is serving his fourth term as treasurer. He has deeply at heart the welfare of his community, that of his chosen state and of the country at large, and strives to promote the public good in every possible manner.

ISAAC S. OVERHOLTZER, who makes his home near Covina, is a member of one of the best-known families of this region, his father having been the late Samuel A. Overholtzer, a pioneer of San Joaquin county and later of Covina. He was born in Sacramento county, Cal., October 14, 1866, shortly after his parents had settled in that county as pioneers from Illinois. As a boy he assisted his father at home and attended the public schools of San Joaquin county. It being the desire of his father that he should have the best advantages possible, he was sent back to Illinois, where he attended Mount Morris College, an old and thorough institution of learning in Ogle county.

Returning to California, Mr. Overholtzer permanently settled in the vicinity of Covina in 1886. He is regarded as one of the rising young horticulturists of the neighborhood. From his father he has inherited the traits of energy and determination that, combined with industry and good judgment, are to their possessor the open sesame that furnishes admission to the select ranks of the successful.

From his earliest recollections Mr. Overholtzer has been a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party and the doctrines of the German Baptist Church. Both of these organizations receive his support and assistance, and at

the same time he aids other enterprises and organizations in whose value he places confidence. In 1888 he married Miss Jennie Finch, by whom he has one daughter living, Cora L. Two other children, Ethel May and Charley A., died of diphtheria in early childhood.

CHARLES E. NORTON. Not to every ambitious man does success come, no matter how zealously he labors and bends his energy to that desirable end, but in the preponderance of cases concentration of purpose, when united to integrity and sagacity, will cause the goddess of fortune to smile benignantly. In starting out to fight the battles of life C. E. Norton, realizing that he must work if he would win, resolved to be ready for "that tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," and his success is now a matter of history, as he is generally accounted to stand in the front ranks of the business men of Los Angeles.

His father, L. Norton, whose death occurred at the old homestead in 1898, was one of the most prosperous and extensive farmers of Lorain county, Ohio. He owned a finely improved homestead there, and devoted his entire attention to its management for many years prior to his death. In his early manhood he was interested in the foundry business, both in the Buckeye state and in the south, thus laying the foundation of his future prosperity. For a wife he chose Adeline Matthew, a native of New York state, and three sons and a daughter were born to them. With the exception of the subject of this sketch the children are residents of Ohio.

C. E. Norton was born in Lorain county, Ohio, September 14, 1865, and when he was of a suitable age commenced attending the common schools. He was reared on his father's farm, and at the age of nineteen years embarked upon an independent career. Engaging in the wholesale fruit business in Ohio, he continued in that line of activity until 1887, when he removed to Los Angeles. Here he became interested in the real-estate business in partnership with his brother, Grover E., but for some time has conducted his transactions alone. He loans money in large and small amounts and carries on a thriving business in real estate in this city and vicinity. Los An-

geles has grown wonderfully since he cast in his lot with its inhabitants, and he has great faith in the vastly wider opportunities which are in store for it. He was instrumental in having a number of additions to the city laid out, and is considered one of the most enterprising real estate dealers here. Among others, he subdivided and laid out in lots the Kenney tract of land and the Workman ranch, now considered excellent residence locations.

In view of the fact that a few years ago Mr. Nortou was a poor man, without capital or influence, his success has been quite remarkable. Energy and correct methods of doing business, absolute integrity of word and deed, have been important factors in his career, and have made his name a synonym for progressiveness. He takes great interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of this community, and uses his influence and means for the beautifying and improving of the city. In national affairs he is affiliated with the Democratic party, while in local matters he is independent, voting for the candidate or measure which he esteems worthy, regardless of party lines. In manner he is courteous and affable, readily making friends, and, what is better, he has the faculty of retaining them, once made.

A W. SEPULVEDA. Even the most casual visitor to Southern California becomes familiar with the surname, Sepulveda; and, if possessed of any imagination, his fancy turns to the past and visions pass before his mind of the period when Los Angeles county was divided into a few great ranches, the proprietors of which were much like the patriarchs of Palestine—at the head of almost an army of servants, whose duties included the care of vast flocks and herds, which were driven long distances at certain seasons of the year for pasturage and water. There also recur to his mind many of the stories he has heard of these days of long ago—those days which furnish California with a romance especially her own, of which the fine, though now crumbling, missions are the most fitting monument.

Dolores Sepulveda, the grandfather of A. W. Sepulveda, was one of the old land-holders of Los Angeles county, his vast estates extending along the sea coast from San Pedro to Redondo

Beach, and for miles back into the foothills. Often has it been proved on the pages of history that "envy loves a lofty mark," and, while Mr. Sepulveda was looked up to by the majority of those who knew him, his very prominence was probably the indirect cause of his untimely death. While on his way to Sacramento to obtain a patent to his ranch he was killed by some Indians who had stealthily awaited his coming. Much of his property was handed down to his son, Joe Diego Sepulveda, who was born on the old ranch near San Pedro in 1813. The latter, as he grew to maturity, followed in his father's footsteps as a financier and business man, handling his vast possessions with masterly ability. He owned his share of one-fifth of thirty-nine thousand acres of land in one body, and over the hills roamed his great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. During the war of the United States with Mexico he was loyal to the country which destiny had decreed was to be the victor in the conflict. Besides contributing generously of cattle and horses, money and provisions from his own private stores, he fought in the American army and materially aided in extending the dominion of the United States to the blue waters of the Pacific. He died on his ranch in 1869, aged fifty-seven years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife was Maria Desalda, daughter of a wealthy Spanish officer, who lived in San Diego.

On the ancestral estates A. W. Sepulveda was born September 28, 1854. When a mere boy he moved with the family to San Pedro, and there he has spent most of his life. Since he was fifteen years of age he has practically been independent, but his father having taught him lessons of industry and wisdom, he has heeded his early training and has been judicious in the expenditure of the capital which passed into his hands at the death of his father. He still owns large tracts of land in Los Angeles, besides property in the surrounding country. His education was thorough. He maintains a deep interest in everything which relates to the development of this, the land of his forefathers, where he beholds thousands of thriving people living on the hills and in the valleys that once supported only as many sheep and cattle. In political affiliations he is a Democrat.

The marriage of Mr. Sepulveda and Miss

Maria Ramath was solemnized in 1882, and they have one daughter, Eperanza. Mrs. Sepulveda is a member of an old family who owned extensive possessions in California, and several of whose members figured prominently in the Mexican war.

NICHOLS MERCADANTE. It is doubtful if there is a city of its size in the United States whose pioneers number so large a percentage of prosperous self-made men as do the pioneers of Los Angeles. To this class belongs the subject of our sketch. He is a native of the state of Naples, Italy, and was born in the town of Sapri, May 1, 1848. During that same year his father, Peter Mercadante, left Italy and came to California, where he remained for four years, meantime acquiring a fortune of about \$22,000 in the placer mines of Tuolumne. With this sum he returned home and there remained until 1861, when he again came to this country via Mexico, bringing with him his two sons, Vicente and Nichols, the latter being at the time a lad of thirteen years. The father engaged in wine making near Los Angeles for about six years. He then again returned to his family in Italy, where he remained until his death, in 1878, at seventy-two years of age.

At the time of his father's second return to Italy our subject was still a mere youth, but, being left alone, he was obliged to assume the responsibilities of life for himself. He was blessed with a strong constitution and a brave heart, together with an ambitious desire to succeed in life. He tried mining in its various branches, but with indifferent success. In this way he passed seven years. The Central Pacific Railroad was at the time in course of construction and he worked for that enterprise. Later he went to the timbered regions of Sonoma county and worked at lumbering. March 15, 1869, found him in Los Angeles. He embarked in the restaurant business on Main street, where the St. Charles hotel now stands. This was one of the first restaurants of the city. Later he conducted a fruit store on the corner of First and Main streets, in the J. Kurtz block. In this business he continued for ten years. For the next three years he operated the Queen restaurant on Main street. In 1894 he sold all his

business interests and purchased the property at Nos. 427-429 San Pedro street, upon which he erected a unique and commodious rooming house, with spacious stores on the first floor. This building is fifty feet long and one hundred feet deep, two stories in height, architecturally beautiful and artistic, well lighted and conveniently arranged in its interior. Here Mr. Mercadante resides with his family and conducts a prosperous business. He and his wife have seven children, five daughters and two sons, viz.: Josie, Mary, Tinelli, Nichols, Philomena, Rosa and Edna.

The success gained by Mr. Mercadante may be attributed to his own personal efforts, his industry, his temperate and frugal habits, and his loyalty to his convictions of right. He has the respect of the entire community in which he has so long lived and where his success has been attained.

CHARLES GOLLMER. Much of the civilization of the world has come from the Teutonic race. Continually moving westward, they have taken with them the enterprise and advancement of their eastern homes and have become valued and useful citizens of various localities. In this country especially they have demonstrated their power to adapt themselves to new circumstances, retaining at the same time their progressiveness and energy, and have become loyal and devoted citizens, true to the best interests of their adopted country. In Mr. Gollmer, of Los Angeles, we find a worthy representative of this class.

A native of southern Germany, he was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, May 10, 1851, and in the spring of 1868 he crossed the Atlantic, landing in New York City. Later in the same year he came to San Francisco, Cal., by way of Nicaragua, and for seven months he there worked at the carriage-maker's trade, which he had previously learned in his native land. In November, 1868, he came to Los Angeles and entered the employ of John Goller, the pioneer wagon and carriage maker of the city, and remained with him for three years, after which he worked for Roeder & Lichtenberger for a time. For fifteen years Mr. Gollmer and his brother engaged in the same line of business on their own account, and were the first American carriage painters in

Los Angeles. As a business man he has been eminently successful, and by his fair and honorable dealings has gained the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

In 1872 Mr. Gollmer married Miss Alice Grabe, a native of New York and a daughter of Louis Grabe. They have four children: Karl, Robert, Minnie and Gertrude. Mr. Gollmer is a Mason, one of the founders of the Los Angeles Turn Verein, and is a prominent member of other German social organizations. He has a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

DAVID MAXIMILIAN RAAB. Prominent among the numerous sterling citizens whom Germany has furnished to Southern California is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is well known in Los Angeles county and particularly in South Pasadena, where he has made his home for three decades, actively connected with local development and commercial growth, and enthusiastic in his belief that this county will ultimately be pre-eminent among the counties of the Pacific coast.

Born at Wetzlar, near Frankfort, Germany, March 16, 1842, David M. Raab is a son of Philip and Justina Raab, who passed their entire lives in the Fatherland, the former dying at the age of sixty-six years and the latter when in her seventy-seventh year. The most noted of their children was Prof. Henry Raab, a prominent educator, who was for two terms superintendent of public instruction in Illinois. The boyhood days of our subject passed uneventfully, and until fourteen he was occupied in the acquisition of an education. When he was seventeen he determined to seek his fortune in the new world. Sailing from Bremen and landing in New York City, he proceeded to Illinois. For a short time he remained in St. Clair county, after which he went to St. Louis, Mo. Next he went to southern Missouri, thence back to Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and afterward was appointed assistant keeper of a toll gate on the turnpike leading from Belleville to St. Louis.

In 1863 Mr. Raab crossed the plains to Boise City, Ida., and Idaho City, where he engaged in surface mining for the next three years, but

was not very successful. He then continued his westward journey and, arriving in San Francisco in 1866, was employed in a distillery for two years. In 1869 he came to Los Angeles county and in 1870 to Pasadena. For some years he was with that fine old pioneer, B. D. Wilson, from whom he bought his present homestead of sixty acres, just outside the city limits of Pasadena. Here he has prospered. Under his able supervision the ranch has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Few country homes in the lovely vale of San Gabriel are more valuable or attractive.

After having devoted his attention to the fruit business for thirteen years, Mr. Raab in 1888 embarked in the dairy business. In 1891 he began to handle milk and creamery products. Since then the accommodations of Oak Hill dairy depot have been increased year by year. Modern machinery has been introduced. The entire system of conducting the business is unique and interesting. It would be difficult to find a dairy more thoroughly equipped than this. The neatness and system which prevail under his strict surveillance bring him many new customers every year. Recently he has taken as a partner in his business his younger son, Carl, a young man of good business ability and pronounced energy, and, as the time approaches when he can lay aside some of his numerous financial responsibilities, it is his purpose to have his junior assume more of the cares of the business. He has made a specialty of handling pasteurized cream and milk and fancy dairy and creamery butter.

The first wife of Mr. Raab, whom he married in San Francisco, in 1868, died in 1882, and of their four children two sons are living. June 26, 1884, he married Miss Augusta Trapp, daughter of Dr. A. H. Trapp, of Springfield, Ill., a pioneer of St. Clair county, Ill. By her he had four children, two now living.

Since becoming a voter Mr. Raab has been a Republican in national issues, but in local elections he is independent. He believes that the office should be given to the most worthy candidate, independent of political ties. His influence is on the side of whatever is calculated to benefit the community, regardless of partisan feeling. For several terms he served as a school trustee



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and as a trustee of the corporation of South Pasadena. For both these positions he is admirably fitted, as he is deeply interested in the education of the young, the maintenance of the law and good government, and public improvements. He is an honored member of the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers.

CRAWFORD P. TEAGUE. As early as the fall of 1878, when the now flourishing town of San Dimas was known as Mud Springs, Mr. Teague, with two of his sons, settled at this place, becoming a pioneer of a new and unimproved section of country. He was at the time a member of the Mound City Land and Water Association, located at Azusa, which had purchased over 4,000 acres of the Dalton homestead at Azusa and an undivided one-third interest in the San José rancho; also the addition in the San José rancho, making 13,666 acres. The corporation made the first payment of \$35,000 on the land, and then, within a year after buying the property, went into liquidation. Being thus thrown upon his own resources, Mr. Teague leased a tract of land at Mud Springs (now San Dimas), on which he remained for some years. In the spring of 1887 he purchased thirty acres, a part of the old San José tract, and to the development of this he gave his attention, setting out a large number of citrus fruit trees and paying close attention to their care and growth. Since 1881 he has been a resident of San Dimas.

In Washington county, Ind., Mr. Teague was born November 6, 1823, a son of John and Mary (Thomas) Teague, natives of North Carolina, the former of Scotch lineage, the latter of German ancestry. Alexander Thomas, the maternal grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier and served under George Washington. When a boy our subject had few advantages. Hard work was his portion from his earliest recollection. At an early age he depended upon his own efforts for a livelihood. This, instead of being an injury, was positively helpful, as it developed in his character the necessary self-reliance. While still living in his native county he established domestic ties, being united in marriage with Miss Amanda R. May, October 8, 1846. They became the parents of nine children, eight of whom survive,

viz.: David C., whose sketch appears in this work; Drusilla, the wife of Theodore Staley, of Orange county, Cal.; Lodema A., wife of Willis Gaudin, of Sonoma county; Harvey T. and Jasper N., of Pomona; Olive A., wife of S. I. Allen, of Sonoma county; Robert M., the well-known nurseryman of San Dimas; and Flora E., who married Harry Newman, of San Francisco, Cal.

After a happy married life of more than thirty years, Mr. Teague was bereaved by the death of his wife, in the fall of 1881. He is now making his home with his son, Robert M. Though now advanced in years he is as industrious as when a young man and retains his activity, energy and interest in current events. His life has been strictly upright and honorable and in the evening of his days he can look over the past without remorse and forward to the future without fear.

JOHN C. DOTTER, vice-president of the Los Angeles Furniture Company, is a splendid type of a California pioneer and is one of the quiet and progressive citizens of Los Angeles. He was born in the town of Lohr, Bavaria, Germany, May 4, 1837, and remained in his native place until about fifteen years of age, when he embarked for America, hoping to increase his opportunities for success in life. After landing in New York he proceeded to New Jersey, where he visited an uncle, F. Niedemeyer. He apprenticed himself to learn the hatter's trade, which he readily acquired, and for about five years pursued the trade in New York.

Hearing much of the fabulous wealth in the gold mines of California, Mr. Dotter decided to make the journey to the Pacific coast. Accordingly he made his way to St. Louis, Mo., where he joined a government supply train bound for Fort Leavenworth and Camp Floyd, which latter point lay about twenty miles south of Salt Lake. He spent some time at Salt Lake, where he worked at his trade. In 1859 he saw his opportunity to safely continue his journey westward as far as Mountain Meadows, where he joined a government expedition under the then Major (later General) Carleton, who had come from Los Angeles with about two million dollars to pay off government soldiers and employes at Camp Floyd. With this expedition Mr. Dotter

completed his journey, arriving in Los Angeles June 20, 1859. The scene of the historic and horrible Mountain Meadows massacre lay on their route and they found it necessary to encamp there about sixteen days. The terrible event had occurred in 1857, about two years previous, and Mr. Dotter well remembers the grewsome sight that met their eyes when they reached the place. The bones and remains of a portion of the one hundred and twenty-five victims, men and women, were scattered about, having been dug from the rough and shallow graves by the ravaging coyotes. Members of the expedition, Mr. Dotter aiding, gathered the bones and interred them as best they could within a stone enclosure, erecting on the spot a cross, on which they inscribed the words, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." From the axles of the wagons Mr. Dotter secured some grease and before leaving the spot gave the inscription a coat of black tar.

The journey to Los Angeles was made without particular incident. Here Mr. Dotter found a Spanish village of about three thousand people. He went north as far as San Francisco to explore the country, but returned to Los Angeles in December of the same year (1859). He secured a situation as steward in the old Bella Union hotel and remained there until 1868. From that time until 1871 he engaged in the furniture and upholstering business with C. R. Rinaldi, and when the latter sold his interest to I. W. Lord, now of Lordsburg, Dotter & Lord continued the business until 1876. Mr. Lord then sold to C. H. Bradley, and the firm of Dotter & Bradley existed until 1886, when the business was incorporated under the title of the Los Angeles Furniture Company. This is one of the largest and strongest companies of its kind in the state, and is widely known for the reliability, efficiency and energy of its members.

In 1872 Mr. Dotter married Miss Elizabeth Keym, a native of New Orleans. Her father, H. Keym, came to California in 1852 and engaged in the raising of fruit and owned a vineyard in the Suisun valley, in Solano county. Mr. and Mrs. Dotter have four children: George C.; Cornelis, wife of Prof. Milton Carlson, of Los Angeles; Ida and Lottie, who reside with their parents at No. 608 Temple street. The only son,

who is a young man of fine character and ability, enlisted as a member of Captain Steers' Battery D, Heavy Artillery, California State Volunteers, and fought in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines. While at Manila he collected two hundred and fifty photographs and views of that famous place.

Mr. Dotter may be regarded as the founder and father of the well-known corporation of which he is now the vice-president. His success in life is the direct result of his own efforts, his natural business ability and his intelligence.

ROBERT D. WADE, county recorder of Los Angeles county, is a representative of an old and honored family of Indiana, whose members bore an active part in the progress of that state during the early period of its history. His father, Hon. David Wade, M. D., son of Daniel Wade, was born in Winchester, Va., and received excellent advantages, graduating from Jefferson Medical College. Settling in Hendricks county, Ind., he built up a large practice. In 1846-1848 and 1850 he was elected to represent his district in the legislature, and during the three terms of his incumbency he proved himself an efficient lawmaker and legislator. He died in 1853, leaving two sons, one of whom, Dr. William L. Wade, is a prominent physician of Los Angeles county. Dr. David Wade married Emily Jessup, who was a member of a Quaker family that settled in North Carolina during colonial days, thence removed to Indiana. Her father, Levi Jessup, was the first county clerk of Hendricks county, Ind., and was expelled from the Friends' Church on account of holding office. Afterward he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and in 1852 was elected from that district to the Iowa legislature.

In Hendricks county, Ind., where he was born September 14, 1848, Robert D. Wade spent his early days, receiving his primary education in local public schools. His education was completed in the Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Christian Church. However, for some time before completing his education he had been making his own way in the world. At fourteen he started out for himself, his first work

being as clerk in a store at Wadesville, Va., a town named in honor of his ancestors. In 1869 he returned to Indiana and for some years engaged in teaching school. The year 1874 found him in California, where he mined in San Luis Obispo county, later in Nevada county. In 1878 he came to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the mercantile business. His connection with public and educational affairs in this city dates from 1884, when he was chosen to serve on the board of education. In 1892 he was elected city tax collector, an office that he filled for two years. Later he was chief deputy county tax collector for four years. Since the fall of 1898 he has been county recorder, and in this position, as in all others, he has proved himself to be reliable, honorable, efficient and forceful. To these various offices he has been elected on the Republican ticket, for he is as staunch in his adherence to this party as his father and grandfather were to the Whig party. He is now president of the Union League of Los Angeles. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Honor and the Order of Maccabees.

The marriage of Mr. Wade took place in 1879 and united him with Miss Carrie B. Reed, a native of Massachusetts. They are the parents of one daughter, Annie Louisa.

WILLIAM S. DEVAN. To this sunny southland have come hosts of the wealthy and cultured from all parts of the Union, and thus the society of Los Angeles includes many citizens who have made their mark in the world and who have been powers in their own community. Among the present residents of this beautiful city is W. S. DeVan, who for nearly a quarter of a century was accounted one of the most energetic business men of New Orleans, and whose financial interests in the Crescent City still are extremely large. He is a fine type of the progressive element of the "new south," and is a thorough optimist in regard to the future of that wonderful, and, as yet, practically undeveloped section of the Union.

He is a native of Moulton, Ala., and there spent the happy days of his boyhood. He was early bereft of his father, and from his youth has been dependent upon his own resources. For

a period he attended school at Aberdeen, Miss., and obtained a fair business education. Then, for a number of years, or until the close of the Civil war, he was in the employ of a large cotton firm of Mobile, Ala. In 1866 he went to New Orleans, and embarked in the wholesale grocery and confectionery business, in which enterprise he was successfully engaged for some ten years. From 1876 to 1889 he was chiefly occupied in the banking business, being vice-president of the New Orleans Stock Exchange. Though he practically retired from active business more than a decade ago, he has found it no light task to look after his numerous investments, including New Orleans real estate, street railroads and bank stock.

In 1885 Mr. DeVan was advised to seek a change of climate and occupation, and, having heard much of Southern California, he came to Los Angeles, where he spent a few months. Delighted with the climate, and impressed with the marvelous possibilities of the city and surrounding country, he arranged his business affairs in New Orleans as speedily as was consistent with policy, and in 1889 took up his permanent abode here. The habits of a lifetime were not easily dropped, and he gradually drifted into the real-estate business, buying, improving and selling property in Los Angeles and locality, and here, as further east, winning the confidence and esteem of the entire community by his fairness and justice in every transaction.

In 1862 Mr. DeVan married Miss Tillie Todd, of New Orleans, who died, leaving one son. Mr. DeVan subsequently married Miss May Winkley, of Newburyport, Mass., and they are the parents of four sons and two daughters. William T. DeVan is in the employ of Harper Brothers of New York City, and Durward S. is connected with the National Bank of California.

In politics Mr. DeVan is a stalwart Republican, loyal to the principles of his party and desirous of its success. Though frequently urged to accept public positions of more or less honor and emolument, he steadfastly refused, preferring to continue in the quiet private career which he had marked out for himself. Unlike many capitalists, he is admired and highly esteemed by all who know him, for in his turn he passed through years of struggle and toil, and when

prosperity crowned his long-continued and indefatigable efforts, he kept the memory of his own trials ever before him, and endeavored to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself.

HON. WALTER VAN DYKE. The Van Dykes are of Dutch descent and carry with them the old-time sturdiness of that race. Walter Van Dyke was born in Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., October 3, 1823, a son of Martin and Irene (Brockway) Van Dyke, the former of whom was born in New Jersey about 1790, but moved to New York state, where he died in 1837. The son was then less than fourteen years of age. He worked on the farm and attended school until seventeen years of age, when he entered a select school at Earlville, N. Y., and afterward was a student in the Liberal Institute in Clinton, Oneida county. His vacations were spent in teaching in order to supply means for further study. In 1846 he began the study of law with S. B. and F. J. Prentiss, in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1848 was admitted to the supreme court of Ohio.

In history the discovery of gold in California stands as a star in human events. Walter Van Dyke caught the inspiration of the wonderland and in 1849 crossed the plains and mountains to the land of the afternoon sun. He acted as correspondent of some Cleveland journals, and his letters, replete with passing and coming events, were widely read. From Salt Lake to Los Angeles the trip was full of hardships and from Los Angeles he went to San Francisco; thence in the spring of 1850 he went to the mines, where he remained during that summer. Returning to San Francisco that fall he joined a party bound for the Klamath river, at the mouth of which a trading post had just been located for supplying the northern mines, but the vessel went to pieces at the mouth of the stream and its occupants barely reached dry land.

Setting in Trinidad, Mr. Van Dyke was chosen district attorney for Klamath county, at the organization of that county in 1851, and was chosen to the legislature in 1852 and rendered the state excellent service. He secured the location of Fort Humboldt. The late U. S. Grant was captain of a company located there. In 1853 Mr. Van Dyke took up residence in Humboldt coun-

ty, and the next year was chosen district attorney for that county, and also edited with marked success the Humboldt *Times*. The people had confidence in him and in 1861 sent him to the state senate, where he introduced and advocated Union resolutions. During a heated debate he was asked what party stood behind him. He replied, "The Union party." This was the first time the name was known to be used. Soon an organization was effected and he was chosen chairman. In June, 1862, the Republicans held a convention in Sacramento and he was elected chairman. He was thenceforth recognized as the "father of the Union party of California."

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Van Dyke became a resident of San Francisco, where he soon secured an extensive legal practice. When the ground for the Central Pacific Railroad was broken at Sacramento in 1863 he was one of the speakers. During the period of 1869-72 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee and participated in the various political campaigns. In 1873 he was honored with the office of United States attorney for the district of California, but resigned in 1876 and became a special attorney for the United States in certain Spanish land grant cases. In 1878 the agitation for a constitutional reformation brought him still more prominently before the people and he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, receiving the third largest vote out of thirty-two delegates chosen from the state at large. He served as chairman of the bill of rights committee. His efforts in behalf of justice for all the people were unabating, and he succeeded in placing the university affairs beyond the vicissitude of ever-changing politics.

In 1885 he took up his residence in Los Angeles, purchasing the interests of Judge Brunson in the firm of Brunson, Wells & Lee. He was persevering in the effort to secure the Soldiers' Home to be located in that county and saw his earnest efforts crowned with success. In 1888 he was elected to the superior judgeship and in 1894 re-elected by an increased majority. In 1898 he was elected one of the justices of the supreme court by the largest vote of any candidate. Possessing a keen and analytical mind he seeks to impart justice, tempered with generosity and soundness. His career has been characterized by



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diversity, giving him a wide experience, so that he is not a man of few interests and ideas, but of many. He honors his office and is loved by the people. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a life member of the Society of California Pioneers.

ROBERT M. TEAGUE, proprietor of the San Dimas Nurseries, established in 1890, is a prosperous horticulturist and nurseryman. His sales extend all through this section of country and his business is large and constantly growing. Political matters receive little attention from him, for he is too busy to identify himself with public affairs and is independent in his views. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Covina. He is married, his wife having formerly been Miss Minnie E. Cowan, of Pomona.

There is probably no one in Southern California who is more thoroughly posted concerning citrus fruit culture than is Mr. Teague. Having made a study of horticulture, he is qualified to carry on successfully the propagation of nursery stock. Years of experience in both orchard and nursery have afforded him every opportunity for wide observation and investigation as to the best methods of producing a superior article of fruit, as well as the best nursery tree for orchard planting. In his nursery are all the well-known varieties of oranges, including the unsurpassed and unsurpassable Washington Navel, the China Mandarin, Thomson's Improved Navel (originated in 1890 by A. C. Thomson, of Duarte), Dancy's Tangerine, Valencia Late, Ruby Blood, Mediterranean Sweet, Paper Rind St. Michael, Kumquat or Kin-Kan (a native of Japan and a unique member of the citrus family), Malta Blood and Satsuma (which ripens as early as November). Among lemons he has the Eureka, Villa Franca and Lisbon varieties; in grape fruit, the Marsh seedless, Triumph G. F., Imperial G. F., and Improved Pomolo, also the Citrus Medica Cedra, from which citron rind is obtained. The foregoing sorts comprise the standard commercial varieties usually planted in the citrus-growing sections of California, each of which possesses certain peculiar advantages and characteristics. In trees Mr. Teague has a total of forty-five acres, all devoted exclusively to citrus trees of

his own growing. His total number of stock in 1900 aggregated about thirty thousand trees, while for 1901 he plans to have a total of seventy-five thousand, and for 1902 two hundred and fifty thousand trees. He is an enthusiast in his occupation, having the greatest faith in its possibilities and its commercial importance. He believes that many of the interior valleys and protected foot-hill lands of California possess every advantage to its profitable culture, and is of the opinion that the success which has already been gained by orange-growers is but an index of what the future may bring to the careful and skillful horticulturist. One of the improvements that he has introduced is the Boss tree protector, which affords the trunks of young and comparatively branchless trees protection from the burning rays of the summer sun. These protectors are made from the wood of the Yucca palm and afford a perfect protection from rabbits, grasshoppers, borers and winter frosts, as well as summer suns.

FRED R. DORN. The city of Los Angeles has proved a fruitful field for the exercise of the highest order of talent in the line of modern architecture, and on every hand are to be seen evidences of the skill and talent of the local architects. Indeed, too much cannot be said in their behalf. To them, as much as to any other class of business men, belongs the credit for the prosperity of Los Angeles. They have been guided in their work not by cast-iron rules of their profession, but by a knowledge of the style of architecture best suited to this part of the country. They have happily combined the grace and beauty of southern architecture with the conveniences especially noticeable in the north, and thus have evolved a style of building that not only enkindles the admiration of the visitor, but pleases also those who are the actual occupants thereof, and who are in a position to most critically examine and test its adaptation to the needs of modern living.

Foremost among the men who have striven to make the architecture of Los Angeles ideal in every respect may be mentioned Mr. Dorn, a prominent and successful architect, and a well-known citizen of Los Angeles. Permanent monuments of his constructive efforts may be seen in

every part of the city. Since he came here and began in business he has proved beyond question his skill and taste. He has designed a number of the foremost business blocks in the city, and has also drawn the plans for private residences of every design and variety, including not only the homes of the wealthy, but also many cottages for those in moderate circumstances. Among the church buildings he has designed may be mentioned the Christian Church, a commodious and substantial building on the corner of Hope and Eleventh streets, which has been admired by reason of its convenient arrangement for the work of the Sunday-school, Christian Endeavor Society and various other societies of the church; he also drew the plans for the residence of the pastor, Rev. A. C. Smithers, at No. 1147 South Hope street.

A recently erected building, plans for which were made by Mr. Doru, is the Yosemite, at No. 115½ South Broadway. Among his other designs are those for the residence and business block of A. F. M. Strong; the Hallett & Pirtle block, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Broadway; the Kaweah block, built by George Hanna, on the northeast corner of Third and Broadway; Baltimore hotel, built by P. A. Garvie, on Seventh and Olive streets; the block owned by Owens Brothers, on Broadway between Third and Fourth streets; the Marsh & Gage block, on Third between Spring and Broadway; the building owned by W. H. Bowman, on the corner of Third street and Stevenson avenue, the residence of Dr. George P. Allen and his business block at Nos. 238-240 East First street; the residence of Dr. J. C. Michener and the Gray Gables built by him on the southeast corner of Seventh and Hill streets; Hotel Brunswick, on the corner of Sixth and Hill streets; the residence of W. M. Garland, on Ingraham between Lucas and Witmer; the T. W. Phelps home, on the corner of Ninth and Providence; and those of W. H. Rutzahn, northwest corner of Grand and Jefferson streets; Frank Humphreys, No. 3217 Grand avenue; W. W. Howard, northeast corner of Adams and Hoover streets; T. C. Kuapp, No. 1539 West Seventh street; J. M. Tryen, Santee between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; B. Sens, Grand avenue, between Second and Third streets; W. P. Gibson, No. 170 East Twenty-

fifth street; and J. H. Arnold, No. 1111 South Hope street. Others might be enumerated, but this list suffices to show the widely different character of the various designs of Mr. Doru, as well as his high standing as an architect in a city whose architects are numerous and far above the average in ability, taste and skill.

DAVID R. BREARLEY, one of the most energetic business men and loyal citizens of Los Angeles, has been directly connected with its development and improvement for the past twelve years. After the collapse of the wonderful real-estate boom in this vicinity he firmly held to the opinion he had advanced all along, that affairs here would soon resume their normal basis, and in that faith he continued to increase his landed possessions and to make improvements on his property. His confidence inspired many with renewed courage, and the result was as he had predicted. The great natural advantages and beauties of this city are beyond dispute; one has but to pass a few weeks or months here to be forever an ardent lover of the place. Nature, in most charming mood and manifestation, is here united with all the privileges of modern city life, and one, only one sigh is ever heard: "Oh, how happy I'd be if my friends could be here to enjoy it with me!"

A son of Samuel and Martha (Conove) Brearley, natives of New York state, our subject was born near Trenton, N. J., May 10, 1834. He attended the public schools, and also studied under the director of a private tutor for some time in his youth, ultimately acquiring a liberal education and training for business life. When he was thirty-three years old he determined to try his fortune in the great and growing west, and resided for a period in Marshall county, Ill. But at that time, as for many years past, California was the magnet drawing ambitious young men, and in 1859 Mr. Brearley had the privilege of gazing upon the Golden Gate and San Francisco. For the ensuing two years he was engaged in the milling business there and then returned to Marshall county, Ill., where he operated a flour mill until 1864. His next important business move consisted in his gaining admission to the Chicago Board of Trade, where, for almost a

quarter of a century, he was extensively engaged in transactions which usually were successful.

In 1888, feeling that a change of climate and employment would prove beneficial, and recalling some of the pleasant hours he had passed in California, even in San Francisco, which might be termed a chilly outer portico of paradise as compared with the cities of Southern California, he set his face westward once more. Soon after taking up his abode in Los Angeles his characteristic business push and energy led him to re-enter the commercial field. He has bought and sold land extensively in the city and vicinity, both in large and small quantities, and has established an enviable reputation for square dealing. Personally he is greatly interested in several orange groves and fruit ranches which he owns at Azusa and San Gabriel, and gives considerable time to the development and improvement of these fine places. He has laid out a number of additions to the city of Los Angeles, one being known as the Brearley addition.

Politically he is a Republican, and loyally supports the principles of his party, but he has never aspired to official distinction, preferring to live the quiet life of a private citizen. Though he is passing into the evening time of life, he bids fair to see many a peaceful, contented year in this sunny clime, and his vigor of mind and body is yet unabated.

Mr. Brearley has one son, Samuel R., who was educated at Lake Forest University, and now makes his home in Chicago, where he is engaged in the transfer business.

HON. CHARLES C. MCCOMAS. The life of this well-known citizen of Los Angeles began in Jasper county, Ill., August 10, 1846. The death of his father and mother when he was a child caused him to be early thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood, and whatever of success he has gained, whatever of prosperity he has secured may be attributed solely to his individual efforts. He was still a boy when the Civil war broke out. With the impetuous ardor of youth he determined to enter the army and take part in the preservation of the Union. In 1862 his name was enrolled as a member of Company

F, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. Among the engagements in which he bore a brave part were the following: Tunnel Hill, Rockyface Ridge, Buzzard Roost Gap, Resaca, Nashville, Chickamauga and many minor battles. On Sunday afternoon, the second day at Chickamauga, he took part in the hard fighting on Snodgrass Hill, where out of every hundred soldiers forty-nine were killed or wounded. In this engagement they were opposed by General Longstreet's corps, comprising the flower of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, who were sent to assist General Bragg against General Rosecrans. In this battle Mr. McComas was wounded by a minie ball, but his life was saved by a piece of a dictionary which he carried at the time.

At the close of the war Mr. McComas returned to civic pursuits and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice in Decatur, Ill. For four years he held office as state's attorney for Macon county and for three years he was district attorney for the second judicial district of New Mexico, whither he had removed from Illinois. With the incoming of a Democratic territorial administration under Governor Ross he resigned his position. In the fall of 1886 he came to Los Angeles and opened an office for the practice of law. From the first he held a high place at the bar of this city, where his merit was recognized. In 1889 he was appointed deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county, which position he has held, under all Republican administrations, to the entire satisfaction of the people and with credit to himself. As a prosecutor he is said to be one of the ablest California has ever had. He has been untiring in his efforts to bring to justice violators of the law. Some of the cases brought before him were as complicated and intricate as any ever presented to an official, but he proved himself fully equal to coping with them.

Judge McComas (for by this title he is best known) has always found time to keep in touch with the progress of events in his home city and state, as well as in the nation itself. The Republican party has always received his support and he is true to its principles. In the best sense of that much-abused word he is a politician; he is

interested and active in politics. Believing that a public office is a public trust, he has devoted his attention, in the various offices held by him, to the faithful discharge of his duties, and his work has been successful. His record is one of which he and his many friends may well be proud.

November 14, 1871, Judge McComas was united in marriage with Miss Alice Moore, a young woman of remarkable musical and literary ability, and a daughter of Hon. Jesse H. Moore, who for years represented the seventh district of Illinois in the congress of the United States. By this union four children were born, of whom the eldest, Helen H., is deceased. The others are Alice Beach McComas, Mrs. Clare Binford and Carroll. Of these Miss Alice is considered among the finest pianists in Southern California and her talents have made her presence in constant demand in the best social circles. Mrs. Binford is a promising young singer. The youngest daughter, Carroll, a successful vaudeville star, is a whistler of such remarkable talent that she has been offered a flattering London engagement for 1901.

ROBERT CATHCART. During the long period of his residence in Pomona Mr. Cathcart has seen the growth of the little hamlet into a prosperous town. He has seen the gradual development and cultivation of the fine fruit land in this district, and has himself been a large contributor thereto. His fruit farm is one of the best in the neighborhood. It comprises thirty acres of land, a large part of which is planted to orange trees, while the balance is in deciduous fruits. In addition to the management of this property he has served as vice-president of the Citizens' Water Company of Pomona, and is now a director in the same.

Mr. Cathcart was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 3, 1837, a son of Capt. Robert and Hannah (Lee) Cathcart. His father, who was a native of Scotland, sought a home in America in early manhood. Becoming connected with a Mississippi river line of steamers he became in time captain of a boat which ran between St. Louis and New Orleans. In those days almost the entire travel of the middle states was by means of

steamboats, and these were fitted up in an elegant manner to suit the most aristocratic tastes. With the introduction of railroads, steamboats were relegated to freight purposes, and now the luxurious boats of fifty years ago are but a memory, save a very few exceptions, such as the Fall River line of boats.

It was this occupation of captain, during the palmy days of steamboating on the Mississippi, that our subject's father followed for almost twenty years. He also engaged in the milling business, and erected the first steam flouring-mill in St. Louis. He became so well known and popular that he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the state legislature of Missouri, in which he served with ability.

About the time of the discovery of gold in California he decided to seek a home on the Pacific coast; and accordingly, with his family, he came by steamer via New York and the Panama route to the Eldorado of the west. His last years were spent in Santa Cruz county, where he engaged in horticultural pursuits until his death.

At the time the family left Missouri the subject of this sketch was about fifteen years of age. He grew to manhood on a fruit farm, and therefore acquired by experience a thorough, practical knowledge of horticulture. With the exception of a short time as clerk in a wholesale store in St. Louis his entire active life has been devoted to the fruit business, and he is considered one of the most efficient horticulturists of his district. He is a man of broad information. His education was partly acquired in Edward Wyman's English and classical school in St. Louis, and was broadened by subsequent reading and by his habits of close observation. He was married in Santa Cruz county, Cal., to Miss Augusta Durr, of Monterey, Cal., by whom he has four children, viz.: J. Lee, Josephine, Charles H. and Robert, Jr.

During the fall of 1877 Mr. Cathcart brought his family from Santa Cruz county to Pomona and settled on the place where he still resides. He found Pomona a small village, but with his keen foresight he discerned its possibilities. His decision to locate here was justified by his subsequent success. He is one of the pioneers of his district. His course in life has been such as to commend him to the confidence of associates and acquaintances and the regard of his more intimate



Lewis Landreth

friends. He was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, and has always been a pronounced adherent of its principles.

LEWIS LANDRETH. Of all the pioneers who undertook the development of the vast resources in the various garden spots of Southern California, none is more closely linked than Mr. Landreth with the rapid growth of the institutions and enterprises which constituted the upbuilding of their respective communities. While his endeavor has been largely on the commercial order, he has nevertheless been identified with all lines of progress, and his judgment and acumen have tided over many shoals incident to a growing and enthusiastic community.

Mr. Landreth is a native of Owen county, Ind., where he was born May 21, 1844. He is a son of Zachariah and Mary (Fender) Landreth, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina, and early settlers of Owen county, Ind. When about six years of age he was taken by the family to Mercer county, Ill., where he was reared on his father's farm, and early instructed in all the duties of a successful and enterprising agriculturist. He received a fair education in the public schools, and had, during his younger days, considerable opportunity for a more practical experience than falls to the lot of many country-bred youths. In 1887 he began to look around for brighter prospects than seemed to exist in his surroundings, and with this in view decided to try his fortunes in the far west.

After his arrival in Southern California he resided in Los Angeles and Pasadena for short periods, and then cast his lot among the few and scattering dwellers of what was later to be the town of Whittier. As one of the earliest settlers in the locality he was naturally interested in the institutions which were the peculiar necessity of the climatic and soil conditions of the locality. He was one of the incorporators of the Pickering Land and Water Company at Whittier, and was a member of the first board of trustees of the town of Whittier after its incorporation. He is a stockholder in the Home Oil Company at Whittier, also a director in the California Consolidated Oil Stock Company and second vice-president of the same.

He is connected with, and a director of, the Southland Oil Company, which is operating and developing near Fillmore, Cal.

In connection with his varied occupations of a more or less public nature Mr. Landreth owns a thriving dairy farm of ninety acres, which is conducted on model lines, and has the most recent innovations for carrying on the dairy business. The most of his time, however, since residing in Whittier, has been devoted to the real-estate business, in which he has engaged extensively.

The first wife of Mr. Landreth was Mary Walters, of Mercer county, Ill., and of this union there were two children, Eva and Bertha L. Mr. Landreth's second wife was Viola Mardock, also of Mercer county, and there have been four children born of this union: Ceola M., Chart T., Vera J. and Howard M.

In politics Mr. Landreth is a Democrat, but has never had political aspirations. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an active member of the Congregational Church and a trustee of the same.

MORRILL HOLBROOK, a prominent horticulturist, and manager of the Bantie Water Company of Los Angeles county, settled on his present ranch near Whittier in 1890. Born in far-off Somerset county, Me., September 7, 1864, he is a son of Lewis and Eliza (Green) Holbrook, natives of Maine, and of Scotch-English extraction. Many of the ancestors of the Holbrook family were Revolutionary heroes, having migrated to America during the last century, and early becoming identified with the interests of their adopted country.

Morrill Holbrook spent his youth and early manhood on his father's farm in Maine, attending the district schools, and assisting with the various duties incident to the management of a well-regulated farm. He also attended the North Anson Academy at North Anson, Me. In December of 1890 he settled on the ranch which has since been his home. Of the fifty acres comprising the place, thirty-five are devoted to the cultivation of English walnuts and the balance to fruit culture.

Mr. Holbrook married Ollie E. Isbell, a daughter of J. F. Isbell, of Los Angeles county. They

have two children: Addie L. and Herbert R. In politics Mr. Holbrook is a Republican. His fraternal associations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Whittier, and the Woodmen of the World. He is at the present time acting as trustee of the Pico school district.

Though, comparatively speaking, a new comer in California, Mr. Holbrook is yet a pioneer of his district, where he is esteemed for the interest he has shown in everything that pertains to its elevation and progress.

COL. CHARLES C. THOMAS, deceased, one of the California pioneers of '49, was born in Frederick, Md., in 1827, a son of Dr. John M. and Catharine (Turner) Thomas, the latter a daughter of a relative of Gen. William Henry Harrison. His father, who was a graduate of the University of Virginia, became a successful physician, and was appointed by General Jackson (to whose family he was physician) as a surgeon in the United States army during the Black Hawk war.

During his boyhood days Charles C. Thomas made his home with his uncle, Gov. Frank Thomas, in Annapolis, Md., and meantime attended St. John's College in that city. At the close of his uncle's term of office he went to Richmond, Va., and secured employment in the famous Tredegar iron works, owned by Gen. Joseph R. Anderson. Returning to Maryland in 1849, he was for a short time employed as clerk in the shipping house of Johnson & Travis. After this he joined a Virginia party of eighty men, under the leadership of Benjamin F. Washington, and traveled overland to California. In this party were twelve Marylanders, and he was a leading spirit among them. At St. Joe, Mo., the party outfitted with a train of one hundred and twenty mules to cross the great American plains and desert. In September of the same year they arrived in Sacramento, after a perilous trip made memorable by the hostility of the Indians and the hardships of frontier travel. While en route to the west several members of the expedition died of cholera.

On arriving in California, the young gold-seeker lost no time in seeking a location for work. At first he tried his luck in the gold fields of

Shasta county. Soon, however, he left there and proceeded to Butte county, where he engaged in mining. During the winter of 1849-50 there were thousands of miners on the Feather river, and it was no unusual occurrence for each man to mine from one to two ounces of gold a day. The Indians were exceedingly troublesome on that river and at one time he and four other men got among a band of one hundred Indians, but they made good their escape. Later a party of sixteen returned to the same spot and remained all winter, the Indians being peaceful.

In 1850 Mr. Thomas went to the Onion valley, in what is now Plumas county. There he mined and also carried on a mercantile business. One of his most important interests was as stockholder in the Eureka Mining Company. During 1852 and 1853 he was a member of the state legislature from Butte county. At the expiration of his service as a legislator he went to Sierra county, Cal., engaging in mining on what was known as the Blue Gravel range. At the opening of the Civil war, his uncle, Hon. Frank Thomas, who was then a member of congress, secured for him a commission as colonel of a company of Maryland volunteers in the Union army. Immediately after receiving the commission he started for the east on the steamer Golden Gate, but a few days after leaving San Francisco, the ship caught fire near the Mexican town, Manzanilla, and was obliged to put for the shore. Before land was reached, however, the vessel sank and all on board were obliged to breast the waves or sink with the ship. Mr. Thomas started to swim. As he did so, a woman with a little child, seeing there was no hope of saving herself, entreated him to save her child. The child's father tied the little one on the back of Colonel Thomas, but the waves dashed it from him and it was drowned. However, Colonel Thomas was able to save the life of the child's father, who was unconscious.

On reaching the shore Colonel Thomas at once started back to San Francisco, and, on account of illness in his family, he gave up the idea of entering the army and resumed mining. In 1861 he was made superintendent of the North Potosi Mining Company's mines at Virginia City, Nev. He was superintendent, in succession, of the Uncle Sam and Overman mines and later be-

came superintendent of the famous Hale and Norcross mines, and during the two and one-half years he was in charge of them, they paid their largest dividends. At this time Fair and Mackey secured control of the mines, the former becoming superintendent, and from that time dates the success of the "bonanza" firm.

While in Nevada Colonel Thomas occupied a prominent position on the staff of three governors, having the rank of colonel. Two of the governors were Republicans, and the third a Democrat. His political and social standing was very high in Nevada, while as a mining expert he was acknowledged to be without a peer. In 1868 he came to Los Angeles, but about 1871 went back to Nevada, becoming superintendent of the Sutro tunnel. For fourteen years he was connected with that marvelous enterprise and contributed greatly to the success of the longest mining tunnel in the world.

In 1867, before coming to Los Angeles, Colonel Thomas purchased thirty-five acres in what was then the country. The next year he settled on his land. The property, a part of which he still retains, was planted to orange trees, but has since been utilized for residence purposes. His home, which has been remodeled from adobe, is on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Figueroa streets. Here his family have resided continuously. In 1894 he resigned his position with the Comstock Mining Company, after which time he was practically retired, his principal work being the superintending of an orange and lemon ranch at Covina. Politically he was a Democrat, but during his last years he was not identified with public affairs, although he kept posted concerning the progress of current events. He died October 16, 1900.

In 1860 Colonel Thomas married Mary S., daughter of Calvin Nutting, a pioneer of San Francisco. They became the parents of three children, of whom the daughter, Mrs. Anna Bancroft, is a popular artist of Los Angeles. One son, Francis J. Thomas, a graduate of the law school connected with the University of Virginia, is a member of the firm of Gibbon, Thomas & Halsted, of Los Angeles. The other son, Chester A. Thomas, a graduate of the Leland Stanford University as a mining engineer, joined the First California Regiment and served in the

Spanish-American war. He took part in the first battles around Manila, but was stricken with typhoid fever and honorably discharged. He was honored with a medal from the Native Sons of California. He is now assistant mining engineer of the United Verde copper mine in Arizona.

R. H. KNIGHT. When Judge R. H. Knight, just a decade ago, elected to make his home thenceforth in beautiful Pasadena, the "crown of the valley," and to cast in his lot with the inhabitants of Los Angeles county, he had already acquired an enviable reputation as a lawyer. By honest endeavor and immense capacity for earnest work which successful lawyers must possess, he has steadily risen in his profession, and, moreover, has acquired the name of being an excellent financier and business man.

The grand old state of Ohio, as everyone knows, has furnished this country with some of its noblest statesmen, soldiers and professional men, and the judge is proud that his nativity occurred within the borders of the Buckeye state. At an early age, however, he removed to Iowa with his parents, and there he was educated and reared to manhood. After having completed his literary studies he entered the law office of Hon. D. P. Stubbs, of Fairfield, Iowa, and after the proper amount of preparation was admitted to the bar. For a short time thereafter he was engaged in practice in Fairfield and then located in Iola, Kans. He became a partner of Hon. Oscar Foust, and together they won wealth and fame of a substantial order. It is a noteworthy fact that the firm was connected with nearly every criminal case of any importance which found its way into the courts of that section, and to employ Knight & Foust as counsel was very nearly equivalent to winning the verdict.

Ten years ago Judge Knight came to Southern California, and was so thoroughly impressed with its beauties and promise, that he decided to take up his permanent abode here. Accordingly, he erected a handsome residence on Marengo avenue, Pasadena, where he still dwells, and soon afterwards he established a law office in Los Angeles. He has given special attention to probate and corporation law, in which field he has few superiors in the west. Of late years he has be-

come identified with a number of mining concerns of the southwest, and at present is the attorney for and vice-president of a rich mining company whose property adjoins that of the famous Commonwealth mine at Pierce, Ariz., one of the best paying mines in the country. During the past few years he has crossed the continent about half a dozen times on business, but in all his travels he has seen no place where he would prefer to live. He is enthusiastic in his love for Southern California, and feels that a brilliant future is in store for the entire Pacific coast. In all his relations with his fellow-men he has been animated by high and worthy principles of conduct, and integrity and justice have been his governing motives.

Mr. Knight was married in Fairfield, Iowa, to Miss Harriett R. Hoopse, a native of Belmont county, Ohio. She died January 22, 1893, at Pasadena, Cal., leaving one son, Charles C. Knight, who is head clerk of the Rochester Shoe Store.

JOHNS SHAFFER, a pioneer of Los Angeles, came to California via Cape Horn on the sailing brig *Montezuma*, Captain Roberts of Baltimore commanding. He was born on board a vessel lying in the harbor of New Van Diep, Holland. His father was an anchor-smith and followed that business in the days when the forging was all done by hand. He grew up a sailor boy and at fourteen years of age left home, becoming a seaman on vessels engaged in the China and East India trade with Holland ports. He came to New York as able seaman. From there he shipped for Valparaiso, thence to San Francisco, where he arrived in 1849. The gold mining excitement was then at its highest tension and gold was uppermost in the minds of every man, whether sailor or civilian.

Almost immediately after his arrival in San Francisco, Mr. Shaffer struck out for the mining regions of A madore county. He spent six months in the vicinity of Hangtown, but met with indifferent success in his quest for gold. Returning to San Francisco, he proceeded to Monterey, where he worked on vessels, discharging their cargoes, etc. In 1850 he returned to Holland and married the lady who has since been his

devoted companion and his best earthly friend. Immediately after his marriage he returned to California, leaving his bride in New York. In 1854 he returned east and for six months carried on a grocery business in Buffalo, N. Y. Later he visited Milwaukee, Wis., and from there in 1857 joined a party for Pike's Peak. The company had three yoke of oxen and the necessary camping equipages and supplies. They proceeded on their journey as far as Council Grove, Kans., where they were driven back by the Mormons.

At Council Grove Mr. Shaffer left the party and went to Ossawatimie, Kans., ten miles from the Missouri line, where he was between "the devil and the deep sea," as the Missourians in favor of slavery were on one side and John Brown, the free-state man, on the other. He had to decide between the two and decided in favor of free state doctrines, believing that slavery ought not to exist in a free country. For safety's sake he was obliged to leave the country. The next year, in 1858, he went back to New York, and in 1859 returned to California via Cape Horn, leaving his wife with friends in New York City. He landed in San Francisco, and from there went to Wascon and Carson valley, where the silver mines were located. In April, 1860, there were nearly twelve feet of snow in the mountains. He crossed from Carson valley to Berrysville or Strawberry over the mountains, in the deep snow, having been driven out by starvation. Next he went to Placerville, where for three days he was snow-blind. Soon afterward he went to Sacramento and San Francisco. Next he went to Valparaiso, then to Holland and back to New York to his wife. They then went to Muskegon, Mich., where he engaged in the lake service, as captain of both sail and steam boats, in which he was prospered.

Upon the opening of the Central Pacific Railroad to the coast he came to California in 1872, accompanied by his wife. From San Francisco he proceeded south to San Bernardino, later to Los Angeles, where he arrived during the autumn of the year. From that time until 1891 he engaged very successfully in the tent and awning business, retiring during the latter year. During his varied experiences he has seen much of the world and has profited by his travels. From



Elizabeth A. Follansbee, A.D.

Photo by Marceau.

the time he first saw Los Angeles, his faith in her future has never waned, and he has taken a warm interest in her development. In 1879 he was a member of the city board of councilmen and the following year served as a police officer. He was the first man in the city who manufactured tents and awnings, and the business he established has grown to mammoth proportions. In his enterprises he has met with a fair degree of success and has become the owner of some valuable property in Los Angeles, among whose citizens he holds a high place.

LIZABETH A. FOLLANSBEE, M. D.
 The public has become of recent years so accustomed to the presence of women in the medical profession that it no longer causes comment or creates criticism; but people little beyond middle life can recall the days when, were a woman to express a desire to enter the profession, it would be a signal for a storm of reproach and indignation. Happily those days are past forever, for the success which the thousands of women practitioners have met with proves beyond question their fitness for the profession. To a certain extent Dr. Follansbee is a pioneer among women physicians on the Pacific coast. When, in 1875, she entered the medical department of the University of California, she and a San Francisco lady were the first women to enter that institution after its doors were opened to their sex; although a few eastern colleges had for years admitted women as students. The success she has gained shows that she selected her occupation in life wisely and well. Her practice, which is confined to women and children, is very large and her reputation high. She has held the chair of diseases of children in the medical department of the University of Southern California since its organization in 1885. In the Los Angeles County, the Southern California, and the California State Medical Societies, as well as the American Medical Association, she is warmly interested as an active member. Since her graduation in medicine she has aimed to keep abreast with every discovery in therapeutics and is thoroughly in touch with the onward march of the profession. In a large degree her success may be attributed to the fact that she loves her profession; and it is an undisputed fact that we

succeed best in an occupation which is congenial. During the years of her varied practice she has made thoroughness her motto. This trait has been noticeable in all of her practice. In addition to a broad professional knowledge, she is well versed in literature, history and art, and her superiority as a teacher is shown by numerous flattering testimonials from high educational authorities.

Dr. Follansbee was born at Pittston, Me., and was taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., at four years of age by her parents. When she was nine she was sent to Europe to be educated, and afterward, with the exception of twelve months, remained in Paris for seven years, studying in the best schools of that city. Meantime her father, Capt. Alonzo Follansbee, had died, and her mother moved to Boston, where she continued her studies. Afterward she was preceptress of the Green Mountain Institute and later instructor in Hillside Seminary at Mount Clair, N. J. From childhood she had been delicate, and the nervous train incident to teaching impaired her health to such an extent that she was obliged to resign her position in 1873. Coming to California, she taught in Napa City until she entered the University of California. After a term in that institution she returned east and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. She was about to be graduated from that institution when she received a telegram, offering her the position of interne in the Hospital for Women and Children in Boston, providing she would come at once. She accepted, and filled the position until she entered the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. From this institution she graduated as an M. D. in 1877. She had the honor of winning the \$50 prize for the best essay of the graduating class, her subject being "Review of Medical Progress." The award was made by Prof. Henry Hartshorn, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Returning to California, Dr. Follansbee opened an office in San Francisco, where, in addition to her private practice, she was physician to the Pacific Dispensary Hospital for Women and Children. A severe attack of pneumonia compelled her to seek a milder climate, so she spent a few months at Napa City, but, not improving as rapidly as desired, she came to Los Angeles in

February, 1883. Here the climate soon restored her to strength and she was permitted to resume professional work. She is connected with Christ Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, and is well and favorably known throughout this section of the state.

CHARLES P. PATTERSON. The family of which this well-known citizen of Pomona is a member has long been identified with American history, and is of Welsh extraction. Its members have been especially prominent in New York state. His grandfather, Hon. Amos Patterson, was, perhaps, the most distinguished of the name, and for years was a judge of the supreme court of New York, where his broad learning and his impartial spirit made his service signally successful. A man of such ability and prominence would, of course, be solicitous that his children receive every advantage possible. His son Joseph, the father of the subject of this sketch, was sent to Union College, which at the time was one of the most advanced institutions in the country. After graduating from college he settled in Wayne county, N. Y., where he became a man of influence and note. Among the offices he held were those of sheriff, supervisor, justice of the peace, postmaster, and many minor offices of public trust.

He married Hannah M. Fuller, whose father was a captain in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner by the British, but afterward released. He was a philanthropist, believing it his duty to aid the poorer classes as much as it was possible to do.

The subject of this narrative was born in Wayne county, N. Y., August 17, 1836. At an early age he began to assist his father, who conducted a general store at Ontario, N. Y., and also acted as postmaster of the town. His education was received from a practical business standpoint, rather than from text-books, but it has proved none the less effective on that account. When he was seventeen his father's property was burned, and the family suffered a heavy loss. A few days before he was twenty-one, August 12, 1857, his father died, at Emporia, Kans., whither father and son had gone in the hope of finding a favorable opening. Afterward our subject returned to New York and engaged in teaching school. He also carried

on a general mercantile business. When the Civil war began his sympathies were strong on the Union side. He soon decided to enlist. In July, 1862, he became a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New York Infantry. Subsequently he was transferred to the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery. In October, 1862, he was appointed clerk to the colonel, in which capacity he continued for a short time, but in January, 1863, was sent on recruiting service by order of the secretary of war. Previous to this he had received, in a competitive examination, a clerkship in the war department, but preferring to be at the front, he had declined the offer. He served for a time in the United States detective corps, which work took him all over the country. He accepted a commission as lieutenant, and was made adjutant of the First Battalion, being given the command of Fort Wagner, D. C., which guarded the approach to the national capital, and was therefore a position of unusual importance. May 20, 1864, he went into the Wilderness campaign. On the 1st of June he was wounded at Cold Harbor, and in consequence of this wound he received an honorable discharge September 8, 1864.

Returning to Ontario, N. Y., Mr. Patterson took up the ordinary pursuits of life. In 1871 he was appointed clerk of the board of supervisors of Wayne county, which office he held for sixteen years. For about thirty years he also was a notary public, and during part of that time justice of the peace. His half-brother, Hon. W. E. Greenwood, was also a man of considerable prominence in Wayne county, and at one time represented his district in the New York legislature.

The first visit Mr. Patterson made to Pomona, Cal., was in 1887. Thereafter he made several visits here, and in 1893 he settled in this city permanently, having formed such a favorable opinion of its prospects and advantages that he decided to make it his home. In 1897 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Pomona for four years. This office he now fills. He also served as president of the board. Here, as in the east, he is a notary public.

Fraternally he is connected with the Masons at Long Beach, Cal. He is a member of the Pomona Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican.

He bears a reputation as a conservative, conscientious business man, and is well known for his integrity as an official and in private life as well. He was married in Wayne county, N. Y., April 26, 1860, to Miss Mary M. Potter, daughter of Lewis and Nancy (Bliss) Potter, natives of Saratoga county, N. Y., born near the old battle-field. They were descendants of English nobility.

J DE BARTH SHORB, deceased, was for many years one of the most substantial business men and best-known citizens of Los Angeles county. An important factor in business life and public affairs, he won and retained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was widely known as president and general manager of the San Gabriel Wine Company and as president of the San Gabriel Valley Railroad, and the Pasadena & Alhambra Railroad. For a time he was also president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. His interests were therefore varied and important, and his name was well known in commercial circles throughout Southern California.

The Shorb family originated in Alsace, France. The first representative in this country was the great-grandfather of our subject, who on coming to America settled near Hanover, Pa. In time he became a large land owner in Pennsylvania and Maryland, also in North Carolina and Delaware. His son, who spent his entire life in Pennsylvania, and died at the age of one hundred and four years, was the father of Dr. James A. Shorb, who married a granddaughter of Capt. Felix McMeal, a Revolutionary soldier and sailor, who commanded his own vessel, a privateer, during the Revolutionary war. Her father, Dr. Daniel McMeal, was chief of the staff of Mercy hospital, where the McMeals and Shorbs were among the most prominent families. The McMeals were of Scotch-Irish extraction.

Born in Frederick county, Md., April 4, 1842, J. De Barth Shorb was a son of Dr. James A. and Margrette (McMeal) Shorb. He was given a good education, and in 1859 graduated from the old classical college of Mount St. Mary's, in Emmitsburg, Md. He commenced the study of law in the office of W. W. Dallas, nephew of Hon. George M. Dallas, who served as vice-president of the

United States from 1845 to 1849. When the Civil war began, or soon thereafter, Mr. Shorb came to California as assistant superintendent of the Philadelphia & California Oil Company, of which Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania Railroad fame, was the then president.

In 1867 Mr. Shorb purchased an interest in the Temescal grant and began mining operations. During the same year he married a daughter of Benito Wilson, who at that time was a prominent citizen of Southern California. Mr. Wilson advised his son-in-law to give his attention to the raising of grapes and the manufacture of wine. It was through his influence that Mr. Shorb became a member of the San Gabriel Wine Company, whose interests include ten thousand acres of land, one thousand and three hundred acres of this property being devoted to the culture of the grape. It is said that this vineyard, both in its equipment and the quality of its grapes, is one of the best in the world.

The fermenting room of the San Gabriel winery was 120x260 feet in dimensions, two stories high, with a capacity of two million six hundred and forty thousand gallons. The storage cellars, 147 x 217 feet, had a capacity equal to the output. The distillery, 43x46 feet, attached to the building, contained a sherry room with a capacity of two hundred thousand gallons annually. The buildings were so situated and equipped with the latest improved machinery that the work was done at the lowest minimum of expense from the moment the grapes were received into the fermenting room until the wine was ready for shipment. The winery was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Shorb, from which shipments were made to all points of the world. The company planted an orchard containing apples and pears, also about one thousand one hundred Washington navel orange trees, all being furnished with the finest water system in the state.

These great enterprises were brought to their present state of perfection by the indefatigable labors of Mr. Shorb, who acted in the capacity of president and general manager of the company. In addition to these interests he was commissioner for the state, representing the State Viticultural Commission, and was directly connected with several corporate enterprises. It will thus be seen that he was one of the important factors

in the development of this region. In his death, which occurred in 1895, while he was still in life's prime, Southern California lost one of its most progressive men. Besides his widow he left five sons and four daughters.

Among the sons is Dr. J. De Barth Shorb, who was born in this city in 1870. He received his literary education in Santa Clara College, in this state, and then studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, where his preceptor was Prof. Edward Martin, M.D. After his graduation, in 1895, he was appointed the first resident physician of St. Agnes' Hospital in Philadelphia, and also appointed second resident physician of the Hospital University of Pennsylvania, having gained both positions through competitive examination. On resigning as resident physician he returned to Los Angeles, where he has practiced his profession. He is a member of the Los Angeles Medical Society and the Southern California Medical Society. He is captain and assistant surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of California, and surgeon examiner of Parlor 45, Native Sons. He is married, his wife being the youngest daughter of Andrew Glassell, attorney of Los Angeles, and a director of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.

THOMAS F. BARNES. America takes special pride in her self-made men, those who have risen to positions of honor and respect solely by their own merit, and often, by the overcoming of immense disadvantages and obstacles. Thomas F. Barnes, secretary of Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Company, publishers of Los Angeles, is an example of this type of our citizens, and his record, could it be given in detail, would prove an inspiration to many a young man who is now striving against great odds.

Mr. Barnes was born in La Porte, Ind., in 1860, and when six months old was taken by his parents to Nevada. His father, Enos R. Barnes, was for many years a faithful and trusted employe of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and at the time of his death, which event occurred when our subject was only three years old, he was serving in the double capacity of agent for that company, and postmaster of Gold Hill, Nev. His wife, the mother of our subject,

was Elizabeth A. Croft in her girlhood, Indiana being her native place. Her other son, W. C. is a resident of Arizona.

Thomas F. Barnes received a common-school education at Gold Hill, and after completing his studies he went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he entered the publishing house of Douglas & Carlson, and thoroughly mastered the printing business during the several years which he spent in the employ of that firm. A determination to succeed, and strict application to the tasks set before him, proved the keynote of his steady promotions and future prosperity.

It was in 1878 that T. F. Barnes, learning of the wonderful growth and advancement of Los Angeles, determined to locate here and engage in business. He proceeded to Oakland, where he changed his plans for the time being, and for two years was associated with the Oakland *Tribune*. He then came to this city, where, for the ensuing five years, he was employed by the Mirror Publishing Company. In 1885 he embarked in business on his own account, in company with John A. Kingsley, and later Mr. Nuener was admitted to the firm, the name of the concern becoming as at present, the Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Company. Mr. Barnes is the secretary of the company, and has contributed materially to its upbuilding and success. By degrees the firm has increased its facilities and elevated its standard of work, until it now is justly ranked among the leading houses of the kind in the west.

In 1880 Mr. Barnes married Florence H. Macdonald, who was born in Manchester, England, and they have one child, Ethel M. Mrs. Barnes, who is a lady of superior education and social qualities, is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of Rebekah of this city.

Fraternally Mr. Barnes is very popular, belonging to several of the prominent lodges of Los Angeles. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, a member of the Order of Foresters, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Fraternal Brotherhood, and is an honorary member of the Daughters of Rebekah and the Eastern Star. In his political creed he is a staunch Republican, firmly believing in the policy of the party to whose efforts he thinks the prosperity of this



W. G. Kellogg

Photo by Marceau.

thriving land should be largely attributed. He possesses the genuine esteem and admiration of his hosts of friends and business acquaintances, who can but praise his manly, upright course in life.

CHARLES G. KELLOGG. One of the justly popular officials to be met at the Los Angeles court-house is Mr. Kellogg, who holds the responsible position of public administrator of Los Angeles county. He is a native of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., his birth having occurred in 1843. His ancestors, on both sides of the family, were numbered among the early settlers of the Empire state, and were, for the most part, agriculturists. His father, Luke Kellogg, was born in Madison county, N. Y., and when he was a lad of twelve years he witnessed the battle of Sacket's Harbor, one of the engagements of the war of 1812. For a wife he chose Adah Maxson, and five sons and four daughters blessed their union. The progenitor of the Kellogg family in America was Moses Kellogg, a native of England, who settled in Connecticut in 1646, and from him all the American Kelloggs descend.

Charles G. Kellogg was reared on the parental homestead and early learned the proper methods of conducting a farm. He attended school in the neighborhood, more or less, until he was fifteen years of age, when he started out to earn an independent livelihood. For several years he worked for farmers, and then went to Illinois, where he believed that better opportunities awaited an ambitious young man. When the Civil war broke out he offered his services to the Union, and was enrolled in the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, later joining the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, which was assigned to Col. Robert Ingersoll's division, and gallantly fought at the front until the close of the war. Subsequently he resumed farming in the Prairie state, and at one time was honored by election to the office of township tax collector in Kankakee county. In this, his initial service as a public official, he acquitted himself with credit, laying the foundation of his future praiseworthy career.

In 1875 he yielded to the strong desire which he had long possessed to see something of the wonderful Pacific state, whose praise was in the mouth of everyone. Arriving here, he decided to

engage in farming and stock-raising, and accordingly located upon a ranch in the Los Nietos valley, Los Angeles county, and for the ensuing eleven years he quietly and successfully pursued the even tenor of his way. In 1886 he removed to Pomona, where he served as city and county assessor for eight years, gaining the respect and admiration of the public by his fidelity and zeal in the performance of his duties. In 1894 he came to Los Angeles, and accepted a position as deputy to Sheriff John Burr, acting in that office for two years and five months. In 1897 he was appointed to act on the county board of horticulture, and was secretary of the same for some time. Then chosen to his present place as public administrator of Los Angeles county, he is giving entire satisfaction to all concerned. Politically he is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally he is a Mason of high standing.

In September, 1862, Mr. Kellogg and Miss Frances C. Glass, a native of Illinois, were united in marriage. She is of English ancestry, her parents having resided in London prior to their settlement in this country. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Fred A., is engaged in mining enterprises in Arizona, and their only daughter, Adah E., is the wife of J. H. Rice, of Ventura county, Cal.

JOHN H. NORTON. Born under the shadows of Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts, and brought up to a knowledge of the stern realities of life, coming in touch with the men and the things that make character and sound reputation, John H. Norton could not be otherwise than a successful business man. Associating himself with that class of enterprising and ambitious men who sought the undeveloped regions of the far west and shrank from no obstacle or hardship in their path, he settled in Arizona, and has since been identified with various business enterprises in that territory. In connection with other prominent men, he operated over five hundred miles of stage line. This was not the only business venture that he conducted with great success. In fact, with scarcely an exception, he has been successful in every venture he has projected, in every business he has undertaken. His interests are now many and varied. He is a member of the Norton & Norton Cattle

Company, of Cedar Springs, Ariz.; also of the John H. Norton Co., of Wilcox, Ariz., dealers in merchandise, and is president of the Blue Water Land & Irrigation Company, of Blue Water, N. M.

Some years ago Mr. Norton came to Los Angeles, selecting this beautiful city as his home, and erecting a handsome residence on West Twenty-eighth street. Here he has made many friends, by reason of his genial ways and social qualities, as well as by his recognized business ability. About one-half of each year he spends in Los Angeles, while the other half is given to his many business enterprises in Arizona and New Mexico. The time that he spends in Los Angeles is by no means wholly given to recreation and social enjoyment, although such are richly earned through his exhausting labors when away; but he has business connections in this city, being vice-president and treasurer of the Norton-Drake Supply Company.

ISAAC S. SMITH, a prominent and influential citizen of Los Angeles, was born in Middlebury, N. Y., October 9, 1831, but in the spring of 1833 was taken by his parents to Michigan, where he was educated in the public schools. On the 3d of July, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Havens. To them were born two children, a son and daughter, namely: Du Ray, and Emma S., now the widow of Rev. S. G. Blanchard, of Buena Park, Orange county, Cal.

Mr. Smith continued his residence in Michigan until the 14th of March, 1859, when he started for California by way of Panama, and on the 17th of April he landed in San Francisco. Some months later he embarked in merchandising in Linden, San Joaquin county, and while engaged in business at that place he served as postmaster for about eight years. Late in the year 1869 he and his family returned to Michigan on a visit and remained there a little more than a year, but in March, 1871, they again came to California, and in the following November located in Los Angeles, where they have since made their homes.

In 1873 Mr. Smith was chosen assistant manager and secretary of the Grange Co-operative

Company, established by the Patrons of Husbandry, and for a time was secretary of the Southern California Mutual Aid Association. He was elected state secretary of the Junior Order of American Mechanics in 1874, and the following year was elected state council secretary of the Order of United American Mechanics. He was manager of the free labor bureau of Los Angeles and Los Angeles county, and has taken an active and prominent part in fraternal organizations. He is also an honored member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of the Society of Los Angeles County Pioneers. For several years he was connected with the *Daily Commercial*, of Los Angeles, a radical Republican paper, and later was part owner of the *Journal*, published at Oceanside. On selling out his interest in that paper he became connected with the *Daily Sun*, at San Diego, and subsequently was connected with the *Informant*. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Epworth League, and gives his support to every worthy enterprise which he believes calculated to advance the moral and material welfare of the community in which he lives.

JAMES M. KING. There are very few men who have been identified with the agricultural development of Los Angeles county for a longer period than Mr. King. It was during 1858 that he, a boy of eleven years, came with his mother and step-father to California, and from that time to the present he has made his home in this county. When he started out in the world for himself, in 1867, he settled on a ranch near the present site of Whittier and here he still resides, having meantime witnessed the growth of this community and the extension of its interests. He has himself been a contributor to the development of its material resources, and has just reason to be proud of his long and honorable connection with local affairs. He is a charter member of the Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Club and has a wide acquaintance among the early settlers connected with this and other pioneer societies.

In Knox county, Ind., Mr. King was born January 7, 1847, a son of William and Nancy

(Murphy) King, natives of Indiana and descendants of pioneers of that state. In infancy he was taken to Illinois by his parents and a few years later to Plano, Tex., where his father died. With his mother and step-father, Joseph Haynes, in 1858 he crossed the southern plains to California and settled in El Monte. His educational advantages were limited; in fact, he has had little education except such as he has secured for himself, by dint of careful reading and habits of close observation. In early manhood he spent a short time near Downey, this county, from which place he came to his present ranch, purchasing thirty acres which then comprised a stock range. This property he planted to English walnuts and fruits, and the farm has, by careful cultivation, become a valuable tract and the source of a fair revenue each year to its owner.

Not being a man with an inclination toward politics or public affairs, Mr. King has never sought official positions, and the only office he has held, that of school trustee, was of an educational and not a political nature. He filled it for several years and with credit to himself. In religion he is a member of the Seventh Day Advent Church. In 1865 he married Mrs. Jane Burke, née Nicholson, who was born in Texas. They are the parents of three sons, of whom William lives in Whittier, Henry near this place and Charles at the homestead. By her former marriage Mrs. King has two children: James M. Burke and Mrs. Catharine Van Dusen. The family is not only one of the oldest in the vicinity, but one of the best known and most honored as well, and its members have the respect and esteem of their circle of acquaintances.

MRS. JULIA SPRAGUE BARNUM. During the almost twenty years of her residence in Los Angeles, Mrs. Barnum has formed a numerous acquaintance in this city, and has also become the owner of interests here that are important and valuable. She is identified with business affairs of more than ordinary magnitude. She also possesses keen discrimination, excellent judgment and wise foresight—qualities which enabled her to assist constantly

in the varied enterprises, and which have also helped her to personally manage her important interests.

Mrs. Barnum divides her time between her husband's home in New York and her Los Angeles home, known as Edgemont, retaining always her affection for the "Land of Sunshine."

HOMER W. JUDSON, a successful horticulturist and walnut grower, and president of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, is a native of Bristol, Elkhart county, Ind., where he was born May 2, 1848. His parents, Lemon and Philena (Bacon) Judson, were natives of Vermont. In 1856 the family moved from Indiana to California and cast their lot with the very early settlers of Sonoma county, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Here Homer W. was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the public schools of the county. In the fall of 1875 he left Northern California for what is now called Orange county, and settled at Tustin City, where he lived until 1887, busily engaged in growing oranges and apricots. He soon after moved to Los Angeles county, on the ranch which is at present his home. Of the one hundred and forty acres, about one hundred acres are under English walnuts. Mr. Judson takes great pride in his well-developed ranch, and is entitled to vast credit for the perfection of its management.

Mr. Judson married Martha Stanley, of Sonoma county, Cal., and of this union there were seven children, six of whom are living: Leamon H., Henry H., Carl E., Howard W., Alice P. and Edna. Frank is deceased. In political matters Mr. Judson is a Republican, and has been identified with many of the enterprises for the improvement of his town and county. Greatly interested in education he has served for several terms as a member of the school board and as trustee of the Pico school district. He is also a director of the Los Nietos Irrigating Company, and is secretary and treasurer as well as director of the Rincon Irrigation Company. Mr. Judson is a prominent member of the Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Club.

Mr. Judson takes first rank as a progressive,

wide-awake member of the community, and is esteemed for the generosity that impels him to devote time and attention to the bettering of the conditions by which he is surrounded.

TRACY ABBOTT. Though not a native of California, Mr. Abbott has been a resident of this state from his earliest recollection, and hence he is thoroughly and typically Californian in his tastes. Fond of horticulture, he gives much of his time to the management of his fruit farm near Rivera, which he purchased in 1880 and on which he has made his home since 1890. The property comprises fifteen and one-half acres, the most of which is under walnuts, although there are also some orange trees on the land. For years he has acted as agent for various fruit companies of Southern California, and has bought, packed and shipped fruit in their interests. For fifteen years he has represented several fruit firms in Riverside, and at this writing acts as agent for A. Gregory, a fruit dealer and shipper of Redlands.

In Illinois Mr. Abbott was born October 7, 1857, a son of Capt. William A. and Harriet C. (Clark) Abbott, natives of Maine, the former of English extraction, the latter of Scotch descent. In 1859 the family left Bangor, Me., on a sailing vessel, of which the father was captain. They sailed round Cape Horn and finally landed in San Francisco, where they established their home and remained for some years. Meantime the captain followed a seafaring life, being commander of both sailing vessels and steam ships. For more than forty years he followed the sea. He took the first vessel into the harbor of Newport, Orange county, and was one of the earliest skipper of the Pacific coast. His death occurred in Riverside in 1878.

From the age of two years until ten Tracy Abbott lived in San Francisco, where his primary education was acquired. He accompanied the family from that city to San Diego, Cal., and soon went with them to Santa Ana, thence to Riverside, where his parents died. His education was completed in a private college in San Diego, where he had excellent advantages under instructors of a high grade. After having been a resident of Riverside for eighteen years, al-

together, he came to Rivera, his present home. He and his wife (formerly Miss Linnie H. Jones, and a native of New England) are the parents of two children, Bessie M. and Willie T.

The Republican party receives the staunch support of Mr. Abbott, who is a firm believer in the wisdom of its principles and platform. He is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America at Rivera and the Royal Neighbors at Los Angeles. Few men in this section are better acquainted with the fruit industry than he, and it is a matter of pride with him that his knowledge of the business is thorough, detailed and complete. As agent for companies he has shown himself to be a man of sagacity, enterprise and prudence, which qualities, together with his intimate knowledge of every detail of the industry, make his opinion valuable on all questions of markets, prices and shipments.

DON MANUEL DOMINGUEZ was born in San Diego January 26, 1803, a son of Doñ Cristobal Dominguez, an officer under the Spanish government at the time California came into the possession of the United States. A brother of Doñ Cristobal, Juan José, received from the king of Spain a concession of ten and one-half leagues of land, comprising the rancho de San Pedro, in Los Angeles county. On the death of Doñ Juan José, in 1822, Governor Pablo de Sola gave the rancho to Cristobal, from whom it descended to Doñ Manuel, and the latter made it his home until death.

In 1827 Doñ Manuel married Doña Maria Engracia Cota, daughter of Doñ Guillermo Cota, commissioner under the Mexican government. Eight daughters and two sons were born to them, of whom six daughters are living, the youngest of the daughters being the wife of John F. Francis, of Los Angeles.

The Dominguez name is closely associated with the history of this locality. In 1828 the don was elected a member of the Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the city of Los Angeles. In 1829 he was a delegate to nominate representatives to the Mexican congress. In 1832 he was first alcalde and judge of the first instance for Los Angeles. In 1833 he was elected territorial representative for Los Angeles county to the

assembly at Monterey. In 1834 he was called to a conference at Monterey for the secularization of the missions. In 1839 he was chosen second alcalde for Los Angeles; in 1842 was elected first alcalde and judge of the first instance; in 1843 was prefect of the second district of California; in 1849 was a delegate to the first constitutional convention, which formulated the constitution of the state; in 1854 was made supervisor of the county, and he was also offered high positions under the United States government, but these he invariably refused. He retained his portion of the ranch, amounting to twenty-five thousand acres, until his death, which occurred October 11, 1882. In 1884 all of the land, except the island and several thousand acres near the mouth of the San Gabriel river, was divided among his six daughters, and they still own the property, preserving in good repair the adobe house in which their parents lived for fifty-five years. Mrs. Dominguez did not long survive her husband, dying at the homestead March 16, 1883.

JOHN S. BAKER. Comparatively few of the business men of Los Angeles county have been lifelong residents of this state, the majority, as is well known, having come from the east in youth or early manhood. However, Mr. Baker can pride himself on being a native-born son of the county, where he was born December 6, 1855, and where he still makes his home. For some years he has been engaged in the manufacture of wine at Santa Fe Springs, where he makes his home. He has witnessed the transformation of this locality from a dreary waste, inhabited only by thousands of squirrels, into a prosperous and cultivated region, the home of an intelligent and successful people.

The parents of Mr. Baker are Samuel G. and Elizabeth Baker, who were natives of England, but emigrated to America in 1853, settling first in Riverside, Cal., but soon removing to Norwalk, this state, where for more than thirty years the father carried on agriculture and cattle-raising. Some years since they established their home in Los Angeles, where they now reside, both quite active and robust, in spite of their more than seventy-five busy years of existence. The father, though starting out without means,

accumulated a competency, assisted by the economy and prudence of his wife. In politics he has been a Republican ever since becoming a citizen of the United States.

Little of special moment characterized the youthful years of John S. Baker. Attendance at school alternated with the care of his father's cattle and the tilling of the farm-land. When he reached his majority he began for himself, and for some years engaged in farming, but later drifted into the manufacture of various of the leading brands of wines, which he has since successfully continued. He is a member of the Los Nietos Club and takes an interest in its welfare. Local movements of unquestioned value find in him a staunch supporter. He is public-spirited to an unusual degree. Politically he votes the Republican ticket, both in local and national elections. In fraternal relations he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. While his entire life has been passed as a resident of California his travels have been extensive, and he has thus gained a cosmopolitan knowledge that renders him a useful citizen. During 1900 he went abroad and visited points of interest in Europe, especially the Paris exposition, which was in progress at the time.

Mr. Baker married Miss Julia Mekeel, who was born in Iowa. They are the parents of four children, Hazel, Everett J., Leona and Bessie.

SAMUEL A. OVERHOLTZER, a prominent citizen, and a member of the firm of Billheimer & Overholtzer, grocers of South Pasadena, was born in San Joaquin county, Cal., July 13, 1874. He is a son of Samuel A. and Maria E. (Harnish) Overholtzer, now deceased. They were early settlers of Covina, Cal. Further mention of the Overholtzer family is made elsewhere in this volume.

Samuel Overholtzer was reared in San Joaquin county until 1886, in which year he moved with his parents to Covina, Cal., and there acquired his preliminary education in the public schools. He subsequently studied at Lordsburg College, and is a graduate of the Los Angeles Business College. He has always been interested in the cause of education, and has, for about six years, been principal of the commercial department of Lordsburg College. For a time, also, he served

with credit as secretary of the board of trustees of this same institution of learning. In June, 1900, Mr. Overholzer became a member of the mercantile firm of Billheimer & Overholzer, in which capacity he still continues.

Mr. Overholzer married Marena B. Hoff, of Pomona, Cal.; of this union there is one son, Charles E.

A public-spirited, enterprising man, Mr. Overholzer is willing to devote his time, attention and money to the furthering of the public welfare. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he has strong Prohibition tendencies. As a member of the German Baptist Brethren Church, and as deacon in the same he is a generous contributor and an earnest worker.

OLIVER PERRY PASSONS. Not all men given to charity have desired that their generosity should be heralded forth to the world, in order that the praise of men might reward their deeds of mercy; but many have preferred to live "golden lives among the lowly," and have been content with the reward of an approving conscience and the satisfaction of having made some weary heart glad and some fireside more cheerful. Such, in the main, was Oliver Perry Passons, to whose kind heart there are many to testify. He was so unostentatious in his helpful acts that the entire extent of his charities will never be known, but sufficient is known to indicate his generous nature and kindly heart.

In 1824, on the 4th of July, a day made memorable by the noble deeds of our Revolutionary ancestors, Oliver P. Passons was born in White county, Tenn. He spent the years of boyhood on his father's farm. In 1847 he went to Texas, and for a time worked on the overland service as an employe of the United States government. In 1849 he started for the gold fields of California via Mexico. On the way he was captured by the Apache Indians, who deprived him of all he had, even taking the clothes he wore. After shooting the load out of his rifle they handed it to him, and he lost no time in covering the ten miles that lay between him and the nearest settlement. He returned to El Paso and entered the government overland service between that city and Mexico.

With a large party, in 1850, Mr. Passons again

started for California. With one companion he walked the entire distance from Fort Yuma to Los Angeles, at the same time carrying provisions and water. He followed the carpenter's trade at first and assisted in building the government warehouse at Wilmington. Later he settled on the Barton ranch and built the first frame house in the Los Nietos valley.

After keeping "old bachelor's hall" until 1853 he was married on the 23d of September, that year, to Mrs. Nancy Graham, who survives him. Two children were born to them: Jane and Monroe. In 1855 he bought one hundred acres, comprising the ranch where the balance of his life was passed. Being always interested in the development of the county, he began to experiment with English walnuts, and planted the first walnut orchard in this locality. Some few trees had been planted in other places, but his was the first orchard ever planted here. He was prudent, economical and thrifty, and soon accumulated a sufficient amount of this world's goods to "take life easy," as far as manual labor was concerned. He was not a church member, but supported liberally the churches of the valley. As before intimated, he gave liberally for philanthropic movements and charity. In fact, his kindness of heart was sometimes taken advantage of by designing persons; but by every good and true citizen he was held in the highest esteem. As a friend and neighbor he had no superior. He died February 25, 1895, and his funeral was the largest ever held in the valley up to that time, there being about one hundred and fifty vehicles in the funeral procession. The pall-bearers were old neighbors and friends, viz.: George Cole, S. G. Reynolds, William Moss, J. W. Burke, H. L. Montgomery and E. L. Parish.

At a meeting of the directors of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association (which was organized by Mr. Passons), held March 18, 1895, the following resolutions were passed:

"WHEREAS, The All-wise Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst O. P. Passons, a pioneer of the Los Nietos valley, and the organizer of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the death of O. P. Passons the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers'

Association has lost a valuable and esteemed member and an able counselor, the community an upright and honored citizen;

"That the sympathy of this Association be extended to the bereaved family, and that they be furnished a copy of these resolutions;

"That these resolutions be placed on the minutes of this Association and be sent to the press for publication."

(Signed), J. A. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary.

WILLIAM CARUTHERS. Since taking up his residence near Downey, Mr. Caruthers has substantially impressed his merit upon the community, and as one of the oldest settlers in this part of the state he has naturally witnessed many changes, and has contributed in no slight degree to the advancement and well being of his surroundings.

A native of Louisiana, William Caruthers was born January 22, 1830, and is a son of John and Francis (Murphy) Caruthers, the former a native of Missouri. The Caruthers family is of Scotch descent. When an infant in arms William Caruthers was taken by his parents to southeastern Texas, where he was reared on his father's farm and instructed in the various duties of an enterprising and thrifty agriculturist. His opportunities for acquiring an education were of the meagre sort, and would illy compare with those enjoyed by the youth of to-day. The instruction of the early subscription schools left much to be desired, and the pupils necessarily resorted later on to the various ways of increasing their fund of information. William Caruthers was no exception to the rule, and as time went on he had considerable opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of business methods.

While living in Texas Mr. Caruthers married Amarado Perry, a native of Tennessee. To this couple were born eight children, seven of whom are living, namely: Mrs. L. M. Grider, of Los Angeles; William; Jefferson D.; Mrs. J. T. Stevens, living at Needles, Cal.; Mrs. Marion McClure, of Missouri; Hugh; and John P.

In 1859, accompanied by his family, Mr. Caruthers left Texas for California, and joined a train of emigrants in crossing the plains. They traveled in the usual way in those early days,

with wagons and ox-teams, and arrived at their destination in San Luis Obispo county, after a trying and dangerous journey covering many months. He lived in San Luis Obispo county until 1865, when he removed to his present ranch near Downey. The land was in practically a wild condition, and he at once commenced its cultivation, with the result that it is to-day a fine and remunerative venture.

Mr. Caruthers is a public-spirited and enterprising man, and has won the confidence of his associates in California. He is greatly interested in the cause of education, and has served several terms on the school board. He is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and is interested in all of the undertakings of the same. He is also a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order at Downey.

WILLIAM L. WITHEROW. The ranch owned and occupied by Mr. Witherow lies in the Ranchito district, near Rivera, and contains nineteen acres, mostly under walnuts. Since 1894 Mr. Witherow has given his attention to the cultivation of the place. The products of the ranch are disposed of principally through the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, of which he is a member. The father of our subject, Hon. John Witherow, was born in Pennsylvania, and in boyhood moved to Hendricks county, Ind., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. His talents brought him into public notice, and he was elected to a number of positions of honor and trust, the most important of these being the office of state senator, in which he served with distinction and credit. On account of his wife's ill health he decided to seek a more genial climate, and accordingly, in 1869, came to California, where she was soon restored to strength. For some years Mr. Witherow taught school in Shasta county. In 1874 he brought the family to Los Angeles county. The confinement of educational work, in which he first engaged, seriously affected his health and he was obliged to seek an occupation permitting more outdoor exercise. He therefore settled on a farm a short distance west of Los Angeles, and there he remained until his death,

in 1888. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Baker, was born in Ohio and died at Santa Monica, October 11, 1900.

During the residence of his parents in Hendricks county, Ind., William L. Witherow was born April 12, 1863. He was six years of age at the time the family settled in Shasta county, Cal. From an early age he has been interested in agriculture, but his specialty is now the raising of walnuts. Without any desire for prominence in local affairs, he has never sought official honors. He is a member of the lodge of Independent Order of Foresters at Rivera, and in religion he is, with his wife, connected with the Presbyterian Church at this place. By his marriage to Linda H., daughter of Daniel White, of Ranchito, he has three children: H. Carlisle, Louise and Sydney D.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO. Admittedly leaders in their line is the corporation of Easton, Eldridge & Co., who for thirty years have held a prominent place in the commercial and financial interests of California. The home office of the company is in the city of San Francisco and the Los Angeles office is practically its leading branch, but the business in Southern California has become so extensive and important that two of the corporate members permanently reside in this city. The corporation is unique in its personnel in the fact that its stock is entirely owned by the members of one family, Messrs. Wendell, George and George D. Easton; the president is Wendell Easton, vice-president George Easton, and secretary George D. Easton, the local treasurer being the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles.

The president and vice-president of the company came from their native state, Massachusetts, to California in 1854 and since that time have been thoroughly identified with the progress and development of this prosperous commonwealth. The secretary is a native of California, born in San Francisco, has always made his home in this state, and is now a resident of Los Angeles.

The interests of the corporation are extensive and are found practically from the northern to the southern limits of the state. Occupying a leading position in their line in San Francisco, it is but

natural that they should build up a similar business and reputation in Los Angeles, and among their competitors in their particular lines at this end of the state. Here they are managers of extensive estates of non-residents and also operate properties in which they are personally interested. Among these properties is the Sunny Slope ranch at Sunny Slope, where are extensive orchards and vineyards owned by L. J. Rose & Co., of London. Again, at Chino, thirty miles from Los Angeles, the firm controls and operates the celebrated Chino ranch, comprising some thirty-six thousand acres, where is located the extensive sugar factory of the Chino Valley Sugar Company, the latter operated by the Oxnard syndicate of New York. In addition to these the firm is largely interested in extensive oil developments in Southern California.

The success of the firm is due in the intelligent observance of the motto of "doing one thing and doing it well." The policy of the members has for years been this,—that specific propositions properly handled and intelligently worked give a scope for their best efforts and only along these lines is success possible. They employ a high grade and intelligent corps of clerks, and are prepared to take up and handle any specific proposition that is large enough to warrant giving it the individual time and attention necessary, and the adherence to this rule has been the foundation of their success.

ASA DOUGLAS, one of the pioneer settlers and prominent agriculturists of the Colima tract, and secretary of the Colima Tract Water Company, settled on his present ranch in 1892. He is a native of Ionia county, Mich., where he was born January 5, 1868, and is a son of Orrin and Emor (Grove) Douglas, natives respectively of New York state and Ontario, Canada. Orrin Douglas was a farmer for the greater part of his life, and his son Asa was taught to appreciate the soil and its possibilities and the best methods of conducting a well-regulated farm. More fortunate than many farmers' sons he had exceptional educational advantages, studying first in the public schools and later at Michigan State Normal School in Ypsilanti.



Jonathan Bailey

Photo by Marceau.



MRS. JONATHAN BAILEY.

Mr. Douglas came to California from Michigan in 1890 and moved to Whittier in the fall of the same year, remaining there until February, 1892. He then settled on his ranch in the Colima tract, where he has industriously improved his land, until it is now entirely under cultivation.

A Republican in politics Mr. Douglas has no political aspirations. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World at Whittier. He is one of the incorporators of the Colima Tract Water Company and is at present acting as its secretary. An active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he contributes generously towards its support.

Mr. Douglas has won the respect and appreciation of the community in which he lives, by his enterprise, broad-mindedness and general interest in the public welfare.

JONATHAN BAILEY. To Mr. Bailey belongs the distinction of being the first settler of what is now Whittier. As president of the Pickering Land and Water Company he came to the present site of the town in May, 1887, and established his home in the midst of a field of barley, his nearest neighbor being two miles distant. He continued as president of the company for two years and for some years afterward officiated as vice-president, in both of which capacities he did much to secure the development of the place and interest people in investing in property here. Naturally, therefore, he has a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state. For miles around Whittier no name is better known than that of Mr. Bailey, and no man is more highly respected than he. His standing as a man and a citizen is the just reward of a long and useful life guided by sentiments of integrity, honor and generosity, and his career might well serve as an example for the youth of future generations.

The Bailey family has been connected with the Society of Friends from the time of their settlement in America, and Mr. Bailey is therefore by birthright a Quaker. He was born near Petersburg, Va., February 24, 1819, a son of David and Sylvia (Peebles) Bailey, also natives of the Old Dominion and of Scotch extraction. When

he was eight years of age his parents, in 1827, removed to Ohio and became pioneers of Clinton county, where he received a rudimentary education in local schools and passed the years of youth. In that state, in 1842, he married Rebecca T., daughter of Jonah and Mary (Hadley) Frazier, a native of Clinton county. They became the parents of four children, all but one of whom are living. Mariana is the wife of T. C. Hunt, of Whittier; Edwin F. resides in Los Angeles and James W. in Whittier. The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey was celebrated in Whittier and was an occasion of great rejoicing. More than four hundred friends and acquaintances were present at the celebration and united in extending to them congratulations and best wishes. Their wedded life was one of mutual helpfulness, and was prolonged for fifty-six years, until the death of Mrs. Bailey, which occurred April 17, 1898.

During the period of his residence in Ohio Mr. Bailey was principally interested in agriculture, although he also gave some attention to the buying and selling of real estate. For three years he served as a commissioner of Clinton county, and for a similar period he was a director of the county infirmary. His first trip to California was made in 1875, when he brought an invalid son, E. F. Bailey, to this state, hoping that the change of climate might prove beneficial, and the result proved that the step was a wise one. Four years later he again came to the Pacific coast, remaining for a short time. His permanent removal to the state was in 1885, and for two years he resided in Los Angeles, after which he came to his present home in Whittier. Since then he has been identified with many of the movements originated to promote the welfare of the town. His name is a synonym of honor and upright-ness. His friends are as numerous as his acquaintances, and there is none who does not wish him well. The high standing he has attained proves him to be a man of more than ordinary ability, for he had no one to help him in starting out in life and was forced to work his way forward without capital or influential friends; but his determination, perseverance and enterprise have brought their own reward. While he has never closely connected himself with politics he maintains an interest in affairs of state, and, in

national elections, votes with the Republican party. Both by precept and example he favors Prohibition doctrines and has always been strictly temperate in his habits, which accounts in a large degree for his robustness of health at an age beyond the usual limits of physical and mental strength.

THOMAS R. PASSONS, a prominent and successful agriculturist of the vicinity of Rivera, claims among his ancestors many who distinguished themselves while fighting for American freedom. Of Scotch-Irish descent, he is a native of middle Tennessee, and was born December 25, 1828. His parents, Major and Annie (Anderson) Passons, were also natives of Tennessee. Major Passons was a courageous soldier in the war of 1812 and fought in the battle of New Orleans under General Jackson. The paternal grandfather was also a soldier in the war of 1812.

Thomas Passons spent his youth and early manhood on the farm in Tennessee, surrounded by the usual influences incident to the life of a southern farmer's son. He early showed an aptitude for everything in an agricultural line, and was therefore of vast assistance to his father in the performance of his many duties. As may be imagined, the opportunities of all descriptions were in those early days in the south of a very meagre character, and particularly in the matter of education; the sons and daughters of the pioneers were forced to supplement their scant schooling by later application in the various grooves of acquiring knowledge. In 1875 Mr. Passons started out for himself in the world and went from Tennessee to Washington county, Ark., where he lived for about three years, after which he moved to Moniteau county, Mo., and in 1865 to Cedar county, Mo. In 1874 he saw in California a greater outlook than was indicated by his present surroundings, and accordingly located there upon land which is now the site of Rivera, moving later to the ranch upon which he now resides. The home ranch comprises twenty-three acres mostly under walnuts. To this he later added twenty-one acres in Ranchito, which is devoted also to the cultivation of oranges and walnuts.

Mr. Passons was married in November, 1850,

to Susan J. Douglas, a native of Tennessee, and of this union there are six children: Louise, the wife of Joseph Eady, who lives in Los Angeles county; Bird B.; Mrs. P. D. Robinson, of Ontario, Cal.; Ada, who is the wife of Harry Moss, of Rivera; Elijah F., in Los Angeles; Thomas B., at Ranchito; and James W., who is deceased.

Mr. Passons claims allegiance to the Democratic party. He has served as school director and trustee of his district. In the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated, he holds membership, and he has been associated for many years with the Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Club. He has been identified with many of the enterprises for the upbuilding of the community in which he resides, and is respected for his many excellent traits and abilities.

JW. HUDSON. From the time that he first came to Los Angeles county, in January, 1867, until the present time, Mr. Hudson has been identified with a number of its important interests, notably those pertaining to agriculture. In his own portion of the county it is doubtful if any citizen is better known, and certainly none stands higher in the general esteem. His ranch, where for many years he and his family have resided, comprises more than two thousand acres of land, as choice as can be found in the whole Puente valley. The location of the property adapts it especially for grazing purposes, and we find that Mr. Hudson has for years made a specialty of the stock business, in which he has met with gratifying success.

A son of J. W. and Sarah E. (Wells) Hudson, natives of New York state, Mr. Hudson was born in Oswego, N. Y., February 18, 1844. His father was born and reared in Boston, Mass., and followed the cooper's trade throughout active life. He died in Napoleon, Ohio, in 1894. His wife was of Welsh ancestry and was a native of Connecticut; she died in Napoleon, Ohio, in 1892. Their children were named as follows: Amarette, Sarah E., Lottie, Mary, Susan and J. W. The last-named received his education principally in the "old red schoolhouse," and in boyhood met with the usual adventures and experiences of the youths of his day. In 1860, at the age of sixteen

years, he left home and started out to make his own way in the world. For a time he was employed in Allamakee county, Iowa, but the outbreak of the Civil war changed the current of his life. At the first call for soldiers he enlisted in the three months' service, but before going to the field the time was changed to three years. He became a private in Company K, Fifth Iowa Infantry, under Colonel Worthington, and after a few months in Missouri, was assigned to the army of the Tennessee. The regiment took part in the battle of Iuka, where, in killed and wounded, they lost one-half their force. This was their first baptism in blood, and although the results were serious for them, it proved their devotion to duty. The command also suffered severely in the battle of Corinth. They then took part in the siege of Vicksburg and the capture of Jackson, also the campaign for the relief of Chattanooga. Owing to illness, caused by hard service and exposure to inclement weather, Mr. Hudson was transferred to Company C, Fourth Regiment of Veteran Reserves, and engaged in guard duty at Rock Island. He was honorably discharged in Chicago, July 18, 1864.

After a month in Peoria, Ill., Mr. Hudson returned to Iowa, but went back to Peoria in the spring of 1865 and joined a party for the overland trip to the Pacific coast, driving an ox-team via Salt Lake to Virginia City. On his arrival in the west he turned his attention to mining. With other prospectors he went to the Big Horn mountains, returning via Salt Lake City, and afterward engaging in a venture in southern Utah. For several years after 1867 he spent his winters in Los Angeles county, while during the summer he engaged in mining in Montana, Idaho, Utah and Colorado. His experiences as a miner were many and varied. As with most miners, sometimes luck was his and at other times he had reverses to meet. But, possessing a great deal of determination, he did not allow discouragements to daunt him, and persevered where another, less hopeful, might have abandoned the effort. He has been connected with a number of enterprises in Los Angeles county, notably the sinking of one of the first artesian wells here. In agriculture, as in mining, he has shown himself to be energetic and resolute; in fact, in whatever occupation he has engaged, he

has thrown so much of determination and industry, that a certain measure of success was invariably his.

In November, 1879, Mr. Hudson married Victoria R. Rowland, the youngest daughter of John Rowland, and they have since lived near the home where Mrs. Hudson was born. They are the parents of three children, William R., Josiah W., Jr. and Lillian. Fraternally Mr. Hudson is connected with Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., in Los Angeles. He has always been interested in educational matters, and his school district, organized in 1888, was named Hudson district in his honor. Politically he is a Silver Republican.

JOHN ROWLAND, a pioneer of Los Angeles county, was born in Maryland and in early manhood settled in New Mexico, where, as a partner of William Workman, he engaged in mining at Taos. In 1841 he and his partner set out for California, in company with John Tete, Santiago Martinez, Thomas Belarde and others. The next year they returned to Taos for their families. On coming to California the second time they were accompanied by B. D. Wilson, D. W. Alexander, John Reed, William Perdue and Samuel Carpenter, all of whom became residents of Los Angeles county. Rowland & Workman obtained a grant of La Puente rancho, comprising forty-eight thousand acres, and there they settled and spent the balance of their lives.

The first wife of John Rowland was Doña Incarnation Martinez, by whom he had the following-named children: John, Jr., Thomas, Robert, Nieves (Mrs. John Reed), Lucinda (Mrs. James R. Barton), and William R. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Charlotte Gray, whose husband had been killed by the Indians while crossing the plains. By her first marriage she had a daughter, Mary A., who married Charles Fortman, of Los Angeles. The children of Mr. Rowland's second marriage are Albert and Victoria, the latter being the wife of J. W. Hudson.

In 1869 Messrs. Rowland and Workman divided their rancho and about a year afterward Mr. Rowland settled up his estate and divided the ranch among his heirs, giving to each about

three thousand acres of land and one thousand head of cattle. His last years were spent on the ranch, and he died at the old homestead, October 14, 1873, aged eighty-two years.

JOSEPH H. BURKE. Linked with the history and development of Los Angeles county are the names of a few whose great and natural force of character and indomitable energy have seemed to push to a successful termination the various enterprises and institutions planned for her progress. Aside from their rating as citizens and general promoters of the public good, they have in the minds of the people an added interest, growing out of an existence crowded with incidents of a more or less adventurous nature. That the early pioneers of California endured many hardships and surmounted many difficulties no one doubts, and the life of Joseph H. Burke was no exception to this rule. His memories of the early days are replete with thrilling episodes; his position as a member of the vigilance committees during the '50s and '60s furnished material for many a drama, in which the lawless desperadoes of the coast were the chief actors, and he and his friends the instigators of necessary "neck-tie" affairs.

Joseph H. Burke was born in East Tennessee, April 14, 1831, a son of Milton and Phoebe (Hartley) Burke, natives of Virginia. His grandfather, John Burke, married a daughter of Nathaniel Osborn, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812, taking part in the battle of New Orleans, at the close of the latter conflict. He had thirteen wounds, and received a pension for each wound. He lived to the unusual age of one hundred thirteen and one-half years. The subject of this article remembers to have once seen, in Tennessee, an affectionate meeting between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Nathaniel Osborn. Milton Burke also lived to be an old man, and was eighty-eight at the time of his death.

After spending the first ten years of his life on his father's farm in Tennessee, Joseph H. Burke accompanied his parents to Pulaski county, Mo., where his mother died. In 1844 he returned to Tennessee and two years later started out in the

world for himself. His first venture was as an employe on a cotton plantation in Alabama. In 1849 he went to Arkansas and for a time lived near Little Rock, but in 1852 went to Fort Smith, that state, and undertook to learn the trade of wagonmaker and blacksmith. In the fall of 1852 he went to New Orleans and there boarded a steamer for Galveston and Matagorda Bay, and from the latter point traveled by stage coach to San Antonio, Tex., the trip occupying about one week. In 1853 began the memorable journey to California, which stands out so vividly in the minds of all who crossed to the coast in the early days. In this particular instance there were seventy-seven men, but no women in the party. They crossed the plains with ten large wagons, one thousand five hundred head of Texas steers and two hundred and eighty mules. The oxen were worked to the wagons as far as El Paso, and from there to Los Angeles the mules were brought into service. The journey was interesting from many standpoints and covered exactly five months.

Arriving in Los Angeles, Mr. Burke applied himself to his trade of wagonmaking, and subsequently engaged in mining for a short time at Santa Anita, on what is a part of "Lucky" Baldwin's estate. A more lucrative position was soon offered him at Fort Tejon, where for parts of the years 1854 and 1855 he made wagons for the government. In the fall of 1855 he interested himself in the mercantile business at Fort Tejon, going later to Los Angeles, where he worked at his trade until the fall of 1864. With the money thus acquired he bought a tract of land near Downey, upon which he lived from 1864 to 1885. During the latter year he settled near Rivera, where he has since made his home. For some years he engaged in the manufacture of wine, but since 1890 has devoted himself almost exclusively to the cultivation of walnuts and oranges. His land comprises four hundred and fifty acres, devoted mainly to walnuts and oranges, in the raising of which he has been quite successful.

Mr. Burke married Mary Hunter, who was born in Greene county, Ill., a daughter of Jesse and Keziah (Brown) Hunter. Jesse Hunter was captain of a volunteer company in the Mexican war, and accompanied Generals Steveson and



Alfred James

Cook, overland, to capture California. They joined their forces with those of Commodore Stockton, U. S. N., and captured Los Angeles, as is recorded in history. Later Captain Hunter was appointed Indian agent, but resigned, and, driving a herd of cattle to Northern California, engaged in the stock business. His family, consisting of wife and five children, came west in 1849 and settled in Sacramento, Cal., but in 1852 they removed to Los Angeles. Here Captain Hunter died in 1877. He owned part of the Verdugo ranch, and had altogether thirty-seven hundred acres at the time of his death. His wife also died on the home ranch. They were the parents of the following-named children: William, deceased; Asa, Mary, Jesse, Samuel, Martha and Elizabeth (the latter born in California). Asa and Samuel live on the homestead, three miles north of the courthouse. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Burke are: Frank, Osborn, Mrs. Arthur White and Mrs. John Shade, all living in this county. One son, Henry, is deceased.

In politics Mr. Burke claims allegiance with the Democratic party. He is one of Rivera's influential and prominent citizens; a man whose fine and engaging personality has won for him hosts of friends, not only in his home neighborhood, but throughout the state.

HON. ALFRED JAMES is a native of Marion, Ohio. He left New York for California, with his brother, I. E. James, November 10, 1852, and after a somewhat eventful voyage via Nicaragua, reached San Francisco January 6, 1853. He sailed from New York on the United States steamship *Star of the West*, which carried between five and six hundred passengers, all bound for the land of gold. Upon arriving at Greytown, Nicaragua, the company without delay or notable incident, made its way up the San Juan river into and across Lake Nicaragua to Virgin bay, and thence twelve miles to San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, where after a delay of two weeks they embarked on the steamship *S. S. Lewis*. This vessel was an old and unseaworthy craft and incapacitated for the accommodation of so large a number of people. The voyage to San Francisco absorbed about twenty-two days. But

the strain on the frame of the ship was too great and she sprang a leak and dipped on one side to an angle sufficient to throw water into the furnaces and put out the fires. They lay sixty miles off the head of San Francisco harbor for two days, flying signals of distress, and with about nine feet of water in the hold. Finally they were rescued by a tug which towed them into harbor.

After landing in San Francisco Mr. James left on the following night on the steamer *Camanche*, for Sacramento, only to encounter another misfortune. The *Camanche* collided in Suisun bay with a river steamer, known as the *John Bragdon*, and went to the bottom. A number of passengers were drowned and Mr. James and his brother narrowly escaped the same fate.

The brothers went directly to the mines on the Upper Yuba at Downieville. There they remained most of the time until the fall of 1858, when Alfred went to Nevada, then in Utah, and known as Washoe, leaving his brother, who was then county surveyor in Downieville. In company with W. L. Jernigan Mr. James established and commenced the publication of the pioneer newspaper of Nevada, the *Territorial Enterprise*. The office was located at the town of Genoa, a small village which was the principal settlement in western Utah. At that time the *Deseret News* of Salt Lake and the *Enterprise* were the only papers published between the Missouri river and California. This paper was a success from its inception, and is to-day one of the prominent journals of the Pacific coast.

Upon the discovery of the Comstock Mr. James advised his brother to resign his position and come at once to Washoe, which he did, becoming the pioneer surveyor and engineer on this famous lode, where he served the bonanza firm at a high salary for over twenty years, building in the meantime the Truckee and Virginia Railroad. He died in Los Angeles in February, 1887. About the time of the discovery of the Comstock mine, in the fall of 1859, Mr. James sold his interest in the *Enterprise*, and was thereupon appointed clerk of the United States district court, by Hon. John Cradelbaugh, whose judicial district embraced that portion of the territory, and who held the first term of court ever convened in that country. Mr. James held this position up to the organization of the territory of Nevada, when he

was appointed clerk of the United States district court of the third district, presided over by Hon. Horatio M. Jones, which position he held until the retirement of Judge Jones from the bench. During the eventful periods herein before mentioned many stirring scenes and exciting events incident to the discovery of the great Comstock mine transpired. This discovery called from every quarter of the country with a rapidity and rush without a parallel a people of every class and nationality, and of every grade, the rich and poor, the good and bad. The laws of the territory of Utah were found to be entirely inadequate to deal with the conditions and requirements which the unexpected turn of events had so suddenly thrust upon the country, and in this emergency Mr. James' eldest brother, John C. James, who emigrated to the country from Downieville with the vanguard of adventurers, and who had previously had some legislative experience, was unanimously elected as a representative of the people in the Utah legislature, where, although he was the only Gentile in the legislature, he secured the enactment of such laws as were imperatively demanded to meet the existing requirements. Subsequently he served a term in the Nevada legislature, where, as speaker pro tem, he gained the reputation of being the ablest parliamentarian in that body. He shortly after died in Carson City, where the citizens erected a monument at his grave.

During the period of the clerkship of Mr. James and his intimate acquaintance with the early judicial proceedings in Utah and Nevada, some of the most noted cases known in the history of mining litigation passed through the courts, regarding which might be related some startling incidents of subornation and criminal use of large sums of money in efforts to obtain, and in actually obtaining, fraudulent verdicts and judgments. Money was abundant and the temptations very seductive.

Immediately after the retirement of Judge Jones from the bench, the governor appointed Mr. James probate judge of Churchill county, and he was subsequently elected to that position, which he very soon resigned, having been elected as state senator. After serving two terms in the state senate he removed to Eldorado county, Cal., where he engaged in quartz mining near the town

of Kelsey. From there, in April, 1868, he removed to Los Angeles, where he has since continuously resided. He succeeded Henry C. Austin as register of the United States land office for the Los Angeles land district, which position he held for nearly nine years. Upon retiring from it he went to New Mexico to examine and report on a mining property for a Los Angeles company. On his return from the mines to Silver City he was requested by a telegram from ex-Governor Brown, vice-president of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, to come to Santa Fe, where a suit was then pending as to the right of way between said company and the Southern Pacific Company. Upon his arrival at Santa Fe he was appointed by Governor Brown land agent of the Texas Pacific, which position he held until the company closed its affairs on the Pacific coast. Mr. James then engaged in merchandising at Calico, in San Bernardino county, in which his brother Walter, of Kern county, subsequently joined him. They met with a heavy loss by a fire which destroyed the town, and afterward his brother drew out of the business. They previously owned by purchase from a Mr. Jamison the celebrated deposit of borate of lime, known as Colemanite, situated at East Calico, which they sold to Mr. Coleman for a small consideration. The output of this deposit, it is said, has reached the enormous sum of \$15,000,000. They also became interested by purchase in the Silver Odessa mine at Calico, which they sold to Governor Daggett for \$15,000, and which produced in three years approximately \$250,000.

After closing business at Calico Mr. James made a conditional purchase of the Stonewall mine in the Julian mining district in San Diego county, the history of which had incidentally come to his knowledge, through official correspondence, while register of the land office. Having associated with him Dr. J. E. Fulton they worked the mine for two years, with very profitable and successful results, when they sold to Governor Waterman, who took therefrom nearly one million dollars and was at one time offered for the property \$2,000,000. Since parting with the Stonewall Mr. James has been continuously connected with mining operations, having acted as superintendent in several instances. He has been a member of the city board of education and

city examiners, and was one of the active and primary movers in the organization and establishment of the city library.

Mr. James has now living two sons and two daughters, his wife having died August 26, 1892. He has two brothers living, Walter James, of Bakersfield, Kern county, Cal., and ex-Governor W. H. James, of Colfax, Wash.; also one sister, Mrs. Mary Rice, residing in Fremont, Ohio.

ELIJAH MOULTON. The subject of this narrative is one of the most unique characters of the later Mexican and earliest American periods of California history and is one of the very few who survive to-day. It has been his good fortune to retain all of his faculties unimpaired by time. His clear and vivid memory can recall and relate the thrilling occurrences of those stirring times that had much (we might say everything) to do with the shaping of the glorious trend of human events in the growth and final achievements of California. In the space allotted to a biographical sketch it is not possible to give a detailed history of Mr. Moulton's experiences in the west, but the salient facts can be given and the incidents that shaped his course. In this way may be preserved for the future student of history a record of a very pronounced and interesting personality.

Elijah Moulton was born in Montreal, Canada, November 26, 1820, a son of Elijah and Jane (O'Farrell) Moulton, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Connecticut. His father, who was the son of a colonel in the Revolutionary war, ran away from home when only nine years of age and went to Canada, where he grew to manhood and married. Both he and his wife died in Canada. She was a daughter of Thomas O'Farrell, an Irish sergeant who served in one of the battalions under General Wolfe in the storming and taking of Quebec.

In the early years of our subject's life he had many hardships to endure. At the age of seven-teen he was bound as an apprentice to John J. McKenzie, a cooper in Montreal, who being of a different nationality and having a violent prejudice against people of other races, made the life of his young apprentice almost unendurable. The persecution became so pronounced that the

young man was advised to leave by his fellow-workmen and companions, and they also personally urged his mother to induce him to seek a place where he might receive fair treatment. So, after two years of hardships in that shop, he came to the States, leaving home August 19, 1839. For six weeks he worked as a cooper in Troy, N. Y., after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and spent the winter of 1839-40 thirteen miles from that city. Later he traveled through the middle states, working at his trade, and in the spring of 1843 secured employment in St. Louis. In the fall of the same year he was employed by a hunting and trapping party bound for the waters of the upper Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. While on that expedition he met Capt. James Bridges, who was hunting and trapping at the head of a well-equipped party. By permission of his employers he joined the Bridges expedition and proceeded on an extensive tour through the mountain regions, into the Yellowstone and Little Missouri valleys, and thence to Bridges' Fort, Fort Laramie and Fort Pierre with furs. While in the Rockies they hunted elk, the meat of which was their only food. They followed the Verde down to Salt river and to its conjunction with the Gila. At the village of Pima they turned up the Gila to the Big Canon and thence down the Gila to the Colorado. From Cocape village they struck across the country west to California. After spending three weeks at Rancho San Rafael, in order to recruit their animals, they made their way to the celebrated Chino ranch, where Mr. Moulton left the employ of Captain Bridges and proceeded alone to Los Angeles, arriving here May 12, 1845.

At once after his arrival in this then Spanish village he presented himself to Governor Pico and requested from him permission to remain in the country. The governor treated him courteously, but withheld his consent until he had an opportunity to see Captain Bridges. A day or so later the captain appeared in town and accompanied Mr. Moulton to see the governor, who at once gave the desired permission.

Soon after Mr. Moulton's arrival in Los Angeles he met John C. Fremont and his party, among whom were several of his mountaineer acquaintances. These had made known to their

leader Mr. Moulton's fame as a trapper and frontiersman. Fremont informed him that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico and offered him \$25 per month to accompany him on an expedition up the coast. This offer he promptly accepted. The history of Fremont's services in California as a pathfinder, explorer and surveyor, together with the eminent services rendered him and the country by Mr. Moulton in the capacity of a scout, may be found in another portion of this volume. During the entire period of the war with Mexico Mr. Moulton remained with Colonel Fremont and was with him at the capitulation of Cahuenga January 13, 1847. His graphic account of many of the hitherto unpublished incidents of those days will repay the reader for his careful perusal and will also preserve for future generations much that would otherwise be lost.

For a time Mr. Moulton was employed as overseer of Indians in the extensive vineyards of Don Louis Vignes, but on the discovery of gold in the upper country he joined a company commanded by John Reed and tried his luck in the mines. However, the venture proved unsuccessful, and he returned to his former employer, with whom he remained until 1851. During that year he rented, on shares, a ranch in what is now Los Angeles. A year later he bought thirty-three acres on Alameda street, and subsequently purchased other property, until his possessions aggregated one hundred and sixty acres. Of this he still owns fifty acres, known during all these years as the Moulton tract. During the years 1855, 1856 and 1857 he worked as overseer for William Wolfskill on his large estate in Los Angeles, his wages being meantime increased from \$60 to \$100. Afterward he gave his attention to his dairy, stock and general ranching interests, to the cultivation of his vineyard and the supervision of his mining interests. He is now vice-president of the Carbonate Mining Company.

A staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Moulton cast his first vote for a Republican president in Los Angeles. In 1859-60 he was a member of the city council, where he was a member of various important committees. However, office-holding had always been a duty, rather than a pleasure to him. Personally he is a man of quiet

demeanor and plain tastes, positive in nature, firm in will, and possessing strong traits of character. He holds in contempt all efforts at deception and hypocrisy. Boastfulness is abhorrent to him. Display of all kinds is distasteful to him. In disposition he is retiring, yet plain-spoken and frank. With one exception he is the sole survivor of Fremont's famous California battalion, and hence unusual interest attaches to the record of his life. His name will be remembered in history as that of a famous frontiersman, trapper, soldier and pioneer.

WILLIAM C. MOORE, a well-known citizen and walnut grower of the Los Nietos district, and a director in the Los Nietos Irrigating Company, has demonstrated his fitness to be numbered among the most enterprising and worthy of the residents of this fertile county. His ranch, upon which he settled a number of years ago, contains sixteen and one-half acres, partially under walnuts.

Mr. Moore is a native of Denmark, where he was born October 4, 1860. His parents were William E. and Margaret Moore, who were born in Germany, the former being a native of Kiel. William E. Moore died in Denmark when his son William C. was in his third year. After a time his widow married again, becoming the wife of Henry Ernst, of Denmark, and they are now residing at Santa Ana, Cal. When William Moore was about five years old he was taken to America by his mother and step-father, the little party crossing in a sailing vessel, and having a long and stormy voyage. Arriving in America, they settled in Howard county, Iowa, where they industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, and here their son passed his youthful days and grew to man's estate. He assisted in the work around the farm, and studied diligently at the district schools.

Mr. Moore was married in 1886, in Iowa, to Mary L. Isbell, a native of Iowa, and they have one child, Glen A. After his marriage Mr. Moore continued to farm in Iowa for a short time, but in 1887 came to California, and for several years resided at Tunst, Orange county. Not being content with the locality as a permanent place of residence, he came to Los Angeles county early in



A. G. Lemon

the '90s, and for a time farmed successfully on leased land. After settling on his present ranch near Los Nietos, he became interested in the various institutions for the upbuilding of the locality with which he had cast his fortunes, and these, added to the care of his farm and horticultural interests, have been prolific of good financial and social returns. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, having risen by his own exertions to his present place in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never had political aspirations, being content to leave to others the manipulation of the political machinery.

CHARLES J. VERNON. The name of C. J. Vernon is indissolubly associated with some of the enterprises that are contributing to the prosperity and progress of Whittier. Coming to this place as early as 1887, he was a pioneer in the establishment of new industries in the then new village and erected the second store building that was put up here. Forming a partnership with his brother, W. A., under the firm name of Vernon Brothers, he embarked in a general mercantile business, and the partnership continued actively until 1891. Meantime, in 1888, he established the Whittier cannery, and organized the company having charge of the plant, he himself being chosen secretary of this company. After three years in the office of secretary, in 1891 he was made manager of the plant. In 1893 the name was changed from its corporate title of Whittier Canning Company to the Whittier Cannery, under which title business was transacted until 1900, when it became a part of the California Fruit Cannery Association. At the time the name was changed he was made manager of the new concern, and from 1893 to 1900 he served as manager of the Whittier Cannery. During the latter year he was given a similar position with the California Fruit Cannery Association. Under his able supervision the canning business grew from an output of eleven hundred cans the first year to about one million and five hundred thousand cans in 1899, constituting three hundred and seventy-five car loads of canned goods. During the busy season employment is furnished to about six hundred hands. The remarkable suc-

cess of the business is due in large measure to the sagacity and shrewd judgment of the manager, who superintends every detail of the plant, oversees all of the work and understands thoroughly what is being done in every department of the business. With the ability to grasp every detail, as well as the weightier matters connected with the work, he has been enabled to greatly promote the financial welfare of the company and at the same time increase the quantity and make better the quality of the output.

Mr. Vernon was born in Lynn county, Mo., December 3, 1864. At the age of four years he was taken by his parents to Lecompton, Kans., where the family settled and where he received his primary education in the public schools. When he was eight he accompanied his parents to Colorado and settled in what is now Leadville, where he spent a portion of his boyhood years, with frequent returns to his old home in Lecompton. His father, Joseph S. Vernon, who is a descendant of Mayflower stock and of Quaker ancestry, was born in Ohio and is now making his home in the state of Washington; the mother, whose maiden name was Mary Edgerton, was born in Ohio and is now deceased. Her ancestors were pioneers of South Carolina.

In 1884 Mr. Vernon married Miss Cora Brown, of Oregon. They are the parents of one son, Walter C. Fraternaly Mr. Vernon is connected with the Masonic order in Whittier and the local lodge of Foresters. His political views are on the side of the Republican party. In addition to his other interests he is president of the California Consolidated Oil Stock Company and a promoter and director of this concern, which is making a name for itself in the oil-development regions. He has also been interested in the Citizens' Bank of Whittier and has been one of its most earnest and intelligent promoters.

In 1899 Mr. Vernon helped to organize the First Baptist Church of Whittier, of which he has been, in reality, one of the principal promoters. It was started with eleven members and now has fifty. The beautiful church edifice was dedicated December 31, 1899. His name is connected with other movements whose value is unquestioned. In fact, there is no enterprise of a worthy nature to which his sympathy is not given and whose success is a matter of indifference to him. Progress-

sive in spirit, he is interested in anything that promises to advance the growth of his adopted city. He has never sought official honors nor has he cared for political prominence, but in less conspicuous, though not less worthy positions, his ability, energy and sound judgment are always to be relied upon. His influence is that which a public-spirited citizen exerts upon his associates in business and in society and has been of a nature that increases with the passing years, bringing to him more and more the confidence of associates and acquaintances.

JOHN WESLEY HUNT, M. D. When Dr. Hunt came to Southern California, the medical profession of Los Angeles received a distinguished addition to its ranks, for he has a record as a physician and surgeon extending through the Civil war and altogether comprising more than four decades. In the hospital and on the field of battle, as well as in the homes of thousands, he has labored to allay humanity's ills and has brought cheer and comfort, renewed hope and strength, and drawn the hearts of mankind toward himself by his helpful sympathy.

In tracing the ancestry of the Hunt family, it is learned that Captain Hunt was master of an Irish vessel plying between Ireland and England. The captain's son was the founder of this branch of the family in America, and in Rhode Island married a lady of Welsh birth. Their son, William, the doctor's great-grandfather, was born in Rhode Island and died in New Jersey. His wife, Hannah Malatt, who was born in France, died in Dansville, N. Y., at the advanced age of ninety-five years. It was always one of her chief pleasures, in her last years, to recount how General Washington visited her home in New Jersey, while he was on one of his marches. Her son, John, the doctor's grandfather, was born in New Jersey, removed to Pennsylvania and later to Groveland, N. Y., engaged in farming and died at Groveland when in his ninety-second year. He married Mary Ogden, who died at the age of sixty-seven years. Their son, Elijah, was born in Pennsylvania, but with his parents became a resident of New York in 1798; following the example of his ancestors for several generations he became a farmer. Also

like them in longevity, he attained the age of ninety years. He married Miss Eunice Huffman, who died at the age of fifty-eight years. Four of their six children are deceased. The parents of Mrs. Hunt, Peter and Mary (Young) Huffman, were natives of Pennsylvania. The former died in Indiana, when seventy-seven years of age, and the latter died in New York state.

John W. Hunt was born in Groveland, N. Y., October 10, 1834. In the usual manner of farmer lads he passed his boyhood years, laying the foundation of his future success in the district school, where he thoroughly mastered the three R's. For three years he attended Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., after which he returned to the outdoor life of the farm, on account of his health, which had become slightly impaired. At the end of a year he became a clerk in a store, where he remained one year. He had formed an earnest desire to study medicine and in 1856 he took up the work under the guidance of Dr. A. C. Campbell, of Lima, N. Y., and a few months later went to New York City, where he took a course of lectures. In March, 1859, he graduated from the medical department of the University of New York, and after having passed the usual competitive examination, in which he proved to be one of the successful candidates, he was appointed interne on the surgical house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, the service being six months junior assistant; six months senior assistant, and six months house surgeon. Just previous to assuming his hospital service he made a short trip to England, more particularly to visit the hospitals in London and observe how such institutions were there conducted, and the technique of certain surgical operations.

On leaving the hospital, after eighteen months of invaluable experience there, he located in Jersey City, N. J., in October, 1860, and had made a fair start toward success, when, in April, 1861, he was requested to accept a position as surgeon of a New York regiment, then being organized for service in the war of the Rebellion. He proceeded at once to Albany, N. Y., for the required examination, and three days later was notified of his appointment as surgeon of the Tenth Regiment, New York Infantry, already in quar-

ters and being drilled, at Sandy Hook, N. Y. He immediately joined the regiment, which was ordered to Fortress Monroe, Va., about June 1, 1861. From the ramparts at Fortress Monroe, on the afternoon of March 8, 1862, Dr. Hunt witnessed the first appearance of the Confederate ironclad, Merrimac, and also the famous battle between her and the Monitor on the following day. He states that the "howling" of some of the balls fired from the Monitor's guns could be almost as distinctly heard a distance of five or six miles from where he stood, as if they had been directly overhead. On the morning of May 8, 1862, the medical director at Fortress Monroe (Surgeon John M. Cuyler, who had been a surgeon in the regular army for many years) called upon Dr. Hunt and informed him that he expected at any moment a large number of wounded men to arrive from the battlefield at Williamsburg, and that he had no place to put them. Pointing toward the frame of a large barn-like structure, standing near the camp, 175x250 feet, boarded on three sides with rough boards, without windows, roof or floor, which had been designed and thus far erected for the storage of commissary supplies, he said, "I want you to make a hospital of that building *to-day*. I will have all the men you want detailed for your orders, and everything you require shall be on the ground as soon as it can be brought from the fort, will you do it?" Dr. Hunt replied that he would see what could be done, that lumber for roof and floor, tarred paper to cover roof boards, tools, nails and one hundred men should be sent *at once* and that he would have an estimate made of other material needed.

Just after sunset the building was completed, two hundred and fifty cots in position, dressed ready for patients, an office at the front end for records, etc., an operating room at one side near the center equipped for the surgeons, while at the rear end was a dining room, with tables and seats for one hundred convalescents, a kitchen, with stoves and furniture in place, and store-rooms for both provisions and clothing. Out-buildings, drainage and the general sanitary condition of the immediate surroundings had also been looked after. Dr. Hunt marks that as one of his busy days while in the service. Two days later, May 10, found him with his regiment,

together with several others, on the march for Norfolk, which city his regiment was the first to enter, the Confederate troops having evacuated on the approach of the northern forces, and the ironclad Merrimac lying near, had been burned and blown up. The doctor has a piece of one of her timbers, burned at one end, obtained for him by a member of his regiment, from the wreck, one of his souvenirs of the war. He had been in Norfolk but a few days when he was appointed by the President and commissioned brigade surgeon of volunteers (afterward known as surgeon United States volunteers) in order to accept which, he resigned his state commission as regimental surgeon. He was now ordered back to Fortress Monroe to take charge of the hospital which had been so recently and hastily constructed under his supervision. He found it already christened "Mill Creek General Hospital," and filled to overflowing with wounded men; later, a number of buildings of like general character were constructed in the immediate vicinity, each having a capacity of about one hundred beds, all of which came under his supervision. His labors were exceedingly arduous, and as a consequence, in September following, he became seriously ill, and was finally sent home, it was thought, to die, indeed it was reported at one time that he was dead, but, though brought to the edge of the grave, he did not succumb. In December, 1862, being still weak and unfit for active duty in the army, he was honorably discharged from the service.

On his return to Jersey City, in March, 1863, he was requested to assume the position and duties of surgeon on a United States transport for one trip, from New York to New Orleans, and return, the regular surgeon being temporarily indisposed. He accepted the position, believing that the voyage would aid in hastening his further recovery of strength and endurance. In May following he returned to Jersey City and resumed practice.

In 1864 he was appointed examiner for the board of enrollment (preparatory for the draught for the army) in his district. Notwithstanding he had been honorably discharged from the service for disability, thereby being exempt from draught, he exhibited his patriotic feeling by sending a substitute into the army.

For almost thirty years Dr. Hunt was engaged in practice in Jersey City. When he announced his intention to remove to California, his professional brethren arranged a grand banquet in his honor, and, besides the leading medical men of the city, many from New York and other cities attended, as well as some of the editors and prominent citizens; the presiding officer of the occasion being ex-Congressman Orestes Cleveland, then mayor of the city. Among the speakers on that occasion ex-Mayor Collins contributed his testimony to the doctor's worth, professionally and otherwise, and then, in a remarkably feeling address, presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane, on behalf of his professional brethren. Dr. Hunt accepted the gift in a few words expressive of his gratitude and appreciation. This feast was but a slight indication of the genuine esteem in which he was held by the people of Jersey City. He did much to promote the welfare of the place. One of the lasting monuments to his work is the Jersey City Hospital, of whose medical board he was the first president, and a member of its surgical staff for nearly twenty years. He was also for several years surgeon to the Hudson County Church Hospital and Home. He was a member of the Hudson County Medical Society and many other medical organizations of the east.

When he came to Los Angeles, in 1889, Dr. Hunt made the change in the hope of benefiting his wife's health, which has been happily realized. He did not anticipate doing an extensive business, and does not now claim to have a large and lucrative practice, but to be doing only his share of business. His cheering, sympathetic, conscientious care and advice, have often accomplished happy results for his patients, when the material *materia medica* failed. His judgment and skill as a surgeon have never been questioned by either his professional peers or the laity, who have known him, or had an opportunity to see the results of his labors.

While in the east he was actively identified with the Masonic order. In 1892 he was elected commander of Stanton Post, G. A. R., of which he is still a member. He and his wife have been members of the Congregational Church for many years. His marriage, in Springfield, Mass., October 10, 1866, united him with Miss N. Adeline

Reynolds, daughter of H. S. Reynolds. She is a lineal descendant from Revolutionary sires. Her mother's grandfather, Thomas Durant, was a corporal in the colonial army, and participated with the "minute men" at the battle of Lexington; later in the war he was promoted to a captaincy. The father of Capt. Thomas Durant's wife, William Clark, was also a captain in the Revolutionary army. Dr. and Mrs. Hunt have had four children, only two of whom are now living, John Wesley and Carl W. Hunt. The former was a member of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, Spanish-American war, and participated in the battle of San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898. A bullet tore his tin cup from his belt and another passed through his hat, but he was uninjured by them; later in the day he was sun-struck, carried to the rear unconscious and lay upon the ground until the next morning, when he was taken to the hospital. A few days later he was placed on board a transport and sent to the general hospital at Fortress Monroe, where, just thirty-six years before, his father was caring for the sick and wounded from the battlefields of the great Civil war.

JOHN F. FRANCIS. Leaders in government, leaders in social affairs, leaders in commerce, leaders in thought and in the alleviation of the ills of the human race are always in demand, hence always born. To this class belongs John F. Francis, whose name is well known to the citizens of Los Angeles. The city owes much to his enterprise and wise judgment, and it were well, indeed, had Southern California a multitude of like noble men to develop her latent resources. As a business man he possesses the elements of accretion and retainment, as a host he has no superior and as a club man everyone admires him. His name is associated intimately with many enterprises for the advancement of his home town. He is a director of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the Free Harbor League, vice-president of the Associated Charities, and a prominent member of the California, Sunset and Jonathan clubs. In 1897 he was president of La Fiesta de Los Angeles, and as such was largely instrumental



E. M. Soule

in securing the success of that festival, which forms so important a part of the social life of the city.

Born in Clinton, Iowa, Mr. Francis was the son of a shipbuilder who was employed on the Clyde and Mersey rivers in England, but came from there to America and lost his life in the mines of California in 1853. On leaving school Mr. Francis started on a voyage around the world; but with a devotion which leads one to seek the land of his birth he sought his native country. Possessing a love for military affairs, at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Kansas Volunteer Cavalry under the command of Capt. David L. Payne, with whom he had many thrilling experiences in the noted Indian campaign on the western Kansas frontier in 1867. Afterward he spent several years adventuring over the plains and mountains of Wyoming, Colorado and California, obtaining a rich fund of information, so that by the time he came of age he was in possession of valuable ideas regarding this great country. He next visited all the great places and points of interest in Europe, returning to California in 1888. After a short time here the death of a friend took him back to Europe, where he remained until 1891.

The marriage of Mr. Francis in 1892 united him with Dona Maria de Los Reyes Dominguez, youngest daughter of Don Manuel Dominguez, whose father, Don Cristobal Dominguez, was an officer of the Spanish army at the time California came into the possession of the United States. During the last European trip of Mr. and Mrs. Francis, which lasted seven months, they met many of the leading statesmen on the continent, visited nearly every place of interest from Scotland to the Adriatic and were given a private audience by the Pope in Rome. These broad experiences of travel and contact with the great men of both continents have made Mr. Francis a man of culture, wide in useful knowledge and replete in social characteristics. He knows so much and knows so well that his helpful hand and mind are sought in every movement to enlarge the city's welfare and increase her influence in the great west. Socially he possesses qualities of a high order. A fine conversationalist, with agreeable manner, he is the life of every social circle. Moreover, he is a gentleman of generous impulses, sanguine in temperament, whole-souled

and open-hearted and attracts and secures confidence at first sight. With his admirable conversational qualities, his fund of anecdotes and his genial disposition he never fails to entertain his friends. Through all his life he has shown a deep attachment to his friends. Coupled with other qualities is his worth as a citizen, which has won for him the respect of the citizens of his home town.

EDWARD NATHANIEL McDONALD. A worthy representative of sterling Celtic ancestors, Edward Nathaniel McDonald exemplified in his life the traits for which his race have been noted in the annals of history—integrity, courage and strength of mind, independence of thought and action, and the power of molding and shaping circumstances into elements of progress. For nearly half a century his destiny was linked with that of California, and his dearest hopes and most ambitious plans centered here. Her rapid and substantial progress was a matter of deep concern and rejoicing with him and, upon his side, he neglected no opportunity to advance the welfare of his chosen state.

The father of the above-named gentleman, Collin McDonald, was a native of the highlands of Scotland, while the wife and mother was born near Dublin, Ireland. They crossed the broad Atlantic in an early day, and resided in Oswego county, N. Y., for a number of years. They were good and reliable citizens of their adopted land, and were honored and highly esteemed by all who knew them.

The birth of Edward Nathaniel McDonald took place upon the parental homestead in Oswego county, N. Y., May 9, 1832. His boyhood was spent in the quiet routine of agricultural pursuits and his elementary education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was an apt and ambitious student and it was early seen that he possessed the somewhat adventurous spirit which has led to all of the great discoveries and conquests of remote and modern times. In 1844 he accompanied his parents to Berrie, Canada, but in 1848 he returned, alone, to New York state and made his home in Washington county until 1853, meantime learning thoroughly both the blacksmith and wagonmaker's trades. He was at the most

impressible age when the glowing accounts of the "forty-niners" in the far west reached him, and he determined to seek a home and fortune for himself as soon as possible in the famous Eldorado of the west.

After a voyage by steamer from Panama Mr. McDonald arrived in San Francisco October 17, 1853. From there he went to San Pedro, where he arrived October 25. He found employment with Alexander & Banning, with whom he remained until 1858, and then embarked in the mercantile business at San Pedro. However, he afterward moved his stock of goods to Wilmington and sold the business. His next business was as superintendent of the building of wharves and warehouses for Banning & Co. In 1859 he formed a partnership with S. H. Wilson, and embarked in sheep-raising on Catalina Island, where he remained for three years, until the dry season of 1862 forced him to give up the business. Obligated to begin once more at the foot of the ladder, without capital, he returned to Banning & Co., as a wagonmaster. Soon he had general charge of their freight business and workshops. He continued in their employ until the close of the Civil war. In 1865 he opened a meat market at Wilmington. The next year he moved to Arizona, where he had a contract with Banning & Co., to move freight at six cents a pound. He freighted on the Arizona river and in one year earned \$15,000. Returning to Wilmington in 1867, he again entered the sheep business, this time meeting with good success. After fourteen years in that occupation he turned his attention to extensive farming, in which he was also successful. During the land boom, from 1886 to 1890, he sold much of his property, and invested some of the profits in Los Angeles city real estate.

For forty-six years he was a resident of Los Angeles county and during this long period he beheld its transformation from a condition little better than a desert to the fruitful and beautiful land as it appears to-day. With patriotic pride he strove to perform his full share of the gigantic labors in which his fellow-citizens have been engaged, in order to accomplish this wonderful change, and by his means, ballot and general influence he stood firmly for progress and good government along all lines of human endeavor.

October 19, 1865, Mr. McDonald married Miss Mary Hamilton Winslow, of Washington county, N. Y. She was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hamilton) Winslow, and was left an orphan at the age of eight years, after which she was adopted by James H. and Jane S. Savage. Shortly before her marriage in 1865, Miss Winslow came to California, where she has since made her home. By her marriage to Mr. McDonald two sons were born. The elder son, who was named Winfred Savage, in honor of Mrs. McDonald's foster parents, was born March 1, 1871, and lived to be a promising young man, but died June 22, 1896. The second son, Ransom Waldon, was born October 26, 1872, and departed this life November 27, 1886. The death of Mr. McDonald, which occurred June 10, 1899, left Mrs. McDonald the only surviving member of the family, hence this last bereavement fell upon her with especial force. She is a lady of gentle character, kind to all, and by her long life of usefulness has won a warm place in the affection of the community which has been her home for so many years.

CHARLES C. BROWN, a pioneer of Pasadena, has numerous important interests in this city. For some years he has engaged in buying, selling and transferring real estate, and also carries on an insurance business, representing the London Assurance Company, of London, England. He was one of the original promoters of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company, with which he has since been officially connected; not only has he for years been a director of the company, but he has also served as president of the board, and thus has been influential in promoting its interests in a more than ordinary degree.

Mr. Brown was born in Wigtownshire, Scotland, December 18, 1844, a son of James and Sarah (Cowan) Brown. His father was a native of the north of Ireland and moved to Scotland when a young man. His mother was a native of the Scottish Lowlands. The former, during the greater part of his life, was overseer of the Bruce estate and resided with the third generation of the family on that plantation. His death occurred when he was about eighty-two

years of age. The boyhood days of our subject were passed in a region made famous by Robert Burns in his inimitable poems. In 1859 he came to America and proceeded to Lake county, Ill., where he hired out as a farm hand to a Mr. Horton. Later he was employed by the Cleaver family in the same county and for several years managed their farm. During the winter months he attended the district school, doing chores on the farm to pay for his board. In that way he gained the elements of an education, to which practical experience added in after years.

In April, 1863, Mr. Brown enlisted in Battery M, Second Illinois Light Artillery, which was assigned to the Fourth Army Corps under General Burnside. He enlisted as a private and was afterward promoted to be sergeant of Battery M. During the latter part of his service he was a civil route agent, carrying mail between different points from April, 1864, until he was discharged, some three months after the surrender of General Lee. At the siege of Knoxville he carried a dispatch across the river to Colonel Cameron, who commanded the infantry there. The act was considered a very daring feat, and in recognition of his bravery he was allowed to return home for three months as a recruiting officer.

February 3, 1864, Mr. Brown married Miss Augusta Cleaver, of Lake county, Ill. They had one son, Charles H., now deceased. Their only surviving child is a daughter, Ethelyn M.

In 1877 Mr. Brown came to California and took charge of the fruit interests of C. T. Hopkins at Oakland, where he remained until 1879. He then came to Pasadena, his present home, under a four years' contract to take charge of the Mutual Orchard Company's interests. After the expiration of the period stipulated in the contract he remained with the company for eighteen months, and then turned his attention to real estate and insurance. The welfare of his city and county receive a due share of his thoughts. He favors measures for the benefit of his community. The Republican party receives his vote, both in local and national elections. For four years he served as street commissioner of Pasadena. For a similar period he was a commissioner of Los Angeles county. He is connected with the Episcopal Church and has officiated as

a vestryman in the same. Fraternally he has been identified with the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry in Pasadena.

COL. I. R. DUNKELBERGER. Surely no one is more deserving of a place in the annals of his country than the man who has fought on many a battlefield in order that the nation might be preserved in its unity, and who, when resuming the ordinary routine of life, proved himself no less patriotic and devoted to whatever he believed to be for the lasting benefit of the land. This, in brief, is the epitome of Colonel Dunkelberger's career, but a more detailed account of his life will prove of interest to his numerous friends.

Needless to say, the family of which he is a member is of German extraction. About one and three-quarters centuries have passed since it was founded in America. His ancestors crossed the Atlantic ocean in the ship *Morehouse*, which arrived in Philadelphia, August 24, 1724. He was born in Northumberland county, Pa., May 4, 1832. Early in life he entered the law office of Hon. J. B. Packer, of Sunbury, Pa., where he continued his studies until he was admitted to the bar.

The day following that important event in his history, being the day of the firing on Fort Sumter, Mr. Dunkelberger enlisted in Company E, First Pennsylvania Infantry, and was soon promoted to be first sergeant of his company. May 26, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the First United States Dragoons, later known as the First United States Cavalry. On the 1st of June he was commissioned first lieutenant in the same regiment. Two years later, in recognition of his bravery, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company K, First United States Cavalry. After his distinguished bravery at the battle of the Wilderness he was made major of his regiment. For daring and brilliant action at the engagement of Cold Harbor he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. Though in active service during the entire war he was fortunate in escaping injury in every battle except two. While he was in command of his regiment, at Trevilian Station, Va., he was shot through the body and seriously wounded. After the war he

continued in the regular army, and for six years he was stationed in Arizona fighting the Apaches. At the expiration of that period he resigned his commission and retired from the army. In 1876 he was reappointed and was ordered to Texas, but declined to serve. After leaving the army he established his home in Los Angeles. Here he soon won the esteem of those with whom business or social relations brought him into contact. In 1877 his fellow-citizens recommended him for appointment as postmaster of Los Angeles, which position was tendered him by General Grant, then president. From that year until 1885 he filled the office with the same zeal and ability which had characterized him during his army service.

The marriage of Colonel Dunkelberger and Miss Mary Mallard, of Los Angeles, took place February 26, 1867. They became the parents of seven children, viz.: James Cameron, deceased; Cordelia D., Orem, Rothermel, Victor, Augusta, Coey and Josephine. Mrs. Dunkelberger is a daughter of Joseph Stillman Mallard, of French descent, whose grandfather, Capt. Jean Mallard, was an officer under Napoleon. Joseph Stillman Mallard came to Los Angeles January 1, 1850, and was one of the first three Americans who brought their wives to this city. He was an attorney, but later became interested in horticulture. A pioneer of the true old type, he was honored and respected by all. He died in Los Angeles, May 13, 1894.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER, L.L.D., is widely known throughout the United States and many foreign lands for his work in literature. He comes of sturdy English stock, his ancestors having been among the eleven Friends who fled from England in 1657 and sailed for America on the ship Woodhouse. Five of the eleven settled in New York, others went to Rhode Island, while Christopher Holder and John Copeland established their home in Boston. However, in the Bay state, as in England, they found that their religious belief brought them frequent persecution and imprisonment, as intolerance had already taken deep root in Massachusetts. Opposite the Friends' burying-ground at Lynn, Mass., is the old Holder residence,

which, although erected in 1690, is still in good condition and is occupied at the present time. In this house was born Joseph Bassett Holder, M. D., who became a naturalist of note and was the author of many scientific works of value. He was an intimate friend of Louis Agassiz and Prof. Spencer F. Baird, the latter of whom was for years secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

In 1859, at the solicitation of Professors Agassiz and Baird, Dr. Holder made a thorough examination of the coral reefs and fauna of the states and countries bordering on the gulf of Mexico. During the seven years that he was engaged in this work he gained a most valuable fund of information regarding the natural history of the regions he visited. Afterward he became associated with Prof. A. S. Bickmore in the establishment of the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York City.

Charles Frederick Holder was born in Lynn, Mass., August 5, 1851. When he was a boy he had the advantage of study with his talented father, whom he accompanied on many important expeditions, including the tour of the gulf of Mexico countries. When not more than seventeen years of age he contributed articles to the literary press of the day. In 1875 he became consulting naturalist of the New York Aquarium, where he conducted the scientific classification of specimens and published articles relating to them.

To Professor Holder is due the enlistment of young people in the study of natural history in America, for he popularized an otherwise dry and to many a tedious study. His researches and labors have not been confined to the United States. His writings have been translated into the French and Swedish languages and many of his articles have been published in the leading magazines of those and other countries. In 1877 he gave up all other interests in order to devote himself wholly to literary work, his first book, "Elements of Zoölogy," being published in 1885. A year later appeared "Marvels of Animal Life," which was followed in 1887 by the "Ivory King," a book devoted to the elephant and his allies. The same year he published the "Living Light," which treated of animal phosphorescence. During the years 1888-89 he wrote "A



George W Cole



Oline M. Cole

Frozen Dragon," "A Strange Company" and "Pasadena." He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Science and a member of the New York Linnaean Society, etc.

In 1886 Professor Holder became a resident of Pasadena, and here he has since made his home. During these years he has identified himself with the upbuilding and development of California, particularly along the line of his specialties. He was instrumental in founding the Pasadena Academy of Science and has been a trustee of the Pasadena public library, president of the Pasadena board of education, trustee of Throop University, trustee of Los Angeles State Normal College and is founder and member of many clubs and organizations.

GEORGE W. COLE, a typical representative pioneer of the early days of California, arrived from Texas in 1864 and settled at what is now Downey, where he purchased one hundred and sixteen acres of the old Downey ranch. In 1875 he settled on his present ranch, near Whittier. Although he originally owned two hundred and twenty acres of land, he is at present the owner of but sixty acres, having divided the balance among the various members of his family.

Mr. Cole is a native of Bureau county, Ill., where he was born April 3, 1827. His parents were Sampson and Vina (Tompkins) Cole, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. They were among the early settlers of Bureau county, Ill., and died in California. When their son George was twelve years old the family moved to Carroll county, Ark., and after a short sojourn there went to the Cherokee nation, near the Grand river. Here the father bored salt wells under contract for the Indians, and among others bored for the famous "Grand Saline" well. Subsequently the family lived for several years in Jasper county, Mo., and next located on the Colorado river, thirty-five miles below Austin, Tex. At the expiration of a year in Texas, George W. Cole enlisted in the Jack Hayes regiment of Texas rangers, being first under command of Zachary Taylor, and later under General Scott. Their principal work was in the skirmishing line, although they participated in the battle of Buena

Vista. His term of service lasted one year and fifteen days, after which he returned to Burleson county, where the family were still living. A little later he went to Jasper county, Mo. There he was married November 15, 1848, to Olive Margaret Chilson, who was born in Indiana in 1832. Her parents, Emer and Mary (Osgood) Chilson, were natives of Vermont and Maine respectively, and pioneers of Bureau county, Ill. Mr. Chilson died in California and his wife in Missouri. Returning almost immediately to Burleson county, Tex., Mr. Cole engaged in general farming and stock-raising for years. In 1853 he came to California on a prospecting tour, but remained only a short time.

In 1863 Mr. Cole enlisted in Captain Turner's company, C. S. A., and saw service in Louisiana, and fought in the battle of Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi river. His service was principally as a scout and skirmisher. With the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to Texas. In the spring of 1864 he started for California, making his way over the plains with a wagon and ox-team, the journey taking about eight months. Since permanently locating on his present ranch, near Whittier, he has seen many changes come over the face of the country, and in many of them he has been an active participant.

Mr. Cole is a Democrat in politics, with strong independent tendencies. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Downey, and is a charter member of the same. He is a member in good standing of the Baptist Church, and contributes generously towards its support.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cole have been born eight children: Aurelia, Mrs. John Tweety; Mary E., Mrs. William Keller; California, wife of Henderson Cheney; George W.; Charles E.; Dora, wife of Jacob Ginther; Joseph A. and Byron S.

THOMAS C. HOAG. It has been said that no city in the United States contains within its limits so large a number of the retired business men of other cities as does Pasadena; and certainly, after a lifetime of commercial activity, a man could choose no fairer spot in which to spend the twilight of his existence. Mr. Hoag is one of those men whose retirement from

business and removal to Pasadena have enabled this city to add to its citizenship a character of sterling worth and long and intimate connection with educational and philanthropic enterprises.

Mr. Hoag was born in Concord, N. H., September 7, 1825, a son of Charles and Eliza P. (Rogers) Hoag, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. His paternal ancestors were Quakers, descending from a family of English origin. His father, Charles Hoag, was for twenty-five years or more a book publisher in Concord, N. H. In 1840 our subject moved with his parents to Chicago, and soon afterward accompanied them to Will county, Ill., settling on a farm. His education was acquired in an academy of Concord, and after coming west he devoted himself to agricultural and business pursuits, having no further opportunity to attend school. In 1846 he began in the grocery business in Chicago, where for a quarter of a century he was associated with a brother-in-law, O. S. Goss, under the firm name of Goss & Hoag. At the time he went to Chicago, in 1840, it contained less than forty-five hundred inhabitants. He witnessed its rapid growth and his fortunes advanced with those of the city. Subsequently he engaged in banking in Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, where he was the head of the banking house of T. C. Hoag & Co. for eighteen years, selling out in 1892. His bank was merged into that now known as the State Bank of Evanston, of which his son, William G., is now the cashier.

During the long period of his residence in Evanston Mr. Hoag was particularly interested in its educational progress. He was a prominent Methodist, and a generous contributor, not only to the church itself, but also to the institution in Evanston that it fostered, Northwestern University. In 1864 he was elected a trustee of this university and has continued as such to the present time, being now one of the oldest on the board. His wise judgment and long experience make him a valuable member of the board, and his counsel is sought in its most important actions. From 1866 until 1892 he served as treasurer of the university, but resigned on retiring from business. For years prior to 1892 he also served as a member of the executive committee of the board of trustees. The welfare of the in-

stitution has always been very near to his heart. Realizing the value of a good education, he has deemed that he can engage in no work more valuable to present or future generations than the fostering of educational institutions. It is this belief that has caused him, since coming to Pasadena in 1893, to identify himself with the work of the Throop Polytechnic Institute, of which he has been a trustee since 1896, also a member of the executive committee and its auditor. He is also, at this writing, a member of the board of trustees of Pasadena, and the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. While residing in Evanston he was actively connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order.

The marriage of Mr. Hoag united him with Maria L. Bryant, of Canterbury, N. H. They became the parents of five children, viz.: Junius C. Hoag, M. D., president of the Chicago Medical Society and a well-known physician of that city; William G., cashier of the State Bank of Evanston; Ernest B., who occupies the chair of biology in the Michigan State Normal school at Ypsilanti; Rebecca B. and Edgar D., who are deceased. Their daughter, Rebecca, was the first woman admitted as a student to the Northwestern University, which opened its doors to women in 1869, under the presidency of Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., former president of the Michigan State University.

JAMES B. OWENS, M. D. The life record of Dr. Owens shows that he was a man possessing many noble attributes of character. The thoughtful student of mankind gleans from his biography much that is inspiring and elevating. In his labors as a physician and surgeon he won a high name among his professional co-workers and gained the confidence and esteem of his patients of all classes. While in all business enterprises he was energetic, firm of purpose, battling for principles and the right, it was nevertheless as a physician that his best qualities were exemplified; it was in his ministrations to those in great need that his highest usefulness was manifested.

Dr. Owens was born in Trumbull county, near Warren, Ohio, June 13, 1834. His father, John,

was born in Wales, November 12, 1771, and accompanied his parents to the United States at eight years of age, settling near Lancaster, Pa., where he grew to manhood and adopted farm pursuits. March 4, 1813, he married Elizabeth Beaver, who was born in Sherman Valley, Pa., December 4, 1793, of German descent, and a daughter of Jacob Beaver. In 1825 John Owens and his family settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, and later removed to Guernsey county, being pioneer settlers of northern Ohio. At the time of the Revolutionary war John Owens was only a child, but he never forgot the stirring incidents enacted in Pennsylvania at that time. At the opening of the war of 1812 he was among the first to enlist in the American service. At the time of his death he was ninety-eight years of age. He was a son of John Owens, Sr., of the principality of Wales, England.

James B. Owens was one of thirteen children. Very early in life he developed a desire for knowledge, and for some time attended the schools in Guernsey county, after which he taught school to obtain means to complete his education. This enabled him to pay his tuition in a select high school, from which he went to Madison College at Antrim, Guernsey county, and in 1856 he graduated with high honors from this institution. In the same year he took up the study of medicine, choosing the allopathic system. In 1859 he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine. Immediately afterward he began the study of homeopathy and received his diploma from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1866, under the guidance of the sainted fathers in homeopathy—Professors Constantinus Hering, Adolphus Lippe, Henricus U. Guernsey, Carolus Theophilus Rane, and others.

After mastering both systems of medicine Dr. Owens selected the principles originated by Hahnemann, to which he strictly adhered. He practiced his profession for a short time in Cincinnati, then went to Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, where he remained some years. In 1865 he removed to Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, where he lived for many years, and where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He was a sturdy, self-made man, and struggled hard to get the education that made him one of the lead-

ing homeopathic physicians of southern Ohio. As a thorough diagnostician and careful prescriber he had an especially high rank. He was always a student, and the habits formed in this respect in early years clung to him through life. He gave much attention to the study of high potencies, and attributed much of his success to his knowledge of them. He was devoted to his profession. Nearly forty years of his life were spent in ministering to the sick and laboring for the rights and principles of his profession and its advancement.

October 4, 1865, Dr. Owens was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. Keever, of Mason, Warren county, Ohio, a daughter of Abraham and Ann (Longstreet) Keever. Her father, who was born June 20, 1807, and became a farmer and stock-dealer, was a son of Abraham Keever, Sr., a farmer by occupation and a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. The senior Keever served during the war of 1812. He was a son of Michael and Susan (Shuester) Keever. His marriage united him with Margaret Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent. In 1802 he and his wife arrived in Warren county, Ohio, being among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Lebanon. Ann (Longstreet) Keever was born December 6, 1816, the daughter of Aaron and Mary (Higgins) Longstreet, both natives of New Jersey. They were among the pioneers of southern Ohio, where they settled about 1813.

In 1861 Dr. Owens assisted in the organization of the Montgomery County Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1864, and retained his membership and interest in the same until his death; was president of the former organization several times; was a member of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society and the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society, and was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

During 1875-76 Dr. Owens spent nine months in Los Angeles when it was a small village of seven thousand inhabitants, and at that time he became acquainted with its pioneer citizens. He also spent several winters in Florida in search of health. He came to Los Angeles to remain permanently in 1884. Here he became known as a successful homeopathic practitioner and substantial citizen, and was identified with and greatly

interested in the growth and advancement of the city. From early manhood he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from the year 1835 until his death he was connected with the First Church of that denomination in Los Angeles. He died on the 18th of November, 1898, at the age of sixty-four years, after a year of acute suffering. The cause of death was aneurism of the aorta, complicated by pulmonary abscesses. Notwithstanding his long illness, it was only a few months before he passed away that he consented to give up his work entirely.

The personal qualities of Dr. Owens as a man of sterling worth, together with his skill as a physician, endeared him to many of the best people of the city where his last years were spent. He was gifted in a special manner for his chosen profession. He was considerate and tender, and always had that sympathy which did more than medicine to help the patient. A man endowed with superior judgment and possessing rare qualities of head and heart, he was indeed a blessing to every home that he entered. So gentle, honest and just was he, that his friends were many, and these will remember tenderly and kindly the helpful ministrations and warm friendship of Dr. Owens.

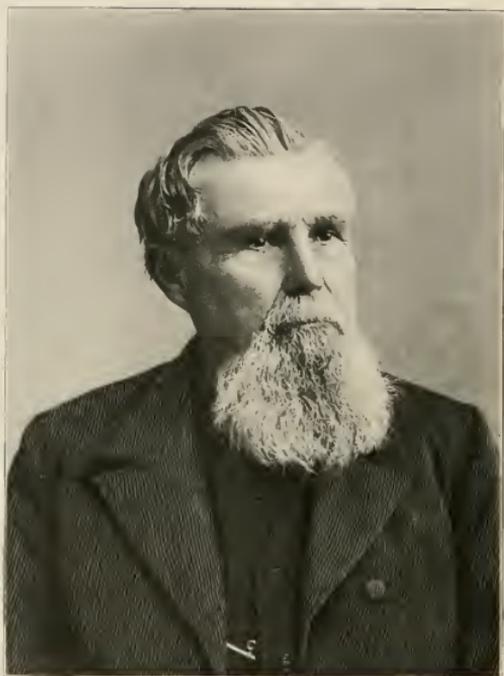
W. SARGENT, president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of Los Angeles, is a representative citizen, who for about a decade and a half has been actively interested in the rise and progress of this beautiful southern city. Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they were quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty, and in the majority of cases it is found that exceptional ability, amounting to genius, perhaps, was the real secret of the pre-eminence which many enjoyed. Thus it appears to the student of human nature who seeks to trace the history of the rise of E. W. Sargent, a typical American of the best class.

In the first place he is of that stanch old New England stock whence has sprung many of the

grandest characters who have appeared upon the stage of action in our fair land's annals during the past two hundred and eighty years. On the maternal side he is a descendant of one of the passengers of the celebrated Mayflower, and several generations of both families, the Sargents and the Hutchinsons, were prominently connected with the early development of the eastern states. Our subject's father, Croyden Sargent, now hale and hearty, though over three score and ten years of age, was born in New Hampshire and there grew to maturity. Possessing more of the spirit of ambitious adventure than his forefathers, he decided to try his fortunes in the west, and in 1843 settled in the dense forests of Wisconsin. There he cleared a farm and became well-to-do and influential, though his struggles as a pioneer were of the severest type. His wife, the mother of E. W., was Miss Lucy W. Hutchinson prior to her marriage.

The nativity of E. W. Sargent occurred in Oregon, Dane county, Wis., in 1848, and his boyhood was spent in nature's solitudes. Necessarily his school privileges were limited in his youth, but he more than compensated for this deprivation by the persistency with which he studied and delved in the mines of knowledge. At last he matriculated in the Wisconsin State University at Madison, where he pursued his studies until he attained his majority. He then went to Iowa and commenced carrying out a long-treasured idea—that of becoming a lawyer. While pursuing his studies he supported himself by surveying and in other practical ways, and finally, by long-continued endeavor, arrived at the goal of his hopes, being admitted to the bar in 1874. He at once established an office at Denison, Iowa, where he remained about five years. Then going to Atchison, Kans., he engaged in practice there for seven years, in the meantime becoming well and favorably known as a lawyer.

In 1886 Mr. Sargent came to Los Angeles, where he foresaw that the remarkable transactions in real estate then taking place, often in a hasty manner, would lead to complications of a serious nature for investors. Finding that much anxiety and general uneasiness prevailed here and elsewhere upon this very point, he set about the organization of the Los Angeles Abstract



HARMAN HIGGINS.

Company, and for nine years was a stockholder and an official in that now well-known business concern. In 1895 he disposed of his interest in that company and assisted in establishing the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which has a capital stock of half a million dollars. This company, like the former one, is prospering and takes rank with the leading organizations of the kind in the west. Mr. Sargent possesses wide experience in the particular branch of the law to which he has devoted his chief attention, and has marked executive ability as a business man and financier.

While living in Iowa Mr. Sargent served as county surveyor and for a period was county superintendent of schools. He retains his sincere interest in educational matters and in everything effecting the welfare of the people. Politically he is an ardent Republican, loyally supporting the platform of his party. Fraternally he is a Mason of the Knights Templar degree, belonging to the Los Angeles Commandery and to the Mystic Shrine. His marriage to Miss Ella Barr, of Sterling, Ill., took place in the Centennial year. Their only child, Lillian, lives at home with her parents.

HARMON HIGGINS. In the death of Harmon Higgins, who was a California pioneer and for more than three decades was closely associated with the upbuilding of Los Angeles county, Compton and vicinity sustained an irreparable loss, and though several years have rolled away since he was called to his reward, his memory is green in the hearts of his former neighbors and hosts of friends.

The birth of Harmon Higgins occurred in Illinois in 1812, and when he was about a year old his parents removed with their family to Missouri. There the child grew to manhood, and on the 2d of December, 1842, married Melinda Durbin, daughter of Daniel and Thersa (Fugett) Durbin. She is a native of Clay county, Mo., and though now well along in years is as active and energetic as when she was in the prime of life. She is the mother of eleven children, all but one of whom are living to-day, and all of these are married and are esteemed citizens of the several communities in which they abide. Mrs. Higgins has over forty-eight grandchildren and eight

great-grandchildren. She has been a true and loving wife, an exemplary and self-sacrificing mother and a faithful friend and neighbor, and all who know her love and admire her.

In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Higgins set out from their Missouri home for the far west, making the almost interminable journey across the plains, rivers and mountains, and spending seven months on the trip. At last they reached Oregon, their destination, and remained in that beautiful and promising state for sixteen years, in the meantime developing a fine farm, which they sold in 1860. Coming to Southern California, of which they had heard much, they settled in El Monte, where they dwelt for two years on a rented farm, and, after making a thorough investigation of the different districts of the county, finally concluded that they could do no better than to locate near what is now Compton. Here they bought eighty acres, paying \$5 an acre for the property, which they improved so greatly and which increased so materially in value within a few years that they sold some of it subsequently at the rate of \$200 an acre. At first the family resided in a frame building which they had moved from distant El Monte, but a few years ago Mrs. Higgins had her present beautiful residence erected. She is an able business woman and looks after her many financial investments with singular keenness and acumen. She shared all of her husband's business cares and cheered and aided him by her wise counsel and fidelity as long as he lived and now she is fully competent to manage the property which they together accumulated. Mr. Higgins, after an exceptionally busy and useful life, passed to the better land, March 2, 1887, aged seventy-five years, eleven months and thirteen days. He was for a great many years an active and faithful member of the Christian Church, and put into daily practice the noble principles in which he firmly believed. Mrs. Higgins also has been a true and tried member of this church for more than half a century, during which period she has had the pleasure of witnessing the remarkable growth of its membership, and the constantly increasing tendency of the earnest people of this republic to return to the simple, essential doctrines of the great Teacher and his little band of humble, sincere disciples.

Could the history of Mrs. Higgins' parents be given in detail, a very interesting story of early days on the Kentucky frontier would be presented to the reader. That worthy pioneer couple, Daniel and Thersa (Fugett) Durbin, were natives of the Blue Grass state, and were reared in what then was little better than a wilderness. They spent the first three years of their married life in a fort in Howard county, Ky., whence they subsequently removed to the then far west, Missouri. The father departed this life in Naper City, and the mother died in Lake City. They were honest, industrious, God-fearing people, and played a worthy part in the annals of pioneer history, leaving to their children and to the many who should enter into the fruits of their labor, the memory of lives well and nobly lived.

RASPAR COHN. The name of this esteemed pioneer is intimately associated with the business development and history of Los Angeles. He is a pioneer of the class that founds and builds up commercial cities and it is to such as he that Los Angeles owes her proud position in the commercial world. He came to California and directly to Los Angeles in the year 1859, a youth of twenty years. At that time Los Angeles was a town of twenty-five hundred or three thousand inhabitants, among which the Spanish and Mexicans largely predominated. The first stage line into the town had been opened the year previous. There was no telegraph; the first message was sent from the little city in 1860. John Temple was building the old court house, where the Bullard block now stands. It was not until ten years later that the first railroad was built into Los Angeles. Like many of our most substantial and successful citizens, young Cohn reached Los Angeles without money. A practical education received in his native country, a good constitution, an honest purpose and an ambition to succeed, constituted his capital upon starting in life. That he has attained success as a business man is conclusive evidence of the splendid use he has made of this capital.

Mr. Cohn was born in the town of Loebau, Prussia, June 14, 1839. His father, Abraham, was a native of the same place and a dealer in

wool. He made two journeys to this country and to Los Angeles, the second being in 1880, after which he continued to live here until his death in 1892, at eighty-four years of age. He married Rachael Newmark, who was born in Loebau and who died at the age of sixty-two. Of their nine children, six still survive.

When eighteen years of age his desire for greater business opportunities caused Mr. Cohn to leave his native land for America. In 1857 he landed in New York. From there he visited in succession the leading commercial cities of the eastern and middle states. His trip to the Pacific coast was by the isthmus of Panama route to San Francisco and thence to Los Angeles by stage. Here he found employment with Harris Newmark as salesman and clerk in a store. In the latter part of 1860 he was transferred to old Fort Tejon to manage a branch store for his employer at that place, which was at the time a frontier trading post. Upon the breaking out of the war between the north and south in 1861, the United States government abandoned the fort as a military post, which wrought such radical changes in the business situation there that Mr. Newmark suspended the business and Mr. Cohn returned to Los Angeles. Soon, however, he went north to Red Bluff and established himself in the crockery business, where he carried on a successful trade about four years. On disposing of the business he returned to Los Angeles in 1865. In partnership with his former employer, Mr. Newmark, he embarked in the wholesale hardware and grocery business. For twenty years the firm of H. Newmark & Co. transacted an enormous volume of business and became wealthy. In 1885 the partnership was dissolved and the now widely known house of K. Cohn & Co. was founded by Mr. Cohn for the purpose of dealing in wool and hides. In 1895 M. J. Newmark became a member of the firm, since which time they have dealt in wool exclusively.

As Mr. Cohn has been prospered he has judiciously invested his surplus capital in substantial enterprises that have had a material and salutary influence upon the development of Los Angeles. He was one of the founders of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and for a time served as a director of the same. He is a charter and active member of the Merchants' & Manufacturers'

Association and the Los Angeles Board of Trade. He is a stockholder and a director of the Main Street Savings Bank of this city and likewise of the Bank of Anaheim. He is a member of the Union Warehouse Company of Los Angeles. All of these institutions have profited by his keen foresight and wise judgment in the conduct of their affairs. He has great capacity for work, tireless energy and an intuitive grasp for large transactions. It is to these admirable business traits, together with his directness of purpose, that his phenomenal success in the business world is mainly attributable.

July 17, 1872, Mr. Cohn married Miss Huldah Newmark, of Los Angeles. They have two accomplished daughters, Rae and Estella, who were educated in the best institutions in this country and in Berlin, Germany, the classical music center of Europe.

Mr. Cohn has taken only a passive interest in politics, either local or national. Up to 1896 he voted the Democratic ticket. He then voted with the Republican party. With his family he affiliates with the Reformed Jewish Church. He is an active Mason and a member of the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers.

JOHAN AERICK. For more than a quarter of a century the late John Aerick was extensively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Los Angeles and the place which he filled in the community cannot be filled. Upright and honorable in all of his dealings, kindly and generous by nature, he readily made friends, and what is much better, had the power of retaining such friends always. Quiet and unassuming, he nevertheless possessed a forcefulness and firmness of character which inspired sincere respect, and "none knew him but to love him, none knew him but to praise."

Born in Sweden, August 22, 1842, John Aerick passed thirteen years of his life in his native land, and then sailed to the United States, where better opportunities awaited him, as he fondly believed. Locating on the broad prairies of Illinois, he remained there for about two years, when the spirit of adventure which prevailed so generally throughout the country at that day, took possession of his ambitious young soul, and

he started for the Pacific coast. In 1857 he reached Los Angeles county, where for a number of years he was employed at various pursuits, especially in that of hunting, as he was a skilled and devoted sportsman and accurate marksman. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming and by diligence and well-applied energy made a success of the undertaking.

Probably the most important event in the life of our subject was that of his marriage to Elizabeth Hunter, who survives him, and who proved herself a true helpmate in every sense. She is one of the native-born daughters of Los Angeles, and has never known nor cared for any other home. She became the wife of Mr. Aerick January 15, 1870, and to their union nine children were born, of whom two have married and two have entered the silent land. Mrs. Aerick has nobly discharged her duties as a wife and mother, and now is the proud grandmother of two children.

The history of Los Angeles county would be sadly incomplete without due notice of one of its honored pioneers, Jesse D. Hunter, father of Mrs. Aerick. He was a native of Illinois and was captain in the army under command of General Kearney, who captured Los Angeles in 1847. In 1849 he made the long and perilous overland journey across the plains to California. At first he settled in Sacramento, but the same year found him in Los Angeles, where he continued to dwell the remainder of his life. He was satisfied that no fairer earthly paradise could be found by him and thenceforth he was a devoted and patriotic citizen of the City of the Angels. His home during all of the succeeding years was upon a ranch bordering upon the present Elysian Park, near the city limits. At the time of his death, in 1877, he had reached the age of seventy-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Keziah Brown, was born in Kentucky, in 1808, and departed this life upon the old homestead here in 1889. Of their ten children, six are yet living.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Aerick they removed to a portion of her father's ranch, which tract Mr. Hunter had given to his daughter as a wedding present, hoping to keep her near him. This property, situated near the southeastern limits of Los Angeles, was greatly improved by Mr. Aerick during his lifetime, and to-

day it is a very valuable and desirable piece of land. Five years ago, on the 5th of August, 1895, Mr. Aerick passed from earth, leaving a multitude of sincere friends, who deeply deplore his loss. To his posterity he leaves the record of an unblemished name and honorable career and his children cannot do better than to follow in his footsteps.

FRANK A. SEABERT. This representative business man of Redondo Beach is one who has made his own way in the world, relying solely upon himself, and in spite of some obstacles which might well have disheartened a man with less fortitude and energy, has steadily pursued the pathway toward the ambitious goal which he set in early manhood. Sterling integrity of word and deed has characterized all of his transactions, and his history presents much of interest and inspiration to the young.

Born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1838, Mr. Seabert spent his boyhood there, and, as he was not very strong, he was educated by private tutors. Later he went to Boston, where he continued his studies in the Heathcote school, and finished his literary education in Brown's Academy, where he was duly graduated. Then, putting into practical form a long cherished wish, the young man matriculated in Bellevue Medical College and Hospital, of New York City, but it was not long ere his health failed and he was obliged to return home.

After resting and recuperating for nearly a year Mr. Seabert began upon his long and successful railroad career by accepting a position with the Vermont Central, in whose employ he continued for a number of years. He then was tendered a better position with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and, having accepted it, he made his home in Scranton for some years. At first he was a member of the civil engineering corps of the company, but later served as track-master and assistant superintendent, and at length was promoted to the very responsible position of superintendent. In the last-named capacity he served for fifteen years, having his home in Buffalo, N. Y. He not only became very popular as a railroad official there, but also was highly honored as a citizen, and for over seven years was a member of the board of

education of Buffalo, four years of that period being chairman of the board which had in charge the examination of teachers and other important matters. He was a director of and chairman of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association for six years and a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Fitch Institute, trustee of Calvary Presbyterian Church, president of the Eagle Loan Association, a member of the committee of management of the Fitch Hospital, president of the Western New York Car Service Association, and one of the committee who framed the rules and by-laws by which the association is managed.

The long strain of business responsibility at length proving too great for Mr. Seabert he resigned his position in 1894 and came to California. The corporation which he had so long and faithfully served retained the hope that he would resume his duties after a period of rest, and for many months they continued to send him checks, as usual each month, as though he still was in their employ. Within less than a year after coming to California Mr. Seabert had so far recovered his health and ambition that he accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Tucson and Yuma divisions of the Southern Pacific Railroad, when it was proffered him. His headquarters were in Tucson, Ariz., and it was not until about two years ago that he definitely determined to leave the railroad business. Accordingly he resigned, but the company, like the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, in past years, hoped that he would reconsider his decision. His record as a railroad man is one of which he has reason to be proud, and, while he was kind and approachable at all times to those who were employed in minor capacities under his jurisdiction, they well knew that their work must come up to the mark in every particular, for he was thoroughly business-like, and exacted the same accuracy and fidelity to the company which he himself always rendered.

Less than two years ago Mr. Seabert purchased his present business in Redondo Beach, and has met with success in this totally different venture. He employs five clerks and now transacts the bulk of the local business, as he keeps a full line of dry goods and notions, hardware, groceries and general supplies. His courtesy and



A. M. Munsell

genuine desire to meet the wishes of the public, and his excellent judgment in the management of his business, remarkable in one who has devoted his life to such widely different pursuits, are bringing him the general custom. While deeply interested in the success of the Republican party, in whose principles he always has firmly believed, he has had little time to devote to politics.

Forty years ago Mr. Seabert married Miss Mary E. Bird, of Pennsylvania. They have a son and a daughter, namely: Charles P., who is employed as a conductor on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Jennie T., who resides with her parents. The family are identified with the Presbyterian Church, and for many years our subject has been a liberal contributor to the cause of Christianity. He has extended a helping hand to his brother-men upon many an occasion, but his charity never has been ostentatious, and few beside the recipient of his favors ever learned of the matter.

JOHAN M. MENEFEE. An extensive and prosperous horticulturist, and a business man of sterling worth and integrity, Mr. Menefee occupied a prominent position among the fruit growers of the San Gabriel valley, from the time of his settlement in Covina until his death. He was born September 4, 1843, in Callaway county, Mo., whither his father, Alfred Menefee, had removed from his Kentucky home when ready to settle in life.

Mr. Menefee received excellent educational advantages, and having in his youth improved every opportunity for increasing his knowledge he acquired a familiarity with everyday topics, and throughout his entire life kept himself well informed in regard to current events. Early in life he established himself as a merchant at Callaway county, Mo., but subsequently removed to Mexico, Mo., where he was engaged in business for many years as a furniture dealer and undertaker. In 1892, desiring to change his occupation to one of an entirely different nature, he came to Los Angeles. Later he purchased the ranch now occupied by his sons. This contains fifty acres of land which was then in its primitive condition, the virgin soil being covered with brush and cacti. With characteristic energy he

began its improvement, and in course of time had the larger part of it under a good state of cultivation, with ten acres of it devoted to the raising of lemons, while the remainder is set out with orange trees. A man of enterprise, ready to adopt all new methods that promised success in his line of business, he became one of the most successful and best-known horticulturists of Covina, and his death, which occurred in February, 1898, was a loss to the community in which he resided.

For a number of years Mr. Menefee was a director, and the vice-president, of the Covina Irrigating Company, and was also a director of the Columbia Savings Bank, of Los Angeles, a position for which his large business experience well qualified him. Politically he was a staunch supporter of the principles advocated by the Democratic party, and fraternally was a high degree Mason, having been made a Knight Templar in Mexico, Mo. After coming to Covina he united with the Christian Church, of which he was a faithful member.

April 23, 1868, Mr. Menefee married Jennie V. Davis, who was born November 11, 1848, in Callaway county, Mo., and died May 26, 1896, in Covina, Cal. Five children were born of their union, all now living in California, namely: Ida, Mrs. P. S. Thompson, of Los Angeles; Charles, of Covina; Clarence W., of Covina; Bessie, Mrs. Glen Edmunds, of Redlands; and Margery, of Los Angeles.

HARRIS NEWMARK. No one in Los Angeles stands higher in the estimation of the public than does Harris Newmark, who has been actively associated with the city's welfare for almost half a century. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred near the village of Lobau, July 5, 1834. His father, Phillip, was born in the town of Newmark, Germany, and when arrived at man's estate he engaged in merchandising. He lived and died at his old home in the Fatherland. His wife, Esther (Meyers) Newmark, the mother of our subject, was born in the same locality as was her husband, and she died at the same age—seventy-two years. The parents of Phillip were Meyer and Rose Newmark, both of Germany, where they lived until death.

Harris Newmark, the worthy namesake of a

worthy and venerated citizen of Los Angeles, was reared in his native land, and when he was only fourteen years of age he set out to make his own way in the world. He was in his twentieth year when he came to the United States, sailing from Liverpool in the good ship, *Star King*, July 10, 1853. He was tossed to and fro upon the ocean for forty-nine days, but finally arrived safely in New York. There he remained only long enough to get some financial assistance from a brother, in order to continue his journey to the west, where he had determined to locate. He landed in Los Angeles, October 22, 1853, on the ship *Goliah*. Here he immediately took a position as a clerk with his brother Joseph, who already was established here in business.

At the end of ten months Harris Newmark had made such excellent progress that he was enabled to open a small store on Commercial street, and there he continued in business until 1862, when he turned his attention to the commission business, and this occupied his time for three years. From 1865 to 1886 he was connected with the wholesale grocery house which has borne his name and which under his able management grew within a few years from a small, unknown enterprise to its present proportions. To-day it ranks with the great wholesale houses of the Pacific coast, few, outside of San Francisco, comparing with it in the amount of business transacted annually. Though since 1886 he has been retired from the firm, which now is known as M. A. Newmark & Co., he still stands at the head of the firm of H. Newmark & Co., and has numerous investments, which yield him a handsome income.

From time to time Mr. Newmark has purchased real estate, and by his transactions in this direction has made a goodly fortune, though he has really given the matter little attention, as his other interests always were more urgent. In 1865 he bought a small lot on Main street, having a little adobe house upon it. This place he made his home for several years. The house was the width of the lot, and as there was no way to get from the street into the back yard, save by going through the house, Mr. Newmark approached a neighbor who owned several acres adjoining his property, with a proposition to buy twenty feet frontage of him for a driveway. The neighbor

agreed, telling him in an off-hand way that he might have it, if he wished, and thus the only cost of the land was for the deed and recording, and lawyer's fee. To-day there stands a substantial three-story building, still owned by Mr. Newmark, the twenty feet obtained as a present is worth to-day \$15,000. One day, as he was passing the old city hall on his way home to dinner, he saw a crowd gathered around the mayor, who was playing the auctioneer, and was just then crying out "Going at seven, going at seven!" Mr. Newmark called out "and a half," and the mayor promptly yelled, "Sold." Indeed, Mr. Newmark was not sure but that he was "sold," for he had not the slightest idea what it was that he had bought, or whether he had raised a seven-cent or a seven-dollar figure. He was informed that he had become the owner of nineteen acres of land, situated to the southwest of the city, and that he must pay for it at the rate of \$7.50 per acre. He lost no time in keeping to his side of the bargain, but it was not until years afterward that he even went to see the property, though in the meantime he had been approached by parties several times in regard to the land. One day in 1886 a man came to Mr. Newmark when he was very busy and asked the price of the ranch, and, in an absent-minded sort of way, he replied: "You can have it for \$10,000." Very soon the would-be buyer handed over a check for \$2,000, "to bind the bargain," and the remainder of the price was paid in due season. He relates scores of other instances of his peculiar experiences in business deals here, especially in the early days of his residence in this city, many of them going to prove that "it is better to be horn lucky than rich."

In 1858 Mr. Newmark married Sarah Newmark, and of the eleven children who blessed their union two sons and three daughters are yet living. One son is prominently connected with the wholesale grocery house of M. A. Newmark & Co., which his father founded, and the other son is still attending school. With the exception of the latter, all of our subject's children are married, and he has nine grandchildren. All of the members of the family are very highly esteemed in social circles and possess the friendship and genuine regard of all who know them.

For many years Mr. Newmark was the presi-

dent of the Hebrew Congregation, and for years he served as one of the trustees of the organization. Since 1856 he has been identified with the Masonic order, his membership having been with Lodge No. 42 during this long period. He possesses a kindly nature and has been instrumental in the uplifting and cheering of many a fellow-traveler along life's highway.

CHARLES EDWARD HUBER. The Huber family has been very prominently connected with the development of Los Angeles since the time when it was an unpromising, straggling adobe village with very few inhabitants, save those of the Latin race. Mr. Huber was born in Kentucky, February 17, 1845. His ancestors came to this country from Germany and both of his grandmothers attained the age of ninety years. His parents, Joseph and Appolonia (Ganter) Huber, were likewise natives of Germany. The father came to the United States when he was about eighteen years of age, and became a citizen of Louisville, Ky. In 1855 he came to California and at the end of three years returned to Kentucky for his family. They proceeded to New York City in May, 1859, and made the journey to the Pacific coast by way of the isthmus of Panama. The father, who was financially interested in vineyards and wine manufacture here, died in Los Angeles in August, 1864. The Huber tract, named for him, and situated on Broadway, increased materially in value while it was in his possession. He served as a member of the city council for two years and won the high regard of the entire community. His widow, who had come to this country with her parents when she was young, died at her home here when she was in her eighty-third year. Of their eight children, three are yet living. One son, Joseph, was employed in the county clerk's office in this county for a number of years and also was the efficient county treasurer for some time. He was a prominent business man and for several years was bookkeeper in the Hellman Bank of Los Angeles. The family has been identified with the Catholic Church for generations, and to its work each member has liberally contributed.

C. E. Huber was a youth of about fifteen years when he made the long and eventful journey to

the Pacific slope, from his old home in the Blue Grass state. Those were the days when men's souls were tried and when speedy justice often was meted out with scant ceremony. While going from Aspinwall to Panama, at the isthmus an old Californian was stabbed by a ruffian and though at first it was strongly urged that he should be hanged at once, the witnesses of the tragedy finally agreed to give him a trial. The sentence of the hardened man was death, and the crowd took the rope which was around our subject's box and tied the murderer, who, according to the verdict, was to be shot at the end of nine days. Of a gang comprising seventy-five of the worst types of the border ruffian this one seemed to be the most hardened and desperate.

Landing in San Pedro, C. E. Huber and the other members of the parental family soon made plans to continue their trip to Los Angeles, where they arrived July 17, 1859. For many years he has been actively associated with the real estate and building interests of this city and for a quarter of a century he made his home on Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, this being the first house erected on Broadway near that place. For about one decade he was extensively interested in the raising of fruit and other products. He then was in the employ of the American Baking Company for a year. His financial and executive ability coming to the notice of some of the public officials, he was appointed by the sheriff to the management of a bankrupt stock of goods, and for seven years worked under the orders of Sheriffs Mitchell, Rowland and Currier. His father had been a campaign speaker of no small ability and influence, working for the success of the Democratic party, and his sons followed in his footsteps. Our subject was elected a councilman in Los Angeles, the first Democrat chosen from the old third ward, and subsequently was a candidate for the council from the fourth ward. For the past three years he has been in charge of the Currier block, and for over twelve years has been agent for the property next to the Wilcox building, a block on Main street and property on South Hill street and Broadway. All of this is improved and valuable property, yielding a large income. He is enterprising in all of his business dealings and stands well in the esteem of the general public.

When he was in his thirtieth year Mr. Huber married Miss Margaret Brass, the ceremony taking place February 2, 1873. She died within five years and left two children, another having died in infancy. Mary Louise, a lady of good educational attainments, is employed as a teacher in the city schools, and Margaret G. resides at home.

ROBERT F. TRAIN. Southern California, with its wonderful and illimitable promise, offers a tempting field to many lines of business enterprise, and realizing its possibilities, thousands of representatives of every line of commercial activity have flocked hither. Thus to have achieved even a modicum of success, especially along the so-called professional lines, plainly indicates marked ability and zeal. The reputation of the firm of Howard, Train & Williams, however, is so high that the names stand foremost in the minds of the majority of the citizens of Los Angeles, where their chief offices are situated. The firm has accomplished far more than this, and to-day the inhabitants of that far away island paradise, Honolulu, Hawaii, have become familiar with the firm name, as many of their fine and modern public buildings and beautiful private residences are monuments to the genius of the enterprising young men.

The parents of our subject, John Farquhar and Elizabeth (Hood) Train, were natives of Manchnie, Ayr, Scotland, and Derby, England, respectively. The former, who was a commercial traveler, died in Nottingham, England, about twenty-eight years ago as the result of an accident, and the mother departed this life in 1883, when in her fifty-fourth year. They were earnest members of the Church of England and deeply interested in the temperance cause, or whatever tends towards morality and righteousness. Many of the Trains were prominent in military and political circles in Scotland and England, and of the Hoods, tradition traces them back to the celebrated and probably fictitious Robin Hood, and to the historical figure of the Earl of Huntington. Mrs. Elizabeth Train passed her last years at Ashborne, Derbyshire, and her brother, Henry Hood, is still a resident of that town. Their father, Francis Hood, a native of London, removed to Derbyshire after his marriage, and for

a number of years prior to 1860 was successfully engaged in carrying on a merchant tailoring establishment in Ashborne.

Robert F. Train was born in Nottingham, England, December 4, 1870, and spent fourteen years of his life in his native land. As his father died when he was only two years old, and his mother when he was in his fourteenth year, he early felt the sorrows and responsibilities of life and was matured thereby. He has two brothers, J. H. Train, of Los Angeles, and F. J. Train, of Sydney, Australia, and with the latter attended school until his mother's death. In November, 1884, he accompanied his aunt Susie to the United States, and for three years lived in Illinois and Nebraska. There he continued the higher studies and then embarked upon his future career by entering the office of a local architect, and under his instructions mastered the rudiments of the business. For nearly a year he was employed as a clerk in a bank, after which he worked as an architectural draughtsman in Denver and Colorado Springs. Desiring further qualifications, he next attended the University of Illinois, at Champaign, Ill., where he pursued a thorough course in architectural engineering.

About that time there were fine opportunities offered to architects for the World's Fair buildings, and he found plenty of highly instructive and valuable work therewith. Subsequently he returned to Denver and Colorado Springs, and at length, in July, 1894, came to Los Angeles, where he had little difficulty in gaining a footing in a business sense. At the end of the year he entered into partnership with G. A. Howard, Jr., and opened an office at No. 125½ South Spring street. Ambitious and enterprising, they soon won favorable attention from the public. In 1896 they opened a branch office in Honolulu, and removed the Los Angeles offices to No. 254 South Broadway in the following year. Certainly, within a comparatively short time, the firm has disposed of a vast amount of business, and one can show numerous splendid examples of the variety and excellence of their designs, worked out in enduring brick and stone. Mention of a few of the fine buildings which the firm have designed may not be uninteresting: the Fullerton Union high school, the school of Placentia, the third Presbyterian Church, and the Boyle Heights



Alva Starbuck

Presbyterian Church; the residences of Senator R. N. Bulla, Mrs. M. T. Bennett (at Ninth and Alvarado streets), Percy R. Wilson, W. S. Williams, and H. R. Gage; Wright & Callender building, Masonic Temple at Fullerton, bank building at Whittier, residence of W. T. Williams in Pasadena, etc.; in Honolulu, the Inter-Island Steamship Company's building, the Campbell block, the Portuguese Church, large sugar warehouses, public schools, government buildings and attractive residences, notably that of S. M. Ballou, unmistakably pronounce the progressiveness of the young men of the firm of Howard, Train & Williams, and indicate the brilliant future in store for them.

The marriage of Mr. Train and Miss Vera May Creeth was solemnized in this city, in September, 1897. She is a daughter of Alexander and Kate (Higgins) Creeth, who were natives of the north of Ireland, and are now living in Los Angeles. Mrs. Train was born in Knoxville, Ill., and received good educational training. Both Mr. and Mrs. Train are very popular in local society, and are identified with the Congregational Church.

Since he became a voter Mr. Train has given his allegiance to the Republican party, and is particularly interested in whatever makes for the permanent welfare of this country and the community in which he dwells. He belongs to the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Masonic fraternity, and several literary societies.

ALVA STARBUCK. Not the least interesting part of the history of California is the discovery and development of oil in the southern part of the state, and a large number of enterprising citizens have become interested in buying up oil lands and sinking wells. Among these men mention belongs to Mr. Starbuck, of Whittier, who is secretary and manager of the Home Oil Company, a recently organized but very flourishing concern of local note. He has made his home in Whittier since 1887, and during the intervening years has been associated with various enterprises of a noteworthy character.

Mr. Starbuck was born in Plainfield, Ind., May 29, 1860, a son of Samuel and Luzena (Jessup) Starbuck, natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana, and both descendants of

English ancestry. His father, who settled in Hendricks county, Ind., in a very early day, became a very prominent citizen and for some time served as a county commissioner. He is still living in Plainfield and is now eighty-eight years of age.

The education acquired by our subject in the schools of Plainfield was thorough, and he graduated from the high school with honors. In 1887 he left his native town and came to California in company with Mit Phillips, the two settling in Whittier and engaging in the drug business under the firm name of Phillips & Starbuck. One year later Mr. Starbuck purchased his partner's interest and afterward conducted the business alone until 1898, when he became manager of the Home Oil Company. He was one of the organizers of this company and one of its first directors, and has continued to serve as a director to the present time. In political belief he is a staunch Republican, devoted to the welfare of his party. For four years he served as postmaster of Whittier, but with that exception he has held no public office. He is an incorporator of the Whittier Educational Association and for some years was a trustee of the same. In religion he is of the Quaker faith. October 23, 1888, he married Emily Cox, daughter of Jeremiah and Elzena Cox, of Thorntown, Ind.

JOHAN TEMPLE. Prominent in the early history of the new Los Angeles—the city built upon the old and fragmentary Los Angeles of the Spanish-Americans—stands the name of John Temple, and, as the old residents of this section are well aware, a great deal of the present prosperity of the busy metropolis of Los Angeles county should be placed to the account of such energetic, far-seeing business men as he was. Coming to the unpromising little adobe village of several decades ago he saw at a glance the commanding position it was to occupy in the future in the history of the Pacific coast, and with a rare courage he launched his financial bark here, unheeding the disheartening prophecies of his friends. He erected the historic old Temple block, the old court-house and several other buildings, and also was extensively engaged in merchandising, stock-raising and horticulture.

A native of Reading, Mass., he apparently had inherited the shrewdness and excellent judgment for which the Yankee is proverbial, but in all his dealings with his fellow-men he was always actuated by sterling uprightness and high principle. At the time of his death, in 1866, he was the lessee of the Mexican government mint, and his investments and business interests were legion.

LORING W. FRENCH, D. D. S. The pioneers of Los Angeles have no more highly respected member of their association than the subject of this article, who has been all that a patriotic, upright citizen could be, preferring the public welfare to his own, and in every possible manner using his means and influence for the improvement of the city which he long ago chose as his place of habitation. He stands high in his profession, and is one of the oldest and most honored members of the Southern California Dentists' Association.

It is a matter of no surprise to those who know him that Dr. French is a descendant of sterling old Revolutionary stock, who cheerfully placed country before every other consideration. His paternal great-grandfather, Captain French, with the spirit of a true patriot, commenced talking strongly for independence of the American colonies before the war was declared, and, coming home one day, announced to his wife that he was about to enlist to fight for his principles. Quite naturally, woman-like, her spirit quailed at first, thinking of the horrors and possibilities of war, and she urged him not to leave his little family and imperil his life. Striding to the wall where hung his old flint-lock musket, grown rusty with non-use, and with an old charge of powder in it still, he turned to her and said: "I'll try to fire that old load, and if it goes I'll go." An instant later there was a terrific report from the trusty old weapon, and Captain French went forth to battle for the land which was to be an inheritance of his children and children's children for generations.

John J. French, father of our subject, was a native of New York, where he followed the trade of a brick mason, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Hearing glowing reports of the great west, he started on a prospecting tour, and

floated down the Ohio river in a flat-boat until he arrived in Indiana. He became one of the pioneers of that state, his home for years being in Ohio county. He sometimes went to Cincinnati or some other city and worked at his trade in order to procure ready money for some special purpose, and thus it happened that he built the first brick house constructed in the city mentioned. He died, loved and respected by all who knew him, at his old homestead in the Hoosier state, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary Hargrave, and she, too, was a native of the Empire state, and died in Indiana when in her sixty-second year. She had sixteen children, seven of whom are living.

The birth of Dr. French occurred on the parental homestead in Ohio county, Ind., January 31, 1837. He received a district-school education, and when he was sixteen years of age he commenced learning the printer's trade in Jeffersonville, Ind. After following this calling for four years he decided to take up dentistry, and, going to Louisville, he began studying for his chosen profession. At the end of a year or more of steady work he went to Greensburg, Ind., where he engaged in practice for six years, making an excellent record for one of his years and limited experience.

In 1862 he responded to a call from the president for troops, and enlisted in Company B, Seventy-sixth Indiana Infantry. He served for six months, reporting for duty every day of that period, and in the spring of 1863 was mustered out and discharged at Indianapolis. Returning to Greensburg, he soon made his plans to go to California, and upon his arrival here commenced practicing at La Porte. After spending five years there he came to Los Angeles, where he felt that a wider field awaited him, and the same success has attended him here that he has uniformly enjoyed wherever he has been located.

When he was thirty-two years of age Dr. French married Miss Mary Champion, and their two children, Charles E., now attending medical college, and Carrie, who is at home, are well educated, intelligent young people. The family stands well in the social circles of the city, and their home bears the impress of culture and high ideals. They attend the Unitarian Church.

Dr. French was a pioneer in one direction, and deserves special credit for it; he was the first to introduce the beautiful Kentucky blue-grass lawns into this city, and also brought the first lawn-mower here. Los Angeles undoubtedly bears the palm for handsome green-velvet lawns, it being one of her chief charms always remarked by the visitor from other points.

Dr. French is a charter member of the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers, and is one of the oldest members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he always has been a Republican, since casting his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln at his first candidacy. In 1882 he served as a member of the city council, and then, as ever, used his influence in the cause of education, progress and good government.

REV. A. C. SMITHER. The many tourists who throng Los Angeles every year are enthusiastic in their admiration of the city's architecture. While this is, perhaps, most noticeable in the residential portions, yet it is also conspicuous in the public buildings and the churches, and the tout ensemble forms a picture well worthy the artist's brush or the poet's pen. Among the recently completed edifices mention belongs to the First Christian Church, which occupies one hundred feet on South Hope at the corner of West Eleventh street. The architecture of this building is modern, the interior arrangement convenient and the decorations artistic, the whole combining to form a comfortable church home for the six hundred or more members of the congregation. The building up of this church is largely due to the personality and influence of its pastor, Rev. A. C. Smither, under whose leadership the membership has been greatly increased, every department of work has been fostered, and the small house formerly occupied by the congregation has been replaced by the present structure.

By birth a Kentuckian, Mr. Smither received his primary education in the public schools of Fraukfort, and at the age of seventeen entered the University of Kentucky at Lexington, from which he graduated in 1836. For two years afterward he preached in Kentucky and Tennessee; but, realizing that he who would be successful in the ministry must be equipped with every advantage

education can give, he took up the study of theology in Butler University, near Indianapolis, Ind., remaining there until his graduation in 1839. Immediately afterward he came to the Pacific coast and took charge of the Temple Street Christian Church in Los Angeles. At that time the congregation was small and its influence was scarcely felt even in its immediate neighborhood; but under his skilled leadership the First Christian Church was evolved, a new building erected in an excellent location and the church placed upon a substantial working basis. He is an ardent and enthusiastic worker, and devotes himself earnestly to the welfare of his church. Among the people of his denomination in California his name is a household word; and, while he is not so well known in the east (never having held a pastorate there), yet through his articles in the various papers published by the Disciples, he has made hosts of friends in that section of the country, all of whom unite in wishing his work in this city the most abundant success.

July 29, 1891, Mr. Smither married Miss Gertrude Clough, who was born in Massachusetts, a descendant of Puritan ancestors; but who, at the time of their marriage, was living in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Smither have one child, a son, Chester Campbell Smither.

JOHN HARRISON TEMPLE is a son of F. P. F. Temple, an early settler of Los Angeles county, whose wife was a daughter of William Workman, a wealthy pioneer of Puente. She fell heir to large landed estates and great herds of cattle and other valuable possessions. Mr. Temple was very successful as an agriculturist and stockman, and, as prosperity had blessed him beyond his expectations, he at length concluded to become a banker, but in this undertaking he failed.

The birth of John Harrison Temple, son of F. P. F. Temple, took place at Merced ranch, February 27, 1856. He received the advantages of a liberal education, and, after completing his course at Santa Clara College, he went to his father's old home in Reading, Mass., where he pursued special studies. Later he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Boston.

His father died in 1875, when the young man was nineteen years of age, and important affairs devolved at once upon him. He became the owner of seventy-five acres of the Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo and seventy-five acres of the estate formerly belonging to his maternal grandfather, William Workman, at Puente. The first-mentioned tract is highly productive and finely improved. The ranch which his grandfather owned is a beautiful piece of property to-day, being improved with numerous substantial buildings and lying in one of the loveliest valleys in California.

HON. FREDERICK LAMBOURN. The pioneers of this great commonwealth were of sturdy stock, fitted to endure the hardships and the vicissitudes of frontier life. In common with other pioneers, Mr. Lambourn hewed a path to success, unaided and alone, and with no capital except his physical and moral strength. Of English birth, he was born in Kent, January 7, 1837, and was a son of Levi Lambourn, a native of Wiltshire, England, and a farmer and merchant. About 1846 the family came to the United States and settled in Marshall county, Ill., where the father engaged in farm pursuits and was a very active worker in the Whig party. He died in Illinois when sixty years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Allen, was born in Kent, England, and died in Marshall county, Ill. They were the parents of nine children, all but two of whom are still living.

The primary education of our subject was obtained in England, but he was educated principally in Illinois. The death of his mother when he was twelve years old broke up the old home and he started out in the world for himself. He secured employment, his wages he frugally saved, in order that he might apply them to securing an education. He studied in Granville Academy and Judson College and later entered Eureka College. During his collegiate course he had been a leader in debates and literary exercises.

Within eight miles of Eureka College Mr. Lambourn engaged in teaching school until failing health rendered a change imperative. April 1, 1859, he started for the great west, going down

the Illinois river to St. Louis, thence to Atchison, Kans., where horses and mules were bought for the party's trip across the plains. The party were at Independence Rock when they were passed by Horace Greeley on his historic trip to the west. It had been given out that Greeley would speak at Sweet Water, but for some unknown reason he failed to appear, and the five thousand people assembled to honor him were disappointed. With this crowd was a brass band, which laid over at Sweet Water to celebrate the 4th of July in true western fashion. The objective point of the party was Pike's Peak. However, as they traveled westward they constantly met returning gold-seekers, all of whom had the same story to tell of hardships, suffering and disappointment. These stories caused the party to decide to go to California via Salt Lake. Up to this time Mr. Lambourn had been ill from the effects of an attack of typhoid fever in Illinois, and he had been traveling with patent medicine preparations, but after two months' travel he was so fully recovered that he threw away his stock of drugs. The fresh, pure, balmy air had restored him to strength and health and rendered medicines unnecessary.

At Pacific Springs the party met some of the survivors of the great Mountain Meadow massacre. When they reached Salt Lake City the party disbanded and Mr. Lambourn remained there for several weeks, enjoying the civilization of that city, set like an oasis in the desert, the pinnacle of its temple gleaming in the summer sun as brightly as gleamed the tabernacle of the Israelites during their journey in the wilderness. Finally another party was organized and he accompanied them via the southern route to California, stopping at San Bernardino, but soon locating in El Monte. He reached his destination with just ten cents, the price of postage in those days for a letter east, and he immediately forwarded to those at home the joyful news of his safe arrival in California. He at once secured employment at driving oxen, for which he was paid \$1 per day and board. Next he ploughed with mules for thirty days. He then rented a tract of ground and planted it to corn. When the crop was laid by he filled out a term for a teacher in El Monte, in which way he secured a start. His next position was with William



Jeremiah Clay

Workman, first as private tutor for his grandchildren and then as superintendent of his ranch. After fourteen years with the same employer he resigned to accept a position as member of the state assembly, in 1875-76. During his term of service he was chairman of the committee on agriculture, a member of the committee on county boundaries and public buildings and grounds. Among his associates in the legislature were Judge McKenna, James McGuire, and Attorney-General McConnell, the latter being his most intimate friend and associate.

Early in 1876 Mr. Lambourn came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. Associated with W. F. Turner he built a brick block at Nos. 235-237 Aliso street, and opened a wholesale and retail grocery, which they have since conducted. In 1864 Mr. Lambourn was made a Mason. He was a charter member of Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319 and was treasurer of the lodge from its organization until June, 1900, when he resigned on account of sickness.

After coming to Los Angeles, in 1876, Mr. Lambourn married Georgia A. Morrison, of El Monte. They are the parents of three children, Frederick Francis, William Walter and Georgia May Lambourn.

REV. JEREMIAH CLAY. To be esteemed beyond the average and universally beloved, to have no harsh word uttered of one during a long and useful pilgrimage on earth, and to pass beyond the shadow whence no mortal follows, and know that hearts and lives unnumbered will be lonely beyond the sound of our comforting voice, is a consummation attained by the few elect. Such an one was Jeremiah Clay, who, through the various avenues of his activities, was lighted by the highest and most luminous humanitarian principles.

The earliest impressions of Jeremiah Clay were gained on his father's farm in Cooper county, Mo., where he was born October 22, 1831. His parents were William and Sarah (Collett) Clay, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. They belonged to a branch of the family made famous by the great Henry Clay. About 1835 they moved into Platte county, Mo., where their son Jeremiah grew to a strong and noble manhood, and when eighteen years of age began to

teach school, being identified with one school for fifteen consecutive years. While diligently assisting his father around the farm, and gleaning lessons of usefulness from his association with the fields and trees and birds that he loved so well, he became impressed with the fact that the ministry offered a splendid field for his active and enthusiastic nature. For always, above and beyond the possible worldly attainments of the future, he saw the good that he might render his fellow-men. No royal road to a college education seemed apparent, and he undertook to educate himself. His work among the suffering and needy occupied his attention during the day, and he oftentimes studied until the dawn came stealing in through the windows. After beginning to teach his responsibilities were multiplied, and during fifteen years he served from two to four churches, preaching two or three times on Sunday, and riding on horseback from forty to one hundred miles a week. Probably none of the early pioneer clergymen faced more unflinchingly, and conquered more thoroughly, the adverse circumstances with which their path was strewn.

From his combination of interests, principally from his savings while teaching, Mr. Clay was enabled to enter Pleasant Ridge College in Platte county, Mo., from which institution he started out on his life work as a minister of the Baptist church. In the pioneer days of northwest Missouri, this eloquent tongued preacher of the gospel of light deeply impressed his mission and character upon the hearts and minds and lives of thousands of people, touching their oftentimes sombre existence into one of beauty and usefulness and charity. In one meeting of three weeks he is said to have baptized eighty-six.

In connection with his ministerial work Mr. Clay conducted the affairs of a large farm which he owned, and also filled the office of superintendent of schools in Platte county. In addition, he was moderator of North Liberty Association for a period extending over many years. While living in Platte county, Mo., Mr. Clay was married to Mary F. Burruss, a native of Platte county, and a daughter of the Rev. Philip J. and Linnie (Guthrie) Burruss, the former of whom was for many years identified with the Baptist church of Platte county. Rev. Mr. Burruss and

his wife were born in Kentucky, and their daughter Mary was educated at Camden Point Academy, in Platte county, and also at the Platte City Academy. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and is identified to a large extent with the intellectual and social life of Rivera.

Owing to continued failing health Mr. Clay was obliged to seek a change of climate and location, and so left the many who had been the objects of his solicitude in Missouri, and turned his face towards the brighter skies and the sun-kissed meadows of California. The change was necessarily a grateful one, for his long continued and arduous duties in the pioneer work had undermined his health, unusually rugged though he had been. Upon his arrival in 1886 in California he held pastorates in Downey, Compton and Rivera, and became the possessor of a ranch near the latter place, of fifty-one acres.

This was his especial pride and care and was a solace during the hours of respite from his ministerial duties. But the flowers and sunshine and fragrant air were only temporarily healing, and perhaps it was ordained that the last four years of his life should be passed under the gentle care of wife and daughters, of whom there were two, Laura Verda and Dullie May. Mr. Clay died April 13, 1897, and the services were conducted by his friend and pastor, Rev. W. H. Pendleton, D. D., after which his body was handed to the Masonic Brotherhood, who honored it with their beautiful service and laid it to rest in the cemetery at Whittier.

The character and attainments of Mr. Clay are best understood when described by one who knew and loved him well and who sat at his feet an humble pupil in Missouri, and followed his future life with anxious solicitude: "As a student he was painstaking and scrupulously accurate, looking into the why and wherefore of any proposition that came before him. He studied with but one aim and that was to be useful in the Master's service." * * * * "As a preacher he was logical, at times eloquent, always Biblical, and tenderly pathetic in appeal to the unconverted." * * * * "But it was in his home that his great character reached the highest. There was never a man more devoted to wife or fonder of his children than was Jeremiah Clay. He was never too

tired or too busy to attend to all their wants. He never forgot or neglected his family. His was a home of sorrow and suffering, losing, as he did, six children through death, and when at all possible he was there to minister comfort and help. I have known him to ride ten miles on horseback through snow, after preaching at night, in order to be with his sick wife or baby. Truly he was a good husband and a kind father. To know the man was to love him. In the school room he had the respect and confidence of the children. In public affairs he was trusted and honored. In his pastorates he enjoyed the esteem of his parishioners to a larger degree than any pastor I ever knew."

ALBERT FENNER KERCHEVAL. During his residence of almost a quarter of a century in Los Angeles, Albert Fenner Kercheval greatly endeared himself to a multitude of sincere friends, who have deeply deplored his loss since he was called to the silent land. He came of a family noted in history, the patronymic of which was originally Coeur de Cheval. They were French Huguenots, who, in the times of bitter persecution by the Catholics on the Continent, were strong enough and courageous enough to remain steadfast to their faith, and thus won the admiration of the world, even of their cruel and relentless enemies. At the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes the family was obliged to flee from France, and seeking refuge in England, where one of the number soon died, broken-hearted, the others sought to repair the almost hopeless fortunes of the family, for its large estates had been confiscated.

Louis Coeur de Cheval, the head of the family just mentioned, soon embarked for America, and took up his abode in Virginia, where his name was anglicized into its present form. From the Old Dominion his descendants went forth to the wilds of Illinois and Indiana, and finally scattered far and wide throughout the Union. Louis Kercheval, father of our subject, was a native Virginian, and his wife, Mary (Runyon) Kercheval, came from an honored Kentucky family.

Albert F. Kercheval, one of the youngest of several children, was born at Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, March 10, 1829, and was taken to

Hickory Farm, near Joliet, Ill., when a small boy. He was orphaned at an early age, his mother dying when he was six or seven years old, and his father a few years later. He then became a member of the household of his eldest sister, Mrs. Thomas Stevens, of Joliet. He received a common-school education, supplemented by a course in a private academy in Joliet, and thus qualified himself for his future life.

When he was about nineteen years of age, the great excitement occasioned by the finding of gold on the Pacific coast took possession of the youth, and, in company with an elder brother and an uncle started on the long and perilous journey to California. He thus was one of the veritable "forty-niners," as he reached this state ere that memorable year in western history was completed. During the five or six years of his stay here he was engaged in mining and other enterprises, and, having accumulated what then was considered a good fortune, he returned to his eastern home. After some time spent in renewing the old friendships, he went to San Antonio, Tex., where he invested extensively in property, both city and out-lying land. He retained a large portion of this property until within a few years prior to his death, when he disposed of it.

In 1857 Mr. Kercheval married Miss Sarah Adelaide Wilson, of Perrysburg, Ohio, and for some time subsequently they made their home in Perrysburg, Ohio, the native place of the wife. Then, going to San Antonio, Tex., they remained there for several years, finally coming to California, and for a period residing in Courtland, near Sacramento. When the mining fever was at its height in Nevada, Mr. Kercheval concluded to try his fortune there, and for several years he dwelt in Austin, where he was connected with various mining enterprises, merchandising and agriculture. The failure of mines in which he had heavily invested and the failing health which came upon him at about the same time, led him to think seriously of returning to California. In 1870 he came to Los Angeles, where he passed the rest of his life, in the enjoyment of the beauties of nature in this Paradise of the Union. He became an enthusiastic horticulturist, devoting much time to the improvement of his place and orange orchard. He

was honored by being elected to the presidency of the Los Angeles County Horticultural Commission, and he also served as a member of the city council of Los Angeles.

Mr. Kercheval was a scholarly man and especially in the last decades of his life did he devote much time to study and literature. He had the qualities of mind and heart which the true poet is gifted with, and musical rhythm was innate in him from childhood. In 1884 he published a volume of poems, which was received by the public with marked appreciation. The press favored the work with highly laudatory notices, and a host of his old friends and acquaintances, here and in the east, treasure this little volume wherein is contained some of the most beautiful thoughts of one "who is not lost, but gone before."

Mr. Kercheval died at his home in this city, January 24, 1893, after a brief illness. His death occurred only a few months subsequent to that of his wife, and thus the lives which had peacefully and happily flowed along together for more than three and a-half decades were soon re-united. They lost their eldest daughter, Eugenia, in San Antonio, and a son, Eugene, died while in Courtland. The three children who survive are: Leland N., Venia A. and Rosalie W. The last-mentioned has inherited much of her father's poetical ability, and has composed numerous poems of true merit and beauty.

DANIEL NEUHART, one of the able business men of Los Angeles, deserves special mention in the annals of this city and county, as he has been prominently associated with many of the enterprises which have fostered the growth and prosperity of this region. He is intensely patriotic and hopeful for Southern California and never has regretted his choice of this city as a permanent home.

Like his father before him, Daniel Neuhart was born in Rupertsweiler, Palatinate of Bavaria, Germany, the date of his nativity being June 22, 1851. When he was less than a year old he was brought by his father, Daniel Neuhart, Sr., to the United States, the family arriving upon these shores on the 1st of May, 1852. With the exception of our subject's paternal grandfather, Law-

rence Neuhart, who came to this country in 1856, and died here, all of his grandparents lived until death in Germany. His mother, Catherine, was a daughter of Louis and Catherine Kestner. Daniel Neuhart, Sr., located upon a farm near Woodsfield, Ohio, soon after his arrival in America, and there he continued to carry on his homestead until his death, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife, Catherine, who was a native of Lemberg, Germany, survived him many years, her death taking place in February, 1897, when she was in her sixty-ninth year. Of their four sons and four daughters, all but two are living.

In his boyhood, Daniel Neuhart of this sketch received an ordinary district school education, and when he was sixteen years of age he left home and began serving an apprenticeship to the drug business. At nineteen he went to Caldwell, Ohio, where he was engaged in the same line of business for a period of thirteen years, meeting with financial success. In July, 1883, he came to Los Angeles, and for three years managed a ranch near the race-track adjacent to this city, after which he was employed by the firm of Gillet & Gibson for a short time. In 1887 he became the secretary of the Los Angeles Gas Company, and continued to act in that capacity for three years. During the two years following he was engaged in the brokerage business, and for the past decade he has been the secretary of the Simi Land and Water Company.

The business and financial ability so noticeable in Daniel Neuhart appears to have been an inheritance, as his father also was specially skilled in the same direction, and for four years served as county treasurer of Monroe county, Ohio, winning well-deserved commendation for his zeal and good judgment in the management of the county's finances. Our subject also won honor in the grand old Buckeye state, where for three years he served as county auditor of Noble county. He has taken an active part in Democratic politics ever since becoming a voter, in 1872, when he cast his first presidential ballot for Horace Greeley. In 1892, before he had become much acquainted in Los Angeles, he was, nevertheless, the Democratic candidate for the office of city treasurer. For eight years he has been a valued member of the Democratic county committee. Fraternally he is a Mason, being identi-

fied with Pentalpha Lodge, Signet Chapter and Los Angeles Commandery. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church.

The marriage of Daniel Neuhart and Miss Anna E. Frazier was solemnized June 22, 1876, in Caldwell, Ohio. Her father, Judge William H. Frazier, a distinguished member of the Ohio bar, occupied a position as judge of the court of common pleas and for sixteen years presided on the bench of the circuit court. He also organized the Noble County (Ohio) National Bank, of which he has been president ever since. Four children blessed the union of Daniel Neuhart and wife, namely: Justine, Hugh Frazier, Georgia and Florence.

HUBERT KNOX, postmaster of San Dimas, came to this place in 1894 and has since, with the exception of one year, been a resident here, engaging principally in horticultural pursuits. It was during 1893 that he crossed the continent from Maine to California, his first location being at Ontario, and his second at the mouth of San Dimas Cañon, where he is now interested in fruit-growing. Besides his other enterprises he acts as local agent for the Home Mutual Insurance Company, whose main office is in San Francisco, this state.

The father of Mr. Knox was Rev. George Knox, a man of high standing in the Baptist denomination and the possessor of many noble attributes of character. During the Civil war he served as chaplain of the First, Tenth and Twenty-ninth Regiments of Maine Volunteers, and remained at the front until he was accidentally killed just after the battle of Cedar Creek. His patriotic spirit and zeal were inherited, as his father had served with valor in the war of 1812. The Knox family is of Scotch extraction, and the first of the name in America settled near what is now Lowell, Mass., prior to the Revolutionary war.

Hubert Knox was born in Topsham, Me., January 3, 1863, and his parents, Rev. George and Sarah M. (Barron) Knox, were also natives of Maine. The death of his father deprived him of that parent when he was too young to realize his loss. Under his mother's devoted care he grew to manhood, fitted for the responsibilities of life. After completing the public-school studies



H. B. Cerrub-

he spent two years at what is now Colby College in Waterville, Me. His first work as a means of livelihood was farming, but he soon left the farm and went to Portland, Me., where for eighteen months he was a clerk in the general office of the Maine Central Railroad. From there he came to California, of which state he had received favorable reports as to its fertility of soil, beauty of climate and prospects for the future. He is now the owner of fourteen and one-half acres of land, his home being on a five-acre tract that is under citrus fruit culture.

No one who knows Mr. Knox intimately is in doubt concerning his political views. He is a very staunch Lincoln Republican. He was appointed postmaster at San Dimas May 29, 1899, and fills the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is interested in educational matters and is an efficient school trustee in the Mud Springs school district. By his marriage to Miss Fannie S. Lambert, of Brunswick, Me., he has six children, Helen G., Harold H., James L., George N., Jessie A. and Donald G.

WILLIAM B. STEWART, who is one of the deputy county assessors for Los Angeles county and a member of the board of education of Pomona, has made his home in Pomona since 1895 and owns and cultivates an apricot orchard covering ten acres. He has made acquaintances throughout Los Angeles county, for he has been identified with its interests since April, 1883, the date of his arrival here. In horticulture he is making a specialty of apricots, never having devoted his attention to the raising of citrus fruits.

Mr. Stewart was born in Scioto county, Ohio, November 1, 1856, a son of William and Jeanette (Bryden) Stewart, both natives of Scotland. His father came to America after reaching his majority, and for a time sojourned in New York City, whence he moved to Scioto county, Ohio. At Raven Rock, that county, he built a stone mill, which he operated for three years. At the same place he owned a stone quarry, from which he quarried stone that was cut into blocks of certain sizes for building purposes. This stone was used in the construction of many of the most substantial business buildings of that part of

Ohio. Late in life he retired from milling and quarrying and turned his attention to agriculture, operating a farm in Scioto county until his death in 1875. Although he had received no educational advantages he was one of the best-informed men in his locality, having acquired through his own efforts a fund of knowledge at once broad and deep. Politically he voted with the Republicans.

The education of our subject was obtained largely in the high school of Portsmouth, Ohio. At sixteen years of age he entered the Portsmouth National Bank, in which he filled the position of paying teller for ten years. The confinement of his position, which was one of great responsibility as well, told upon his strength. He became ill and was forced to resign his position in order that he might travel for his health. He came to California, and in its delightful climate soon regained his former sturdy physical condition. As soon as he was able to engage in business he accepted a position as secretary of the Hayden & Lewis Hardware Company, of Los Angeles. One year later he resigned and embarked in the real-estate business in Los Angeles, in which he continued for several years. Subsequently he was a dealer in wall paper, paints, oils, etc. On closing out that business he came to Pomona and bought the fruit orchard which he now cultivates. In April, 1897, he was elected a member of the board of education of Pomona for four years, and he is now serving his third year as secretary of the board. For two years he has been a deputy county assessor. Politically his views are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party.

In 1884 Mr. Stewart married Miss Mary Utley, of Rome, N. Y. They have five children: Jay Gilbert, Amy Bryden, Wallace, Donald and Walter Penman. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church.

LEWIS FARMER. The farming community of El Monte township has a successful representative in the person of Lewis Farmer, who is well and favorably known for his energy as an agriculturist and his integrity as a man. In 1883 he came to Los Angeles county and three years later settled on his present farm, which

comprises twenty-four acres. By perseverance and the exercise of wise judgment he has made the ranch a profitable investment. He has planted eighteen acres to walnuts and apples, both of which have proved sources of fair revenues.

Descended from an old Kentucky family, Mr. Farmer was born in Harlan county, that state, May 15, 1848, a son of William C. and Catherine (Branson) Farmer. He spent the years of boyhood on his father's farm and attended, during the winter months, a public school that was near his home. On reaching manhood he selected agriculture for his life work, believing his chances of success greater in it than in another occupation with which he would be less familiar. In 1870 he married Ellen Rice, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of five children: Henry C., who is living at Monrovia, Cal.; Lulie E., wife of J. N. Stewart, who is at present a teacher in the Bassett (Cal.) public school; William F., Ava K. and Robert, who are with their parents.

Leaving the home farm soon after his marriage Mr. Farmer became proprietor of a hotel at Harlan, the county-seat of Harlan county, when he was twenty-three years of age. This hotel he conducted for some years. He also served as clerk of Harlan county for one term of four years, being elected to the office by the people of Harlan county. From Kentucky, in 1879, he moved to Gove county, Kans., and embarked in farming and stock-raising. The country was new, improvements few and farmers scattered; and after a few years he decided he could do better elsewhere, so in 1883 he came to California. In addition to farming and walnut-growing he has for years devoted his leisure to carpentering, being a natural mechanic, as was also his father. He is a member of the Mountain View Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated.

Probably no citizen of his district is a firmer friend of education than Mr. Farmer. Realizing the value of a broad knowledge, he advocates the public-school system, which he considers one of the chief factors in the prosperity of the United States. For twelve years he has served as a school trustee of the La Puente school district, in which position he has been enabled to advance the welfare of the local school. Other move-

ments of a beneficial nature receive his sympathy and aid. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and Independent Order of Foresters at El Monte, and in religion is identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JAMES FULTON. From the time that he crossed the plains in 1849 to the present day Mr. Fulton has been deeply interested in the development of California. His mind is a storehouse of useful information concerning the days before California was admitted into the Union, as well as those later times of its history as a state. Led to undertake the toilsome journey across the continent by the hope of discovering gold, he first tried his fortune in the mines and then drifted into other occupations, being at this writing engaged in horticultural pursuits at Pomona, where he has made his home since 1886.

The Fulton family is of Scotch extraction. Richard, son of Thomas Fulton, was born in North Carolina, and in early manhood became a pioneer of Indiana, where he married Rebecca Baruhill, who was born in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was their son. He was born in Lawrence county, Ind., January 28, 1827, and spent his early boyhood years amid the then frontier surroundings of his native locality. When he was sixteen his parents moved to Buchanan county, Mo., and there he lived for six years. With his father, a brother, and many others, he started for California in 1849, spending four months in the long journey, which was made with ox-teams. His first work as a miner was in the fall of 1849, when he worked in the mines on the South Juba river. He spent the winter at San José, where the first California legislature was at the time convened. The then governor of California, Peter H. Burnett, was a former Missouri friend of Richard Fulton, the latter being sheriff of Buchanan county when Peter H. Burnett was district attorney. The following spring after he came to California James Fulton went into the mines of Nevada county, where he spent several months. In the fall of 1850 he bought a large herd of cattle from emigrants. These he sold in different parts of California. Subsequently he worked at teaming and freighting to the mines. Next he engaged

in farming near San José. In 1853 he returned to Missouri via the isthmus. After his arrival he bought a drove of about one hundred and fifty head of cattle. With these he started across the plains to the coast. He was unfortunate in losing a large number of head, but sold the remainder at a good profit, with the exception of those with which he stocked a farm in Sonoma county. He carried on a general business in raising stock until 1860, when he disposed of his interests, and for the four following years he engaged in agricultural pursuits in the same county. While he was there the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad was built through his farm and that of his brother Thomas. They laid out a town which was named Fulton in honor of the Fulton family, which is well and favorably known in Sonoma county, Cal. For some time he served as postmaster of the new town, where he conducted a warehouse for seven years. In 1880 he removed to Azusa, where he resided four years, and then built a home on Bellevue avenue, overlooking the city of Los Angeles, and resided there nearly two years. During the latter part of 1886 he removed to Pomona, his present home. For the last six years he has been retired from active business, and in the evening of his life enjoys a well-earned competency and rest from toil and labor.

The wife of James Fulton was Melissa Wilson, a native of Indiana, who died in 1876. She was the mother of six children. Only two sons are now living; the older, James W., resides at Pomona and has a son, Wiford Austin Fulton. The younger son, Somers B., is county clerk of Sonoma county. A grandson of James Fulton, Frank Logan Bloomer, is a student of the Los Angeles high school. The family are believers in the doctrines of the Christian Church, of which James W. Fulton has been a prominent member for many years and was instrumental in building up the Christian Church of Pomona. Our subject had the distinction of voting at the first state election in California. He has been a supporter of the Democratic ticket, but voted for McKinley in 1896.

In reflecting upon the advancement of California, Mr. Fulton cannot but compare the present with the past. Fifty years ago mining was the principal (in fact almost the only) in-

dustry. There were but few towns and the plains were a wilderness. The brave, determined spirit of the early pioneer established respect for law and order. What a wonderful transformation the passing years have wrought! On every hand are prosperous, thriving cities, the abodes of law-abiding citizens, with busy streets, large stores, fine churches and attractive residences. The agricultural regions, too, have undergone a radical change. The wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose. Orchards of orange and lemon trees reflect the color of the gold that the pioneer of 1849 came to seek. Broad fields of alfalfa and barley occupy tracts that do not respond to fruit cultivation. Comfortable homes and a contented people bear evidence to the advance in the prosperity of one of the most delightful regions in the world.

JACOB A. PERKINS. The name of Jacob A. Perkins is prominently identified with the growth of the country around Rivera, and although there are settlers who came earlier to cast their fortunes with the possibilities of the new country, there are scarcely any enterprises that have been raised for the advancement of her material interests with which his name has not been associated in some capacity.

A native of Bastrop county, Tex., he was born October 23, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Maria (Ferrell) Perkins, natives of the Carolinas. His father migrated from Tennessee in 1848, and bought his farm in Texas, where he became a prominent agriculturist in the community, actively participating in the affairs of his county up to almost the time of his death, which occurred in Texas. On this farm in the wilderness of Bastrop county, Tex., Jacob A. Perkins early showed a predilection for farm work and industriously mastered every detail of the various duties incident to the management of a well-regulated farm. During the winter months he studied diligently at the district schools, thus fitting himself for an early struggle for independence. In the spring of 1870 he decided to start out in the world for himself, and to undertake the long journey to California. He was not without incentives or encouragement, for there were many from the same part of the country

who scouted splendid chances in the far away territory. Thus it happened that quite a caravan started from Texas across the plains and over the hills, mounted on horses which they rode for one thousand and two hundred miles, as far as Omaha, Neb. There he took the train and upon his arrival in California he began working on a ranch in San Joaquin county, where he lived until January, 1874, going then to Los Angeles county. For a time he resided near Whittier, and in 1876 settled permanently on the ranch which has since been his home, and where he has so successfully turned his attention to horticulture. The home ranch contains fifteen acres under walnuts. In addition, he owns another ranch of forty-six acres near Los Nietos, ten acres being under walnuts.

Mr. Perkins married Jane Passons, a daughter of Oliver P. and Nancy Passons. The sketch of Oliver P. Passons appears on another page of this volume. His wife, Mrs. Nancy Passons, was one of the early pioneers of Los Angeles county, and in her eighty-third year is living on the old Passons homestead at Rivera. To Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have been born seven children, six of whom are living: Minnie M., Maud, Perry A., Myrtle, Lola and Edward L. Walter died at the age of seventeen months.

In politics Mr. Perkins is a Democrat, and has figured conspicuously in several of the undertakings of his party. A member of the board of trustees of the Rivera school district and secretary of the same, he has given general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of the Masonic order at Downey, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Rivera. He is connected with the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association.

A CLARENCE WEEKS. The beautiful homes of Los Angeles county are the pride of all her citizens; the far-stretching acres of orange groves, bearing the hue of the gold that once led thousands across the deserts to the Eldorado of the west; the long rows of walnut trees or the not infrequent deciduous growths alternating with the citrus fruits; the packing-houses that are, in season, filled with the busy hum of many workers; the ranch-houses, replete

with every comfort, and whose fortunate owners, can, "beneath their own vine and fig tree," breathe in the sun-kissed and health-laden air, all this forms a picture that cannot be found, in its entirety, in any other part of the world.

It is said that every Californian delights in horticulture. Certainly Mr. Weeks is no exception to this rule, as is shown by his country home near Alhambra, which bears a fine variety of oranges and is a typical California homestead. The place was opened by him in January, 1877, and under his direct personal supervision has been brought to its present state of cultivation and improvement. During this long period he has witnessed the development of the county, the growth of its resources and the advancement of its interests. Doubtless no one has taken a greater interest than he in its progress along every line of human activity, and he has proved himself to be a public-spirited citizen in all that this word means. In politics his first presidential vote was cast for Rutherford B. Hayes, but in local matters he does not allow party affiliations to conflict with personal views regarding a candidate's eligibility for office.

The Weeks family has been represented in America ever since 1773, when they came to this country and settled in Columbia county, N. Y., where they engaged in farm pursuits. In that county was born May 11, 1820, Dewitt Clinton Weeks, father of A. Clarence, and there he was reared. In early manhood he went to New York City and engaged in contracting and building. His ability was such that in time he came to be recognized as one of the foremost builders of the metropolis. Among his most important contracts was that for the famous Vanderbilt mansion, which occupied five years in construction. During the Civil war he was in charge of negro refugees near Washington, D. C. He had a stroke of paralysis in Florida and was taken from there to New York where he died August 3, 1896. He had married, January 7, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Winslow, who was born in Hudson, N. Y., March 19, 1821, and who is still living at the old New York homestead. Of the six children born to their marriage, all but one are still living.

In the city of New York the subject of this article was born June 24, 1854, and there his education was obtained. At an early age he be-



WILLIAM T. MICHAEL.

gan to assist his father in building, with which occupation he became thoroughly familiar. In 1876, having resolved to settle on the Pacific coast, he left his home and came to California. After a short time in San Francisco he proceeded to Los Angeles county, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage, August 18, 1880, with Miss Mary G. Foss, a daughter of Bishop Cyrns D. Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church and ex-president of Wesleyan University. Seven children have been born of their union, all of whom are receiving good educational advantages. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. and Mrs. Weeks are active workers.

WILLIAM T. MICHAEL. In the industry that forms the staple occupation of people in the frost-protected regions of California, Mr. Michael has engaged for some years and with gratifying success. While he had no experience in the raising of citrus fruits at the time he came to the west, yet his energy and adaptability were such that he quickly acquired a thorough knowledge of every detail connected with horticulture, and he has therefore been able to conduct his business enterprises in a profitable manner. He owns a ranch of thirty-eight acres in the Pomona valley near Lordsburg, all of which is under oranges in good bearing condition.

It is said, and the name so indicates, that the Michael family is of German extraction. Robert Michael, our subject's father, was a native of Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming and the lumber business in Clearfield county, that state. From there he removed in 1864 to Linn county, Kans., where he still makes his home, keeping in touch with the activities of life in a manner unusual for one of eighty-eight years. He married Emeline Rose, who died in Pennsylvania the year before he came to Kansas. Our subject was born in Clearfield county, Pa., March 11, 1855, and accompanied his father to Kansas, where he grew to man's estate, meantime attending the Linn county schools. In early manhood he married Sarah Irene Richards, of Linn county. They are the parents of seven children now living:

Alfred L., Emeline R., Lloyd L., William F., Edward, Wilfred M. and Clyde R., and lost a daughter, Irene, when she was quite young.

During 1874 Mr. Michael removed to Santa Cruz, Cal., where he was employed in a dairy and cheese factory. From there he came to Pomona, where he now resides. He accepted a position as manager of the old Meserve ranch, comprising thirteen hundred acres near North Pomona and this large tract he managed for almost three years. After his marriage, however, he engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits for himself, and through energy and industry has gained a name as a leading fruit-raiser of his locality. While living in Kansas he identified himself with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Blue Mound, that state, and since coming to California he has been connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Brotherhood in Pomona. Both he and his wife are active members of the Pomona Baptist Church and contribute to its maintenance. His tastes have not been in the line of public activities. He is a man who prefers private life and the quiet pursuit of his chosen occupation; nevertheless he does not neglect any duty as a citizen. He keeps posted concerning the problems our government is called upon to solve, believes thoroughly in Republican principles and aims to inform himself as to the progress of civilization throughout the world and the interchange of amenities or the stern realities of warfare between the principal nations.

LEWIS EBINGER. Success comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by intelligence and force; it comes only to the man who has the foresight and keenness of mental vision to know when and where and how to exert his energy, and thus it happens that but a small proportion of those who enter the "world's broad field of battle" come off victors in the struggle for wealth and position. As the historian passes in review the hosts of successful business men of Los Angeles county, his attention is called to a gentleman who undoubtedly is one of the most popular and prosperous in his line of occupation in the city of the Angels, Lewis Ebinger; and, believing that his many friends and acquaintances

here will be glad to have presented to them a brief synopsis of his career, the following has been compiled:

He is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, his birth having occurred August 30, 1844. His father, Jacob P. Ebinger, was born in the same house as was our subject, and throughout his busy and useful life he was actively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He died on the old homestead in Germany when in the sixty-fourth year of his age, loved and mourned by the entire community. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Miss Martha Elwanger in her girlhood. She, too, was a native of the same locality as was her husband, and her death took place in her old home when she was forty-two years old. She was the mother of thirteen children, all but three of whom survive.

Lewis Ebinger was a child of seven years when he was deprived of his mother's loving care, and when he was fifteen he came to the United States, as he had an elder sister living in Philadelphia. Leaving Bremen, April 10, 1860, on the good ship Elizabeth, he arrived in the Quaker city at the end of a voyage of forty-two days. After spending three years in the home of his sister he was the master of the baker's trade, to which business he had been devoting his chief attention in the meantime.

Though so recent a citizen of his adopted country, Mr. Ebinger early espoused the Union cause, and at the age of nineteen, in October, 1863, he offered his services and enlisted in Company F, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry. He continued in the ranks until the close of the war, faithfully performing his duties, and receiving an honorable discharge when he was no longer needed.

Returning to Philadelphia, Mr. Ebinger resumed work at his trade, but at the expiration of six months he started to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, the trip from the Quaker city to San Francisco taking only twenty-two days.

Arriving at his destination near the close of April, 1866, he remained in that vicinity until October, 1868, when he came to Los Angeles. His first employment here was in a brick-yard, for he was no idler, and when he could not find his accustomed work to do he took the next thing

presenting itself. Here he assisted in making the brick used for the construction of the old Pico House. Later he went to Watsonville, where he stayed until 1871, after which he served for two years as a fireman in this city, under appointment of Mayor Rowan. In 1875 he embarked in the bakery business on Spring street, and at the end of twelve years he removed to his present location on the corner of Spring and Third streets. Here he is now conducting an extensive and lucrative business as a caterer to the leading families of the city and to a fine class of tourists and transients. By the exercise of correct principles, and by his uniform courtesy and evident desire to please his customers, he has won the esteem and confidence of the public, and has made a comfortable fortune.

The Grand Army of the Republic has no more loyal admirer than Mr. Ebinger, who was one of the nineteen charter members of Bartlett Post, of this city. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Red Men, the Bakers' Association, several German societies, and formerly was active in the Odd Fellows' Society. Politically he has been a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for General Grant.

The marriage of Mr. Ebinger and Miss Mina Boshard took place December 2, 1875, and six of their eight children survive, namely: Mina, Oscar, Arnold, Lewis, Estella and Irvin. The family reside in a pleasant home, and the children are being given excellent educational training for the active duties of life.

C O. MONROE. One of the progressive citizens of Monrovia is C. O. Monroe, who was a pioneer here, and even prior to the laying out of the town was a firm believer in the future of the place, which existed chiefly in his imagination. He was a prophet, indeed, and it may truthfully be said of him, that he "is not without honor in his own country," and is known far beyond the limits of his home town, and, wherever known, is highly esteemed.

Bearing the surname of one of the noblest families in the United States, our subject comes from the same stock whence sprang President James Monroe. His father, Sanders Alexander Monroe, was born in Virginia August 9, 1814, and

the mother, Catherine, was also a native of the Old Dominion, her birth taking place July 6, 1815. This couple removed to Kentucky, and later to Scott county, Ind., and to Iowa. Their six children were: William N., C. O., F. M., E. Lea, Mattie and George W.

C. O. Monroe was born November 13, 1848, in Scott county, Ind. He received a good common school education and pursued his higher studies in Oskaloosa, Iowa. He then embarked in railroading, which line of business he followed in various capacities for some years. He became well known as a contractor, and, in connection with his brother, was engaged in the construction of numerous railroads throughout the southwest, especially in Mexico and California. Thus becoming familiar with the resources of the Pacific coast, he concluded to cast in his lot with its rapidly increasing population.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Monroe permanently located in Monrovia, which place he assisted in laying out, planting shade and ornamental trees, and taking the initiative in many important matters, such as that of the construction of the first water system and reservoir. He also was actively associated with the building of the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad, which played an important part in the early days of the history of this section, by competing with the Southern Pacific, which ultimately obtained possession of it. Mr. Monroe was the superintendent of the line at the time of its completion and equipment. Having thus intimately identified himself with the best interests of Monrovia, he was elected a member of the city council, where he remained for nine years, being re-elected time after time. He used his influence in all kinds of improvements, the development of the water system, bettering of the streets, the establishment of the numerous beneficial local laws, temperance and other high standards of city government, which have accrued to the welfare of the place, making it a veritable paradise for families. In national affairs he is an ardent Republican, and fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow.

As he deserves, Mr. Monroe has been prospered in his personal interests. His beautiful home is situated in the midst of a large and thrifty orange orchard, and here are grown the fine "Gem of the Foot-hills" brand of oranges, which

are shipped and used extensively in the east and northern states. He possesses ability as an agriculturist, and everything about his ranch bespeaks the careful attention which he bestows upon it.

The marriage of Mr. Monroe and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Rodgers was solemnized February 21, 1872. At an early age death had deprived her of both parents and she was reared in the home of Robert Metcalf. Three daughters were born to our subject and wife in Iowa, namely: Birdie M., January 10, 1873; Minnie Lea, July 10, 1875; and Edna C., January 31, 1878. Ethel O. was born in Monrovia, January 4, 1889. Minnie L. is the wife of Rev. A. P. Brown, pastor of the Baptist Church of Monrovia, one of the largest numerically in Southern California. The young pastor is extremely earnest, energetic and heart-felt in his noble work, and during the eight years of his association with this congregation its membership has been greatly increased, two hundred having been added to the church rolls inside of six years. In his work here he has found an active assistant in his wife, whose pleasant, winning ways and earnestness in advancing the cause of Christianity have won the love of the people of this locality. Mr. Brown is a son of William K. and Frances (Polk) Brown, formerly of Greenwood, Ind., and is a direct descendant of one of the prominent old southern families, whence sprang President J. K. Polk; Col. Thomas Polk, who wrote and read the first Declaration of Independence at Mecklenberg, N. C., May 20, 1775; and Capt. Charles Polk, who removed from the old estates of the family in Virginia to Kentucky in 1779, and was noted there as an Indian fighter and pioneer. The Polks originally came from Ireland to America about 1660, and received large grants of land from Lord Baltimore. Rev. A. P. Brown was born in Indiana in 1866, and when he was about a year old his father died, his death undoubtedly being due to the long years of hardship and exposure which he had borne as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. Even in his high school days young Brown evinced unusual scholarly ability, and in 1886 he was graduated at the head of his class in the college at Franklin, Ind. He studied medicine in Indianapolis and Louisville, and attended the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary for a

period, and in 1890 was graduated with honors in the divinity school of the University of Southern California. In the meantime he supplied pulpits of churches in El Monte and Rivera, Cal., and after his ordination, in 1890, became pastor of the Palms Baptist Church, where he succeeded in more than doubling the membership and in spurring on his people to the building of a pretty house of worship, which was dedicated free of debt.

From his youth Mr. Monroe has been identified with the Baptist Church, and his family also is actively connected with this denomination. He has served as a trustee, and in other ways has forwarded religious work. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Masons, and is a faithful exponent of the principles of these great and noble orders.

FRED E. TWOMBLY, a trustee of Pasadena and one of the well-known business men of the city, was born in Vermont June 16, 1864, being a son of Aaron Twombly, for many years a dry-goods merchant and haberdasher of Lyndonville, Vt., but now a resident of Pasadena. His mother, Mary A. Twombly, is deceased. In the fall of 1875, when he was about eleven years of age, he accompanied his parents to Lyndonville, and that place continued to be his home for a considerable period of years. While there he was a student in the Lyndon Institute. Later he graduated from A. B. Meservy's business college at New Hampton, N. H. After completing his commercial course he clerked in his father's store. It was there that he gained his thorough knowledge of all the details connected with a mercantile business. The experience thus acquired has proved invaluable to him since.

In the fall of 1886 Mr. Twombly came to Pasadena. He was a young man, energetic, capable and persevering. With a desire to familiarize himself with commerce in the west he sought employment as a clerk. For one year he was connected with the dry-goods house of Cruickshank & Co., of Pasadena. At the expiration of that time he became a member of the firm of Randall & Twombly and inaugurated the business with which he has since been identified. The firm continued in existence until January 1, 1896,

when Mr. Randall died and Mr. Twombly became the sole proprietor. He carries in stock a full line of hats and haberdashery, and has built up an excellent patronage in the same. He is recognized as one of the enterprising business men of Pasadena and enjoys the confidence of the business men here, as well as the general public.

By his marriage to Miss Laura Johnson, of North Hatley, province of Quebec, Mr. Twombly has three children, Ralph F., Bernice Ida and Everett E. In politics he is a Republican. He takes an interest in municipal affairs, and in April, 1900, was elected a city trustee for two years. Since coming to Pasadena he has become identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order.

WILLIAM ANDREW SPALDING was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., October 3, 1852. When a lad of thirteen years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas City, Mo., and there continued to make his home until the year 1874, when he became identified with the citizens of Los Angeles.

Ephraim Hall Spalding, the father of William A., was born in Greene, Monroe county, N. Y., April 18, 1816. When a youth of seventeen years he made his way west, locating for a time at Ypsilanti, Mich., whence he later removed to Ann Arbor. He departed this life in Los Angeles in April, 1888. The lady whom he married, October 13, 1834, bore the maiden name of Jane McCormick. She died in July, 1895.

William A. Spalding and Miss Mary E. Dennison were united in marriage at St. Louis, Mo., October 10, 1875. Their union has resulted in the birth of eight children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Jane McCormick, William Dennison, Helen Godfrey, Volney Ayers, Thomas Richard and Mary Louise.

Since coming to Los Angeles Mr. Spalding has created for himself so numerous a body of personal friends that it is not likely that his name or influence will soon pass out of the community in which he has for so long been recognized as a directing spirit. He has followed journalism most of the time since taking up his residence here, recently filling the position of president and general manager of the Herald Publishing Company.



L. M. Baldwin

He has held several public positions, having served for four years as state commissioner of building and loan associations, and at this writing is president of the Los Angeles board of freeholders. In politics he is a true representative of the Democratic party, and while maintaining his principles with all the vigor and eloquence necessary to present them to the public notice, he is sufficiently just to fairly investigate opposing views and opinions. Socially he is a member of the Jonathan and Sunset Clubs, ex-president of the University Club and ex-president of the Academy of Sciences.

LINDLEY M. BALDWIN. Upon his arrival in California in 1887, Mr. Baldwin found a waving field of barley upon the ground where is now situated the town of Whittier. With the contagious enthusiasm of one who seeks a land of greater possibility than he has yet known, and filled with the desire to be among the staunchest and most progressive of her sons, the closest of her adherents, he applied himself to her development with a faithfulness that has never wavered during all the subsequent years. With the assistance of the few other pioneers, also in search of brighter conditions, they surveyed and laid out the town, and instituted such measures of improvement as were consistent with their somewhat limited means. With the increase of population there were almost immediate gratifying results, until to-day Whittier and vicinity raises a proud head as one of the garden spots in a land of gardens.

Lindley M. Baldwin was born in Morgan county, Ind., March 17, 1853. His parents, Caleb and Matilda (Lindley) Baldwin, were natives of North Carolina, and very early settlers in Morgan county, where they lived until their son Lindley was in his sixteenth year. They then took up their residence in Hardin county, Iowa, where the boy grew to man's estate. He was early trained to an appreciation of the dignity of an agricultural life, and was given opportunities for acquiring an education above the average farmer's son. After studying at the public schools he received an academic education at the New Providence Academy, at New Providence, Iowa, and later engaged in agriculture

and stock-raising for a number of years in his own township. While living in Hardin county, Iowa, he became prominently identified with the various interests of the community, and served as justice of the peace for several years. In 1887 he came out of the east and settled in the extreme west, where he has since impressed his strong personality and earnest efforts upon the appreciative community of Whittier.

Mr. Baldwin's varied interests in the place of his adoption include his position as president and organizer of the Home Oil Company, on whose board of directors he previously served for two years. In politics he is a Republican, but entertains liberal views in local affairs, and usually votes for the man he thinks best qualified to fill the position. In 1888 he was elected justice of the peace, and still holds the office, as well as that of postmaster, to which he was appointed in 1899. He is an active member of the Friends Church, and liberally assists in the conducting of its charities.

Mr. Baldwin married Sarah Reece, of Hardin county, Iowa, and of this union there is one son, Clyde F. Baldwin.

EDWARD S. FIELD. About three score years ago this prominent and highly-honored citizen of Los Angeles was born in the village of Leverett, Mass. His venerable father, De Estaing S. Field, was born in the same place August 24, 1813, and died at the residence of his son at Los Angeles March 7, 1900. He was an agriculturist in his early life, but later devoted his energy to merchandising. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Editha (Crocker) Field, died about twelve years ago at Monson, Mass. They were the parents of several daughters, but one by one they passed to the silent land, and E. S. Field is now the only survivor of the family. Mrs. Field was a native of the staunch old Bay state, and her father was a man of distinction and influence. Alpheus Field, father of De Estaing S. Field, was for years president of a bank, and at the time of his death, when fifty-five years of age, was ambitiously carrying forward numerous financial plans of importance in the community in which he dwelt, as well as to himself.

E. S. Field received a fair education for his day

in the schools and academy at Amherst, Mass., but at the age of eighteen started out to make his own way in the world. Desiring to master the book and stationery business, he entered upon a five years' apprenticeship, the first year receiving \$50 and the second year \$75 for his services, but had to board himself. A portion of this five years he was at Amherst and Springfield, Mass., and the rest of the time was in Troy, N. Y.

Perseverance and industry rarely fail of success, and so it was in the case of Mr. Field, who bravely bore the hardships and privations which fell to his share. The year prior to that which witnessed the close of the Civil war he went to Indianapolis, where he established himself in the book and paper business, and by diligent and judicious methods won the confidence of the public and a remunerative patronage. In the spring of 1883 he came to Los Angeles, where he at once embarked in the real estate business, and gave his earnest attention solely to that line for eleven and a half years, meeting with financial success.

That Mr. Field is popular and considered capable of properly attending to the interests of the people has been unmistakably shown during the past few years. In the fall of 1894 he was elected on the Republican ticket as one of the county supervisors, and at the expiration of his term of office, four years later, he was re-elected. He was the only Republican supervisor at that time who was ever renominated and re-elected after filling one term, and his success is the more remarkable owing to the fact that another candidate for nomination on his ticket refused to retire into "innocuous desuetude" and ran on a so-called "independent" ticket, being defeated, nevertheless, by a large majority. Mr. Field cast his first presidential ballot for Lincoln, and has since stalwartly stood by the Republican party.

All kinds of worthy enterprises find a true friend and sympathizer in this progressive citizen. One of the founders of Occidental College of Los Angeles, he served as one of its trustees and president for several years, the institution now being well known among the educational factors of the Pacific coast. His labors in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association redound greatly to his credit.

Formerly, in Indianapolis, he held the office of president of the same for a period, and since com-

ing west he has been one of the directors of the local branch and member of the state executive committee. During some four years he was chairman of the board having the affairs of Los Angeles county hospital in charge, and numerous other useful modern organizations here and elsewhere have received his substantial support. Fraternal he belongs to the Royal Arcanum. Since his early manhood he has been identified with the Presbyterian Church. For years he was an elder in the Second Church of Indianapolis, with which he held membership, and here for a number of years officiated in the same capacity in the First Presbyterian Church.

The beautiful home of Mr. Field near the corner of Coronado and Seventh streets, is situated in one of the finest residence sections of Los Angeles.

The marriage of Mr. Field and Miss Sarah M. Hubbard took place in Indianapolis June 6, 1866. Her father, William S. Hubbard, who for many years was numbered among the energetic and successful business men in that city, has made his abode there for more than sixty years, and is still living, highly honored by all who know him. To Mr. and Mrs. Field were born three sons and four daughters, two of the sons dying in infancy. Those living have received excellent educational advantages. E. S. Field, Jr., is now serving as deputy surveyor of Los Angeles county. The oldest daughter, Helen, is the wife of Murray M. Harris, a prominent pipe-organ manufacturer of this city. She and her next younger sister, Edith H., are graduates of the normal school here. The other daughters are Carrie L., who is a student in Occidental College, and Florence, who graduated in the class of '99 from the city high school.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN SNODGRASS, a prominent horticulturist of the San Gabriel valley, is a native of Des Moines, Iowa, where he was born January 13, 1862. He is a son of Nelson and Elizabeth (McDivitt) Snodgrass, also residents of the San Gabriel valley.

Nelson B. Snodgrass, one of the pioneer settlers of Southern California, was born in Hamilton county, Ind., March 12, 1834. His parents were Charles and Elizabeth Snodgrass, of Virginia and Tennessee respectively. Charles Snodgrass

was a soldier in the war of 1812, and represented his country with courage and valor. While the boy Nelson was very young he moved with his parents from Indiana to McDonough county, Ill., where they resided for about seven years, thence going in 1847 to Polk county, Iowa, where they cast their lot with the early dwellers of that uncultivated region, becoming in time successful agriculturists. As may be imagined, their opportunities were confined to a limited radius, particularly in the matter of education, and the children of pioneers were, indeed, fortunate in securing a few months of winter schooling each year. Nelson Snodgrass, nevertheless, became a force in the community, and held most of the political offices within the gift of the people. In 1877 he and his family moved to Walla Walla, Wash., where they continued their horticultural and agricultural pursuits until, in 1885, they migrated to the San Gabriel valley in California. Mr. Snodgrass owns twenty-four acres of land, mostly under oranges, which was originally in an extremely wild and uncultivated state.

Mr. Snodgrass married Elizabeth A. McDivitt, of La Grange county, Ind., and they have three children living: William F.; Ettie M., now Mrs. Madden; and Horace W. Mr. Snodgrass' political sympathies are with the Republican party. In the estimation of those who are privileged to know him, he is an estimable gentleman, and a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen.

William Franklin Snodgrass spent his boyhood in his native city of Des Moines, Iowa, and enjoyed opportunities for education quite remote from those to which his father had access. After finishing his course in the public schools he had two years of training in what is now the Whitcomb College, of Walla Walla, Wash., whither the family had in the meantime removed. He subsequently engaged in the cigar, tobacco and confectionery business for two and a half years, after which, in 1886, he took up his residence in the San Gabriel valley. His ranch of twelve and one half acres is situated one and a half miles west of Covina, and is principally under orange cultivation. He is unusually successful in his chosen line of work.

Mr. Snodgrass married Cora M. Newcomb, of Walla Walla, Wash., and of this union there are five children: Mabel V., Ida B., Myrtle L., Har-

ry H. and Retta M. While variously interested in the affairs of the community in which he lives, Mr. Snodgrass has no particular political aspirations. His sympathies are, however, with the Republican party. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Encampment of Covina.

JOHNS SCOTT. Notwithstanding the varied enterprises and industries that from time to time have diverted the attention of the people, the growing of citrus fruits still remains the principal industry of this section of California. Among the men who took up tracts of wild, uncultivated land and transformed them into fine orange groves, may be mentioned Mr. Scott of Duarte. His success has been more than ordinary, a fact due to his thorough knowledge of horticulture in all its branches and also to his industrious application and wise judgment in the managements of his interests.

A son of Archibald and Mary (Nelson) Scott, natives of Scotland, the subject of this article was born in Lancashire, England, in 1845. As he grew to manhood on a farm, he easily gained familiarity with every department of agriculture, and this proved very helpful to him in subsequent years. In 1877 he crossed the ocean to Canada and settled in Ontario. From there he came to California in 1882 and after visiting various localities with a view to settling, he established his home at Duarte. He purchased, just east of the town, ninety acres comprising twenty-five acres of hill land that extended to the San Gabriel river. Almost all of the land was in a wild state. Little attempt had been made to bring it under improvement. At once he began to clear the ground, after which he built the necessary buildings. His residence occupies a fine location among the foot-hills, affording a magnificent view of the San Gabriel valley, stretching away for miles to the hills of Puente.

Of his land, Mr. Scott has more than thirty acres devoted to various fruits, ten acres being in Washington Navel, ten acres in Valencia late and three acres in Blood oranges. The Washington Navel he has found to be the finest orange grown in California. In addition to his oranges he has engaged in raising olives, and has an or-

chard of apricots, figs, peaches, prunes, also twenty acres in apples. He has always been interested in any enterprise for the development of the resources of the land in this locality. For years he served as water commissioner of his district and also as president of the Duarte Mutual Irrigation and Canal Company, in both of which positions he rendered able service to the people of his community, assisting in the solving of the water problem, always one of the most difficult to the people in localities that depend upon irrigation. He was horticultural commissioner for Los Angeles county for almost six years; he is interested in politics and is a staunch Republican.

In 1876 Mr. Scott married Miss Sarah Fisher, a native of England and a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Sumner) Fisher. Four children were born of the marriage, namely: Elizabeth Mary, Margaret Crawford, Archibald and Alice Marion. The family are Episcopalians in religious belief.

JAMES D. DURFEE. About three miles south of El Monte, on the Temple road, may be seen a fine farm, the pride of its owner, James D. Durfee. When he purchased the property, in 1860, its one hundred and twenty-five acres were wild and uncultivated land, and it gave little indication of its present beauty and prosperous condition. However, by a close application of the knowledge of California ranching which five previous years had given him, he has made his property one of the finest homesteads in the San Gabriel valley. The land being for the most part moist, irrigation is unnecessary, and the fertile soil shows its wonderful productiveness in the fine fruits and farm products now grown. On the farm is one of the finest herds of Jersey cattle in the state, and the dairy products are given high rank by commission merchants. For thirty years Mr. Durfee has engaged in the dairy business, and at one time he had a herd of one hundred and twenty-five cows. Since his introduction of the famous Richmond strain in his fast horses his ranch has become noted for the excellence of its equine stock, and as a trainer he has few equals. As a ranchman he early learned the sure results of mixed farming; his fruits, nuts, grains, hay and dairy have yielded him a sure income. Thirty acres are

under walnuts, and some of the trees, planted in 1864, are marvels of growth and productiveness, not a few measuring over nine feet in the girth. Besides the sale of walnuts, he also sells alfalfa and other farm products in large quantities. He has proved beyond a question the value of variety in products. "Always something to sell" explains the success of his method of farming.

Mr. Durfee was born in Adams county, Ill., October 8, 1840, and, on the paternal side, is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His parents, James and Cynthia (Soules) Durfee, were natives respectively of New York and Rhode Island. His father, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, afterward settled on the Western Reserve in Ohio, thence moved to Missouri and finally settled in Adams county, Ill., where he died in 1844. His wife died about two years later. Of their large family James D., Jr., was one of the youngest. He was cared for by the older members of the family. At the age of fifteen, with his brother George, he started from Carroll county, Ill., via Omaha, Neb., for the west, being one of a party of emigrants that traveled with sixty-five wagons. He drove four yoke of oxen through, via Salt Lake City and the southern route, to California, arriving at San Bernardino (then a Mormon settlement) one year after leaving Illinois. For a year he made his home with his brother, then went to Sacramento, and after a time settled in El Monte, where he rented land for a year and then invested his savings in his present property. His long residence in this county entitles him to membership in the Society of Pioneers, with which he is actively connected. He assisted in organizing the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association, and for three years before its incorporation served as president of its board of trustees.

During the years of his residence at El Monte Mr. Durfee's manly qualities have won for him a host of friends. He is a firm believer in correct education, in moral and mental development, in industry and energy, and in all the essential characteristics which combine to form the true and upright man. Politically a Republican, he has frequently represented his party in conventions. For years he has served as trustee of his school district, which he helped to organize. In 1887-88 he was assistant assessor of his township.



A. W. Hullon

In 1858 Mr. Durfee married Miss Diantha Cleminson, by whom he has two children: Eva I., who married Albert Slack January 12, 1890, and has two sons, Howard Albert Slack, born April 9, 1891, and Perry Durfee Slack, born August 6, 1895. James Roswell Durfee married Stella Cain in September, 1894, and they have two children: Diantha Ruth, born July 12, 1895, and Miles Roswell, born January 25, 1898, all of El Monte.

Mrs. James D. Durfee's father, John Cleminson, came from England in the year 1812, a young man, and in Missouri married Miss Lydia Lightner, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa., July 11, 1800, and died in El Monte August 11, 1873. John Cleminson died at the same place November 28, 1879.

AURELIUS WINFIELD HUTTON. In Abbeville district, South Carolina, April 8, 1805, was born Aquila D. Hutton, and in Edgefield district of the same state, in 1812, was born Elizabeth H. Tutt, the parents of A. W. Hutton, who was born near Hopewell, Greene county, Ala., July 23, 1847. His parents both died near this place, the father's age forty-seven and the mother's age forty-two. Aquila D. Hutton followed farming and the practice of medicine. Six boys and two girls came to this union. Three died before their father, leaving one daughter and four sons as survivors. Our subject's paternal grandparents were Gen. Joseph and Nancy (Calhoun) Hutton, the latter a cousin of John C. Calhoun. General Hutton was born in South Carolina in 1769. Elizabeth Tutt, the maternal grandmother of our subject, settled in Arkansas about the year 1859, and there died at the home of one of her children. Referring to his sister, who had much to do with rearing them, Judge Hutton says: "In 1853 my sister married David H. Williams, M. D. On the death of my mother, or just prior (I am uncertain as to exact time), Dr. Williams became guardian of myself and brothers, and after the death of my mother we lived with his family, my sister proving from that time to the present, not only a sister, but a mother. To her and her husband, both of whom still live at Gainesville, Ala., a large part of the credit for the good is due."

Judge Hutton was married February 24, 1874, to Kate Irene Travis, who was born in Gainesville, Ala., May 3, 1851, a daughter of Amos and Eliza (Coleman) Travis. Her father was a native of North Carolina, and was born about 1805, and her mother was born about 1820. They came to Los Angeles in 1869, where they resided until 1885, when they returned to Alabama. There they died, he on the 2d of August, 1886, and she April 26, 1896. There have been born to Judge Hutton and wife three sons and seven daughters. Three daughters and one son are dead.

By inheritance from his parents our subject acquired property sufficient to have given him a liberal education, but all of it then on hand was swept away as one of the results of the war of 1861-65. Up to the age of ten he was reared on the old home place in Alabama, when the lands were sold, and the family moved to Gainesville, the same state, eight miles from his father's old homestead. At the age of seven he entered school, which like all of his schools, previous to entering college, was the old common or field schools, the parent or guardian paying the tuition. He spent his vacations and holidays hunting and fishing. At the age of sixteen he enrolled as a student in a military school, the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. As a cadet he rendered service at various points in behalf of the Confederacy. He remained a member of the corps of Alabama cadets, being a private in Company B, until April, 1865, when the university was burned by Federal cavalry under General Croxton. The cadets then marched to Marion, Ala., where they were apprised of General Lee's surrender. There they were disbanded and sent home, he reaching there with gun, accoutrements, knapsack and overcoat. He found Confederate bonds depreciated in value, the negroes freed and himself without property.

About January, 1866, he entered the law office of Bliss & Suedecor, at Gainesville, his brother-in-law advancing and paying \$100 per annum to Mr. Bliss for special instruction, which he was faithfully given twice each week. Mr. Bliss was an elderly man, a native of New Hampshire, a lawyer of eminence and ability. He settled in Alabama in the "flush times," back in the '30s. He had been the senior partner of Joseph G.

Baldwin, the author of the book "The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi," so well known to many lawyers. Mr. Baldwin subsequently became a citizen of California, and attained to the chief justiceship of the state. Remaining with Bliss & Snedecor about one year and a-half, Judge Hutton desired to enter the law department of the University of Virginia. His preceptors then offered to procure his admission to the bar if he would remain with them, guaranteeing him \$500 the first year, but the young student desired to avail himself of the benefits that come through training in a good institution, and matriculated in the university in the autumn of 1867. The regular course was two years, but he undertook both the junior and senior courses, and by hard application was, in June, 1868, a few weeks before his legal maturity, graduated a B. L. along with about thirty others of a senior class of seventy five or eighty. Some of the third year students failed in this graduation, for the well-known high standing of this institution could send forth none who were deficient in thoroughness.

On his return home he determined to locate in the then little known state of California. As Mr. Travis' family were turning in the same direction, he accompanied them, sailing from New York, January 23, 1869, and arriving via the Isthmus, in San Francisco, February 15, 1869. There he remained until April of that year, and then came to Los Angeles, where he has resided ever since. Immediately upon his arrival he entered the office of Glassell & Chapman, working for his board and lodging. At the end of the first month they voluntarily paid him \$50.00, commencing at the beginning of his service, saying his services were worth more than mere board and lodging. This Mr. Hutton has ever appreciated. He remained with the firm but a short time, and then began practicing law, and while the way up was by no means shorn of difficulties, he yet managed to exist. In 1871 he became a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., and is still a member. He was one of the original stockholders in the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, the corporation which purchased and laid out the lands upon which Pasadena was originally founded. He acted as attorney for the company. In De-

ember, 1872, he was elected, by more than five times the votes of his opponent, city attorney of Los Angeles. In December, 1874, he was re-elected, being the first person chosen twice in succession. At this election he was the only candidate voted for on the general city ticket who was elected, and yet he had more votes than his two opponents combined. There were no political city conventions or tickets in those days. As city attorney he drafted the first special charter, (that of 1874) for Los Angeles. The city had been incorporated under a general law, and various special acts had been passed by the legislature down to that period. In 1876 the charter was revised by him and the city council. There have been two other city charters since then, but in both may be found many of the wise provisions laid down in that of 1874. He has recently been elected by the people one of a board of fifteen freeholders to prepare and submit to the electors of the city a new city charter under the provisions of the constitution of the state. At this writing the work is yet to be completed. As city attorney he assisted in drafting the ordinance granting the first franchise for a street railway, and conducted the legal proceedings for the condemnation of lands donated by the city to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in pursuance of the vote of the people for rights of way into the city. Prior to his incumbency, so far as can be learned, there had never been used in the mayor's or municipal court any complaints, warrants or commitments. After some efforts he succeeded in convincing the proper officials that the law required such formalities.

In February, 1887, the number of superior judges of the county was increased from two to four, and a full meeting of the bar was held to select two attorneys for recommendation to the governor. There were six applicants. On the first ballot, two being voted for at once, Mr. Hutton received a four-fifths vote. Governor Bartlett appointed him to one of the positions. On the distribution of the business of the courts, recommended by a committee of prominent attorneys, assisted by the late Judge Brunson, who had resigned as superior judge, there were assigned to Judge Hutton's department, three-fourths of all the common law and equity cases tried without juries, and nearly all the law and

motion calendar. He presided for some of the other judges and tried a few cases with juries, but never in his own department did he have a jury. He gave general satisfaction, as was evidenced by the support given him in the election of 1888. In the celebrated issue between the Southern Pacific Railway Company and one Coble, with reference to the overlapping land grants, Judge Hutton, in a case involving one hundred and sixty acres found for the defendant, thus declaring the land grants forfeited, and opening them to settlement. This was the first decision by any court of this important question. Subsequent cases involving the same question were instituted in the United States circuit court, and Judges Ross and Sawyer decided them in favor of the railroad company and against the government and the settlers. An appeal to the United States supreme court was next had, and this court reversed the rulings of Judges Ross and Sawyer (See 146, U. S. R. p. 570-615) and laid down the law as Judge Hutton had done in the Coble case.

In 1888 he was one of the nominees of the Democratic party for superior judge, and because of his strict rulings affecting the admission of foreigners to citizenship he was endorsed by the American party. At the election in November, the election being a presidential one, the county was carried by the Republicans, Harrison beating Cleveland by nearly four thousand votes. Not a single Democrat voted for throughout the county was chosen. In August, 1889, there being a temporary vacancy in the office of United States district attorney for the southern district of California, Judge Hutton, without his solicitation, was appointed to fill the vacancy by Justice Field. He continued in the office six months of President Harrison's term.

In January, 1891, the revolution of Chili broke out, and one Trumbull came to the United States and purchased a cargo of ammunition and arms for the insurgents. These were put on board a vessel in San Francisco and carried to a point near the Island of San Clemente, and placed on board the Itata, a vessel of the insurgents, which immediately proceeded to Chili. The United States cruiser Charleston was sent after her, and brought her back with the cargo. Prosecution was instituted against Trumbull and the vessel

and cargo for violation of the neutrality laws. Judge Hutton was employed in these cases as special counsel in behalf of the United States.

More recently Judge Hutton has been the local solicitor for the United States Trust Company of New York, the trustee for the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the western division of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company in the several foreclosure suits in the United States circuit courts of Northern and Southern California. The amount of the bonds thus involved was over \$16,000,000. The property was sold and merged into the Santa Fe system.

At one time Judge Hutton was associated with Hon. Olin Welborn, the present United States district judge, in law practice. He is still engaged in professional work and has his office in the Temple block, in which building he has had his office for more than thirty years. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Camp 770, United Confederate Veterans.

Of his children Judge Hutton says: "Our eldest child, Kate, though better known as Blossom, was married in 1896 to Mr. Raphael W. Kinsey, then and now of the California Bank. She died leaving an infant son, April 11, 1897. Our second child, Aurelius W. H., Jr., died at the age of nineteen years, April 13, 1895. He gave the strongest evidence of making for himself an honorable name in the broad field of electrical discoveries and inventions and their application. Our seventh child, Irene, died May 22, 1895, aged eight years. Our tenth, a little daughter, was never named. Our living children are: Mignonette; William Bryan, named for one of my brothers, who as lieutenant in Company A, Fifth Alabama Battalion, was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Helen; Elizabeth; Travis Calhoun; and Eugenia F., the last being named for my sister."

SAMUEL BRADFORD CASWELL. This California pioneer of 1855 was born in Taunton, Mass., January 3, 1828. His ancestors were of English extraction and were among the earliest settlers of Taunton, having settled there in 1630, about ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. His maternal ancestors were Leonards. He lived at Taunton until about

seventeen years of age and then removed to Fall River, the same state, but soon thereafter settled in Wareham, where in 1849 he married Miss Mary B. Gibbs. From 1852 to 1855 he engaged successfully in merchandising at Wareham. The year 1855 found him going, via the Isthmus of Panama, to California. From San Francisco he journeyed to the gold mines of Nevada county. He was among the pioneers of the Yuba river district and one of the originators of the system of hydraulic mining, which worked such a revolution in mining in those days. In 1864 he returned to Massachusetts, where he made an extended visit. June of the following year found him in Los Angeles, where he formed a business partnership with John F. Ellis. They carried on an extensive and profitable business in merchandising at the corner of Arcadia and Los Angeles streets up to 1875.

From 1875 to 1878 Mr. Caswell was a clerk of the city council. He served for one term as councilman and also as a member of the county board of supervisors. In 1879 he was made auditor of accounts by the Los Angeles City Water Company and served as such until the time of his sudden death, February 3, 1898. He always took a lively interest in the affairs of his adopted city and contributed much to its welfare and progress. He was one of the founders of the public library, fostered its interests during its days of struggling uncertainty, watched its growth with personal pride and lived to see it one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. While evincing always a becoming interest in public matters, he was retiring in his tastes and manners, and did not aspire to public positions or prominence. The offices he held came to him practically unsought, and he was chosen because of his peculiar fitness for the positions tendered him. He was a man of affairs, held broad views upon all matters of issue and possessed the keen discrimination of an astute and successful business man. His sterling integrity and many noble qualities of mind and heart drew to him a wide circle of lifelong friends. His sad and sudden demise was a genuine loss to the community in which he had lived almost thirty-five years. He passed away at his home, corner of Grand avenue and Fifth street, his death being caused by heart failure. Mrs. Caswell survived him but

a short time, going into physical decline and died February 15, 1899. She was born in Wareham, Mass., April 9, 1830, and possessed many womanly graces and social accomplishments. They left a valuable estate and an honorable and untarnished name to their only son, William Mitchell Caswell, a prominent banker of Los Angeles, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work.

CHARLES WINTHROP FISH, A. M., M. D.
 The medical profession in Los Angeles is represented by many men of long experience, broad culture and eminent skill. Among them no one holds a more honorable position than Dr. Fish, whose office is in the Homer Laughlin building, No. 315 South Broadway. Although still a young man he has given abundant evidence of the ability which qualified him for a high place in his profession.

In common with the majority of men prominent in Los Angeles professional circles, Dr. Fish is of eastern lineage, birth and education. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were identified with American history from a very early period. The former were residents of New England, the latter of Pennsylvania. Without exception they were men and women of intelligence, energy and a high sense of honor. His father, Ezra Thayer Fish, was a native of West Swazey, N. H., and from there went to Pennsylvania, where he married, reared his family and spent the remainder of his life. He was a business man and his mercantile interests were various and important. He died in Meadville, Pa., at the age of seventy-three. His widow, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Campbell, was born in Mercer county, Pa. A few years after the death of her husband she came to California and for several years has made her home in San Diego.

Charles Winthrop Fish was born at Mount Hickory, Mercer county, Pa., July 23, 1860. He attended the public schools until twelve years of age, after which he attended private educational institutions, and was graduated from Allegany College in 1881. In 1882 he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from there in 1884. After his graduation he



L. D. Woodworth

settled at Meadville, Pa., and for ten years enjoyed a large and successful practice. During that time, in 1886-87, he made an extensive European tour, studying while abroad in the clinics of Berlin, Vienna and London. In 1892 he made his first visit to California, coming for rest and recreation. Being impressed with the great possibilities that lay in the near future of Southern California and of Los Angeles in particular, he decided to make his home here, and in 1895 opened his office in Los Angeles, where he has since resided, and successfully practiced his profession. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society and of the Academy of Medicine, and is associated with Dr. J. Y. Stewart in the Woman's Surgical Hospital.

At Oakland, August 1, 1894, Dr. Fish married Miss Catherine Goodfellow, who is a Californian, her father having been Milton J. Goodfellow, a prominent and honored pioneer of the state. They have two children: Winthrop Goodfellow and Farnum Thayer Fish.

LAFAYETTE D. WOODWORTH is one of the old settlers and successful horticulturists of lower Azusa, in the San Gabriel valley, and owns in his home ranch sixteen and one-half acres, mostly under orange culture. He was born in Chittenden county, Vt., May 13, 1824, being a son of Jabez and Mehitabel (Shaw) Woodworth, both natives of New England, the former of Scotch extraction, and the latter of English lineage. When a small boy Lafayette Woodworth accompanied his parents from Chittenden county to Franklin county, Vt., where he passed his childhood days in a manner similar to other farmer boys, learning every department of farm work and going to the district schools during the winter time.

When about twenty-two years of age Mr. Woodworth started out in the world for himself. Believing he could accomplish more in the middle states than in the east, he settled in Kenosha county, Wis., where for some years he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Not content, however, with the prospects of a permanent residence in Wisconsin, in 1852 he set out, in a wagon, across the plains, with California as his

destination. For a time he tried his luck at mining in the neighborhood of Hangtown. He was also employed in Oakland as head-sawyer in the redwood mill owned by James Henry Howe. During his gold-mining experience he was for a short time employed in the old world-famed Sutter mill, where California gold was first discovered. Returning, via Nicaragua and New York to Wisconsin, he resumed farming, in which he continued for many years, meeting with success. However, his old love for the Pacific coast continued and in 1887 he returned to California and took up his permanent residence on his present ranch, two and one-half miles west of Covina.

While living in Wisconsin Mr. Woodworth married Miss Eliza Smith, who was born in Madison county, N. Y., but at the time of her marriage made her home in Kenosha county. Of this union there are eight children living, three of whom reside in California. The names of the children are as follows: Mrs. Frances Patterson, of Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Vincent, of California; Joel N. Woodworth, of Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Larrabee, of Kenosha county, Wis.; Harvey P.; William C.; Mrs. Lillie Hoskins, of Detroit, Mich.; and Lafayette D. Woodworth, Jr.

As to the politics of the administration Mr. Woodworth entertains unusually liberal views, although he usually votes the Republican ticket. During his residence in Wisconsin he gained considerable prominence in a political way and held most of the offices within the gift of the people of Bristol and Pleasant Prairie townships, Kenosha county. His rise in life is due to his own untiring efforts. He has surmounted many obstacles in a courageous manner and has won the confidence of his friends and associates.

CHARLES R. FICKETT. There is no occupation of more vital importance to the progress and welfare of a community than that of contracting and building. In the hands of the builder, to some extent, lies the health of a city or county. Nor is this his sole influence upon his town, for he also affects the local views in regard to art as represented in architecture, and therefore his importance cannot be exaggerated. It may be said, concerning the buildings erected by Mr. Fickett during his long career as

a contractor and builder, that they have uniformly been substantial and adapted to their various purposes. His work has been of a permanent nature. Into his buildings nothing that is of poor material has ever been tolerated. Hence, his workmanship is conceded to be first-class.

A pioneer of California, Mr. Fickett came to this state in the fall of 1860. His first location was in San Francisco, where he engaged in contracting and building until 1874. He then settled in Los Angeles, where he successfully followed his chosen occupation. In 1891 he came to El Monte district and settled on a ranch of thirty-six acres, which he now owns and occupies. This property he has planted partially to walnuts. He is a member of the Mountain View Walnut Growers' Association. However, he has by no means retired from his chosen calling, and still takes contracts for the erection of dwellings and business blocks.

In the far-away state of Maine Mr. Fickett was born, in Cumberland county, September 6, 1837, a son of Daniel and Paulina (Turner) Fickett, also a native of Maine, and descendants of pioneer settlers of that state. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Turner, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Both the Turners and the Ficketts are of English extraction. Daniel Fickett was a prominent citizen of Cumberland county, and stood very high in farming and business circles. He was interested in military matters, and as a militia officer, trained the members of the state guard at frequent intervals.

As a boy Mr. Fickett lived on a farm. His education was obtained in public schools, supplemented by reading, observation and practical experience in the years of manhood. At the age of nineteen he began to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder in Portland, Me., where he served an apprenticeship of three years. Next he worked as a journeyman for a short time. In 1860 he established himself in California, where he soon secured work at his trade, and from that time to this he has been busily engaged in following his chosen occupation.

His political views are strictly Republican. During his residence in San Francisco he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Oakland. In 1889, in Los Angeles, he married Mrs. Agnes Davidson, who was born in

Nova Scotia, and by her first husband, Andrew Davidson, had two children, Lewis H. and Les-toque D.

MYER JOSEPH NEWMARK. The Newmark family was founded in America by Mr. Newmark's father, Joseph, who was born in Germany and came to the United States about 1830, settling in New York, where he engaged in business for many years. In 1854 he came to the then small city of Los Angeles, and here he passed his remaining years until his death, at the age of eighty-three. His wife was about sixty-seven years of age at the time of her death. Of their six children, all but one are living.

Myer Joseph Newmark was born in New York City August 4, 1838. His primary education was obtained in the schools of that city, but soon he was sent to England, his mother's native land, and for three years he was a student in the grammar schools in that country, returning to the United States when thirteen years of age. For a time he was a student in the grammar department of Columbia College. In December, 1852, he left the east with his mother, brother and four sisters (his father having preceded his family in 1851), and reached San Francisco in April, 1853, via Cape Horn. In the mad scramble for the precious metal, which engrossed everybody on the western slope, he found no opportunity to renew the study of law, at which he had spent eighteen months previous to leaving New York. He therefore embarked in mercantile pursuits.

The family came to Los Angeles in September, 1854, but soon afterward Myer returned to San Francisco, remaining there until 1857, when he came again to Los Angeles and resumed his long-interrupted studies. He had established a profitable business, but disposed of his interests for an amount sufficient to enable him to devote his entire attention to his books. When he had barely attained his majority, in 1859, he was admitted to practice before the local courts, and the next year was admitted to the state supreme court, his sheepskin, which he proudly cherishes, bearing date of January 14, 1860. He formed his first law partnership with E. J. C. Kewen, but dissolved it shortly, and became a partner of J. L. Brent. The latter, at the opening of the Civil war, joined the Confederate service, in which he

rose to the rank of brigadier-general. The third partner of Mr. Newmark was Volney E. Howard. In 1862 he was elected city attorney, but resigned his office in a few months, relinquished his practice and went to Nevada. Later he practiced law in San Francisco until 1865, when he retired because of pressing business interests.

The business career of Mr. Newmark has been remarkably successful. He became a member of the firm of H. Newmark & Co., of Los Angeles, and for them opened a branch house in New York, where he purchased goods for western houses, and at the same time he handled California products, including wool and hides, on commission. He remained in charge of the New York branch until 1871, when he returned to Los Angeles and joined the firm here. Soon afterward he assisted in organizing the first chamber of commerce in Los Angeles, an organization that assisted materially in advancing the commercial prosperity of the city. In 1879 he retired from the business and removed to San Francisco, where he remained some years. In 1885 he accepted from President Cleveland an appointment as consul to Lyons, France. For three years he and his family remained abroad. After his return to San Francisco, in 1888, he devoted a few years to the management of his personal interests.

However, Mr. Newmark had always looked upon Los Angeles as his home, and in 1894 he returned to this city and identified himself with the firm of K. Cohn & Co., one of the best-known wool and commission houses in the south. He was a member of the board of freeholders that drafted the charter in 1898. The same year he was elected vice-president of the chamber of commerce, which position he held until February, 1900, when he was chosen president. He is also vice-president and a director of the public library. Interested in politics, in 1875-76, he was chairman of the Democratic county committee, Hon. Stephen M. White being its secretary.

Mr. Newmark was married in San Francisco in 1874, and is the father of a son and daughter.

The following character sketch of Mr. Newmark, which appeared in the Los Angeles *Herald* May 20, 1900, is a graphic portrayal of the man, and we quote from it as follows: "Myer Joseph

Newmark is the happy victim of circumstances. With a strong predilection for the bar, and self-educated for the legal profession, he has nevertheless devoted the greater part of his career to commercial pursuits. That he has achieved marked success is best attested by the position he occupies in the business world on both sides of the continent, for Mr. Newmark is as well known in the trade centers of New York as he is in San Francisco or Los Angeles.

"M. J. Newmark impresses one instantly as possessing every qualification that enters into the composition of a successful man of affairs. Rather under medium height, his slight but strongly-knit figure, tastefully, though unassumingly clad, betrays nervous energy in every movement. He is a restless being, one of those high-strung men who must ever be on the move. Five minutes of entire repose would be actual punishment to him. The very way in which he sets about to write a letter or sign a check shows the tension he is under every minute during the day. One hand makes a grab for the pen, while the other is arranging the paper. An energetic stab at the ink-well, and then it would take an expert with a typewriter to keep up with him until his effort is finished. When he talks, voice and gestures display the same abrupt, decisive manner. All the time his restless, clear, gray eyes are taking a quick but accurate inventory of his auditor, not a detail escaping his mental summary. He never wastes words any more than he wastes his minutes. That he ever managed to hold himself down to the plodding drudgery of his books long enough to master the dry details of law is a mystery to those who know him best. Mr. Newmark impresses you at once as one who recognizes instantly what he wants to do, what action is to be taken, and he does it without loss of time or words.

"A good-shaped head, its outlines unconcealed by hair, except where a thin grayish fringe surrounds the base, sets squarely on a pair of rather slender shoulders, erect and well poised. The eyes, apparently, have little need of artificial aid, the occasional lifting of a pair of gold-bowed glasses to the bridge of the shapely nose seeming to be more of a habit than a necessity. A square-cut mouth, fringed with a neatly-trimmed gray mus-

tache, completes his facial adornment, his whole appearance giving the lie to the sixty-two years which he confesses.

"Mr. Newmark has been a resident of Los Angeles for many years, its continuity being broken, however, by sojourns in San Francisco and New York, while three years were spent abroad. It was in Los Angeles that he finished his studies which gave him admission to the bar, and it was here that he entered upon the practice of his profession. This city, too, has been the scene of his most successful business ventures. He has done much to build up the commercial interests of Los Angeles—as much, probably, as any other single individual. He it was who helped to found the original chamber of commerce, and he is now at the head of that body, devoting himself to its welfare and foremost in its constant work for progress."

B W. SCHEURER, M. D., has won more than national fame by his remarkable discoveries and methods in a field hitherto practically unoccupied. As his name implies, he is of German extraction, and his nativity took place in the city of Heidelberg. From a long line of German ancestors he doubtless inherited much of his keen love for study and deep research and the capacity for earnest, persevering labor.

When he was a child Dr. Scheurer came to the United States and his education was obtained in the schools of Missouri and Iowa. In the latter state he attended the Iowa Wesleyan University, where he graduated with the highest honors, being the valedictorian of his class. He also attended and graduated from the Wesleyan German College and later took post-graduate courses in both institutions. When he had completed his studies in the university and German College he attended the American Medical College of St. Louis, and prior to his graduation in 1891 from the last-named institution, he acquired much useful knowledge of actual practice in the city hospitals and under the supervision of experienced physicians and surgeons. He continued to reside in St. Louis for some time, while laying the foundations of his future career as a physician, and then, believing that the west afforded better opportunities to wide-awake young men,

he came to California, and locating in Santa Ana, built up a large and lucrative practice, at the same time serving in the capacity of health officer there for five years.

Having devoted considerable attention to the subject of osteopathy, Dr. Scheurer established at Anaheim his successful school of osteopathy, which he carried on for some time with great success. This was the first institution of the kind on the Pacific coast, and to day there is not a city or town of great pretensions to importance in this land where there may not be found practitioners of this particular school or system. It is, indeed, remarkable that, whereas even the meaning of the word osteopathy was a few years ago unknown to all save a few professional men, it now often forms a subject of conversation in all circles of intelligent society. A few facts in regard to it, gained during a visit to Dr. Scheurer, will prove of interest to many.

Neuroopathy, or neuropathic treatment, as taught and practiced by the doctor (its discoverer) and those of his school, is the most nearly perfect manipulatory treatment thus far in use, and it will reach hundred of pathological conditions which do not yield to medical treatment. The nerves, muscles, arteries and veins are manipulated in such a way as to bring about a normal or healthy condition of the whole body. In order to get the highest results from this method of treatment the operator must have a perfect knowledge of anatomy, physiology and physical diagnosis. It is a well known fact that there is no pathological condition which nature does not try to remove. If, therefore, it can be discovered what nature is trying to accomplish the first step towards victory over disease has been made. In the neuropathic system all of the muscles of the body are scientifically exercised, while the nerves are at rest. A perfect circulation is established and thus nutrition and all of the functions of the bodily organs are materially improved. Many nervous and chronic diseases and diseases of women which ordinary medical treatment, or the application of electricity even, fails to benefit, oftentimes yield readily to neuropathic treatment. Osteopathy, which is employed as a valuable adjunct of neuroopathy, is the scientific method of treatment by the proper manipulation of the bones, tendons and ligaments of the body.



Geo. E. Gard

Photo by Schumacher, Los Angeles, Cal.

In May, 1899, Dr. Scheurer established the Neuropathic Infirmary and School at Long Beach, and is the president of this institution, which is located near the northwest corner of Second and Pine streets. Only a few students are taken at a time in this college, and none are graduated until the course has been thoroughly mastered. All physicians are charged \$100 for the course, which requires from three to six months, while students, other than physicians, pay \$200, and it takes from sixteen to twenty-four months, according to the student's ability. Patients are treated in the infirmary, and every comfort and convenience is provided. Both male and female nurses and doctors are connected with the institution, all acting under the supervision of our subject or his experienced assistants.

Ten years ago Dr. Scheurer married Miss Flora C. Northrop, of Missouri, and their pleasant residence in Long Beach is brightened by the presence of their three daughters, who are named respectively in the order of birth, Cora, Della and Jennie.

From the time that he arrived at his majority until the present time the doctor has been a faithful adherent of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Knight of the Macca-bees, and is identified with the Fraternal Aid Society. He is popular with all who know him, and has been steadily rising in the estimation of his brother physicians for the past decade.

MAJOR GEORGE E. GARD. For more than thirty years Major Gard has been intimately identified with the events of Los Angeles county, the civil and political history of which would be incomplete without the links which his life forms. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1843, a son of Dr. William V. H. and Lucretia (Williamson) Gard, natives of Ohio, the latter a highly educated lady and for some time an instructor in a private school at Middletown, Ohio. He was a nephew of Dr. I. N. Gard, of Greenville, Ohio, a state senator, and a cousin of Hon. Tom Corwin.

After the death of his father Major Gard went to live with his grandfather, Garrett Williamson, in Hamilton, Ohio, where he graduated from the

high school. In 1859, in company with his uncle, he came overland to California, bringing a number of fine thoroughbred horses and cattle. He spent two years in San José, later engaged in mining in Mariposa county, afterward superintendent of the sawmills owned by Lovejoy & Gard, and subsequently was assistant superintendent of the mills of the Mariposa Mining Company. His love for military service and his patriotic devotion to country led him to enlist in the Union army during the progress of the Civil war. He was a prime factor in the organization of Company H, Seventh California Infantry, in 1864, and by vote of the company received the appointment as first sergeant. The company served in Arizona and New Mexico until March, 1866, when it was mustered out at Drum Barracks, Los Angeles county.

The war ended, Major Gard engaged in business in Wilmington until 1868, when he established the first ice factory in Los Angeles, and afterward conducted the business for three years. Later, for one year, he was deputy in the county clerk's office, then was chief deputy under Charles E. Miles, county recorder, for two terms. For three years, from 1872 to 1875, he was employed by the city as a member of the city detective force. He served faithfully and well as United States marshal, under appointment by President Harrison, from 1890 to June 30, 1894. From 1875 to 1879 he was chief deputy recorder; in 1881 was appointed chief of the police of Los Angeles City; in 1882 was chosen deputy sheriff; and in 1884 was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket. As a criminal hunter he had few superiors. When others had spent months in fruitless efforts to capture Evans and Sontag, the notorious train robbers and murderers, he undertook the task and succeeded. Until the abolishment of the bureau, in 1895, he had charge of the Southern Pacific staff of detectives, including all lines from Ogden to San Francisco, and Portland to El Paso.

In 1886 Major Gard engaged in horticultural pursuits, locating and improving a fine orange farm in the Azusa valley. During the great boom, which spread over Southern California in 1887-88, he and some associates laid out the town site of Alosta, just south of the coast range foot hills in the great Azusa valley, a section of

Los Angeles county, conceded to be one of the most picturesque, as well as the richest in natural advantages, of any portion of the state.

Politically Major Gard is a staunch Republican. In 1880 he served as chairman of the county central committee, and in 1888 was chairman of the sixth congressional district committee. He is a charter member of Bartlett Post No. 6, G. A. R., in which he has filled the various offices up to and including that of post commander. In 1890 he was elected department commander of the G. A. R., Department of California, which included the states of California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands. Prior to this time he had served as junior and senior vice department commander and also upon the staff of the national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1869 he married Kate A. Hammell, who was born in Washington, D. C., a daughter of Dr. William and Barbara (Von Delier) Hammell, natives of Germany, but for years residents of Washington, where Dr. Hammell was a successful physician and the family physician of ex-President Fillmore. Major Gard and his wife have two children: William Brant and Georgetta Miles Gard.

THEODORE PARKER LUKENS. It was in the season of the year when the forests glow with the splendor of richly tinted leaves that the subject of this article came upon life's scenes. His birthplace was New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio, October 6, 1848, the date of his birth. On both sides his ancestors were Quakers. His father, William Ellison Lukens, was born in Pennsylvania in 1807 and died in 1887, at the age of eighty years; he married Margaret Cooper, a native of Baltimore, Md., born December 27, 1817, and died in Rock Falls, Ill., in 1888. The family settled in Sterling, Ill., when our subject was a child of six years. His education was therefore obtained principally in the schools of that city. In boyhood he became familiar with gardening and the nursery business, under the capable instruction of his parents. At fifteen years of age he left school and gave his entire time to work, since which time he has, through his efforts and without any outside assistance, accumulated a competency.

While living in Sterling, March 1, 1871, Mr. Lukens married Miss Charlotte Dyer. Soon afterward he settled in Rock Falls, Ill., and embarked in the nursery business. While a resident of that town he took a warm interest in local affairs and for some time served as a member of the town council. Ill health after a few years obliged a change of climate, and, hearing much concerning the health-giving, sun-kissed land of California, he came hither. The year 1880 found him a resident of Pasadena. At first he engaged in ranching and also in the piping business. In 1884 he turned his attention to the real-estate business. January 7, 1891, he accepted a position as cashier of the Pasadena National Bank, which office he filled with marked ability, winning the confidence of the stockholders and depositors. His keen acumen in all matters connected with finances caused him to win a place among the foremost financiers and bankers of the region. In 1893 he was chosen president of the bank, and in this capacity continued until March, 1897, when he resigned. In 1892 he was elected president of the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Pasadena, which responsible position he has since filled. The talents which he possesses fit him for trusts of an important character. Combined with mental vigor and alertness he has a high sense of honor and an unwavering integrity of character.

Notwithstanding his intimate connection with important business interests Mr. Lukens has not neglected the duties of citizenship. He keeps abreast with the issues of the age and is thoroughly posted concerning momentous questions. For six years he was a member of the city council of Pasadena, during three of which he held the office of mayor. He has also served eight years as a trustee of the state normal schools. These public trusts committed to his care are evidences that he has ability which is recognized and appreciated by his fellow-citizens. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. At one time he served for nine months in the United States cavalry.

It is said that every man has his "hobby." Perhaps it may be said truthfully that if Mr. Lukens has a hobby it is his fondness for nature. He realizes that "To him who in the love of na-

ture, holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language." He is a close student of nature and finds recreation in frequent trips into the mountain country of the state. His fund of knowledge of the local fauna, forests, insects and mineralogy is limitless. He has made contributions on this subject to the periodicals of the day. He is also an amateur photographer and has taken pleasure in securing some unusually fine views of mountain scenery.

JULIAN H. MELVILL, who is numbered among the leading business men of Los Angeles, is a worthy scion of an old and honored Massachusetts family. Indeed, his paternal great-grandfather was a member of the famous Boston "tea party," and subsequently was the first collector of the port of Boston. The next in line of descent, our subject's grandfather, possessed the same spirit of independence and patriotism as did his father when he decided to dispense with "the cup that cheers and not inebriates" for the sake of principle and country, and when the second struggle with Great Britain came on he enlisted and served in what became known as the war of 1812. The father of J. H. Melvill was for many years captain of boats plying the Mississippi river, and from 1851 until the beginning of the Civil war the family resided in Galena, Ill. The mother, who was a Miss Bates prior to her marriage, was a direct descendant of John Dwight, who played an important part in the colonial history of the Bay state.

Born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1846, Julian H. Melvill removed to Galena, Ill., when he was a child of five years. From his youth he has had many a battle to fight with poor health, and, owing to that fact, he did not attend school until he was in his fifteenth year. He received his early education mainly at the hands of private tutors, but in 1861 he had become strong enough to enter the Galena high school. The same year, however, the family removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he completed his high-school course and qualified himself thoroughly for the actual duties of life.

In 1868 the young man was given a position as chief deputy in the second United States internal revenue district, and though he remained

in this responsible office for three years and handled a great many thousands of dollars every year, to his credit it may be said that so systematic were his methods that when he turned over his accounts to the government at the end of that period there was found a discrepancy of only one dollar. He had resigned his position in order to give his entire attention to the profession of his choice, for in the meantime he had devoted much of his time to the mastery of the law, and was admitted to practice in the district courts of Scott county, Iowa, March 6, 1871. On the 9th of October, 1872, he was admitted to practice before the supreme courts, and the same year he moved to Springfield, Mo., where he established himself in business. Handicapped seriously by failing health he went to the West Indies in 1874 and rested and traveled for about a year. Then, feeling much stronger, he went to San Francisco in 1875, and the ensuing year saw him located on the sea-coast at Santa Monica. For the next eight years he was in the employ of the United States topographical engineering corps, and by his out-door life and the benefits derived from this sunny southland, permanently re-established his health.

In 1887 Mr. Melvill became financially interested in the Los Angeles Abstract Company, but at the end of three years disposed of his stock and in 1893 furnished Ventura county, Cal., with a complete set of abstract books. In 1895 he assisted in the organization of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, and was the treasurer and superintendent of the same for eighteen months. In April, 1897, he became the secretary and general manager of the Fidelity Abstract Company, which he was an influential factor in organizing, and to this now prosperous and highly useful and valuable enterprise he still gives his time and energy. His long experience and legal knowledge serve him in good stead, and to his splendid management and foresight must be attributed much of the success of the company.

By a former marriage Mr. Melvill had one daughter, Naomi, who was killed in a railroad wreck two years ago. She possessed exceptional ability as a teacher and was a talented young lady, loved by all who knew her. For some time prior to her untimely death she had held a position as assistant principal of the high school at

Bangor, Wis. The lady who now bears the name of our subject was formerly Miss Etta Willard, of Massachusetts.

Politically Mr. Melvill is active in the ranks of the Democratic party, and at present is serving as secretary of the central committee of this city. He is a member of the Foresters of America, holding the office of past chief ranger of Los Angeles Court No. 30. Upon several occasions he has been a delegate from his home lodge to the grand lodge of the state, and is very popular with the fraternity at large.

JACOB RUDEL. What can be accomplished by a man having the requisite amount of energy and determination is shown in the case of Jacob Rudel, of San Gabriel. With many disadvantages which the native-born citizen of the United States knows nothing about, he nevertheless conquered all obstacles in his pathway, and rose to his present position of affluence and respect in the community—the secret of his success being industry, perseverance and strict rectitude of word and deed.

The parents of our subject, Henry and Mary (Hartman) Rudel, were natives of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. The father for years managed the old homestead, and there he died, in 1899, at the age of eighty-nine years. The mother departed this life at the age of seventy-six years.

Jacob Rudel was born in 1853, on the parental homestead adjacent to Frankfort. He remained on the farm until he was fourteen, when he went to the city and commenced learning the trade of a coppersmith. When nineteen years old he bade adieu to the home and friends of his youth and sailed for the United States. Arriving in New York City he followed his trade there until 1875, and then went to Sacramento, Cal., where he worked at his trade until 1881. He then came to Los Angeles, and here he was employed as a brazier for two seasons. Next he removed to the San Gabriel valley and commenced the arduous task of reducing some land to cultivation. He purchased a tract of wild cactus and weed-covered land, and later, having succeeded so well with this property, he invested in another piece of similar size. He has made a beautiful

homestead of his eighty acres of land, and has spared himself no labor or expense in the great undertaking. He has made it his special business of late years to manufacture wine from the excellent grapes produced in his thriving vineyards, and finds a ready sale for his goods in the markets of the east and elsewhere.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Rudel married Eliza Vogel, who was born in Switzerland, where she passed nineteen years of her life. She then crossed the ocean, and at length found her way to the Pacific coast, where she met her future husband. Four children bless their union, namely: Millie, Edward, Walter and Anna Marie.

In his political views Mr. Rudel is not a partisan, but uses his ballot for the principle or nominee whom he believes to be the right one for the time and place. He is deeply concerned in local affairs relating to the growth and prosperity of this community, and at the same time keeps thoroughly posted and in touch with the wider events effecting the nation.

JOHN W. SILER is one of the most enterprising, progressive and liberal-minded men living in the vicinity of Downey. His interests are many and extensive, and managed from the reliable standpoint of devotion to principle and to the interests of the entire community. He is a director of the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association and a promoter and organizer of the walnut irrigating district, and for four years a director of the same. He is also a stockholder in the Los Nietos Valley Bank at Downey.

In the earlier years of his activity Mr. Siler followed an entirely different line of occupation, that of carpenter and builder and contractor. He is a native of Berkeley county, W. Va., where he was born September 7, 1842. His parents, Philip and Elizabeth (Robinson) Siler, were natives of Virginia. The Siler family is of German descent, and the maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish. When four years of age John W. moved with his parents to Platte county, Mo., and was early taught the dignity and usefulness of an agricultural life. In the public schools of his county he received a fair education, and later had opportunity to gain considerable business knowledge.



J. Overholtzer

In 1868 he moved to Wyandotte county, Kans., where he engaged in farming for a number of years, but in 1880 returned to Missouri, where he continued to farm until 1887. At this time he became impressed with the larger opportunities of the far west, and decided to try his fortunes with the dwellers of Los Angeles county and settled at once on the ranch which has since been his home. During his residence in Kansas and Missouri he followed his trade of carpenter, builder and contractor in connection with his farm work. He learned the trade from his father while living at home.

Mr. Siler was married in Kansas to Sarah E. Way, of Virginia, and of this union there have been five children, four of whom are now living: Lena, Zela, Margaret and William. Irvin is deceased. In politics Mr. Siler is associated with the Democratic party, although he entertains exceedingly liberal views regarding the politics of the men appointed to office. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and is a man of whom his fellow-townsmen are proud.

JESSE IRVIN OVERHOLTZER. In a list of the rising young business men of Lordsburg the name of Mr. Overholtzer should be given. The success that he has attained proves his possession of more than ordinary ability and is also an indication of what may be expected from him in the future, with the ripening of his mental faculties and discriminating powers. A son of the late Samuel A. Overholtzer, he was born in San Joaquin county, Cal., July 20, 1877. When he was less than ten years of age he accompanied his parents to Covina, where he grew to man's estate, meantime attending Centre school in this place. It was his father's ambition that all the sons should have good advantages, in order that they might be fully prepared for the responsibilities of life, and he therefore was sent from the public school to Lordsburg College, where he was a student for four years, meantime devoting especial attention to the study of elocution. However, other branches were not neglected, but he received a well-rounded, thorough education.

For one year after leaving college Mr. Overholtzer was proprietor and publisher of the Lords-

burg *Sunbeam*, which he founded and which was published weekly. At this writing he acts as local agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is also a part owner of the Lordsburg Water Company's plant. He has not allied himself with any political organization, but maintains a strict independence in politics. When a boy he united with the German Baptist Church and is now serving as a deacon in the congregation. In addition he is active in Sunday-school work and now holds the office of superintendent. His marriage took place August 9, 1897, and united him with Anna M. Ewing, an accomplished young lady of South Haven, Mich. They have one daughter, Ruth.

PROF. JOHN HARVEY STRINE. One of the foremost workers in the educational field in California is Prof. John H. Strine, superintendent of the Los Angeles county schools. In the prime of life, and with many years of invaluable experience in his chosen profession, added to which is a marked executive ability, he is specially qualified for his responsible office and is giving universal satisfaction to the public. Believing that a review of his life and work will prove of interest to his numerous friends and co-workers, the following facts have been gleaned from various sources:

Some of the best blood of England, Holland and France flows in the veins of Prof. Strine, and from those countries a few generations ago his ancestors emigrated to America. His great-grandparents, upon both the paternal and maternal sides of the family, were natives of Pennsylvania and spent their entire lives in that state. The same can be said of his paternal grandparents, for their homes throughout life were in Franklin county. The grandfather died at the age of seventy-six years, while his wife was only thirty-eight when she received the summons to the silent land. The maternal grandparents of Prof. Strine were life-long residents of Lancaster county, Pa., and each was forty-nine years of age at death. Both grandfathers were farmers by occupation, the maternal grandfather also being interested in milling.

The Strine family bears an enviable reputation for patriotism, as may be seen from the following:

Peter Strine, a grand-uncle of the professor, enlisted at the beginning of the Civil war, was assigned to the army of the Potomac and fought until the close of the mighty conflict between the north and the south; Samuel G. Strine, an own uncle of Prof. Strine, was a soldier in the Eighty-third Illinois, army of the West, from the commencement until the completion of the war; Jacob Strine, another uncle, who first enlisted for nine months in 1861, and then re-enlisted for three years more upon the expiration of his first term of service, was killed at Petersburg, just two days prior to Lee's surrender; and Jonathan G. Strine, a third uncle, who enlisted at the same time as did his brother Jacob for the three years' term, was shot in the head at Petersburg, where his brother's life was lost, and in spite of his wound is yet living, his home being in the vicinity of Greencastle, Pa.

The parents of Prof. Strine are John and Maria Catharine (Long) Strine, now residents of Downey, Cal. The father was born in Franklin county, Pa., February 28, 1829, and the mother in Lancaster county, Pa., on Christmas day of 1832.

The birth of John Harvey Strine occurred in Newburg, Franklin county, Pa., October 26, 1858. His first schooling was obtained in Roxbury, Pa., when he was five years old, and when he was about six his parents removed to Martinsburg, W. Va. There the father conducted a brickyard, and when the lad was in his twelfth year he began working there during his vacations. A year or two later his father purchased a farm near Martinsburg, and at times, when he was especially busy in the manufacture of brick in the town, the sons were left to manage the farm.

Until he was nineteen years of age the education of Prof. Strine had been limited to the country schools, but, when in 1877 the family removed to Missouri, he entered the state university and in 1882 completed the teachers' course, having kept up his expenses by teaching a part of the time. The same year he passed an examination whereby he was granted a life diploma in that state as a teacher, and since coming to California he has been given a similar certificate as a high school instructor. After teaching for a short time in the district schools of Missouri he be-

came the principal of the Rolla public schools, a position which he resigned two years later in order to remove to California.

Arriving at Downey, Los Angeles county, on the evening of July 30, 1887, Prof. Strine entered upon his new duties as head of the school on the following Monday morning. Under his able supervision notable improvement was soon observed in the school, and within a few years its standing was such that its pupils were accepted in other and higher schools without examination. Several of the most successful young teachers in the county went from the Downey school to their new posts of duty, after duly passing the required county examinations, and no other testimony than that afforded by the Downey school has been necessary to support the claims of Prof. Strine's friends when he has been a candidate for higher honors. When the Downey Bank was re-organized July 1, 1891, he was elected a director by a unanimous vote of the stockholders, and was at once placed upon the auditing committee. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the county board of education, and ever since has been active in the interests of the schools of this section in general. In 1892 he was honored by being made president of the board mentioned, and the following year was re-elected. In July, 1893, Prof. Strine was elected principal of the Monrovia high and grammar schools, which position he was unanimously elected to each year until he tendered his resignation in January, 1899, in order to enter upon his duties as superintendent of the county schools. The Monrovia high school was placed upon the accredited list of the state university before it was two years old, and still maintains its enviable reputation among the high schools of the state.

Recognizing the fact that Prof. Strine has been an earnest and efficient worker in the interests of the schools of this county ever since his arrival here, in 1887, he was elected to the presidency of the Los Angeles Pedagogical Society at the time of its organization in 1895, and was re-elected until his nomination for his present position. A local circle of this society, comprising the teachers of Monrovia, Duarte and Sierra Madre, having been organized, he was chosen as its president, and remained in that capacity until after his election as county superintendent. Nor has

he confined his attention to educational matters solely, though naturally his heart and mind are chiefly in that line of progress. Being fond of music and possessing some talent in that direction, he was one of a number of music-loving people of Monrovia, who, about six years ago banded themselves together in a delightful and profitable society, called the Apollo Club, for the purpose of cultivating whatever latent talents might rest in their midst. Within a short time he was elected as president of the organization, and each succeeding year he has been honored with re-election to the same position. Another manifestation of his public spirit was shown in December, 1896, when he was very instrumental in the organization of the Monrovia Opera House Company. The chief purpose of this company was the providing of a suitable hall for public assemblages, and the enterprise, as carried out, has been of untold benefit to the community. Prof. Strine was then made secretary of the organization, and in 1897 and again in 1898 he was re-elected to that important office. He stands high in the Masonic order, and has served as worshipful master of Monrovia Lodge No. 308, F. & A. M. Sincerely devoted to whatever makes for progress, and being possessed of a broad and liberal mind, he casts his influence for righteous causes and is a power for good in his community. Throughout the county marked improvement in our educational system within the term of his supervision is noted, and many additional plans for the welfare of our schools and pupils are being introduced as rapidly as is practicable.

WILLIAM M. CASWELL, well known in business and banking circles of Los Angeles, is a son of the lamented Samuel B. Caswell, a California pioneer, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. A native son of California, William M. Caswell was born in French Corral, Nevada county, June 24, 1857. From 1863 to 1867 he attended the public school in San Francisco, and later studied in the Los Angeles schools, after which, in 1871, he entered the California Military Academy at Oakland, graduating from that institution in 1873. Shortly afterward, in June, 1874, he received an appointment to the United States

Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., where he remained until he resigned his cadetship in March, 1877, returning immediately to Los Angeles.

After a brief vacation Mr. Caswell accepted a position as accountant in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of this city. Later, under the government, he received an appointment in the United States railway postal service and as such ran between Los Angeles and Deming, N. M. In April, 1882, he entered the counting room of the First National Bank and remained there until July, 1887, when he was chosen cashier of the Los Angeles Savings Bank, which position he has since filled with marked ability. It is noticeable that from the outset of his business career he has filled positions of the higher class, requiring a superior order of business abilities. The banking house with which he is so prominently identified is the leading institution of its class in Southern California, a fact which is due to its wise and conservative management.

October 29, 1890, Mr. Caswell married Miss Cora, daughter G. W. Tubbs, a pioneer of 1870 in Los Angeles. She was born in St. Paul, Minn., and is a lady of charming personality, who holds a high position in the best society circles of the city. One son has been born to them, George B. Mr. Caswell is personally a conservative man, with quiet, unassuming manners, of cheerful, even temperament, and a dignity that bespeaks a just pride. In Masonry he is a member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., and Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M. He is a member of the order of N. S. G. W., Romona Parlor No. 109, and the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers.

MARTIN H. WEIGHT. Every prosperous city owes its growth and development to its public-spirited and far-sighted citizens. Even with all the scenic and climatic advantages that Pasadena possesses it doubtless never would have attained more than a merely local prominence had it not been that certain of its pioneers were progressive and energetic and devoted to the public good. In the list of such men the name of Martin H. Weight stands high. He was one of the earliest settlers of what was at first called the Indiana colony, having arrived from Utah in

March, 1876. He found eighteen families, mostly from Indiana, but a few from New York. He at once identified himself with the infant colony, planted an orange orchard and began the career of activity in all that pertained to the upbuilding of Pasadena that has continued up to this time, and that has placed him among those to whom the city is most truly indebted for its present enviable reputation throughout the country.

Mr. Weight was born of English parents at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 7, 1854. He grew to manhood in his native city and was educated in its schools, his student days covering a period in the Utah University. He was married in 1876 to Miss Mina Jack, of Salt Lake City, and came to Pasadena the same year. They have one son, born in Pasadena, Erle M., now a young student of promise in the University of California at Berkeley. In fraternal relations Mr. Weight is an Odd Fellow. In business he has mainly confined himself to orange growing and building, his interest in the latter being at present restricted to a connection with the Pasadena Manufacturing Company. In the promotion of the citrus fruit industry he has for years been a leading and enthusiastic participant, especially as an advocate of the co-operative plan of marketing fruit. As one of the founders of the Southern California Fruit Exchange and manager of the Pasadena Orange Growers' Association his efforts to popularize and make profitable this method of shipping and selling the products of the Southern California orchards have been most successful.

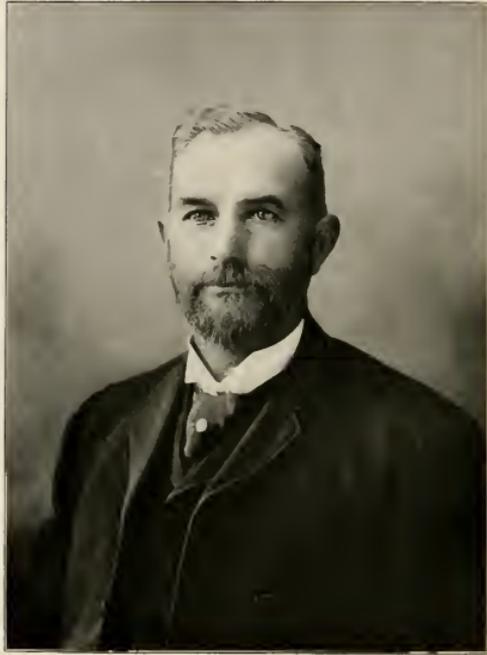
The general recognition of Mr. Weight's executive ability, his rigid integrity and his devotion to public interests have resulted in calling him to many positions of trust and responsibility. Always a staunch Republican in politics, he has in numerous local and national campaigns been charged with the duties of leadership; while in enterprises for the upbuilding of his city and the furtherance of its varied interests his wise counsel and energetic management have been frequently depended upon. Most markedly has this been so in carrying to a brilliant conclusion Pasadena's annual preparations for her famous floral fete, the Tournament of Roses. For several years Mr. Weight has been one of the directors of the Tournament Association and twice has acted as

its president and director-general. In other capacities his talent for organization has been made available by the public for the benefit of the city, and no citizen has a greater degree of pride than he in all that it has become and achieved during the past twenty-five years.

MATTHEW SLAVIN. Through his successful work as a contractor and builder Mr. Slavin has contributed to the development of Pasadena, his home city. Among the most important contracts he has had may be mentioned those for the annex of the famous Hotel Green, one of the finest hotels in the west; the buildings comprising the Throop Polytechnic Institute in Pasadena; the Masonic building of this city; the Martha block and the Slavin block (both of which he owns); and the Zahn building in Los Angeles. Many of the finest residences in this region have been built by him, under contract. During busy seasons he employs as many as thirty hands in the various departments of his building business.

Mr. Slavin was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., January 6, 1853, a son of Patrick and Margaret Slavin, natives respectively of Dublin, Ireland, and New York state. His early boyhood years were passed on his father's farm in Saratoga county. When he was fourteen he began to serve an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade under George Ostrander at Burnt Hills, N. Y. He remained with that employer for three years, meantime learning the business in all of its details and gaining considerable proficiency as a carpenter. Later he worked as a journeyman for four years in New York state. Leaving there he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and accepted employment as foreman, superintendent and draughtsman with Shover & Christian, leading builders of that city. In these capacities he remained with the firm for nine years.

The year 1887 found Mr. Slavin in Pasadena, where he began to take contracts for erecting private residences and public buildings. From that time to this he has had a steadily increasing business. His reputation as a builder is the highest. By his reliable dealings with all and his efficiency and intelligence he has gained a high position in his chosen calling. He is



Jas. A. Johnston

recognized as one of the competent builders of Pasadena. Several times he has been given contracts in other towns, all of which have been carried out faithfully and well. He is interested in the progress of his home city and is a member of its board of trustees, also a member of the board of trade.

Prior to coming to California Mr. Slavin married Miss Martha J. Foster, of Indianapolis, Ind. They have three children, Matthew, Jr., Sarah and Edith R. The family occupy a comfortable home at No. 774 North Marengo avenue, which Mr. Slavin built and has since owned. The residence is surrounded by five acres of ground, with shrubbery, flowers and fruit trees, and is one of the most beautiful places in Pasadena. Fraternally he is a member of the Mystic Shrine of Masonry. He has not taken an active part in politics, although he is interested in securing good government for city, state and nation, and votes for those who, in his opinion, are best fitted to promote the welfare of the people. His views concerning tariff, currency and expansion are those of the Republican party, and he supports them with his ballot, but in local matters, where political belief is of less importance than a commendable spirit of local pride, he gives his vote to men of progressive views and sound judgment.

JAMES A. JOHNSTONE. To some extent California is a cosmopolitan region, numbering among its citizens people from almost every part of the globe. A large number came from the province of Ontario and have found in this equable climate a delightful change from their own snow-bound and wintry land. Mr. Johnstone is a Canadian by birth, having come from the county of Prince Edward, which projects in peninsular form into Lake Ontario, and is situated in the province of Ontario. His father, William A. Johnstone, was born in county Tyrone, north of Ireland, and descended from Scotch ancestors of the Lowlands. When sixteen years of age he crossed the ocean to Canada and settled in Prince Edward county, where he became one of the best-known agriculturists and leading citizens. He married Rachel Bonter, who was born in that county, of mingled Dutch and Irish extraction.

Reared to agricultural pursuits in his native county, James A. Johnstone passed the years of his life, from his birth, February 10, 1837, to his removal to the States, in a comparatively uneventful manner. In the winter of 1861 he first came to California, settling near San José. Thence he went to Nevada and worked in Virginia City for a short time. From there he went back to his old Canadian home, where for many years he followed general farm and business pursuits, being for a time engaged in mercantile business. From Ontario he went to Manitoba, as a pioneer of that then sparsely settled region, where he engaged in clearing farm land for twelve years. The change from Manitoba to California, in 1890, was a striking one in respect to climate, but he has found the air and sun of our western state so genial and balmy that he has had no desire to return to his old home. Since 1890 he has made his home in San Dimas and has engaged in horticulture, being the owner of a fruit farm of fifty acres. He is also president of the San Dimas Irrigation Company, and a director in the same.

By the marriage of Mr. Johnstone to Elzina S. Way, of Prince Edward county, Ontario, he has six children, viz.: Anna M., wife of Dr. E. W. Montgomery; Herbert W. and William A., both living in San Dimas; Donald W., who is in Chicago, Ill.; Ernest M., a student in Pomona College at Claremont; and Havelock P.

Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Johnstone has posted himself concerning our governmental affairs, striving to gain a comprehensive knowledge of such matters as relate to the well-being of the people of this country. In politics he has adopted Republican views. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lordsburg and contributes to its maintenance, while at the same time he also aids other measures for the benefit of the people, whether from a religious, moral or educational point of view.

HON. LUCIEN SHAW. On the 1st of March, 1845, in the then far western state of Indiana, a son was born to his parents at a farm house near Vevay, Switzerland county. In honor of an uncle he was named Lucien. As a boy he attended the public schools of the township, worked on the farm during the long inter-

vals between the short three or four months' terms of the schools then provided, and finished his general school education with two short terms at an academy at Vevay. Owing to a supposed delicacy of constitution his parents decided not to risk his health at a distant college and did not give him a collegiate education. Naturally inclined to reading and study, he continued at home the study of Latin and higher mathematics, and supplemented it with an extensive course of reading. After two or three years on the farm he decided to follow the profession of law. With that end in view, after some preliminary reading at home, he entered the Indianapolis law school at the age of twenty-three. By close application he succeeded in taking the two years' course of study in one year and graduated in 1869 with the honors of his class. He then took up his residence in Bloomfield, Ind., where he practiced as an attorney for fourteen years. Although he had by that time attained a good practice and an honorable reputation as a lawyer he concluded to go west, and one day in December, 1883, found him in Los Angeles.

During his residence in Bloomfield, July 29, 1873, Mr. Shaw married Miss Hannah Hartley, who was born in New York, a daughter of Edwin A. and Ruth M. Hartley, natives of New York, both of whom followed him to Los Angeles and died there.

After a month in Los Angeles prospects of more immediate success took Mr. Shaw to Fresno, where for two and a-half years he practiced law with success. Returning to Los Angeles in July, 1886, he has been a resident of that city ever since. Until March, 1889, he had offices in that city and pursued his calling successfully. At the request of the bar of the county he was then appointed judge of the superior court, to fill a vacancy. In 1890 he was elected to the office for a term of six years, at the expiration of which, in 1896, he was re-elected. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Sunset Club and the California Club, of Los Angeles, and the Southern California Lodge of Masons, and, with his wife, belongs to the Congregational Church.

The father of Judge Shaw was William Shaw, a native of Paisley, Scotland, and who emigrated to America in boyhood and found his last resting

place at Vevay, Ind., at the expiration of his allotted three score years and ten. The father of William Shaw was John Shaw, who died in Indiana in 1866, at the age of ninety-one. Mrs. William Shaw's immediate antecedents were of England, where she was born, although the family originated in Holland; her maiden name was Linda Rous.

At the bar Judge Shaw early earned for himself the reputation of an able lawyer, but it is as a jurist that he is better known to the people of Los Angeles and California. There is an old adage that it belongs to a judge to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially. Judge Shaw not only possesses this rare combination of mind, method and manner, in an eminent degree, but he also brings to the bench a profound knowledge of the law and a mind enriched with the best thought of the day in literature, no less than habits of industry, which official life has not destroyed. He is impartial in his decisions and fearless of friend or foe. Apt in laying bare the false premises of an argument, quick in discovering the truth from the evidence and prompt in applying the correct principles of law to the facts, Judge Shaw is recognized as an able jurist.

HON. R. H. F. VARIEL. The subject of this sketch, Robert Henry Fauntleroy Variel, was born November 22, 1849, and is the oldest of five children, two sons and three daughters, all living.

In 1852 he emigrated with his parents across the plains, via ox-team, to California, which was reached in September of that year after many hardships and privations. The family spent the following winter (one of the hardest ever known in California) in a log cabin in the lonely mountains on a branch of the North Fork of the Yuba river, and early in the following spring settled at Camptonville, then just started as a prosperous gold mining camp in the gravel mines on the ridge between the North and Middle forks of the Yuba river, in Yuba county, where they remained for a number of years. The father was a man of excellent habits and character, and of diligent industry, but without business training

or the faculty of accumulating wealth, although possessed of a clear and vigorous understanding. Finding that he could not stand the work of mining he took up and followed his trade of carpenter and millwright, at which he was an excellent workman, and by means of it he succeeded in providing comfortably for his family, but varying his occupation with holding the office of justice of the peace, which he did for twelve years, and after that practicing law with quite uniform success in justices' courts. His eldest son, Robert, soon evinced a taste for knowledge and study and a promising capacity for success in a professional career; and it was early determined that he should follow the law. But the frontier schools of that day in the rough mining towns of California afforded but scant opportunity for the ambitious boy; while the want of means prevented his being sent away from home to school, except at one time for six months during the winter of 1865-66. From 1866 to 1868, however, he made such progress in his studies under the direction of A. G. Drake, an accomplished instructor, who was fortunately employed to teach the ungraded public school at Camptonville during that time, and later under the instruction of Hon. E. A. Davis, now superior judge of Yuba and Sutter counties, that immediately after he became eighteen he applied for and, upon examination, obtained a second grade certificate, entitling him to teach in the public schools of that grade in Yuba county, and, immediately obtaining a school, went to teaching. From the very first he met with gratifying success as a teacher, which profession he followed for five years, teaching in different country districts, at one time teaching in an adjoining district to one taught by ex-State Superintendent Samuel T. Black. In the meantime he was diligently pursuing his studies and doing a large amount of miscellaneous reading. In 1870 he obtained a first grade state certificate, and in the spring of 1871 he removed to Plumas county, where he taught the public school at Crescent Mills until the fall of 1873, when he was nominated on the Republican ticket for district attorney of Plumas county. Through the influence of personal friends, and without regard to political views, he was elected in a strongly Democratic county by a handsome majority. This

promotion came in the direct line of his ambition as a recognition and appreciation of his ability and character, but, strange to say, before he had ever read a page of law other than the federal and state constitutions and the thirty-five page pamphlet of the California school law, which he had studied for his examination as a teacher.

Confident, however, of his ability to succeed, and with all the courage of ignorance, he threw himself with energy into the arduous work of both reading law and practicing it at the same time, taking office in March, 1874. He discharged the duties of his office with ability, and was soon recognized as a vigorous and successful prosecutor of criminals and a safe and careful adviser in the line of his official duty. No better evidence of this is needed than the circumstance that he held the office for nine years and voluntarily declined to be again a candidate when his nomination and election were assured. These were years of the hardest and most unremitting legal study and research, as indeed have been the succeeding ones.

In 1876 he married Caroline Vogel, an educated and talented woman, a native of western New York, but of German parentage, who also had, through her own unaided efforts, first by working out as a hired girl in a California mining and lumbering town and later by teaching school, acquired a superior education, and by her he has had three children, a daughter and two sons, all living.

After his marriage he was admitted to general practice as an attorney in the old district court—his previous practice having been confined wholly to cases in which he had participated as district attorney—and in 1879 he was admitted to the state supreme court.

It may be of some interest to know that Mr. Variel's reading and study of law was at all times pursued entirely alone and without the aid of instructors, and that he first read the Annotated Penal and Political Codes of California, with the California Supreme Court Decisions cited in the notes under the several code sections. This course of legal study was of his own selection, and was dictated in part by the circumstance that his library, as district attorney, consisted of the California Reports, Statutes and Codes, but mainly by his necessities, as being the uninformed

legal adviser of the other county officers, and the untrained public prosecutor of criminals, who had much of that work to do. It was not long, however, before he had obtained a pretty thorough grasp of this line of legal study and of its application in practice. He then took up alone the regular course of reading usually prescribed for law students, and went through this course with diligence and thoroughness; and soon after his admission in 1876 he had acquired a standing as an able and successful practitioner at a bar which numbered in its ranks many men of superior ability.

In 1886 Mr. Variel was elected on the Republican ticket to the state assembly from the district comprising Plumas and Sierra counties, where he became at once one of the acknowledged leaders, and in proof of this he was appointed chairman of its judiciary committee. This position he filled with credit. He also participated prominently in the work of the committees on mining, corporations, constitutional amendments and elections, and he was, as well, more or less a potent factor either in the framing or in the passing of all the important legislation of the session, including the Wright irrigation act, but more especially the act endowing the State University with a permanent support. During this session a bitter war was carried on between the advocates of the miners and farmers, growing out of the efforts of the latter to make the dumping of tailings in the mountain streams a felony, and of the former to enact a law, introduced by Mr. Variel in the assembly, providing that the miners might mine and discharge their tailings into the streams, on condition of first putting in restraining dams; and Mr. Variel became the acknowledged leader of the miners' fight in the assembly. His record in the legislature added very much to his reputation for the possession of superior energy, ability and integrity.

In 1887 he left Plumas and settled in San Francisco, but his health failing there he removed to Los Angeles in January, 1888, and entered upon the practice of his profession at that place, where he has since resided. With this change came enlarged opportunity, but it found him prepared. Within a few months after coming to Los Angeles a temporary association in the law practice was formed with Hon. Stephen

M. White. This brought him into such immediate prominence that he quickly won an excellent standing and practice at the Los Angeles bar.

During his career in Los Angeles Mr. Variel has successfully carried through many large business transactions, and he has either conducted or been prominently identified with a number of very important litigations. Popular with the bar and among the people, and with some taste for political life, he nevertheless prefers the hard labor and the independence of his profession, but still gives much time to public affairs by reason of his active public spirit.

With none of the adventitious aids of fortune or wealth, Mr. Variel, through the observance of good habits and by reason of unremitting perseverance, study, toil and diligence, aided by his capacity to win and retain friends, has achieved a career that may well serve as an example to every ambitious young man who would rise at the bar, but finds himself poor, without education or training, and without influential friends.

JEAN SENTOUS, a retired stock-dealer residing in Los Angeles, was born in Haute Garonne, France, January 1, 1836, a son of Francois and Narcissa (Rouillon) Sentous. He passed the days of boyhood at his father's home. February 7, 1854, he set sail for the United States, and arrived in San Francisco on the 14th of August following, after which he spent a couple of years in the mines of California. The year 1856 found him in Los Angeles, where he embarked in the dairy business, but after a year turned his attention to the buying and selling of horses and to mining. Some years later he bought an interest in a dairy near Sonora, Algerine camp, and conducted that business, also engaged in raising stock, until an accident resulted in lockjaw that narrowly escaped being fatal. He went to San Francisco for treatment, and, upon recovering, began to mine and continued to carry on a dairy at Algerine camp, at the same time engaged in raising cattle near Sonora, and in 1859 engaged also in the butcher business. February 1, 1866, he came to Los Angeles, and here embarked in the dairy business, continuing his interest in mining, and later



J. H. Buckmaster

engaged in the sheep business also. March 13, 1867, he was united in marriage with Theodora Casanova, who was born in Central America and was brought to California when one year old. To their union were born seven children, all but one of whom are still living, four of them being married. There are also four grandchildren.

In 1870 Mr. Sentous engaged in the sheep business, in which he continued until 1883. In 1888 he returned with his family to France, where he renewed the associations of his youth. He is living retired, except that he still maintains a general supervision of his interests. He is devoted to the progress and welfare of his adopted country, and is a patriotic citizen of the United States.

THOMAS H. BUCKMASTER, a prominent walnut grower, builder and contractor, and vice-president of the Home Oil Company, came to Whittier in August, 1894, and has since conducted the various enterprises in which he is interested in a way which reflects credit upon himself and the community in which his lot is cast.

Of sturdy Scotch ancestry on the paternal side, Mr. Buckmaster was born in Lee county, Iowa, August 25, 1854, and is a son of George W. and Sarah (Chantry) Buckmaster, natives respectively of Iowa and Pennsylvania. George Buckmaster was for many years an agriculturist in Lee county, Iowa, and fought with courage and distinction in the Civil war. He died while serving in the army. Grandfather Buckmaster came from Scotland in the early part of the century and settled in Iowa. When an infant in arms his grandson, Thomas, was taken by his family to Adair county, Mo., and later, at the age of seven years, moved to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he lived until about fifteen years of age. He was reared to farm work and received his first educational training in the public schools of Iowa and Nebraska, whither the family later took up their residence.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of Mr. Buckmaster and Minerva J. Graves, of York county, Neb., and of this union there are three children: Guy W., Clyde E. and Julian K. When twenty-four years of age Mr. Buckmaster began to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder, and for eight

succeeding years engaged as a contractor and builder at Bradshaw, Neb. In the same town he later became identified with the firm of Tidball & Fuller, extensive lumber dealers, and continued to be their manager for eight years. Upon taking up his residence in Whittier, Cal., he was interested for several years in the hardware business, and also worked at his trade of contractor and builder.

Among the vast number of resources of California may be mentioned the quite recent discovery of oil, which has opened yet another avenue of industry and speculation for the dwellers in this state of plenty. Mr. Buckmaster became interested in the departure almost at its inception and was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Home Oil Company, and is at this writing vice-president of the same. For the first year he served as manager and has since been a member of the board of directors. On his ranch in East Whittier are grown walnuts and oranges, and as an horticulturist and walnut grower he has been very successful. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. With his family he is a member of, and active worker in, the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is regarded as one of Whittier's most reliable and progressive citizens, and during his sojourn here has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

ADAM KLINE McQUILLING, president of the Pasadena Land and Water Company, is a descendant in the third generation of a Scotch-Highlander who emigrated to America. The son of this emigrant, John McQuilling, a resident of Somerset county, Pa., disliked the excitement of business and betook himself to the quietude of agriculture; he died, when almost a centenarian, a short time prior to the Civil war. His son, Samuel, was born in Somerset county, Pa., in 1801 and was married, November 28, 1836, to Miss Anna Flory. By occupation he was a millwright and a farmer. He died of cholera in Delta, Ohio, September 6, 1850. His wife, Anna Flory, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 18, 1821, and is still living.

The paternal grandmother of our subject was born in America, of German parentage, about

1765, and died in Delta, Ohio, in 1839. His maternal grandfather, Jonah Flory, was born in Pennsylvania May 20, 1793, and died in Du-
buque, Iowa, September 6, 1845. He was of German parentage. His wife, Catherine Knaga, was born at the Glades, Pa., in 1791, and died in Mercer county, Ill., September 18, 1843. Her parents were natives of Germany and came to America, crossing the Alleghanies on horseback and settling at the Glades, where she was married, at twenty years of age, to Mr. Flory.

The subject of this article was born in Mercer county, Ill., November 29, 1840. When eight years of age he accompanied his parents to Delta, Ohio. Two years later two of his sisters and his father died of cholera and another sister was fatally poisoned by a rattlesnake bite. After this trying ordeal, the mother and son returned to the Illinois farm. There Adam cultivated crops in the summer and attended school in the winter. In 1857 his mother and step-father removed to Charitan county, Mo., and he accompanied them, remaining there until the threatened outbreak of the Civil war made the surroundings unpleasant for one of northern sympathies. In 1861 he returned to Illinois with the intention of taking a commercial course in Lombard University at Galesburg. However, patriotism soon supplanted other things in his mind. He enlisted at Cairo, Ill., September 16, 1861, in Company A, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, which was assigned to the army of the west. He was in Grant's command at Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861, and took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. In the battle of Fort Donelson Company A entered with forty-one men and came out with five killed, seventeen wounded (one mortally) and three captured by the enemy. Scarcely a man escaped uninjured. Captain McQuilling was saved in a providential manner. As the day was cold and stormy he had dressed himself warmly. While he was in the act of shooting, a bullet flashed over his left arm at the elbow and struck him near the heart, penetrating his overcoat, thick jacket, vest, suspenders and shirt, forcing a piece of the shirt into the flesh, but fortunately he escaped with only a flesh wound. He took part in the siege of Corinth and the occupation of Jackson, Tenn. At the latter place he was ill with typhoid fever, from the effects of which he

has never fully recovered. After having to a certain extent regained his strength, he was, by order of General Grant, detailed for special duty in the Jackson, Tenn., hospital, and when it was closed he was given a furlough of twenty days, with instructions to report to the chief of hospitals in Memphis, Tenn., at the expiration of his leave of absence. On reporting he was assigned to duty as hospital commissary at Washington Hospital, Memphis, where he performed his labors until ordered to Springfield, Ill., for discharge. During his hospital service he was twice examined for field duty, but both times was rejected. Though fully entitled to a pension by reason of his long service and subsequent ill health, he has never made application for one. He was honorably discharged September 21, 1864.

On his return to Illinois Mr. McQuilling engaged in farming. Later he was a clerk in a store at Suez, Ill., in which he became a partner in due time. During his mercantile life he became acquainted with Margaret Isabel Sedwick, whom he married November 24, 1870. Her father, who was of English descent, bore the name of Washington Sedwick, and was born in Mercer county, Pa., November 25, 1805. During his active life he was a Methodist minister. November 25, 1824, he married Elizabeth Koener, who was born in Mercer county, of German descent. He died in Edinburg, Pa., February 3, 1847, and she in Mercer county, July 17, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. McQuilling are the parents of two children, Inez May and William S.

In 1875 our subject came to Pasadena, and, purchasing fifteen acres of land, engaged in raising citrus and deciduous fruits. During the "boom" days he sold off his tract in lots. For a number of years he was manager of the water department of the Orange Grove Association. This was subsequently merged into the Pasadena Land and Water Company, of which he has been a director for years and is now the president. He is a director in the First National Bank of Pasadena. During his service of four years as a member of the Pasadena city council he was active in advancing measures for the benefit of the city. The value of his citizenship was also shown during his service as a school trustee and a trustee of the public library. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the

John Godfrey Post No. 93, G. A. R., at Pasadena. He contributes to the support of the First Congregational Church of Pasadena, with which his wife is connected. In a life extending over a long period of years and crowded with military and civic activities, he has found many occasions to be helpful to his fellow-men and to promote the prosperity of the several localities where he has made his home, but particularly of Pasadena, where he has resided for twenty-five years.

WILLIAM WOLFSKILL. No history of Southern California would be complete without mention of this honored pioneer, now long since passed to his eternal rest. His life reads like a page from an old romance. He was born near Richmond, Ky., March 20, 1798, of German and Irish parentage. When he was quite small the family, with others, moved to what is now Howard county, Mo., then the heart of the Indian country. During the war of 1812 the Indians were unusually hostile and it was only by unceasing watchfulness that the little pioneer band was saved from destruction. Though few in numbers they were strong in courage, and from long experience of frontier life had become even more wily and strategic than the red men. At the close of the war, in 1815, William and his two sisters were sent back to Kentucky to attend school. Two years later he returned to Missouri, where he remained with his father until he was twenty-four years of age. He then left home and penetrated still further into unsettled territory. After one year in Santa Fe he went down the Rio Grande to Paso del Norte, and trapped for beaver with a native of New Mexico, who gave proof of his villainy by shooting Mr. Wolfskill in an endeavor to secure an insignificant plunder of hides, blankets and ammunition. However, the blankets, which were made of homespun, proved to be a most excellent armor and checked the bullet, which entered the flesh near the heart, and was probably, to some extent, the cause of Mr. Wolfskill's ultimate death from heart disease.

After a visit to Santa Fe Mr. Wolfskill went to Taos, and fitted out an expedition to the Colorado river, where he trapped until June. After another year of exciting skirmishes with Indians

and a trip as far south as Chihuahua, he returned home in ill health. His next venture was the buying up of herds of cattle from the western ranges and driving them to the eastern markets. This he continued until the spring of 1828, when he started, with a number of others and with a load of goods, for New Mexico. He disposed of his goods there and pursued his way to California, arriving in Los Angeles in February, 1831. At San Pedro he built El Refugio, which was probably the first schooner in California. With it he made one trip to the coast islands in search of otter, and then sold the vessel, which finally went to the Sandwich Islands. He next turned his attention to the cultivation of citrus fruits and grapes and to the raising of stock, in which he met with success. In November, 1838, he purchased the place in Los Angeles now occupied by his son, Joseph W. In 1841 he planted the first orange grove in this section and demonstrated the fact that Southern California possessed a climate that would produce the finest fruit in the world. In 1856 he planted two thousand more trees a little southwest of what is now the Arcade depot, this being the largest orchard at the time in Southern California. Twenty years later his son, Joseph W., shipped direct from this orchard to St. Louis, Mo., the first carload of oranges ever shipped out of the state; charges \$500, slow freight, nearly a month reaching destination; the venture proving a financial success. As many as twenty-five thousand boxes of oranges and lemons have been shipped from his ranch in a single year; but the rapid growth of the city and the ravages of the white scale have now almost obliterated the trees.

Besides his intimate connection with the establishment of the orange industry, Mr. Wolfskill was a pioneer in other lines of activity and did much to show eastern people the fertility of our soil. He was fond of experimenting, in order to ascertain just what fruit could be raised here. He imported sweet almonds from Italy and planted them here, but the results were not satisfactory. With the starting of other nuts and fruits, however, he was more successful. He did not limit his attention to the raising of fruits and of stock, or to the buying and selling of land, although in the latter he had some very important deals, selling one tract alone for

\$200,000. He was a man of broad mind and believed thoroughly in education. Desiring that his children might have every advantage he established a private school and secured the services of H. D. Barrows as teacher. In this school his own children were educated, as well as William and Robert Rowland and the sons of other pioneers. In this way he did much for posterity. His work in the development of this region, along every line of activity, was such as to win for him the esteem of his associates and the regard of every lover of Southern California. He was endowed with a social, genial nature that enabled him to secure an honored place in the affection of his friends. One of his characteristics was a very remarkable memory, and this trait made him an interesting companion and conversationalist. He continued to reside at his Los Angeles homestead until he died, October 3, 1866.

In January, 1841, Mr. Wolfskill married Dona Magdalena Lugo, daughter of Don Jose Ygnacio Lugo and Dona Rafaela Romero Lugo, of Santa Barbara. They became the parents of six children, three now living, Joseph W., Mrs. Charles J. Shepherd and Mrs. Frank Sabichi. The eldest daughter, who married H. D. Barrows, died in 1863. Lewis married Louisa Dalton, a daughter of Henry Dalton, of Azusa Rancho; he died in 1884. Rafaelita died in childhood, in 1855. Mrs. Wolfskill died July 6, 1862.

JOSEPH W. WOLFSKILL. Of the many thousands of citizens who boast Los Angeles as their home, there are very few who can lay claim to being native-born sons of the city. Mr. Wolfskill is one of the very small number of men of mature years who were born in the city where they now reside. His birth occurred at the family homestead near the present site of the Arcade depot, and he still lives in the house which was built by his father during the Mexican régime. He was born September 14, 1844, a son of the pioneer, William Wolfskill. He was educated largely in a private school established by his father and maintained in his home for a number of years. At an early age he acquired a thorough knowledge of work on a fruit farm and in a vineyard. Since the

death of his father he has given his attention to the management of the homestead and of his own real-estate interests. Like his father, his characteristics are straightforward honesty and integrity; like him, too, he is a man of enterprise. In politics he has been a staunch Republican ever since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been active in the promotion of the city's industrial interests and at one time served as a member of the council. In 1869 he married Miss Elena de Pedrorrena, by whom he has ten children now living.

JOE A. WELDT, a representative citizen and progressive business man of San Pedro, has passed his entire life in this immediate vicinity, and is deeply interested in everything tending to promote the welfare of this section. Within his recollection the desert-like sand hills of the outlying districts have been made "to bloom and blossom like the rose," and within the past few years the battle for the wonderful harbor of San Pedro has been fought and won, and the future of this place forever assured.

The birth of Mr. Weldt occurred in Wilmington, Cal., in 1868, and in that town, which is situated only two miles or so north of San Pedro, his boyhood days were passed. His father, William Weldt, had taken up his residence there some five years previously, and had become well known and respected among the few inhabitants of that region.

For a number of years Joe A. Weldt held a position as a clerk in a local store, there learning the lessons of business integrity and foresight which have been put into practice by him in his subsequent career. Several years ago, as he had amassed a little capital by economy and good management, he embarked in trade upon his own account, and now carries a full line of dry goods, groceries, hardware and general supplies, for which there is a demand. He is considered one of the leading citizens of San Pedro, and his personal prosperity has been closely associated with its development. His store, which has a frontage of twenty-five feet and is sixty feet in depth, is well stocked with seasonable wares, and the two stories and basement are taxed to their limit



James A. Toohay

with the nicely arranged departments of goods. The proprietor strives to supply his customers with just what they wish in his line, and his courtesy to everyone with whom he has dealings makes him popular with all classes.

In his political creed Mr. Weldt is an ardent Democrat, and for the past eight years he has served as city treasurer of the city of San Pedro. He takes an active interest in our city schools, and for many years served as a member of the board of education, resigning some time ago in order to devote his attention more exclusively to other matters.

The organization known as the Native Sons of the Golden West was a flourishing society hereabouts for a period, and Mr. Weldt took an active part in its meetings as long as it continued in existence. He deserves great credit for the manly way in which he has met and overcome the difficulties with which a poor youth always has to contend, as he is a self-made man in every respect.

PROF. JAMES A. FOSHAY. The state of New York has been very prolific and generous in supplying other parts of the country with honorable and able men. She added to that list a worthy name when she gave James A. Foshay to Southern California. The early years of his life were quietly passed in the east. Little, indeed, did it then enter his mind that before he would enter the old age of youth or cross the threshold of the youth of old age, he would be superintendent of schools in a city of one hundred and twenty thousand people, a city whose educational facilities are the peer of any other in these great United States.

Dr. Foshay was born at Cold Spring, N. Y., November 25, 1856. His father, Andrew Jackson Foshay, a native of the same village, born January 21, 1830, married Emeline Griffin, who was born at Garrison, N. Y., May 18, 1829. Both are yet living. His father was a son of Lynes and Ruhannah (Smalley) Foshay, who lived on a farm at Kent, N. Y., and his maternal grandparents were John and Effie Griffin, natives of Phillipstown, Putnam county, N. Y. He had two great-grandfathers, John Smalley and John Foshay, who served with honor in the Revolu-

tionary war, and the former of these attained the age of one hundred and one years.

After having gained a rudimentary education in an old-time district school, the subject of this article in 1875 entered what is now known as the State Normal College at Albany, N. Y., and from that institution he graduated with honor in 1879. For three years he taught in public schools, after which he was elected school commissioner of Putnam county, N. Y., for a term of three years. At the expiration of that period he was re-elected. About the time of his second call to the office, in 1884, he was chosen secretary of the New York State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents. In 1885 and 1886 he was re-elected to that important trust.

March 18, 1885, Prof. Foshay married Miss Phebe Powell Miller, who was born in Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y., May 2, 1856. Her father, John Griffin Miller, was born in Amawalk, Westchester county, N. Y., the son of a wealthy and respected farmer of that county; he became a lawyer and engaged in practice at Carmel, where he died. His wife was Phebe Powell Carpenter, who was born in Amawalk, daughter of Isaac Carpenter, a land owner of Westchester county.

After his marriage Prof. Foshay resided in Putnam county until his term of office expired. In 1887 he and his wife came to California and settled in Monrovia, where he taught successfully in the grammar school. In July, 1888, he was elected principal of the Monrovia school, a position that he filled acceptably, winning sure ground for more extensive usefulness. During 1889 he was appointed a member of the board of education of Los Angeles county, which station he held for six years, being president of the board in 1891-92. In 1893 he was called to the position of deputy superintendent of schools in Los Angeles city; re-elected in 1894, and in 1895 was chosen superintendent, which position he still acceptably fills. It is a matter of record and congratulation among all of the people that at no time in the history of the schools of Los Angeles has such great progress been made and such efficiency maintained in all departments, as under the wise and judicious management of the man who now directs them.

In June, 1898, the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy was conferred upon Prof. Foshay. The following personal letter is self-explanatory:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
State Normal College, Albany, N. Y.

June 16th, 1898.

DR. JAMES A. FOSHAY,
Superintendent of Schools,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My Dear Dr. Foshay:—

Our institution to-day conferred upon you the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. This degree cannot be earned by passing examinations, but is given to those only who have distinguished themselves as educators. It is therefore a mark of distinction and a proper recognition of your high rank as an educator.

The secretary of our board of trustees will probably notify you of the action taken to-day, but I could not refrain from sending you my own congratulations.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM J. MILNE.

The appreciation in which Dr. Foshay is held as an educator is shown by his election as president of the Southern California Teachers' Association, also his election as member of the California Council of Education and the National Council of Education, and as second vice-president of the National Educational Association. In 1898 he came east to the National Educational Association's convention, where he succeeded, in spite of considerable opposition, in securing a decision to hold the next meeting of the association in Los Angeles. Of the success of this gathering, held in 1899, there has been no question; it is universally admitted to have been one of the most profitable and pleasant conventions ever held by the organization, and this fact is largely due to the unwearied efforts of the one who from the first championed the selection of this city for the convention.

Dr. Foshay is a director of the Southern California Academy of Sciences and has taken an active part in musical culture and in literary societies. The addresses he has made upon important educational topics are preserved and studied as affording thought for mental development. Among these addresses are: "School Super-

vision," "The Teacher's Work," "School Discipline," "Vocal Music as an Educational Factor," "Some Additions to the Three Rs," "Public School Methods in Sunday School Work" and "Some Tendencies in Modern Education." Dr. Foshay is interested in politics only as an educator, but votes the Republican ticket. He is an enthusiastic Mason and is at present deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of California and eminent commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church and are prominent in social functions of a high-class.

The field of compliment must always be entered with delicacy by the biographical writer; yet he cannot forbear the statement that he who admires intelligent expression of countenance, square shoulders, well-proportioned body, a magnificent physique with a dignified bearing, will find them all in Dr. Foshay, who has chosen a calling in life, which, when faithfully pursued, lifts out of the bane and blight of ignorance a multitude to bless the providence that made the way possible for great achievements.

WILLIAM S. VAWTER. No citizen of Santa Monica is more thoroughly representative or has been more devoted to the promotion of its welfare than William S. Vawter, whose name is widely known for the prominent part he has taken in local progress and development. His means and influence have been unsparingly used in the fostering of infant enterprises and industries and improvements which he believed would prove of permanent benefit to the place of his abode and to Southern California in general. Wealth and high standing came to him as the reward of long-continued, indefatigable industry, and no one who has known him in past years, and is aware of the bravery and pluck with which he met and conquered the obstacles in his pathway, one by one, could for a moment feel envious of his success.

Perhaps Mr. Vawter inherited some of his business ability from his father, who was a well-to-do merchant of Vernon, Ind., for a great many years. William S. was born in the town mentioned, April 1, 1845, and when he was sixteen years old he became deputy to his father, who

had been appointed postmaster of Vernon by President Lincoln. For four years the young man continued to serve the public in that capacity, and then for about a year he acted in the position of deputy county clerk of Jennings county. The year that he attained his majority he took charge of the *Vernon Banner*, a weekly newspaper, which he carried on for two years successfully. His next venture was to embark in the manufacturing business in Vernon, and thus he was employed until 1875.

In August of the year mentioned William S. and E. J. Vawter, brothers, joined their interests and came to California, and here it may be said that from that time until the present they have been actively associated in scores of enterprises, their relations being extremely harmonious. Arriving in Santa Monica before any improvements whatever had been made, they nevertheless decided to make their permanent home here, foreseeing that a flourishing town was destined to spring into life here. For ten years, from 1875 to 1885, the brothers conducted a mercantile business, and then embarked in the lumber trade and established the First National Bank of Santa Monica, William S. giving his chief attention to the management of the lumber business; while E. J. served as president of the bank. Later they founded the Commercial Company of Santa Monica, now a thriving concern, of which E. J. is the president and W. S. the vice-president. They were the leaders in the building of the horse-car line from Santa Monica to the Soldiers' Home and continued to operate it for a number of years, or until the new electric road from Los Angeles was being constructed, when they sold out to that company. Soon after their coming to this state they were actively connected with the little colony which founded Pasadena upon land bought for that purpose, and both brothers still own valuable real estate there, as well as in Los Angeles and Santa Monica. Originally they owned one hundred acres of land adjoining the corporation limits of Santa Monica, and after disposing of a portion of it they retain a large and very desirable tract. Two years ago W. S. Vawter erected a handsome modern residence in one of their additions to Santa Monica, known as Ocean Park, and the prospects for the future of this resort are very bright. The site overlooks the

ocean on the west, while on the east and south is a beautiful valley. All kinds of trees and flowering plants have been set out, and within a few years it is more than likely that scores of valuable homes will dot the landscape at this attractive point.

Among the innumerable local enterprises in which Mr. Vawter has been financially concerned the city water-works plant, which he assisted in establishing, has been one of the most useful to the public. He was the first trustee of the town after its incorporation, and has figured more or less in local politics. When President Harrison was the chief executive, he appointed Mr. Vawter to the position of postmaster of the town, and he continued to serve in that capacity until Cleveland had been in office for about a year. He is a staunch Republican, and fraternally is a Knight of Pythias. As might be expected of so good a citizen, he has been deeply interested in the public-school system, and served as a member of the board of school trustees for a period.

In 1868 Mr. Vawter married Miss Sarah M. McClasky, a native of Jackson county, Ind., but then a resident of Vernon. The only child of this union is Mary C., wife of John R. Moore, of the Los Angeles National Bank.

JOHAN P. FLEMING. Among the prominent and influential pioneers living in the vicinity of Downey may be mentioned John P. Fleming, who, since taking up his residence here in 1869, has had much to do with the developing of the great resources of the locality. Before settling in California he led a somewhat roving life, and in his travels over different parts of the country supplemented a rather defective education by constantly acquired information on many subjects.

A native of Madison county, N. C., he was born September 5, 1846, and is a son of James G. and Elizabeth (Davis) Fleming, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. He received his early training on his father's farm, and, as opportunity offered, attended the schools of his district. When sixteen years of age he volunteered and joined the Confederate Sons of America, and was in the Second North Carolina Battalion, Company A (Captain Allen), General

Daniels' brigade, which constituted part of the army of Virginia. He served under General Lee for three years, and was elevated to the rank of second lieutenant and sent back to North Carolina. Here he served as second lieutenant of the state troops until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, where he was captured with four thousand others, and after being exchanged took part in the battles of Snicker's Ferry, Va., and Little Washington, N. C. On the retreat from Gettysburg, while in General Daniel's brigade, he was shot in the leg with a spent ball while on the skirmish line. He was also in many other battles and skirmishes in East Tennessee and western Virginia.

After the war Mr. Fleming returned to North Carolina, and in August of 1865 he started for Texas, having only \$1.50 and an old silver watch, and rode a mule the entire distance. In August of 1868 he started for California flat broke, traveling by way of mule and horseback, and assisting in driving a large herd of cattle, one thousand four hundred in number. The journey across the plains was a long and tedious one, having several skirmishes with Indians during the route, and lasted from August until the following January. When they arrived at their destination in Southern California they had one thousand head of cattle, having sold two hundred head in Arizona and lost two hundred en route.

Mr. Fleming settled permanently on his present ranch upon first coming to California. April 14, 1869, he married Mary E. Johnson, a native of Arkansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Fleming were born eight children (seven of whom are living): William C., a dairyman; Mrs. L. E. Dahling; Elizabeth, deceased; John L., an attorney at Los Angeles; Frost F., an engineer; Dave P., a student; Ella and Eula.

Mr. Fleming's land was unimproved when first purchased, and the high state of cultivation is due to his enterprise and arduous efforts. He personally planted all of the fruit-bearing trees, and prepared the soil for the reception of the seed. In addition to his original ranch he owns a thirty-acre dairy farm near Downey, at present milking fifty head. The farm, for excellence of management and perfection of detail, is unsurpassed. He is the possessor of a forty-acre farm at Calabasas, upon which are raised hay and grain;

also owns a seventy-acre stock ranch three miles south of Downey. It will thus be seen that his time is much occupied with his various enterprises. He yet has time, however, to devote to the institutions erected for the bettering and improvement of his locality. For one year he served as water overseer of Los Nietos in the '80s. For seven years he was manager of the Arroyo Ditch, and is now president of the Arroyo Ditch Company No. 1. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association; also a stockholder in the Downey Co-operative Creamery, the most successful creamery in the state.

In politics Mr. Fleming is affiliated with the Democratic party, but has never been an office seeker. He is regarded as one of the most progressive and successful of the large land owners of his vicinity, and has won the esteem of the community by his adherence to principle and his intelligent interest in all that pertains to the development of his adopted country. In spite of his very active life, full of hardships and responsibilities, he is as energetic as he was in youth; he has just purchased a new saddle, and says he can ride as well as when he rode the mule to California.

JULIUS B. WILLEY. Prior to taking up his permanent residence near Whittier, Julius B. Willey led a life full of variety, change and adventure. To such an one the peaceful phase of existence as an horticulturist, agriculturist or grower of English walnuts in this land of abundant sunshine, and almost invariable good humor, must be a haven, indeed.

The very early days of Julius B. Willey were spent on his father's farm near New Albany, Ind., where he was born June 5, 1848. His father, Brazila Willey, died when our subject was only ten months old. When only three years old his mother, Augusta (Woodroof) Willey, moved from Indiana to Appanoose county, Iowa, where they lived for several years. Subsequently, however, they went to Allen county, Kans., where the lad grew to be a man, and where he received an excellent home training and the usual education to be derived at the public schools.

July 1, 1864, Mr. Willey enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, under General Pope. The company operated extensively against the



Louis Messing

Indians on the plains, and was engaged during the entire war, being mustered out of service in November, 1865. After the war Mr. Willey engaged in farm pursuits in Allen county, Kans., until 1872, and then settled in Ventura county, Cal., where he was also interested in agriculture for a short time. Subsequently he went to Arizona, and spent a time in each of four different counties, covering a period altogether of twenty years, during which time he successfully engaged in stock-raising.

Mr. Willey was married in Kansas to Nellie F. Williams, of Allen county, that state, and of this union there are eight children: Joseph A., Frederick H., Walter W., Harry R., John F., Benjamin H., Nellie F. and George E. Mr. Willey is a Republican, but has never been an office-seeker. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Whittier.

Mr. Willey's claim consists of twenty-seven and a half acres, mostly devoted to the cultivation of English walnuts and alfalfa. He has developed his ranch from a grain-field to its present condition of utility and resource. As a business man he has abundant opportunity to justify the great expectations of his friends and associates in the capacity of vice-president of the Colina Tract Water Company. As an enterprising, reliable citizen, as a man and friend, and as a promulgator of many enterprises for the upbuilding of the community in which he lives, Mr. Willey has no peer.

L OUIS MESMER was born in the village of Surburd, Canton Sulz, Alsace, France (now Germany), February 20, 1829. His boyhood days were employed in helping his parents to cultivate their various pieces or strips of land, with only such limited schooling in the winter time that inclemency of the weather would not otherwise permit. At the age of fourteen years he went to the town of Hagenau, about fourteen miles distant, to learn the baker's trade, and after having served an apprenticeship of four years he went to the city of Strassburg, where he started a bakery. This flourished, and soon his business was sought after and he sold out, going to the city of Colmar, thence to Paris, where he stayed for some time. There he concluded to trend his way westward to the city of

Havre, with the ultimate view of getting to the United States. At Havre he opened a stand for the sale of doughnuts. These soon became popular, and ready buyers for his stand were numerous, and he had no difficulty in making a good sale. He then embarked for New York, from there to Syracuse, thence to Buffalo. Being unable to talk English, he took employment as a journeyman. After he became fairly advanced in the English language he went from Buffalo to Cincinnati, thence to Dayton; from there to Tippecanoe City, Ohio, where he began a bakery business. After successfully establishing himself he married Miss Katherine Forst.

Three years afterward he determined to seek his fortune in California, and in the spring of 1858 left Tippecanoe City for New York City; thence by steamer via Panama to San Francisco. Upon his arrival at San Francisco the Calavares and Mokelimme Hill gold excitements were at their height, which attracted him to these mining regions. When the news was heralded of the rich discoveries in Cariboo, British Columbia, he at once returned to San Francisco to take the steamer for Victoria to the Cariboo and Fraser river mines. Not finding himself to be a successful miner he returned to Victoria and there opened a bakery. His bread soon became so famous that the English officials furnished him with flour to make their bread. For this he was favored in the buying of his flour. Here his opportunities for making money were most satisfactory, but owing to the absence of his family he decided to sell out, which he did, returning to San Francisco. From San Francisco he wrote to his family to meet him there. In the interval of their coming he took employment on one of the Panama Pacific mail steamers as pastry baker. On the arrival in San Francisco of his family, which then consisted of his wife and son Joseph, he met them upon the return of his steamer, and after a few days' stop in San Francisco he was informed that Los Angeles was a good prospective town, so with his family he took steamer passage for Los Angeles, arriving here in October, 1859. Los Angeles had a population at that time of about thirty-five hundred people. It was a lively place; everybody seemed to have money, for those who had money were willing to give to those who had none. After a short stay at the

Lafayette (now known as the St. Elmo) hotel he purchased Ulyard's bakery, southwest corner of First and Main streets, where the Natick house now stands. In less than a year he had control of all the best bread patrons in the city. He was the only baker that ever made Jewish passover bread in this city, and this he sold to nearly all the Jewish families in Southern California. This bakery he sold out in the year 1861 at a good advance and purchased the New York bakery from Peter Balz, and after a short while he had this bakery in a very flourishing condition.

The outbreak of the war of the Rebellion caused the stationing here of a regiment of soldiers under Colonel Carlton. The selection of their camp was made on the La Ballona ranch, near Ballona creek, and about three-quarters of a mile southwest from the present La Ballona Railroad station, which was named Camp Leighton. Mr. Mesmer secured the contract to furnish bread for the soldiers. He built a brick bake-oven on the grounds, supplied all the bread to the soldiers and ranchers in that vicinity, while at the same time he was conducting his business, the New York bakery, in this city. The conducting of two places of business at two points so widely separated, each necessitating his presence, made it too difficult, so he sold out the New York bakery (which at that time had grown to considerable proportions), and established a small bakery in the building on the southwest corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets. After a few months he moved his bakery to North Main street, where the First National Bank is now located. This being a good stand the business soon prospered. In the spring of 1863 the soldiers were moved from Camp Leighton to temporary camp at Highland Park, near the Occidental College. The soldiers were then furnished with bread from his Los Angeles bakery, and the Camp Leighton bakery was moved, except the bake-oven.

In the fall of 1863, having heard of the large profits made by traders plying between Los Angeles and the mining camps of Arizona, Mr. Mesmer and a Mr. Yander fitted out a fourteen-span prairie "schooner" and trailer. These were loaded with groceries and provisions. Luck went against them from the start. The night before starting one of his mules strangled himself, and

on the following day, going down the incline on the El Monte road near Savannah, through the brake catching, another mule was killed. The outgoing journey from this on went well, the groceries and provisions were sold at most satisfactory prices and they were homeward bound with high hopes, when some jealous trader, envious of their competition, poisoned the water spring from which the stock had been given to drink. All the horses and mules died, and while they were dying a heavy windstorm arose, blowing stones as big as hen's eggs, almost covering the entire wagons and completely obliterating the road. The sudden change of hope was heart-rending. Their saddened and worried feelings can be better imagined than described, on the lonely desert road, with not a single animal left to pull a wagon or ride to a point to secure aid. They finally concluded to abandon the wagons and strike out on foot for the nearest stage station, from which point passage was secured for Los Angeles.

While Mr. Mesmer was off on the trading venture his wife conducted the bakery. In 1864 Mr. and Mrs. Strassforth, who were then conducting the United States hotel, southeast corner of Main and Requena streets, desired to sell, and he finally concluded to sell his bakery and try his hand at the hotel business. His wife said, as a rolling stone gathers no moss, neither would he be real successful until he settled down to one business and remained therein. During the four and a-half years' residence in Los Angeles they had moved five times, and she did not intend to move again until they had accumulated a sufficiency. During the five years from 1864 to 1869 the hotel business proved a big winner, from the profits of which he purchased at different times small adobe holdings adjoining, which he improved as his means would permit, until he had a frontage of one hundred and forty-two feet on Main street. In 1868 he was instrumental in opening Commercial street east to Alameda street. In 1869 he rented the hotel to Messrs. Gray and Adams and decided to visit his native land, so with his family (which then consisted of his wife, sons Joseph and Tony, and daughter Christina) he left for one year's visit to the old country. In 1871 he purchased from Mr. Hayes the property on the west side of Broadway, between First and Second

streets, which he occupied for upwards of fifteen years as his family residence. In 1872 he purchased from Don Manuel Requena the Yarrow corner, adjoining his Main street property on the east, on which he built the present two-story brick building, southwest corner of Los Angeles and Requena streets. He also opened Requena (then called Liberty) street east through to Alameda.

In 1874, at the request of Bishop Amat and his coadjutor, Bishop Mora, he was asked to take full charge in the erection and building of St. Vibiana Cathedral, on Main near Second street. He not only superintended the work on this structure, but also solicited thousands of dollars of donations towards its completion. In 1876 he visited with his wife the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. In 1880 he had put down the first regular cement-squares sidewalk, and for this he was arrested for an infringement of the Schilinger patent. As there were no federal courts south of San Francisco he was arrested, taken by the United States marshal to San Francisco, and there the case was compromised for doing just what cement contractors are doing today. He broke the value of the patent, which inured to the public's benefit, but at a cost of over \$800 to himself. In 1884 he purchased from F. Reverin seventy-nine feet on Los Angeles street adjoining his property on the south, on which he erected the present two-story brick building. In 1886 he let the contract for the building of the present new United States Hotel building. This was the first piece of building work that was not done under his direct supervision and by day's work. In 1887 he became associated in the building of an artificial harbor at La Ballona lake. A great deal of money was spent in this enterprise, which through lack of study and proper management was not carried to a successful conclusion.

October 2, 1891, the boon companion of his struggles was called to her earthly reward. July 15, 1893, he married Mrs. Jennie E. Swan. His family consists of his sons Joseph, Tony and Alphonse, and his daughters Christina and Lucile, now Mrs. G. J. Griffith and Mrs. Charles L. Whipple, also a step-daughter, Mrs. Ziba Paterson.

It is safe to say that the first ten years after

his arrival in this city he threw his whole life and energies into his work, putting in from eighteen to nineteen hours daily. Only a man of extraordinary physique could have endured such herculean work. That he had the greatest faith in the great future of the city of his adoption is proved by the improvements that he has erected from time to time on money which he borrowed at times when there was considerable doubt of Los Angeles' future.

This is the career of one who started away from a little Alsatian village to the western extreme of America with nothing but indomitable courage, pluck and enterprise to aid him. While Mr. Mesmer was by no means faultless, there are hundreds who have been the recipients of his kind favors who will always remember the benevolent hand of their benefactor.

JAMES BROADBENT, a well-known walnut-grower of the Ranchito district, was born in Kent county, Ontario, Canada, October 3, 1835, a son of John and Lydia (Pardo) Broadbent, natives respectively of England and New York state. When his father was twenty-one years of age he left his native country and crossed the ocean to Canada, settling in Kent county, Ontario, and taking up the occupation of a farmer. During the subsequent years of his life he followed agricultural pursuits, and, while he never gained wealth, he gained that which is more to be desired, the esteem of associates and the devoted love of family and friends. At the time of his death he was almost eighty years of age.

Naturally, as a farmer's son, Mr. Broadbent became familiar with agricultural pursuits at an early age, and as soon as he was old enough to assist he was given work in the field. In the winter time, when work on the farm was slack, he attended country schools near home, but did not have more than limited educational advantages. The knowledge acquired by him was rather in the school of experience and life than from a study of text books. Soon after attaining his majority he established domestic ties, being united in marriage with Mary A. White, a sister of Walter W. White, of the Ranchito district, in whose sketch the family history appears. Their marriage resulted in the birth of eight children,

namely: John W., of this district; Mrs. Charles Harvey, whose home is in Kent county, Ontario; Mrs. Thomas J. Matthews, of this district; Mrs. Emerson Mannig, of Kent county, Ontario; Andrew E., who is ranching near his father's home; and Roy J., Linda and Lloyd, all of whom remain with their parents. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which they are regular contributors.

In 1893 Mr. Broadbent came to the Ranchito district, where he now makes his home. He is the owner of a ranch of twenty-five acres, mostly under walnuts, and his attention is closely given to the improvement and cultivation of this property. The shipment and marketing of his products are made through the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, of which he is a member.

S P. CREASINGER. In reviewing the career of S. P. Creasinger a few facts stand out with special distinctness, and, believing that there is much of inspiration and many useful lessons to be drawn from his life, more particularly by the ambitious young men of this day, the following outline has been penned:

First and foremost, it should be stated that Mr. Creasinger is a fine example of that essentially America product—a self-made man, one who has risen to wealth and financial prominence solely by and through his own merits, and secondly, that he is kindly and sympathetic toward his brother-men, and constantly striving to aid others to happiness and prosperity. Briefly his early life passed without notable events, and by living out under the open sky and by years of labor in the fields and on the farm, he laid the foundation of the abundant health and vitality with which he is blessed. He earned his first money by riding a plow-horse from morning until night, day after day, when he was eight years of age, and was paid at the rate of ten cents a day. When twelve years old he was employed in a brick yard at \$1.50 a week, and walked four miles to and fro every day, carrying his lunch. Even five years later he could have been found hard at work in the harvest field, and proud to receive his pay at the end of the week, three whole dollars. Then the dreadful struggle between the north and south came on, and at

eighteen years of age, the youth cast aside the scythe and hoe and donned the blue uniform of those who nobly fought for the preservation of the Union. As may be inferred, his educational opportunities were extremely limited, and he has been forced to rely upon individual effort in this direction, as in all others. He possessed the pluck, energy and perseverance, however, that constitute the keynote of success, and, overcoming one obstacle after another, he steadily rose until now he is in the zenith of his powers.

One of the leading features of Mr. Creasinger's success is his sterling integrity of word and deed; and right here it may be said that though hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps millions, altogether, of his clients' money have passed through his hands, not one dollar has been lost to them, and, as the records of this county show, not one mortgage, given for the vast sums of money loaned, has ever been foreclosed by him. This is a truly remarkable fact, and we doubt whether any other real-estate and loaning firm in the country has a record comparable to this. For the past seventeen years he has been engaged in the real-estate and loan business in Los Angeles, but recently has engaged more extensively in the mining business, buying, selling and also operating mines in the United States and Mexico. His present offices are situated at No. 218 South Broadway. He employs a small army of competent persons, his office force being especially capable and efficient, and upon his numerous ranches in Southern California he necessarily keeps many people to manage them properly. In addition to these valuable lands he owns property in other parts of this state, in Oregon, Washington, Nevada and other western states. His financial investments are not confined to the west, however, as his interests in various sections of the Union are very extensive. He leases many of his ranches to responsible tenants, and reaps a golden harvest every year from the sale of fruit from his fruit farms and the sale of the products of his dairy farms. He owns valuable city property in Los Angeles and other Southern California towns and cities, and transacts an immense amount of business in this direction. Like the majority of the successful men of to-day in the world of business, he is an extensive, though judicious advertiser, and the



Wm. Ferguson

pictured representation of his cheery countenance, with its high, broad forehead, and shrewd yet kindly eyes, is familiar to everyone in this locality.

Mr. Creasinger was married in Gratiot county, Mich., November 25, 1875, to Miss Clara A. Jones, daughter of Roswell Jones. One daughter now living blessed this union, Grace L. Creasinger.

WILLIAM FERGUSON. By her rich and varied resources California has drawn to her unshackled energies the sons of many states and countries. They came hoping to attain personal success, and, to such extent as they have been fortified by determination, perseverance, intelligence and sound judgment, they have gained prosperity. While promoting their personal interests, at the same time they have advanced the welfare of their adopted state and have been found on the side of progress and justice in every cause. As one of this class mention belongs to William Ferguson, of Los Angeles. He was born in Washington county, Ark., January 20, 1832, a son of John C. and Elizabeth (English) Ferguson. His father was a native of Virginia and in 1831 became a resident of Arkansas, where he died at the age of sixty-eight years; he was a son of a Scotchman, who settled in Virginia on his arrival in this country, and there followed the occupation of an iron-worker, with the exception of the time of his service in the Revolutionary war. The lady whom he married was a Pennsylvanian and a member of a family identified with the eastern states from an early colonial period. She died at the residence of her grandson, our subject, when very advanced in years. The mother of our subject was born in Tennessee and died in Arkansas when forty years of age. Of her seven children all but two are still living.

The boyhood years of our subject's life were passed in a very quiet and uneventful manner. Nothing of importance occurred in his life until he was eighteen years of age, in 1850. He then left the home farm and with an uncle and several neighbors started by the overland route for California. Their first stop was at Mud Springs, near San Dimas, but they remained there a few days only, and then turned their attention to

mining, which was then in the height of its popularity. They had spent the entire time from April 18 to August 10 on their trip across the plains and came to the coast with the determination to gain a pecuniary reward to recompense them for all the hardships of the trip. From Mud Springs they went to Sacramento and then to Nevada City, Cal. He almost died during the winter of 1850-51. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Ferguson went to the salmon regions, where he believed he might work successfully. However, after a short stay there he proceeded to Trinity county and began mining and freighting. Upon realizing a fair remuneration for his adventures and hardships he disposed of the business he had established and in 1857 returned by steamer via the Isthmus of Panama to New York, thence going to his old Arkansas home.

The taste he had experienced of life in the trans-Rocky region, however, rendered Mr. Ferguson dissatisfied with the idea of spending the remainder of his life in Arkansas. Accordingly, he arranged his affairs so as to render possible his permanent settlement in the coast country. In the spring of 1858 he again sought the regions of Trinity county, Cal., and followed agriculture and the manufacture of lumber for three years, when he went to the mines in Nevada and began mining. From Nevada he proceeded to Idaho and thence to Trinity county to settle some business. After spending a short time in San Francisco he went to Petaluma and embarked in stock-raising. He engaged in that occupation for a few years, then, in 1868, came to Los Angeles to settle the estate of his brother. Afterward he took two large herds of cattle north, then visited San Diego, and finally settled permanently in Los Angeles. Being a man of keen business perceptions, he saw an excellent opening in the growing metropolis of Southern California. He opened a livery stable, which he carried on for two years, and then sold out the stock but retained the property. He also turned his attention to the buying and selling of real estate. During these years he laid the foundation for a prosperous business and a position of influence in Los Angeles. Besides buying and selling city property, he also dealt in outside realty. In 1870 he purchased stock in the water company, of which he was a director for many years. With

such an expansive mind he could not be narrow in his views, and hence he interested himself in every enterprise for the benefit of the city.

About 1890 he engaged in the manufacture of brick, water and sewer pipes, terra cotta and fire brick, and still maintains his interest in this plant, known as the California Sewer Pipe Company.

About 1886 he built his present home on the corner of Third and Hill streets. It is one of the brightest spots in its neighborhood, and at the time of building it was among the best and most pretentious residences in the city.

Educationally, as well as financially, Mr. Ferguson is a self-made man. When he came to California he could not write a line; but he was not satisfied to remain ignorant, hence applied himself diligently to securing knowledge, and is to-day, as the result of his determined efforts when past his first youth, a well-informed man. By pluck and perseverance he has placed himself in the rank of successful men. The account of his life, with its early hardships and discouragement, might serve as an inspiration to young men who are hampered in their struggles toward success. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Winfield Scott, and is identified with the Republican party in his political views. He was married at Petaluma, in 1871, to Miss Flora Austin, who was born in Maine and by whom he has two children, Clarence and Mabel, both graduates of the city schools. Mr. Ferguson is identified with the Unitarian Church, of which he is a member and to which he gives his support.

JAMES WESLEY POTTS was born in Ruthersford county, Tenn., December 20, 1830, of Scotch, Irish and English ancestors. In 1852 he braved the dangers of the overland trail to California, walking the entire distance beside a yoke of oxen which pulled one of the old "prairie schooners" containing all of his possessions. Arriving in Los Angeles, then a village of mud houses and about four thousand population, he worked on the roads for a mere subsistence for several months, then started in as a fruit vender. Soon his sales enabled him to rent a store, and in a few months his receipts were as high as \$40 per day. With a firm belief, never

unshaken, in the coming greatness of his adopted home, he invested in real estate and the rapid increase in land values soon made him a rich man, and in 1878 he was one of the wealthy men of the county. Sudden reverses made him "land poor," and he lost the larger part of his estate, but met every obligation dollar for dollar.

He was always the first to promote new enterprises, assisted far beyond his means in church work, and was instrumental in building the Fort street brick church. A keen observer of nature's phenomena, he became expert in predicting the changes in the weather, and was known by thousands as the "weather prophet." In his later years his was a most familiar and striking figure on the streets, walking along with his old curved apple-wood cane hung on his arm, nodding a cheerful good-day to everyone and "passing the weather," his favorite theme, with his more intimate friends.

ALFRED M. SEELEY. Reared among surroundings calculated to foster a natural aptitude for horticulture, Mr. Seeley has become one of the most enterprising and successful dwellers in the Covina valley. He is a native of Pike county, Ill., born December 18, 1862. His father, James M. Seeley, was during the years of his activity prominent and influential in Pike county. Of sterling Puritan stock, he claimed descent from the voyagers of the Mayflower. Foremost in all things pertaining to the welfare of the community, he exerted a lasting influence upon its history and development. For fourteen years he ably filled the office of sheriff of Pike county, and for eight years he was presiding judge of his district. His father, Col. James M. Seeley, was a courageous soldier in the war of the Revolution, and one of the first to settle in Pike county, Ill. Judge Seeley married Elizabeth Unsell, whose parents left Virginia and settled in Missouri while it was yet a territory.

Alfred M. Seeley spent his childhood upon his father's farm, and conscientiously availed himself of the opportunities of the public schools. At the age of twenty-two he entered upon a business career with a wholesale confectionery concern at Quincy, Ill., with whom he remained for two years. From 1890 to 1895 he was associated with

the Winkley Artificial Limb Company, with headquarters at No. 323 Nicolet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., a firm that engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs and surgical supplies of all kinds.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Seeley came to California and took up his residence in the Covina valley, where he has thirty-nine acres, mainly given over to the cultivation of oranges. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen (both of Covina), and the Knights of Pythias in Kansas City, Mo. He is a member, and at the present time treasurer, of the Columbia Land and Water Company.

Mr. Seeley married Alice Atchison, by whom he has a daughter, Mary M., born in Kansas City, Mo., October 26, 1892. Mrs. Seeley was educated in Columbia (Mo.) College, a large and successful institution for young ladies, and conducted under the auspices of members of the Christian Church. From childhood she has been an adherent of that denomination, and now, with Mr. Seeley, holds membership in the Covina Christian Church. Her father, Samuel P. Atchison, was a fine type of the Puritan democracy of the old school, and was for years a prominent resident of Kentucky, his active life being passed in that state, although his death occurred in Kansas City, Mo. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary E. Ragland, and was a member of an old Kentucky family.

HORATIO NELSON RUST, of South Pasadena, was born in Amherst, Mass., May 11, 1828. A detailed record of the lives of his ancestors would comprise the history of some of the most important and stirring crises of our national progress. The progenitor of the family in this country was Henry Rust, who came from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, about 1633, and settled in Hingham, Mass. From his three sons, Samuel, Nathaniel and Israel, the Rust family in the United States descends. Israel Rust was baptized in Hingham, Mass., November 12, 1670, and took the freeman oath in Northampton, Mass., March 30, 1690. In the

town last named he died November 11, 1712. His son, Capt. Nathaniel Rust, was born in Northampton, November 17, 1671, and was the first settler of Coventry, Conn., of which he was a prominent resident until his death. The records show that he was the first selectman chosen there and was also appointed as tavern keeper.

Daniel Rust, son of Nathaniel, was born in Coventry, Conn., February 18, 1711. He served as constable, collector and highway surveyor, and in 1745 was employed by the town to keep up the stock of ammunition. His son, Lieut. Lemuel Rust, was born in Coventry, Conn., February 11, 1740, and died in Otisco, N. Y., July 31, 1813. He was an early settler of Southampton, Mass. In 1775 he was at Cambridge, Mass., and during the Revolutionary war he engaged in the eight months' service. His son, John Rust, was born in Southampton, Mass., March 5, 1777, and during his entire active life followed the stonemason's trade in his native town, where he died March 7, 1814.

The next in line of descent was Nelson Rust, who was born in Southampton, Mass., July 27, 1802, and died in 1847. He was a blacksmith and steel worker and made cooking stoves as early as 1836. He did the iron work on the first railroad bridge across the Connecticut river at Springfield, Mass. At Amherst he was chosen to serve as selectman and was also a deacon in the church. He had the first "house raising" without liquors in that county, thus inaugurating a temperance reform. An active Abolitionist, his home was an underground railroad station in ante-bellum days. He was a man of positive character, who was always ready to do his duty and trust God for the consequences.

May 8, 1826, Nelson Rust married Elizabeth Clapp, who was born in Amherst, Mass., March 17, 1804, and died in 1867. Her parents were Oliver Clapp (6th) and Lucinda (Adams) Clapp, of Leverett, Mass., and her grandparents were Oliver (5th) and Elizabeth (Mattoon) Clapp, early settlers of Amherst. She was a descendant of Roger Clapp, who came from Plymouth, England, to America in 1630 on the ship Mary and John, and was one of the first settlers of Dorchester. On this same ship came Johanna Ford, whom Roger Clapp married in 1633. He was a man of influence and prominence. Four-

teen times he was chosen to fill the office of selectman of Dorchester. In 1665 he was elected to command the fort in Boston Harbor, which position he held for twenty-one years. He died in 1691 and his wife four years later.

The record of the Rust family is one of which its present representatives may well be proud. The subject of this article, by his honorable service in the Civil war, by his active business career and by his well-known principles of integrity, has added lustre to the honored name he bears. He was given good educational advantages and was a student in Amherst Academy in 1847, when the death of his father, Nelson Rust, suddenly terminated his academic studies. He was left, the eldest of four children and the head of a family that had only limited means. Securing humble employment he soon rose to a better position and was able to buy the village drug store. Later he traveled for eighteen years for one firm as salesman, finding the work both healthful and pleasant. During this time he formed the love for antiquarian research which has since distinguished him. This taste found expression in the valuable and extensive collection which for years so delighted visitors to his Pasadena home. It comprised Indian relics from nearly every town in New England; from the wild tribes of Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona and California, with a history of the manners and customs of these tribes. He took more than two thousand vessels and implements of clay and stone from the mounds and pre-historic graves of Missouri in 1879 and 1880, and from old Mexico a collection of Aztec implements by especial favor of President Diaz. The importance of his collection caused him to place it on exhibition at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, where he was made judge of award in the archeological department. He sold the collection to a Chicago capitalist, and he in turn donated it to Beloit College, where it is usefully rounding out the life work of its collector. His knowledge of Indian life and customs was added to during the period of his service, under President Harrison, as agent for the Mission Indians, during which time he built the manual training school at Perris.

Like his father Mr. Rust was a pronounced Abolitionist. He was a personal friend of John Brown, whom he sheltered when pursued, and

also furnished him with the famous pikes that were found at Harper's Ferry after the raid. His devotion to the hero-martyr has never wavered. During the war he served as assistant surgeon and rendered valuable service at several points. Later for many years he conducted a large warehouse in Chicago. The attractive climate of California caused him to remove to Pasadena in 1881, and here he has an orange grove and other interests. He organized the first citrus fair exhibited in Battery D Chicago, 1886, and has been active in the development of this industry. He assisted in the building of the Pasadena library and in all ways furthered the progress of the then new colony, now one of the most beautiful cities in the world. He and his wife have four children, Frank N. and Edward H., and two daughters who are the wives respectively of E. H. Lockwood and Prof. J. D. Graham, of Pasadena.

B F. ORR, an honored pioneer of California and the senior member of the well-known firm of Orr & Hines, leading funeral directors of Los Angeles, was born in Johnstown, Pa., June 30, 1836, and is a son of William Orr, a furniture dealer and undertaker of that state. Our subject had one brother, who was a captain in the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry during the Civil war and was killed in the battle of Petersburg.

Until he attained his majority Mr. Orr remained in his native city and was educated in its public schools. Early in the '50s he came to Sonoma, Cal., where he engaged in mining for four years, and later was interested in the undertaking business in San Francisco until 1861, when he returned east, remaining there three years. For a third of a century, however, he has made his home in Los Angeles, which, when he located here, was a small, insignificant place. Two years later he embarked in the undertaking business as a partner of Victor Ponet, with whom he was connected for a number of years, but Mr. Ponet finally sold out and the firm of Orr & Sutch was formed. When Mr. Sutch withdrew our subject formed a partnership with Mr. Hines, under the firm name of Orr & Hines, which connection still continues, and they have a fine establishment at No. 647 South Broadway.



J. MULLALLY.

In 1864 Mr. Orr married Miss Rebecca Pyett, also a native of Johnstown, Pa., where she was reared and educated, being a schoolmate of her husband. She was a daughter of James B. Pyett. They have two daughters now living, the oldest of whom, Ellen, is now the wife of Percy Shoemaker, who is connected with the German-American Savings Bank of Los Angeles. The other daughter, Elsey O., resides with her parents. The family have a pleasant home at No. 1812 Bush street.

During the Civil war Mr. Orr was a member of Company E, Second California Cavalry, and was stationed in Humboldt county and later at Benicia, Cal., where he was honorably discharged. He is now an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a prominent Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order United Workmen. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He belongs to that class of men whom the world terms self-made, for starting out in life for himself empty-handed, he has conquered all the obstacles in the path to success, and has not only secured for himself a handsome competence, but by his efforts has materially advanced the interests of the community with which he is associated. He is widely and favorably known and ranks among the leading citizens of Los Angeles.

JOSEPH MULLALLY may justly be termed one of the founders of Los Angeles, and as such is entitled to an honored place in its history. He is a member of the Pioneers' Society, and though now well along in years has not relaxed his interest in the city which has been his home and pride for nearly half a century.

His paternal grandfather, Joseph Mullally, was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen years. He was a farmer by occupation and his first location was in Virginia, where his son Richard was born. The latter was a distiller in early manhood, but later turned his attention to the manufacturing of brick, and when he had accumulated what in those days was considered a comfortable fortune, he retired. His father had died on his homestead in Butler county, Ohio, and his own death

took place in Vincennes, Ind. His wife, Jane (Currins) Mullally, a native of Washington county, Pa., passed her last years in Evansville, Ind. Of their nine children, four are yet living.

Joseph Mullally of this article was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 18, 1826. He received a common-school education and under his father learned the business of making brick. The stories of the "forty-niners" fired his youthful imagination, and in 1850 he started for the far west, arriving in the vicinity of Placerville, Cal., at the end of a journey lasting one hundred and five days. His entire capital at that time was a one-third interest in a yoke of oxen and wagon, but he was in the possession of youth and strength and the qualities which insure success. He worked at mining near Placerville and at a point on the middle fork of the American river for a short time, when he wisely came to the decision that he would return to his legitimate line of business and continue in it as long as he could make a reasonable success of the undertaking. After working in Sacramento about two months he unfortunately had a severe sick spell and for six weeks was in the hospital. When he recovered sufficiently he yielded to the solicitations of some of his friends and for three months engaged in mining near Grapevine Springs. In March, 1851, he went to San Francisco, and there followed his trade until early in 1854, when he concluded to take a trip through the southern part of the state.

During the first week of March, 1854, Mr. Mullally arrived at the adobe village of Los Angeles. Being impressed with its ultimate possibilities, he purchased land in what later was known as the Bernard tract, and there he had his dwelling-place from 1855 until 1860, in the meantime being busily employed in the manufacture of brick and also connected with the building of a number of substantial houses and business blocks. When he came to the town there were but two brick structures here, the old jail and one small dwelling. In 1854 he built a house for a Mrs. Ross, on Main street, between Second and Third streets, and the same year had charge of the erection of a house for Henry Dalton, at the corner of Second and Main, and the old school-house which stood on the site of the present fine Bryson building. In 1855 he made the brick for

the old Rowland mansion, which is an historic landmark. It was the property of J. Rowland (father of Puente's esteemed citizen, William Rowland) and now belongs to J. H. Hudson.

In 1861 Mr. Mullally returned to San Francisco, which was having a boom, and there he resided, finding an abundance of paying work during the Downey administration. His heart was true to Los Angeles, however, and he soon returned and continued in the business for which he seemed specially fitted. In 1895 he retired from active life, having acquired a competency and made a record of which he has just cause to be proud. In the early days of his residence here he was quite an important factor in local politics. In 1857 he was chosen as a member of the city council, where he served acceptably for one term before he went to the northern part of the state. Several times since then he has been honored by re-election to the board of city fathers, and thus, altogether, has had quite a voice in the management and control of municipal affairs. He has stood for everything making for good government and progress and has maintained an enviable reputation for absolute integrity. He cast his first presidential ballot for General Taylor, and has given the Democratic party his unwavering support ever since that time.

MICHAEL FAY QUINN. The life record of Michael Fay Quinn, who, for over two-score years has been one of the prominent citizens of El Monte, presents many interesting features, and his reminiscences of early years upon the plains and the great western frontier of civilization are more entertaining than a good book. As his name indicates, he is of the staunch old Irish stock, his parents having been born in the Emerald Isle. His grandfather, Michael Quinn, was born in 1761 and died in Wisconsin in 1857, thus nearly completing a century of life. His brother, Lord Quinn of O'Daire, was the first Irish lord created in Ireland. John Quinn, father of our subject, was born in county Limerick, in 1808, married Mary Fay in 1832 and came with his family to America in 1836. Two years later he died in Wisconsin, and subsequently his widow, whose nativity had occurred in 1812, became the wife of Richard Hartwell, of Ohio.

Six days after her marriage, which took place in Wisconsin, she was summoned to the silent land.

The birth of Michael Fay Quinn took place in New York City, February 14, 1836, and thus he was orphaned at the tender age of four years. His step-father cared for him until he had reached the age of twelve. Then again the lad was left alone, for Mr. Hartwell died, and during the ensuing two years he lived with an aunt who was unkind and arbitrary. Appealing to the courts, the youth had another guardian appointed, and thenceforth fared better. In the spring of 1850 he went to Fort Snelling, Minn., where he obtained a position as clerk in a sutler store, owned by a Mr. Steele. Col. Francis Lee, the commanding officer of the fort, was an old friend and schoolmate of Mr. Hartwell and consequently he used his influence in obtaining a good position for young Quinn. He was placed in the quartermaster's department, and in 1854, when only eighteen years old, he was appointed government wagon-master and started from Fort Leavenworth with an expedition against the Sioux Indians. General Harney commanding, the troops, numbering some fifteen hundred, surprised a camp of about five thousand of the redskins, at daybreak, September 26, 1854, at Ash Hollow, on the Platte river. Several of the Indians were killed and nearly the entire camp was captured. The general kept several important Indians as hostages for the good behavior of the rest, and then proceeded to Fort Laramie, where some of the troops were left, the rest of them going to Fort Pierre on the Missouri river, where the great treaty with the Sioux was made by General Harney on New Year's day, 1855.

Immediately after his arrival at Fort Pierre Mr. Quinn was sent with twenty-eight six-mule teams and wagons, laden with provisions for the troops at Fort Randall. The journey was safely made within ten days and two days later he started upon the return trip with empty wagons and ten days' provisions, a guide, but no military escort. On the fourth day, a severe snow-storm setting in, the party took refuge in a deep cañon, where were plenty of cottonwood trees and brush. In the morning they found their camp literally buried in deep drifts of snow, and for twenty-two days the storm continued

with slight abatement. On the twenty-fourth day, after great labor, the party cut its way through the drifts and resumed the difficult journey, camping in another cañon two miles from the first that night. Day after day they plowed through the immense drifts, cutting cottonwood trees for the mules' fodder, and themselves subsisting on corn and mule meat, without salt. They arrived at Fort Pierre at the end of thirty-six days, with only forty-eight mules left of their one hundred and eighty mules. Twenty-nine of the thirty-four men were more or less severely frost-bitten, but though our subject was the youngest of the company he had escaped uninjured.

October 25, 1855, in company with Colonel Lee and a Dr. Campbell (a brother-in-law of President Lincoln), Mr. Quinn left Fort Pierre in a skiff, proceeding down the Missouri to a point about two hundred miles below, where a steamboat had been forced to stop on account of low water. The second night the trio camped on the bank of the river, in a forest where there must have been thousands of wild turkeys. They were so unused to man that they did not fly away and the young man himself shot thirty-six, and filling the boat with them he continued on his journey to the steamer, where the turkeys were highly appreciated. He took passage on the steamboat, which at once started down the river, arriving at St. Louis in due season. On the 2nd of November, 1855, Mr. Quinn matriculated in the Illinois State University, where he remained until April 11, 1858, Robert T., son of President Lincoln, being one of his classmates.

The trouble with the Mormons in Utah now being at its height Mr. Quinn joined General Harney's expedition against the law-breakers and was appointed wagonmaster under Captain (later General) W. S. Hancock, quartermaster. Before they reached Utah, however, the Mormons had, outwardly at least, recognized the authority of the government, and Mr. Quinn was appointed United States agent and contracted for all of the material used in the building of Camp Floyd, Utah, which was needed to serve as winter quarters for army troops. On the 12th of February 1859, Mr. Quinn joined a company of seventy-two men bound for the El Dorado of California. March 5 found him in Los Angeles and twenty

days later he went to the San Gabriel Cañon gold mines with a party, and though he had supplied himself with the necessary outfit and worked diligently for two months he was entirely unsuccessful. Then, like many another man before him, he wisely decided to earn his gold in the sure and legitimate channels of enterprise, and to this resolution he undoubtedly owes his present wealth. Returning to Los Angeles he obtained a position as a carpenter and time-keeper in the building of the old court-house, where the Bullard block now stands. He was paid \$30 a week until the work was finished, and thus made his real start in the business world. In December, 1859, he came to El Monte, where he continued to engage in contracting and building enterprises, and also conducted a lumber yard. Subsequently he commenced farming, and for many years has given his chief attention to this line of work, though he also has kept a livery stable in the town of El Monte. He has been actively interested in all local progress, and has manfully borne his share of the work of improvement.

The first marriage of Mr. Quinn took place December 27, 1867, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Jane Callan. Three children were born of that union, and on the 30th of December, 1876, the wife and mother passed into the silent land. Nine years later, January 7, 1886, Mr. Quinn married Miss Fannie Sawyer, the lady who still presides over the affairs of his household.

FRED W. WOOD. A stranger seeking for information in regard to the foremost business men of Los Angeles for the past quarter of a century, would have the name of Fred W. Wood mentioned to him among the very first. Nor would the result be far different should the question be asked in the various fraternities or political organizations of this city, as he was not only very popular in all of these circles, but was recognized as an efficient and patriotic citizen, ever striving to advance the interests of the community with which he cast his lot so long ago.

In a business sense Mr. Wood was a self-made man, for he had limited advantages in his youth, and was forced to rely upon himself alone in the battle of life. He was born in Prairie du Chien,

Wis., April 28, 1853, and when five years of age removed with his parents to Illinois. His father enlisted in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil war and their home was practically broken up during that stormy period. He was colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and his two sons, Edwin and Chester F., were both soldiers in the war. In 1868 the family removed to Kansas City, Mo., where Fred W. received some high school privileges. He was but sixteen years of age, however, when he began earning his own livelihood entirely, and from that time to the present has had no outside assistance.

For a year or more he was employed in the office of the Kansas City Engineer, and then went to northern Wisconsin, where he was engaged for three years in the construction of some of the lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad system. In the fall of 1873 he came to California, and in March of the following year he arrived in Los Angeles, which has since been his place of residence. After spending a few months in various engineering, surveying and mining enterprises in this locality, he became interested, with Prudent Beaudry, in the construction of the Los Angeles city waterworks, and was associated with that great undertaking until its successful completion. For several years he was in the abstract business as a member of the firm of Gillette, Gibson & Wood, and next he was given charge of the immense task of laying out and planting the vineyards near San Gabriel, for J. deBarth Shorb, and of establishing the winery there. In 1889 he resigned his managership and became identified with the Temple street cable railway line in this city, and subsequent to the death of Victor Beaudry, the following year, he served as executive of the estate left by him. In addition to this, Mr. Wood managed the property of Prudent Beaudry, a brother of Victor Beaudry. The former died in 1893, but Mr. Wood continued to look after the interests of the heirs until his death.

In 1895 Mr. Wood became the general manager of the Los Angeles Street Railway Company, which controls nearly all of the important street railway lines in this city. The service in this particular in Los Angeles compares favorably with that of any other of the large cities of the

United States, and it is estimated that nearly two hundred miles of street railroads are in working order here at the present time. Under the judicious supervision of Mr. Wood and the other officials of the company the general efficiency of the system was greatly improved, and it was his constant study and endeavor to furnish the people with a cheap, yet thoroughly adequate and satisfactory service. By those who have made the matter a study, it is said that no city of its size on this continent is provided with such a complete and far-reaching system of electric railroads, by means of which passengers can be transferred to all parts of the metropolis, at the price of a single fare of five cents.

In his business affairs Mr. Wood was vastly helped by his knowledge of law, which study he pursued in his leisure hours, for several years, finally being admitted to practice in the common and supreme courts of California, about eight years ago. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and associate member the American Electrical Engineers and the American Institute of Architects. In addition to the various enterprises which have been mentioned in which he has been concerned, it may be stated that he was a director in the State Building and Loan Association, and used his time and means in the material upbuilding of the city. Politically he stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, but, in the multiplicity of his duties, he had no desire to occupy public positions. He used his franchise in favor of the Republican party, and took a prominent part in the management of several local campaigns, being chairman of the Los Angeles county central committee at one time. In the fraternities he was greatly respected and an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. In the first-named he reached the dignity of the Mystic Shrine and in the Odd Fellows he was a past master. He also was past master of the Legion of Honor.

Seventeen years ago Mr. Wood married Miss Leona Pigué-Dupuytren, who was born in California and is a grand-niece of the renowned Parisian physician, Dr. Dupuytren. Mr. and Mrs. Wood became the parents of a son, who bears the name of Warren Dupuytren. Mr. Wood died in Los Angeles May 19, 1900, at the



P. H. Garrett

Photo by Marceau.

age of forty-seven years, in the prime of manhood. There are few people who deserve greater honor than he for the upbuilding of the city of Los Angeles, which now attracts visitors from all parts of the United States as well as Europe.

BENJAMIN F. GARRETT, a soldier of the Civil war and a prominent horticulturist of Covina, was born in Pike county, Ill., May 2, 1835. His parents, John and Elvira (Churchill) Garrett, were natives of Kentucky and cast their lot with the very early settlers of Pike county, John Garrett having moved there in 1830. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

On the farm in Illinois where Benjamin F. Garrett passed the years of his childhood his surroundings and influences were, in the main, identical with those of the hundreds of other farmer lads whose parents, through weary years of toil and privation in the pioneer days, paved the way for coming events of exceeding greatness. From an educational standpoint he was exceptionally fortunate, being able to avail himself of the teaching in the public schools of Pike county, the Griggsville high school and the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill.

Mr. Garrett's war record has fitted him to excite to breathless interest the listeners around camp-fires, so long as they are lighted to remind heroes of their bravery and their country's appreciation. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Second Illinois Cavalry, and served under Grant and Sherman until after the siege and capture of Vicksburg, in which he participated. His subsequent engagements were at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and at Jackson, and he was with Banks in the Red river campaign. He also fought at the siege of Mobile, after which his cavalry division was ordered to Texas, where they operated on the Rio Grande. In July, 1865, at the close of the war, he was mustered out of service at Holly Springs, Miss. He was not exempt from the misfortunes of war, having been captured and imprisoned for a short time. Twice wounded, he was at one time incapacitated for about a year, and later, during the Red river campaign, for six months.

After the war Mr. Garrett returned to Pike

county, Ill., where for some time he taught in the common and high schools, continuing in the same line of work after his removal to Newton county, Mo. He was also interested in general farming and stock-raising, which he also carried on later in Douglas county, Kans. While there he became an office-holder of prominence, serving as trustee, clerk and treasurer.

In 1895 Mr. Garrett came to Southern California, which he now regards as his permanent home. He married Anna E. Adams, a native of Illinois, and of this union there are three children: Frances J., John M. and Marshall A.

While entertaining liberal ideas regarding the politics of the administration, Mr. Garrett usually approves of Republican principles, and votes that ticket. He is a member of the Masonic order of Newtonia, Mo.

EJ. VAWTER may be justly classed among the foremost founders of Santa Monica, for he arrived here before a building had been erected upon the present site of the town, and before an improvement of any kind had been made here. He also was one of the pioneers of Pasadena, and both towns owe a great deal to his foresight and enterprise during the critical period of their development. A broad-minded, liberal man, he has ever been ready to invest his capital in worthy undertakings, and by his judicious help and timely influence he has safely tided over the crucial point in many a local enterprise or industry which otherwise must have perished. For a quarter of a century he and his brother, William S., have been influential and highly esteemed citizens of Los Angeles county, and their innumerable friends throughout this region will take pleasure in tracing their history.

The father of these representative citizens was W. D. Vawter, a native of Indiana, and a successful business man throughout his mature life. E. J. Vawter was born in Vernon, Ind., about twenty miles north of the town of Madison, which is situated on the Ohio river. The date of his nativity is November 26, 1848, and he was an infant when he was deprived of his mother by death. When he was about twenty years of age he embarked in business on his own account, by

taking charge of a local newspaper, which he managed with fair success for three years. Then, in company with his father, he conducted a mercantile establishment in Vernon for three years.

Having decided to try their fortunes in Southern California, the family came to Santa Monica, where their keen judgment told them a thriving town would ere long be established. They opened a store and sold the first goods ever sold over a counter in this place, and for ten years they gave their chief attention to this line of business. They then engaged in the lumber and real-estate business, and built the first cement sidewalks in the town, as well as the first street-car line running to the Soldiers' Home. They established the First National Bank of Santa Monica, and, after managing it for five years, it passed into the possession of Senator Jones and his friends. The father and brothers then founded the Commercial Company of Santa Monica, of which our subject is the president to-day. A bank was a feature of the enterprise, but was discontinued in 1899. The company is one of the solid business institutions of the state, and its officers are men of sterling integrity and business sagacity. In 1896 the brothers built a waterworks plant in the southern part of Santa Monica, and it supplies all of that section of the town with pure, sparkling water. Their real-estate interests in that locality are extensive, and recently they embarked in a new venture, that of raising all kinds of flowers and plants upon their beautiful ranch.

E. J. Vawter was one of the organizers of the colony which made the first settlement upon the site of Pasadena. At one time his father owned the land upon which now stands the First National Bank of that city, and forty acres of property surrounding it. Our subject still owns valuable real estate in that lovely city, which, by many tourists, is considered the most Eden-like spot in sunny California. It is generally conceded that few of the citizens of this county have been connected with more enterprises or have done more for the general welfare, in proportion to their means, than have the Vawter family.

Ever since becoming a resident of this place E. J. Vawter has been more or less connected with local politics. He has been a trustee of the

town, has served as a member of the board of education and has been present at nearly all of the state and county conventions of the Republican party. He is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and is an honored member of the Pioneers' Association of Los Angeles county.

The marriage of E. J. Vawter and Miss Laura E. Dixon, a native of Indiana, took place in the Hoosier state in 1869, and seventeen years later she was summoned to the silent land. The only child of this union is E. J. Vawter, Jr., who is cashier of the Main street Savings Bank of Los Angeles. In 1888 our subject married Miss Isabella L. Nelson, who was born in New York City and there received a good education and the training which qualifies her to shine in any society.

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS. The family represented by this able attorney of Los Angeles was one of the first to plant itself on the bleak and barren shores of New England, where its members with the other Puritan pioneers sought to transform a dreary waste of land into a habitable region. From that time onward the Collins family was identified with the rise and growth of New England, and particularly with Massachusetts and Connecticut, where the larger number of its members made their homes. On the other hand he is descended, through his mother, from a long line of Dutch and French-Huguenot ancestors, who were early settlers in New Netherlands and bore an honorable part in the development of the Empire state. In the various wars of our country both families were represented and always on the side of liberty, freedom and justice.

Ozro Collins, father of the subject of this article, was born at Woodbridge, near Naugatuck, Conn., and settled in Toledo, Ohio, where for many years he was a resident. He married Ann Van Etten, who was born in Owasco, N. Y., June 12, 1819, and died in Toledo, December 22, 1858. She was a woman possessing a character of great nobility and gentleness, and one whose happiness centered in the welfare of her husband and children. The education which her son, our subject, acquired was in large measure due to her influence, for she inspired him with a love of

learning and a zeal in the acquisition of knowledge. He was given every advantage which the best schools of the country afforded, and of these he availed himself to the utmost, acquiring in this manner a breadth of knowledge that has been most helpful to him professionally and socially.

After graduating from St. Louis University in 1865 Mr. Collins matriculated in Harvard University, where he took the regular course of study in the law department, graduating in 1867. He has received the several degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. D. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois at Chicago, where he engaged in practice until his removal to California in 1889. Meantime he took an active part in the organization of the Chicago Bar Association, of which he was secretary for two terms, and he also served as a member of the board of managers and the committee of admissions from 1881 to 1889. In addition to his activity in direct professional lines he was also connected with the state militia. He was instrumental in the creation of the First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, and was elected one of the first six captains. Upon the organization of the Illinois militia into a division of three brigades, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which capacity he held a large command at Chicago during the railroad riots of 1877. His position in that line and on the staff presented opportunities so favorable for acquiring information relating to the military affairs of Illinois that in 1884 he published an accurate and complete history of the Illinois National Guard.

Nor does this publication represent the limit of Mr. Collins' literary activity. He has a taste for belles-lettres and is an interesting writer, as is evinced in his various literary publications. During his later professional years, notwithstanding the pressure of many demands upon his time, he has written a biographical memoir of his mother.

When the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution was organized Mr. Collins became one of its charter members; he has been connected with the New York Society since 1891, also is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the war of 1812, and was an original member of the New York Society of Colonial Wars. Upon

the incorporation of the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution in 1893 he was elected president, in which position he has continued to serve efficiently ever since. In 1895 a charter was granted to the Society of Colonial Wars in California and he was chosen the governor, which office he still holds. He is also a member of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, of the Harvard and University Clubs of Chicago, and Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T.

The marriage of Mr. Collins, which took place in 1874, united him with Miss Mary Ballance, daughter of Col. Charles Ballance, for years an influential lawyer of Peoria, Ill., and during the war serving as colonel of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. He died in Peoria in 1872. Mrs. Mary Collins died in the same city, December 24, 1894. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Collins are as follows: Rejoyce Ballance, who was born in Chicago, July 28, 1876; Gladys, who was born in Chicago, August 14, 1883, and died in Oakland, Cal., February 2, 1886; Constance Dorothy, born in Chicago, October 26, 1888; and Jessie Fremont, whose death occurred in Los Angeles, May 10, 1890.

JAMES FLETCHER ISBELL. During the long years of his sojourn in the land of flowers and sunshine and infinite possibility, James F. Isbell has hoarded memories full of charm and variety and progress. Upon his arrival in Southern California in 1868, great herds of cattle and sheep roamed at will and grazed on the uplands and in the meadows, where now the air is sweet with the fragrance of blossoms, prophetic of a luscious, abundant harvest. There was also a tinge of old world sovereignty associated with his first place of residence, the ranch upon which he located having been previously a portion of the home ranch of Don Pio Pico, the last Spanish governor of California. Here the first Isbell child was born; this being the first white child born on the former property of the Spanish crown.

Governor Pico's place was a three-league ranchito, which was called in Spanish, Rancho Passo de Bartolo Veja. The governor was a loyal American citizen, devoted to the institutions of our country, and, personally, was a gen-

tleman of the old school, dignified and courtly. He proved a good friend to Mr. Isbell; the latter raised a crop of corn on his ranch with only once irrigating the land. Don Pio Pico offered to sell him all the land he wished at \$20 per acre, and to wait for payment until he had harvested his crops. This offer Mr. Isbell refused, although he has ever regretted doing so. Instead, he went to Orange county in 1872 and bought twenty acres of land for \$30 an acre, but traded ten of the acres for orange trees to plant on the balance of the property. In addition he bought five acres, thus having fifteen acres, which he later sold for \$500 per acre. The increase in the value of the property was due to his efforts in the interests of irrigation. He was instrumental in the organization of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, which bought out the Chapman & Glassell Company. The old ditch was not large enough to accommodate the demand for water, and Mr. Isbell was one of sixteen men who went to Los Angeles and bought out the old company. They built what was practically a new ditch, and by cutting a tunnel they created a forty-foot water power, which is used by the Olive Milling Company. The ditch cost about \$65,000, much of which amount was worked out by the stockholders. It has proved of incalculable value to the entire country and irrigates twenty thousand acres of land. Immediately after its completion prices began to advance, and it was for this reason that Mr. Isbell was enabled to sell his property at such a splendid increase over its purchase price. During the work of building the ditch he superintended one gang of the construction party, at the upper end of the ditch, in the Santa Ana Cañon in the mountains. He deserves much of the credit for this undertaking and its successful accomplishment.

In 1883 Mr. Isbell changed his location to the ranch at Los Nietos where he now resides. Here he has thirty acres in all, twenty-five of which are under English walnuts and five under oranges. Originally a waving cornfield shook its tassels in the air, plebeian progenitor of a golden aristocracy. Since his return to Los Angeles county Mr. Isbell has done considerable work in grading ditches in the Los Nietos valley. He worked for the Santa Fe Railroad Company in securing for them the right of way between Los Angeles and

the Orange county line. He also put up the grade at the railroad crossing at Los Nietos station, thus giving the Santa Fe the right of way, and obliging the Southern Pacific to put up the signal tower. While working for the railroad company he was able to secure fifty acres of land, on which he located the town of Rivera, subdivided the property into lots, and these he sold. He gave the land for the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches of Rivera and assisted in their erection. He also erected a hotel and assisted in building a town hall. He has been the most prominent real estate dealer in this part of Los Angeles county, and all of his transactions have been honorable and conducted in a conscientious manner.

Born May 4, 1848, James F. Isbell is a native of Newton county, Mo. His parents were Thomas and Rachel (Wright) Isbell, natives of Missouri, the ancestry on the father's side being Scotch-English, and on the maternal side Scotch-Irish. The mother died in 1858, and the father is now living at Burbank, Cal., and is in his seventy-sixth year. He is an active Mason and an honor to the fraternity. He was four years a member of the Texas Rangers. The son lived on his father's farm in Newton county, Mo., until 1856, when he moved with his parents to Wise county, Tex., where they remained until 1868, going thence to Southern California. His opportunities for acquiring an education were indeed limited, and were confined to the early subscription schools of Texas, which was a wilderness of unsettled land. In later life he made up for the limited chances of his youth and is to-day a more than ordinarily well-informed man. He married Mary L. Roland, of San Antonio, Tex., and of this union there are eight surviving children: John P.; Ollie E., the wife of M. Holbrook; Lottie O., who is married to James Faulkingburg; Orry T.; Allie K., who is the wife of Albert Dickerson; Nora B.; Elton S. and Everett F.

Mr. Isbell is a member of the Democratic party and has figured conspicuously in the various offices within the gift of the people. While a resident of Orange county, Cal., he served as constable for seven years, and he is now a member of the board of the Pico school district and chairman of the board, which capacity he has been



C. H. Carter

identified with for a number of years. He was also instrumental in organizing his home school system. He served for two years as deputy sheriff of Los Angeles county under Sheriff Edward Gibson. Mr. Isbell is a typical pioneer and is president of the Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Club, of which he was an organizer. Fraternally he is a member of Whittier Lodge No. 323, F. & A. M. He is public-spirited and advanced in his ways of dealing with questions pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he lives, and his many admirable traits of character, mind and heart have endeared him to friends and associates.

CARL W. POTTER, president of the board of trustees of the Covina schools and a resident of Covina since the fall of 1884, was born in Effingham county, Ill., February 11, 1861, a son of Oliver E. and Cornelia (Orvis) Potter, natives of New York state. His father came to California in 1880 and settled in Santa Ana, whence four years later he removed to Covina and here remained until death, June 12, 1899. When Carl was a child of two years his parents moved from Illinois to northeastern Iowa, and there his years of boyhood and youth were uneventfully passed, his education being gained in local schools. In 1881 he joined his father in Santa Ana and spent three years there. On his arrival in Covina he found scarcely even the integral elements of the present village. He himself erected, for a shop, the second building ever put up in the place. He is justly entitled to be denominated a pioneer. He has witnessed the development of the surrounding country and no one has rejoiced in its advancement more than he. His first occupation in life, after leaving the home farm, was that of fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, where he remained for two years. Later he turned his attention to the blacksmith's trade, which he learned so thoroughly that he is now considered one of the expert smiths of the valley, and carries on the trade successfully.

Fraternally Mr. Potter is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, all at Covina. His political views are staunchly Republican, but he is not a partisan and

does not identify himself with public affairs. His interest in educational matters is deep. Realizing the importance of the public-school system he does all in his power to advance its welfare. In June, 1900, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Covina schools for a term of three years, and soon afterward was chosen president of the board, an office that he fills faithfully and well. By his marriage to Miss Anna Reynolds, who was born in New York state, he has three children, Celo M., Harold W. and Hazel G.

WEBSTER WOTKYNs. He whose sympathies are on the side of progressive movements should be accorded a high place in the citizenship of his town and county. This, in a few words, gives one of the most prominent characteristics of Mr. Wotkyns. He has the greatest faith in the future of California, the history of which during the last decade has gone far toward justifying the faith in it manifested by men of wise judgment and keen foresight. His interest in Pasadena is especially deep, for this is his home city and for years he has aided in the development of some of its important enterprises. He is a director of the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company, of Los Angeles, and for years has been connected in a similar capacity with the San Gabriel Valley Bank of Pasadena.

Mr. Wotkyns was born in Troy, N. Y., December 23, 1857, a son of Hon. Alfred Wotkyns, M. D., who was of Revolutionary stock and (it is thought) English and Welsh ancestry. Dr. Wotkyns was a man of unusual ability and won the friendship of many men of prominence, among them the statesman Daniel Webster. As a physician he stood remarkably high. His success brought him a very large practice in and near Troy. On the organization of the National Bank of Troy, in 1852, he was chosen its president and accepted the position. He continued at the head of the bank until his death, in 1876. He took an active part in local affairs and in 1857 served as mayor of Troy. His ancestors had also for several generations been prominent in the growth of Troy, where the family settled early in the nineteenth century, when the city was a mere hamlet.

The education of Webster Wotkyns was ob-

tained in Troy Academy and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, where he took a full engineering course, and graduated in 1879 with the degree of C. E. The next year he went from Troy to Chicago and accepted a position as a confidential clerk with the dry-goods firm of James H. Walker & Co. He remained with them for a little over six years. In the fall of 1887 he came to Pasadena, where he still resides. For more than ten years he has been a member of the real-estate firm of Wotkyns Brothers, of this city. He is a Democrat in national issues. In October, 1895, he was appointed postmaster of Pasadena, and on the 1st of December assumed the duties of the office, which he filled for the next four years. The duties of this office he discharged satisfactorily to all, notwithstanding the fact that it presents difficulties unknown in most postoffices; this being the result of the constant growth of the city, and also because of its large throng of winter tourists. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Pasadena Council, Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Pasadena Episcopal Church and for a number of years has officiated as one of its vestrymen.

The home of Mr. Wotkyns is at No. 815 South Orange Grove avenue. While living in the east he was married to Miss Charlotte Jackson, of West Troy, N. Y. They have a son and daughter, Alfred and Margaret P.

EDWARD A. CARSON. In following the history of Edward A. Carson and his ancestors, memories of the beautiful romance of Southern California, "Romona," inevitably come uppermost in one's mind. How naturally the thoughts return of days of the past—days of a little more than half a century ago, when his forefathers led a quiet, pastoral life in the peaceful valleys of this region, little dreaming that strangers soon would overturn all of the old, treasured customs, and supplant the few inhabitants with an ambitious, thrifty population. Some there are, perhaps, who often sigh for the time of the vanished yesterday, but to the progressive modern spirit the destiny of Southern California has worked for her advancement and highest welfare. Nowhere on this continent can be seen to greater advantage the reclaiming and

enlivening power of man—on the one hand, the arid, brown hills and valleys white with dust during the major portion of the year, and on the other, beautiful, fertile homesteads, orange groves and lovely towns, bowered in a wealth of almost tropical vegetation.

The father of Edward A. is a native of New York state, but for forty-seven years has made his home in California. Now, in his declining years, he is residing on a portion of the famous old Dominguez ranch, one of the oldest in Los Angeles county. He is a veteran of the Mexican war and soon after the cession of California to the United States, he decided to try his fortunes on the Pacific slope. In 1853 he arrived in this county and carried on a hardware business for about a year. Later he served for twenty-one years as the public administrator of the county, thus holding the record for the longest continuous service of any official here. Placed in an exceedingly difficult position and before affairs had been adjusted to the satisfaction of the native inhabitants or to their so-called conquerors, and without precedent to guide him in his dealings with the contending factions, he wisely yet firmly wielded his authority and won the admiration and respect of all classes. He erected the first brick building in Los Angeles. His wife was a daughter of Senor Dominguez, a wealthy native citizen, owner of the extensive property previously mentioned. He was one of the strong, sturdy, honorable characters who deserve to live in history. Possessing an excellent education and much of the energy of the Anglo-Saxon, he spent his leisure in study and was thoroughly posted in the affairs of his day, taking the leading newspapers and keeping in touch with the age. Thus, enlightened and liberal, he believed that California, the land of his love, would have a far greater future should she be enrolled under the flag of the free, and unlike many of his neighbors and compatriots he was glad at the outcome of the Mexican war. His well-stocked ranch was a favorite camping ground for the armies of the United States, and though time and again they destroyed and appropriated everything they could lay hands upon he never could be prevailed upon to present for payment the checks which were given him upon the United States treasury as a partial indemnity for his great losses.

Edward A. Carson, one of twelve children, was born in Los Angeles in 1869, and was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. Later he pursued a course of special instruction in a business college, and to further equip himself for the duties of life continued his higher studies in Santa Clara College, where he was graduated in 1892. For the three years following he studied law and then took up civil engineering. After spending two years in that line of business, he accepted a position as a clerk to the board of county supervisors, where he gave complete satisfaction during the four years of his service. In the fall of 1898 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the responsible office of city auditor of Los Angeles, and is ably discharging the duties which fall to his share.

Fraternally Mr. Carson is identified with the Native Sons of California, the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World. His marriage to Miss Celia Pearson of San Francisco took place in 1896. Her father is a prominent citizen and hotel-keeper of Stockton, Cal., and she is a lady of education and culture.

EUSEBIUS POLLARD. In the death of this honored citizen of Alhambra, Los Angeles county lost one of her representative agriculturists—a man sincere, upright and conscientious in word and deed. His life was a busy and useful one, not, however, given up to self-aggrandizement, but ever dominated by the noble desire of aiding and uplifting his fellow-men. A complete record of the good deeds which he performed, of the kindly sympathy which he invariably exercised towards others, could not be compiled, for he was modest and unostentatious in all his acts, and few, save those benefited, ever learned of his good works.

Coming from the sturdy, honest, hard-working Cornwall-Celtic stock, Mr. Pollard also was endowed by nature with many other characteristics for which that people are noted and admired. He was born in Kenwyn parish, Cornwall, England, July 14, 1839, a grandson of William, and son of John and Christina (Trethowan) Pollard. In his youth he learned the business of mining, and he was trained in the industrious habits to which his ancestors were accustomed.

Having heard glowing accounts of the wonderful possibilities of the far-away Pacific coast, Mr. Pollard left home when he attained his majority and sailed for the United States, coming to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Locating in Grass Valley, this state, he followed his usual occupation of mining for some six years, meeting with well deserved success.

In 1866 he was married, and three years afterwards he removed with his wife and their infant daughter to San Gabriel, where he took up a claim of eighty acres, situated about a mile south of the Sunny Slope ranch, then owned by L. J. Rose. After filing his claim Mr. Pollard left his brother, Thomas Pollard, to attend to affairs there, while in company with a friend he went to the mines of Inyo county, where he hoped to secure employment and means to improve his new property. As it turned out, this was a most disastrous venture, for he was unable to procure the work that he desired at the mines, and as he was returning home from his fruitless quest he was prostrated by a sunstroke while crossing the desert. His once strong constitution was broken, and for a period of fully five years he was unable to perform even the lightest kind of work. In 1876 the family disposed of their San Gabriel valley claim (the purchaser being L. J. Rose, previously mentioned), and, removing to Alhambra, bought a fine five-acre tract of irrigated land from B. D. Wilson. Here the father and sons engaged in the nursery and fruit-growing business, and within a few years success crowned their arduous labors. What has long been known far and near as the Los Robles nurseries is a point of interest to everyone, and many visitors and strangers make special trips to see the place, which is a model one in every respect. A splendid variety of citrus trees are to be found here in every stage of growth and productiveness. Within ten years of his first purchase of land at Alhambra Mr. Pollard had added to his property until the place comprised thirty-five acres, as it does to-day.

The marriage of Mr. Pollard and Mary A. Bawden, daughter of Thomas and Jane Bawden, was solemnized September 30, 1866. They became the parents of six children, of whom two died in infancy and one at the age of seven and a half years. Eusebius and William Pollard are now the joint owners and managers of their fa-

ther's nurseries and property, and are enterprising and successful young business men. Celia A., the surviving daughter, is the wife of A. E. Johnson, of San Gabriel, Cal.

One of the founders of the Alhambra Methodist Episcopal Church, Eusebius Pollard, Sr., was one of its most valued members and earnest workers. His heart was wholly on the side of all worthy and elevating enterprises, and rarely was he appealed to in vain by those in need of material assistance or public support. He was summoned to his reward June 10, 1894, but "his works do follow him," and to his children he has left the heritage of an unblemished name and reputation.

FRANK WILBUR BURNETT. At an early period in the settlement of America the Burnett family was established in New York, and from that year (1723) to the present its members have borne an honorable part in the up-building of our country. Almost without exception they have inherited from their Scotch forefathers the qualities of honesty, unflinching integrity, thrift and perseverance. One of the name, Capt. John Burnett, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and his descendants, like himself, have always been found on the side of liberty and independence. The subject of this article was born in Jackson, Mich., in 1851, and in 1859 came to Illinois with his parents, Benjamin F. and Sarah (Mills) Burnett, his father afterward becoming a lawyer of prominence in southern Illinois. He was given exceptional educational advantages and took the law course in the University of Michigan, which is recognized as one of the foremost institutions in the world. After his graduation he went abroad and spent the year 1873 visiting places of interest in the old world. On his return he continued the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Edwardsville, Ill., and became a member of the firm of Dale & Burnett. From that city he removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1880, and associated himself with two prominent attorneys in the organization of the firm of Green, Burnett & Humphrey, which became one of the leading and successful law firms of the state.

It had been Mr. Burnett's intention to devote his entire active life to professional work in Illi-

nois, where he had built up a large practice and gained a name for broad knowledge of the law. However, the failure of his health changed his plans for the future. He severed the associations of years and came to California, where the beatific climate and sunny skies restored him to his former health. After a short sojourn in San Diego he came to Los Angeles in 1890, where he is engaged in practice. He has been on the successful side of a number of cases of importance, among them being, in the state supreme court, Adams vs. Seaman, and Barnes vs. Babcock; and, in the federal court, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. the San Diego Street Car Company, in which, for the first time in California, principles of law were definitely settled of great importance to the financial institutions of the state. At this writing Mr. Burnett is attorney for two Los Angeles banks, the Los Alamitos Sugar Company, the Pasadena Gas Company, the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railway Company, and numerous other corporations and individuals of prominence. He has never held a public office, nor has he ever been a candidate for such honors. He is a member of the leading social clubs and fraternities of Los Angeles.

Mr. Burnett was married in 1879 in Edwardsville, Ill., to Miss Katherine Bradsby, whose father, Col. Henry Clay Bradsby, a native of Illinois, is a writer of ability and a noted historian of local history. In 1890 Mr. Burnett built a residence at Eighth and Beacon streets, where he and his wife and their surviving child, Mildred, have since made their home.

JOHN EDWARD HOLLENBECK was for years one of the most influential men of Los Angeles, to whose development he was a large and progressive contributor. His interests were varied and important; his career was one of unusual activity. Arriving in Los Angeles in the spring of 1876 he settled permanently in the city which he had visited two years before, and of whose future he had from the first cherished the greatest hopes. He purchased land on the east side of the Los Angeles river and erected what was at that time one of the most valuable residences in the entire state. This continued to be his home until his death. To the improve-



Mary J. Keith-Hyatt

ment of the place he gave much time and thought, and expended thousands in the embellishment of the several acres of grounds.

In 1878 Mr. Hollenbeck became a stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, and was elected its president, holding the position for three years. He then, with others, organized the First National Bank, of which he was chosen president, and he held the position until ill-health obliged him to retire from heavy business responsibilities. After his resignation as president he and his wife spent many months in travel in this country and abroad. Before and after his return from Europe he bought large tracts of property, and at one time owned six hundred acres four miles south of the city limits. On this property he planted a vineyard of three hundred acres. He also owned land in the San Gabriel valley, on which he raised oranges, lemons and grapes. Among his other possessions was a grain and stock ranch, comprising thirty-five hundred acres of La Puente Rancho. In 1884 he built the Hollenbeck block, one hundred and twenty feet on Spring and two hundred and forty feet on Second street. At one time he was the principal owner of the East Los Angeles and Main and Sixth street horse-car line, and was also interested in the line to Boyle Heights.

After five months of gradually increasing weakness, Mr. Hollenbeck died September 2, 1885. His forethought was shown in the fact that he had made provision out of his estate for all of his relatives. In his passing from earth Los Angeles lost one of its most prominent and successful pioneers, and one who had ever been deeply interested in the promotion of the city's welfare.

MRS. MARY J. KEITH HYATT. As a prominent factor in the social life and fraternal activities of Los Angeles, Mrs. Keith Hyatt is well known. She is the wife of Capt. C. W. Hyatt, whose life-sketch appears in this work. The family of which she is a member originated in Scotland, and descends directly from the illustrious Marshal Keith. Those who came to America brought with them the sturdy qualities characteristic of their Scotch forefathers, and many of the name have been prominent in commerce and in society. Her parents were

William and Christie (Smith) Keith, the latter a sister of Capt. James Smith, of the Chicago Light Artillery, of Civil war fame. For years the head of the Smith family was George Smith, a successful banker of Chicago and an influential member of the Reform Club of Pall Mall, London; a man of keen business ability, he gained a financial success that was striking and notable, and all of his relatives were the beneficiaries of his generosity.

Mrs. Hyatt was reared in Chicago, Ill., and received fair educational advantages. February 10, 1865, she became the wife of Capt. C. W. Hyatt, who had obtained a leave of absence from the army in order to go to Chicago for the wedding ceremony. Captain and Mrs. Hyatt are the parents of a daughter and son living: Louise Maude and Major Chauncey Alanson, and lost one son, George Smith, in his infancy.

In the work of the Woman's Relief Corps Mrs. Hyatt has been prominent for years. She assisted in the organization of two branches of this order in Fremont, Neb., and also aided in the organization of the Ladies of the G. A. R. in the same town. In both of these organizations she is past-president and department aid, and for two years she served as chairman of the council of administration. Since coming to Los Angeles she has been equally active in the various ladies' auxiliaries of the Grand Army. She organized two tents of the Daughters of Veterans, and in Los Angeles she officiated as president and chaplain. In addition, she held office as president of the Ladies of the G. A. R. She is also past-lady commander in the ladies' auxiliary of the Maccabees, and is identified with the Fraternal Brotherhood, also the Independent Order of Foresters. The State Grand Councilor of Chosen Friends conferred upon her a justly deserved honor by appointing her past-councilor, in recognition of meritorious services rendered this noble order. The appointment was made and the tribute paid to her successful work, both in her own and other lodges throughout the state, thus calling general attention of the members to her activities.

Mrs. Hyatt was assistant national instituting and installing officer of the Ladies of the Union Veterans' Legion for two years, also president and treasurer of this order in Los Angeles. Work-

ing for and with the brave boys who wore the blue, and saved the Union, and brought back untarnished the dear old flag that never knew defeat, has been her life work. How proud we are to have one country, one language and one flag!

DON PIO PICO, the last governor of Upper California under Spanish rule, was born in the mission of San Gabriel May 5, 1801, and was a son of José M. Pico by Doña María Eustaquia Gutierrez, the former of whom died at San Gabriel in 1819 and the latter in 1846. One of their sons, Gen. Andrés Pico, a conspicuous character in the early history of California, was born at the old presidio of San Diego November 30, 1810, and died February 14, 1876. When the United States invaded Mexico he served in the army of his country as general, and signed the peace agreement with General Fremont, who in after years was one of his staunch and warm friends. Another of the sons, José Antonio Pico, who was a soldier at Monterey, died at Santa Margarita. There were several daughters in the family, one of whom became the wife of Don Juan Forster, and another was Mrs. Maria Ortega, while two others married, in succession, José A. Carrillo.

The life of Don Pio Pico covered almost the entire period of the nineteenth century. He often in later life recalled the great earthquake of 1812 that destroyed the unfinished church of San Juan Capistrano, with many lives. He also remembered that in 1810 his father was imprisoned on account of having talked concerning Mexican independence in the company of which he was sergeant. In 1818 his father was sent to San Gabriel on account of the rising of the neophytes of the mission, but during the same year was recalled to San Diego to assist in the defense of that port against some pirates.

In 1821 Don Pio was employed by his brother-in-law, José Antonio Carrillo, to take twenty-five barrels of brandy to distribute among the missionary fathers of the northern part of the territory, as a present from Carrillo, who was then one of the most influential men in California. In 1828 Don Pio was appointed secretary of a commission, of which Captain Portilla was the head, which was ordered by Governor Echandia to try

some charges against a Mexican citizen, in which the question of the precedence of the civil over the military authority was vigorously contested. The course of General Victoria was resisted by him, with others, in 1831, and their pronunciamiento gained the support of all the military companies in San Diego. General Echandia placed himself at the head of the force and sent fifty men, under Captain Portilla, to Los Angeles, with orders to imprison the alcalde, Vincente Sanchez, and set at liberty citizens illegally imprisoned. These orders were faithfully carried out. At the same time General Victoria reached the mission of San Fernando. The next day an engagement took place between the two forces, which resulted partly in favor of Victoria, but the next day he surrendered to Portilla.

Don Pio Pico was governor at the time of the change of government and faithfully endeavored to defend the territory, but the contest was a hopeless one, and he and his brother accepted the inevitable and became good American citizens, continuing as such during their remaining years.

SOLOMON LAZARD. For a quarter of a century the president of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, which he was mainly influential in founding, Solomon Lazard has long been prominent in Los Angeles, and no less in his business than in his social career has he won the esteem and admiration of all who know him. He has witnessed nearly all of the growth of the modern "City of the Angels" and has been actively connected with its commercial upbuilding for almost half a century. He is a charter member of the Pioneers' Society, and enjoys meeting the patriarchs "who builded better than they knew," and who, though hopeful, little dreamed of the wealth and beauty, the advanced civilization which a few decades would bring to this sunny southland.

A native of the province of Lorraine, France, Solomon Lazard was born in April, 1826. His father, Alexander Lazard, was a successful merchant and lived and died in Lorraine. He reached the ripe age of eighty-nine years, and his wife, Jeanette (Levy) Lazard, was three-score and ten years old when she was called to the silent land. One of the ancestors of our subject

served as one of the guards of Napoleon Bonaparte. Of the six sons and one daughter born to Alexander and Jeanette Lazard, only Solomon and Leah survive.

When he was seventeen years of age young Lazard bade adieu to his native land and loving relatives, going forth to seek his fortune in the unfriendly world. He sailed from Havre, France, on the Silver de Graf, which vessel subsequently burned at San Diego, Cal. Arriving in New York City the young man clerked for about two years, and when the Mexican war came on he went to New Orleans and there established a store, which he managed successfully until 1851. He then sold out and with four friends started for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Nearly seventy days were consumed in making this trip, and in the meanwhile the ship barely escaped being wrecked several times. Mr. Lazard, with his fellow-voyagers, suffered terribly during this perilous trip in the totally unseaworthy craft, and glad, indeed, were they to see the beautiful Golden Gate at San Francisco. Proceeding to Sacramento, he thence went to San José, where he remained for six months, but was not very successful in finding a business opening.

Having heard favorable reports of Southern California, Mr. Lazard came to Los Angeles towards the close of 1851, and having secured a stock of goods went to San Diego on the next steamer. He soon sold out there with the understanding that he would not become a competitor of the merchant to whom he disposed of his goods. Accordingly he arranged to embark in the same line of business at Stockton, and had just become well established there when he received word to the effect that he was needed in San Francisco, where the general headquarters of Lazard Freres were located. They had been destroyed by fire, and, true to the old saying, that "misfortunes never come singly," Mr. Lazard had not been gone from Stockton more than two hours when his own store there caught fire and was burned. Notwithstanding the series of disasters which had seemingly rendered useless all of his efforts to achieve a competence, he possessed that determination of character which surmounts every obstacle so long as health remains. In July, 1852, he returned to Los Angeles and

opened a store at the corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets, and for the ensuing fifteen years, and in fact during the most interesting part of the history of this city, he continued to do business at that one place. Fidelity to the best interests of the public led to his receiving a large share of its patronage and year by year his profits increased. In 1867 he built one of the first brick stores erected in this city, and this place on Main street, known far and wide as the "City of Paris," was managed by him until 1875.

Thirty-two years ago Mr. Lazard, with Dr. J. S. Griffin and P. Beaudry, obtained a franchise from the city for the supplying of the city water, and from that time until the present Mr. Lazard, being the only survivor of the above originators, has served as a member of the board having the matter in charge. As stated at the beginning of this article, he has had deeply at heart the welfare of the Hebrew people, and many of his religious faith, as well as hosts having no claim whatever upon him, have been aided in the time of need by him, and in consequence he possesses the gratitude and veneration of a multitude. Kindly and sincere in disposition, of sterling honor and justice, it is small wonder that his name is a synonym for integrity. He long ago became a member of the Odd Fellows order and stands high in that fraternity.

The marriage of Mr. Lazard and Carrie Newmark took place in Los Angeles, July 5, 1865. Of the ten children born to them, but six survive, of whom the three daughters are married and live in Los Angeles. The oldest son is in the employ of the Capitol Milling Company of Los Angeles; one is with the London, Paris & American Bank of San Francisco, while the youngest is studying medicine in Europe.

DWARD H. ROYCE. At the time when Mr. Royce first settled in Pasadena it presented none of its present attractions except its picturesque scenery and delightful climate. These, however, were sufficient to draw to its peaceful abodes a number of eastern gentlemen, whose faith in its ultimate development and prosperity never wavered from the first. One of the early settlers was Mr. Royce, who arrived here from Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1874. Although for

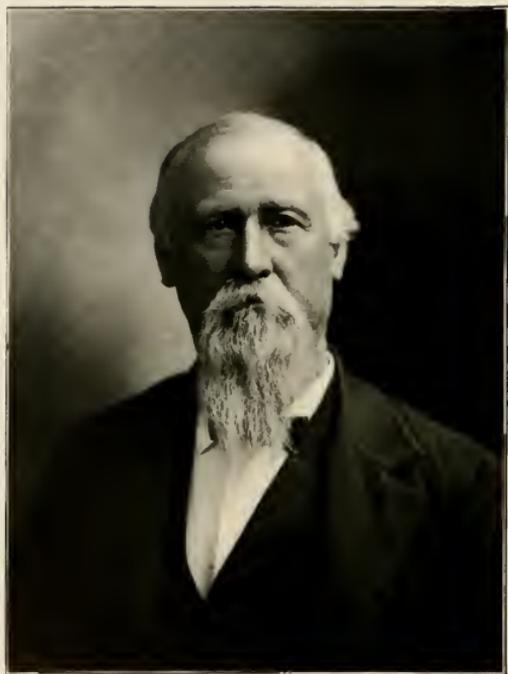
some years subsequent he dwelt in Los Angeles, yet he constantly kept in touch with the development of Pasadena, and in 1881 returned to this city. He purchased twenty-two acres of land fronting on South Hill avenue, near the city limits, and planted the same to different varieties of citrus and deciduous fruits. From time to time he made valuable improvements to the property, and here he still resides. In addition to the management of his ranch, he has been since 1891 a director of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company, one of the most flourishing organizations of its kind in this section. He assisted in the incorporation of the Mountain View Cemetery Association, of which he served as president some twelve years, and which laid out the Mountain View Cemetery in 1883.

Mr. Royce was born in Grant county, Wis., November 28, 1847, a son of Lyman P. and Laura (Bristol) Royce. His father, a native of New York state, settled in Wisconsin in an early day; in 1852 he came to California and in 1875 to Pasadena, where he still makes his home. He is now (1900) in his eighty-seventh year. In his family are one son and two daughters, the latter being Mrs. E. P. Virgin, of Artesia, Cal., and Mrs. R. C. Case, of Westminster, Cal. Our subject was a boy of thirteen when, in 1860, he first came to California, crossing the plains from Wisconsin and arriving at Eureka after a tiresome journey of three months. In 1862, upon the death of his mother, he returned east via the Isthmus of Panama. After a short time in Illinois he again crossed the plains with other members of the family, arriving in Virginia City, Nev., in 1863. Soon afterward he went from there to Austin City, Nev., where he remained for three years. In 1866 he traveled across the plains on horseback, going to the vicinity of Chicago, Ill. Subsequently he went to Ohio and settled in Monroeville, where he was employed for two years. From there he returned to Chicago and spent one winter. In the spring of 1869 he made his third trip across the plains to the land of the golden gate. For a time he worked at Hamilton, White Pine county, Nev. In 1871 he went back east and spent some time in Chicago and Marshalltown, Iowa, in which latter place he was married, in 1873, to Miss Elsie A. Giddings. His travels have made him

familiar with with all of the great west, and the trans-Mississippi region is to him a great book, concerning which he has acquired a broad knowledge. He is a man of public spirit, and has proved to be a good citizen, promoting plans for the benefit of his community and identifying himself with worthy interests. While he has never sought office nor been a politician, yet he is well informed in regard to public questions, and in politics gives his allegiance to the Republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Pasadena lodge of Masonry.

O C. WELBOURN, M. D. During the few years which mark the period of Dr. O. C. Welbourn's professional career he has met with gratifying success, and though his residence in Long Beach dates back scarcely six years, he has won the good will and patronage of many of the families of this place. He is a great student and endeavors to keep abreast of the times in everything pertaining to medical science, taking the leading journals devoted to the discussion of "the ills to which flesh is heir," and the treatment thereof. Progressive in his ideas and favoring modern methods as a whole, he does not dispense with many of the true and tried systems which have stood the test of years.

His father was Dr. E. L. Welbourn, who was actively engaged in medical practice in Union City, Ind., for many years, and was one of the most influential and respected citizens of that section. The birth of our subject occurred in that place twenty-nine years ago, and there he passed the days of his youth. He received his elementary education in the public schools and subsequently it was his privilege to pursue a course in the higher branches of learning at Bethany College, in West Virginia. He then began the study of medicine, for from his early years he had manifested unusual aptitude in everything relating to his father's profession, and under his guidance had laid the foundations of medical knowledge. After taking a thorough course in the Cleveland (Ohio) Eclectic Medical College and being graduated from there in 1891, he gave several years to practice in the hospitals in order to better equip himself for his subsequent duties. In 1894 he came to Long Beach, where he established an



G. M. Tweedy

office. Within a very short time he won the confidence of the people and his practice has steadily increased, until his time now is fully occupied and he rarely has any leisure.

That Dr. Welbourn stands high among his professional brethren is shown by the fact that for the past four years he has been honored with the responsible position of secretary of the Southern California Medical Association and of the State Medical Association. His handsome suite of offices is in the Long Beach Bank building. He has erected a pretty, modern residence for his family and is prospering in every way. Socially he possesses those qualities of mind and heart which rarely fail of winning friends. Fraternaly he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World. He also has been identified with the Masonic order for some time and stands high in the estimation of his brother Masons.

Eight years ago Dr. Welbourn married Miss Daisy L. Vinson, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and who is a lady of amiable qualities and excellent attainments. They have one child, a little daughter, Hester L. by name. In the domestic circle the doctor finds his chief pleasure, and like the majority of California householders he spends considerable time in the beautifying of his property and in keeping his flowers and lawn in fine condition.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TWEEDY.

Prominent among the many men in Lower California whose untiring efforts in the early days of her prosperity have contributed to the upbuilding and development of her boundless resources, George W. Tweedy has already reaped the reward of a useful and busy life in the vicinity of Rivera. His original purchase of land in 1869 was but the nucleus of various additions of more recent date, so that he is now one of the largest land owners in this section of the country.

Mr. Tweedy is a native of Conway county, Ark., where he was born January 13, 1844. His parents were Robert and Mary (Holyfield) Tweedy, natives respectively of Illinois and Alabama. The Tweedy family is of English extraction, the first members to arrive in America having settled in Alabama. In 1852 the more

recent scions decided to try their fortunes in the far west, and undertook the long and perilous journey across the plains. A few out of many, their emigrant train wound its way through the wild and unsettled country, the faithful oxen unmindful of the inclement or sunny weather, and the danger from Indian attacks, and the fording of rushing streams and rivers increasing with the progress of the way into the west. The caravan reached El Monte in November, 1852, having started out over the plains the previous March. For a time the Tweedy family continued to reside in El Monte, and in 1862 they moved to Green Meadows, locating about eight miles southwest of Los Angeles. In 1893 they went to the San Antonio district, where they lived for a number of years.

George W. Tweedy started out to make an independent livelihood for himself in 1863, leaving his family comfortably located, and engaged in agriculture. He went first to Gilroy, but soon returned to Los Angeles county, where he rented eighty acres of land near Downey, and himself engaged in agricultural pursuits. For a number of subsequent months his labors were of a diverse order, and took him to various sections of the country. In March, 1869, he settled on the ranch near Rivera which has since been his home, and where his efforts as a horticulturist have been attended with a gratifying degree of success.

His land is composed of ninety-six acres on the home ranch, forty-five of which are devoted to the cultivation of walnuts and oranges, and to the carrying on of a model dairy, which is a source of pride and revenue to its owner. He also owns two hundred and thirty-four acres of land eight miles west of Rivera.

September 21, 1865, Mr. Tweedy married Martha Nicholson, a native of Texas, and of this union there have been nine children, eight of whom are living: James R., William T., Jackson, Lena, Lillian, Edward, George W., Jr., and Edith. Mrs. Tweedy died May 18, 1895, and February 14, 1898, Mr. Tweedy married Mary M. John, a native of Mississippi. Their daughter Ruth is living at home. In political faith Mr. Tweedy is affiliated with the Democratic party, and has held a number of important positions within the gift of the people, including that of trustee of the Rivera district school for twelve

years. He is an active member of the First Baptist Church, and contributes generously towards its support. As a typical pioneer of the substantial and reliable kind, Mr. Tweedy has won the confidence and esteem of all appreciators of enterprise and good fellowship.

COL. ALBERT JENKS. To few is it given to achieve the distinction to which Col. Albert Jenks, of Los Angeles, has attained—that of being acknowledged as one of the foremost artists of his time. He has had the honor of representing upon the canvas some of the most brilliant and popular men who have figured in American history for the past two-score years, and to his genius and unflinching devotion to his art posterity will be deeply indebted. His skilled brush stoops to no flattery, but zealously seeks to portray every subject in his true light, with the impress of his own individuality.

Though Colonel Jenks has reached the three-score and ten years allotted to the average man, his eye, brain and hand are as prompt as ever to do his bidding, and eternal youth seems to be the dower of his great heart. Born May 26, 1830, he is a son of Levi Jenks, a native of North Adams, Mass., who removed to the Western Reserve with his parents early in the '20s. Later the family went to Illinois, and in 1836 located near Joliet when there were but three houses in that city. The father was connected with numerous local offices, serving for many years as county clerk, county commissioner and in other positions equally important. Prior to his removal to the Prairie state he had been chief clerk in the post-office at Erie, Pa., when that was the most western distributing station for the great western territory. In 1866 he came to California and here spent the rest of his life. He died in Alameda, Cal., January 18, 1887. His widow, whose maiden name was Nancy E. Edmunds, is yet living at her home in Alameda, Cal., and enjoys good health, notwithstanding her ninety years. Of her several children, only one, the colonel, grew to maturity.

Col. Albert Jenks was born in Jordan, N. Y., and when he was about of school age he became a resident of Joliet. At twelve years he entered the seminary at Mount Morris, Ill., where he

pursued his studies for two years, his room-mate at that time being he who in after years was known as Governor Beveridge. When fourteen years of age our subject went to the then unpromising town of Chicago, where he studied medicine with several physicians and also attended lectures in medical colleges there. At length his distaste for the profession became too strong to be overcome, and he returned to his father's home, then in Aurora, Ill., and there he soon obtained a clerkship in a general store, where he continued until reaching his majority, a portion of this period being proprietor of the business. He was only nineteen when he went to New York City to buy goods for his store, and few, if any, of the men whom he met, bent upon the same errand, were as young. Having made a success of his mercantile undertaking, Mr. Jenks opened a bank in Aurora, and this enterprise he conducted successfully for ten years.

The colonel always was "for country first," and when the troubles between the north and south seemed culminating he anxiously watched the outcome. Upon the very night when Fort Sumter was fired upon he held a meeting and raised a company of men, who promptly elected him as their captain. This position he could not then accept, owing to the fact that his business obligations would not permit of his leaving home at once. As rapidly as possible, however, he arranged everything and prepared to bid farewell to his young wife and little ones. When it became apparent that a second call for men must be made by the president, he advertised for one hundred men for a cavalry company, each man to come provided with everything necessary in his equipment. Within ten days after this notice appeared Mr. Jenks had four hundred men on hand to select from, and, needless to say, he was their choice for captain. Going to St. Louis, where it reported for duty, the company spent several months in drilling and guard duty, and when the campaign leading up to the battle of Pea Ridge came on it was ordered into action. At that battle our subject was placed in command of two companies of cavalry, under direction of General Siegel, and twelve of his men fell into the hands of the Confederates. After the battle of Shiloh, Colonel Jenks was transferred to Mississippi, and at Corinth he was made commander

of General Pope's escort, and later had command of General Rosecrans' escort. About this time his gallantry and fidelity received a fitting acknowledgment, as he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and joined his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In the fall of 1863 he resigned his commission, on account of the serious illness of his wife, and returned home.

From his boyhood Colonel Jenks had cherished one great hope—that some day he might be permitted to devote himself to art. The enthusiasm of genius burned within him, but circumstances had thus far forbidden his doing much of note in his beloved work. Nevertheless, the little, comparatively, that he had accomplished in leisure hours had borne the marks of talent, and it was no surprise to many of his friends when, in 1860, he was sent for by the secretary of the state of Illinois and urged to undertake the painting of a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Having agreed to this, the colonel arranged for six sittings, of an hour each, and during this time he became an ardent admirer of the man whose fame was soon to be world-wide. Lincoln already was marked as a man of destiny, and, with his accustomed good nature, he would not refuse to see those who wished to meet him, even when he was sitting for his portrait. Many interesting incidents in this connection live in the memory of our subject. One day a venerable, white-haired man made a call upon Lincoln, and, after remarking that he was from Virginia and was acquainted with Breckenridge and other southern statesmen, he said: "And now, Mr. Lincoln, I have come all the way from Virginia to see the great American gorilla"—whereupon the un-handsome future president burst into one of those uproarious laughs for which he was noted.

For two years after leaving the army Colonel Jenks was engaged in the book business in Chicago, and then he turned his attention to the painting of portraits, having a studio in the Garden City until the great fire in 1871. He then went to Detroit, Mich., where he followed his profession for two or more years. Having a desire to visit San Francisco, he came to the Pacific coast in 1875, and for ten years made his home at the Palace hotel. During this period he painted many of his masterpieces, and with few

exceptions the leading statesmen, professional men and business men of this state have, at one time or another, sat to him for a portrait. Besides this, many celebrated men of different sections of the country have sought him out for the same purpose. In 1886 he came to Los Angeles and opened a studio in the old Baker block, where, within eighteen months, he painted two hundred and ten portraits, at an average price of \$150. At the expiration of this period of great strain upon his physical and mental powers it is no wonder that his health was much impaired, and, indeed, it was four years ere he again attempted any serious or regular work. His next studio was in the Y. M. C. A. building, and later he was located in the Stimpson block until his removal to his present studio in Copp's block, where he has been established since the spring of 1898.

The first wife of the colonel was Miss Frances Wetmore, whom he married in Aurora, Ill., in 1854. She was born in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, in 1836, and passed to her reward September 5, 1874. Of their two children, Kittie, an accomplished young lady, died in 1897. Colonel Jenks chose as his second wife Mrs. Cornelia A. (Lyon) Trowbridge, and their marriage took place in October, 1875. They both stand among the highest, socially, in Los Angeles, and their friends, here and elsewhere, are legion. In his early manhood the colonel was affiliated with the Masonic order in Illinois, and he now belongs to the Loyal Legion of Los Angeles.

PROF. JAMES D. GRAHAM, A. B., A. M.
As supervising principal of the Pasadena schools Professor Graham is one of the well-known educators of Southern California. During the long period of his connection with the educational work in Pasadena he has so systematized every department and so elevated the standard of education that the schools here compare very favorably with any on the Pacific coast. In fact, there are many competent judges who believe they are unsurpassed by any in the entire state. The high degree of efficiency they have attained is due to the intelligent oversight of the supervising principal, aided by a competent corps of instructors, and also by the sym-

pathy of the residents of the city, who, as a class, are interested in educational work to an unusual degree.

Though himself of Canadian birth, Professor Graham is of Scotch extraction. His parents, Robert and Jessie (Menzies) Graham, were natives of Perthshire, Scotland, but came to America in early life and settled in Ontario. At this writing his father is a general merchant at Lakefield, Ontario. The subject of this narrative was born in Peterboro, Ontario, November 22, 1858, and when six years of age accompanied his parents to Lakefield, where he received his elementary education in the public school. Afterward he prepared for college at the Peterboro Collegiate Institute, earning the money for this course by teaching for three and one-half years. Later he entered the literary department of Toronto University. He studied there for three years, after which he accepted a position as principal of the Lakefield public school, later returning to the university and completing his course. In 1888 he graduated with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater.

During 1888 Professor Graham came to California. The next year he became an instructor in the department of science and mathematics at the University of Southern California, where he remained during one school year. In 1890 he came to Pasadena as principal of the high school, to which work he gave his entire attention for two years, and since then he has been engaged as supervising principal. In addition to the duties of this office, for two years he has been a member of the Los Angeles county board of education, during one year of which time he held the office of president of the board. He is interested in all measures for the advancement of his city and county. He was a member of the board of freeholders who prepared the charter recently adopted by the city of Pasadena, being specially interested in the educational department. His interest is especially deep and strong in all plans bearing directly upon educational interests. By the reading of educational journals and attendance upon educational conferences he keeps in touch with every phase of education, and his own broad views and keen intelligence give an impetus to all of his own profession with whom he

may come in contact. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Pasadena board of trade. Fraternally he is connected with Pasadena Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., and the Twilight Club of Pasadena. In religion he is of the Congregational faith and holds membership with the First Church of that denomination in Pasadena. By his marriage to Elizabeth E., daughter of Horatio N. Rust, of South Pasadena, he has four children, Donald R., Katharine M., James D., Jr., and Robert H.

GEN. PHINEAS BANNING, one of the most noted of California's pioneers, was born in Newcastle county, Del., September 19, 1831, and descended from one Phineas Banning, of England, who in colonial days settled in what is now Kent county, Del. His son, John, a merchant of Dover, was a member of the council of safety during the Revolutionary war, and, as a member of the first electoral college, was one of three from Delaware to cast the electoral vote which made George Washington the first president of the United States. John A., son of this Revolutionary patriot, graduated from Princeton College and was a man of scholarly attainments. By his marriage to Elizabeth Lowber he had eleven children, Phineas being the ninth. When he was a boy of twelve years he left home, and with fifty cents as his entire capital started for Philadelphia. Arriving at that city, he secured work in his brother William's law office, but afterward was employed in a wholesale store. In 1851 he left Philadelphia for California, via the Isthmus of Panama. Landing in San Diego, he proceeded to Los Angeles. In November, 1852, he began freighting between this city and San Pedro. From that time forward he was prominently identified with the history of California. He founded the town of Wilmington, which he named in honor of a city in his native state. For some years he had the sole management of the Los Angeles & Wilmington Railroad.

Realizing the incalculable advantages to be derived from a good harbor on the coast here, he twice went to Washington to secure appropriations from Congress for the improvement of San Pedro harbor. Besides attending to his business interests he bought and improved six hundred



Mary J. Green, M. D.

acres in Wilmington. On this property he had the largest well in the county, attaching thereto steam pumps, by which water was raised into several reservoirs, thus furnishing the water supply for Wilmington and San Pedro, also for irrigating purposes and for vessels in the harbor. He made large sums of money through his various enterprises, and, had it not been for his great generosity, he might have become a millionaire. In politics he was a Republican. His military title was earned in the command of the first brigade of the California state militia, of which he was appointed brigadier-general. He died in San Francisco, March 8, 1885, leaving to his family a fine estate, which was the accumulation of the later years of his life.

MARY J. GREEN, M. D. The time has long passed when the right and ability of women in the field of medicine was called into question, and to-day it is cheerfully conceded, even by those of their own profession, where rivalry might be expected to exist, that women are peculiarly adapted to the healing art, and that in numerous instances their presence in the sick-room is to be greatly preferred. Women, and children especially, often are assisted toward recovery from illness by a woman physician when other physicians have labored in vain to benefit them, and in nervous diseases of her own sex she is unequaled.

Dr. Mary J. Green, of Los Angeles, is deserving of great credit for the success which she has achieved, and a perusal of her history will no doubt prove of deep interest to her numerous sincere friends here and elsewhere. She is a lady of wide intelligence and liberal education, thoroughly identified with all progressive and righteous movements, and conscientious in discharging all of the duties devolving upon her.

Being the eldest of twelve children, seven of whom are daughters, and all now living, she early felt the responsibilities of life weighing upon her. She was born August 9, 1857, upon a farm near Chillicothe, Mo., her parents being Preston Heningway and Lydia (Pace) Minor. The Minors trace their ancestry in an unbroken line to that Sir Henry Minor who was knighted by Edward II. of England for valorous service

in the war resulting in the conquest of Wales. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Green, Daniel Minor, was a native of Richmond, Va., whence he emigrated to Kentucky in pioneer days. Preston H. Minor, now in his seventy-third year, was born in Scott county, Ky. He has resided at his present home on a fine farm adjoining the town of Chillicothe, Mo., ever since 1862, when he purchased the place from Judge George Pace. He is widely known throughout this section of the west as a breeder and raiser of Durham cattle. Three of his five sons are practicing physicians.

The wife of Preston H. Minor is a daughter of Judge George Pace, who was born in Marion, Ky., December 3, 1816, a son of Jonathan Pace. In 1826 the judge removed with his family to Boone county, Mo., and there married Miss Virinda Finks when he was in his twenty-third year. Subsequently he was engaged in merchandising in Livingston county, where, in 1850, he was elected county judge. During the twelve years of his public service on the bench he won the respect and praise of the entire community, his judgments being characterized by absolute fairness and profound wisdom. In 1862 he resigned his position and removed to California, finally taking up his permanent abode in Watsonville, where he soon rose to a place of influence among the citizens. He continued to dwell there until he was claimed by death, May 8, 1881, when, as a token of sincere respect, the flag on the plaza was ordered to be placed at half-mast. In 1877-78 he had represented his county in the California state legislature, and his record, both as a public and private citizen, was thoroughly meritorious, deserving the encomiums of all. Ten days after the death of his son the aged father of the honored judge and statesman, Jonathan Pace, departed this life, aged eighty-six years. The widow of Judge Pace died June 8, 1889.

Dr. Mary J. Green was reared upon her father's farm in Missouri, and received her elementary education in the public schools. Later she entered Professor Long's seminary, and completed her literary studies under his supervision. December 30, 1875, she became the wife of William A. Green, of Scott county, Ky. Two children were born to them: Rita Lydia and Buel Hern-don. In 1890 Mrs. Green was graduated with

honors from the Kansas City (Mo.) Homeopathic Medical College, and was chosen to be the valedictorian of the class. The following year she served as house physician in the hospital connected with the college, and there obtained the experience so essential to a young physician.

In 1892 Dr. Green established an office in Salt Lake City, and succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice there, considering the shortness of her stay in the famous Mormon metropolis. On account of the poor health of her son, however, she decided to locate permanently in a sunnier and more equable clime, and in December, 1893, she came to California, and spent several months in the state prior to her arrival in Los Angeles. Since April, 1894, she has resided on South Flower street, having her office and home at the same place. She is a specialist in diseases of the nervous system and surgical diseases of women and children, and is rapidly extending the lists of her patrons. Though the major portion of her time is devoted to her professional duties and to studies along the line of her chosen work, she is very patriotic and progressive, taking great interest in the welfare of her country and community, and doing everything within her power to promote the good of the majority. Religiously she is a member of the Broadway Church of Christ, and socially she is identified with the Friday Morning Club. Formerly she was a member of the Kansas, the Missouri and the Utah State Homeopathic Medical Societies, and at present she is connected with the Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society.

HERMANN JACOBY. San Pedro, erstwhile merely a tiny fishing village of no importance, situated on the shore of the broad Pacific, but now risen to infinite possibilities, always has been fortunate in having a few staunch friends and earnest prophets of future greatness in store for her, and doubtless to them should belong the credit of having accomplished at least the beginning of this reign of prosperity. One of the number, as every citizen here is aware, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, a native of Germany, and possessed of the inherent force of character for which the people of the Fatherland are proverbial.

Born in 1842, Mr. Jacoby spent ten years in that country and gathered the rudiments of education in the excellent gymnasiums, which are under the supervision of the government. Coming to the United States in 1852 he completed his studies here, and thus gained a fair knowledge of both languages. However, he has been largely self-supporting since he was twelve years of age, and was not enabled to attend the English schools as long as he desired. From the time of his arrival here until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he dwelt in Philadelphia.

One of the first young patriots to respond to the president's call for defenders of the Union, Mr. Jacoby enlisted in 1861 as a private of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and it was in the first battle of Bull Run that he received his first terrible experience in actual warfare. Later he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, went all through the momentous Shenandoah valley campaign, and, among others too numerous to mention, he fought gallantly in the decisive battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and Missionary Ridge, serving, altogether, over three years in the ranks and making a splendid record for bravery and strict attention to duty.

Having learned much in regard to the attractions and promising outlook of Southern California, Mr. Jacoby determined to prospect here as soon as he was released from the army, and accordingly, in 1864, he came to Los Angeles county. To him San Pedro (or Wilmington, as it was then called) appeared to be especially suited, by its favorable location, for a great and thriving city at some not very distant day, and here he concluded to settle permanently. Opening a small store he engaged in general merchandising, and for thirty years continued to deal with the comparatively few inhabitants of the town and vicinity. He never lost his faith in its ultimate future, and from time to time made investments in real estate. For the past six years, or since the great new harbor improvements have been under consideration, he has devoted his time to the management of his property interests, and has laid out and sold lots and tracts of land here.

By absolute integrity and true merit Mr. Jacoby has won and enjoyed the good will and respect of everyone with whom he has come into

commercial or social relations, and to his influence San Pedro owes a deep debt of gratitude. That her citizens feel this was manifested in a measure when they indicated to the chief executive of the nation that Mr. Jacoby was their choice in the responsible position of postmaster of the place. Mr. McKinley appointed him, in accordance with this request, and he is now serving his third year in this office, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally he is a Mason and has attained the Royal Arch degree.

Thirty years ago Mr. Jacoby married a daughter of Rev. A. W. Edelman, and their union was blessed by the birth of a son and a daughter, named respectively Nathan H. and Etta B.

THOMAS F. GRISWOLD. Covina is one of the most active and enterprising towns of its size to be found in Southern California, its prosperity and growth being due to the energy and ability of its pioneer settlers, who proved to be men of good judgment and wise forethought. Prominent among these pioneers was the gentleman whose name is placed at the head of this sketch, and who is now serving as the postmaster of the town. He has been identified with its highest interests since becoming a resident of the place in 1879, and has witnessed its evolution, practically, from a barley field to its present fine condition.

A native of Franklin county, N. Y., he was born March 14, 1838. His father, Chester Griswold, was born and reared in Massachusetts, coming on the paternal side from excellent English stock, being descended from one of three brothers who emigrated from England in early colonial days and settled at Blackhall, Conn. After his marriage to Paulina Clapp, a native of Vermont, he located in Franklin county, N. Y., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1854, when he removed to Peterboro, Ontario, where he resided but a short time, going from there to Waukegan, Ill., as a permanent place of settlement.

Thomas F. Griswold accompanied his parents to Ontario, thence to Waukegan, where he completed his education, being there graduated from the Waukegan Academy. On attaining his majority he went to Grand Rapids, Wis., where

he remained several years, being employed by different firms as foreman in saw mills. While living in Wood county he served three years as treasurer of Auburndale township. In April, 1879, he came to Covina, being a pioneer of this section of Los Angeles county, and at once engaging in agricultural pursuits materially assisted in the development of the town. Of more recent years he has confined his attention to horticulture, having an orange ranch containing nearly twenty acres of productive land, and in the culture of this fruit he has been exceedingly successful. January 17, 1900, he received his appointment as postmaster of Covina, an office in which he is giving much satisfaction. One of the promoters of the Covina Citrus Association, he is now a member of its board of directors, and for two years was its president. Politically he is a steadfast Republican, and an active worker in the interests of that party. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order of Covina.

November 4, 1869, Mr. Griswold married Miss Lavinia S. Davis, of Adams county, Wis. They are the parents of four children, namely: Mrs. J. R. Elliott, of Covina; William M., assistant cashier of the bank at Azusa; Eugene I., of Los Angeles; and Angie, a student of the State University of California, at Berkeley.

MRS. MARY WHITING, M. D. The history of Dr. Mary Whiting, a practicing physician of Los Angeles, presents much of interest to the public, as well as to those who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. A plain statement of what she has accomplished within the past few years, and that at an age when the majority of women seek only to settle down to the quiet enjoyment of home life, shows the ambitious spirit and the desire to be of greater use in the world which has animated her and caused her to conquer many almost insurmountable obstacles. That she has succeeded in her endeavor to stand in the foremost ranks of her chosen profession cannot be gainsaid, and she is one of those who are ever pressing forward to greater achievements.

The doctor is a native of Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., and there spent the happy years

of her girlhood while pursuing her education in the public schools. When she was in her twenty-second year she became the wife of T. H. Whiting, a native of Philadelphia. He had made a study of the law, but never engaged in its practice, instead teaching school for some years in his early manhood. The young couple located in Iowa soon after their marriage, and in the west Mr. Whiting has been chiefly occupied in railroading and mining enterprises, at present being interested in some Iowa investments.

Of the five children born to T. H. Whiting and wife, the eldest, S. D., a graduate of the University of Iowa, is a young man of marked literary ability, and at present he is not only the county superintendent of schools in Johnson county, Iowa, but also editor of the *Johnson County Teacher*. Nathan D., the next son, was employed as a clerk in Brown's drug store in Los Angeles, and is now attending the academy in Iowa City. Bernice G. is the wife of W. E. Barlow, demonstrator in the chemical laboratory of the Iowa State University. Blanche resides in Los Angeles and Donna Maria is a school teacher in Johnson county, Iowa.

After Dr. Whiting had loyally played the part of a tender and watchful mother, faithful wife and home-maker until her elder children were of sufficient age to be attending college, she entered the medical department of the University of Iowa. After taking the full four years' course she was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891, and at once established an office in Iowa City. There she soon built up a large and distinctive practice, but, on account of the poor health of her oldest daughter, she came to the Pacific coast with her, and, after remaining in Oregon for a period, located in Southern California about three years ago. For nearly two years she was engaged in practice in Los Angeles, then opened an office at Redondo, where she practiced fifteen months, afterward returning to Los Angeles, and is now located at No. 527 Temple street. She has won her way into the esteem of all who know her, and in social as well as in professional circles is deservedly popular. She is a member of the Maccabees, and is the examining physician for Hive No. 2 at Redondo, as well as assistant examining physician for Los Angeles hives; also for a number of life insur-

ance companies. Her pluck and energy have commended her to the high regard of all with whom her lot has been cast, and it is her ambition to keep thoroughly abreast of the times in every possible way. She is a lady of broad mind and genuine culture, and her ready sympathy and cheery manner carry a benediction wherever she goes.

JOHN STROTHER GRIFFIN, M. D., a pioneer of 1854 in Los Angeles, was identified with the growth of this city from an insignificant Spanish-American town to a prosperous metropolis, whose beauty of landscape and progressive commercial spirit constantly draw men of enterprise and wealth from the eastern states. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Los Angeles City Water Company and the Farmers & Merchants' Bank. In early days he acquired a large tract of land east of the river, where later was established the suburb of East Los Angeles. At the time of his death he was the oldest physician and surgeon in this city.

Dr. Griffin was born in Fincastle, Va., in 1816, a son of John Caswell and Mary (Hancock) Griffin, and a grandson of George and Margaret (Strother) Hancock, all prominent Virginians. His father died in 1823 and his mother about two years later. He was then taken into the home of an uncle, George Hancock, of Louisville, Ky., by whom he was given a classical education. In 1837 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he practiced at Louisville until 1840. He then entered the United States army as assistant surgeon, and served in Florida and on the southwest frontier at Fort Gibson. At the commencement of the Mexican war he was attached to the army of the west, commanded by General Kearny, and was with that army when it entered Santa Fe in August, 1846. He was surgeon of the First Dragoons, ranking as captain. In September of the same year General Kearny started for California, arriving at the Colorado river in November, and at San Diego county, December 3. Three days later the battle of San Pasqual was fought with the Mexicans. On the 10th the command arrived at San Diego with its wounded. January 1, 1847, the command of General Kearny

was united with that of Commodore Stockton, who had arrived in San Diego a short time before. Of these two commands Dr. Griffin was made ranking medical officer. Shortly afterward they marched to Los Angeles. On the 8th of January they met some Mexican troops at San Gabriel river and drove them back. The next day they had another engagement at La Mesa. On the 10th they took possession of Los Angeles, a town of some three thousand inhabitants. On the 12th forces under Gen. J. C. Fremont arrived at Los Angeles and General Kearny's command was transferred to San Diego, where Dr. Griffin was placed in command of the general hospital. In May, 1847, he was ordered to report for duty at Los Angeles, and was on duty there until May, 1849, when he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Persifer Smith as medical officer. From 1850 to 1852 he was stationed at Benicia. He was then ordered to San Diego to accompany Major Heintzelman on an expedition against the Yuma Indians on Colorado river. After the expedition had completed its work he returned to Benicia. In 1853 he was ordered by the war department to report for duty at Washington, D. C. He went east and remained there until 1854, when he resigned his commission in the army and returned to Los Angeles in the capacity of a private citizen, settling in this city and engaging in practice. Two years later he was married in this city to Miss Louisa Hays, a native of Maryland, who died May 2, 1888, at the age of sixty-seven years.

ELI TAYLOR. Among the many who have devoted their best energies to the development of her boundless resources, Southern California has reason to gratefully remember as a benefactor Eli Taylor, who, during the long years of his residence within her boundaries, contributed in no slight degree to her betterment and progress.

Born in Maryland, June 22, 1835, his life on his father's southern farm seems to have held little inducement for a protracted or indefinite existence, and being an industrious lad and full of enthusiasm for the future, he early started out on his own responsibility. His first venture was as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade in

Washington, D. C., and after perfecting himself in the same he utilized it for many years as a means of livelihood. In the early '50s he turned his face towards the far west and came in a train of emigrants across the plains with ox and mule teams and wagons. Arriving in Los Angeles, he engaged in the practice of his trade of carpenter, architect and builder, successfully prosecuting the same for many years.

In 1872 Mr. Taylor settled on the farm where his family now resides, and where his death occurred February 25, 1900. He purchased seventy acres of wild and crude land and at once began its cultivation, setting out trees and in other ways preparing the soil to accomplish its utmost under the genial skies and bright sunshine. From the first days of his residence near Rivera the force and influence of the new comer was apparent. His breadth of ideas, and large, practical fund of common sense, were valuable adjuncts to a growing community. Though having received but a limited education as far as actual school tuition was concerned, he was a keen observer of men and events, and learned much in the school of every day occurrences. He realized the value of educational advantages, and his interest in promulgating and perfecting those of his immediate vicinity was one of the fine and disinterested traits of his character. For a number of years he served as trustee of the school board of his district, and in this capacity rendered valuable and lasting service. One of his ambitions was the study of the irrigating and water systems, an important question surely, and one requiring the best from resourceful minds. He was able to practically demonstrate the wisdom of his theories, and was largely instrumental in promoting and developing the methods now in vogue.

July 22, 1862, in Los Angeles, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Martha Hunter, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Capt. Jesse and Keziah (Brown) Hunter, natives respectively of Kentucky and Missouri. When their daughter was an infant in arms, in 1844, they started across the plains in an emigrant train, conveyed hence by ox teams and wagons, and at the end of their journey settled in Los Angeles county, Cal., where they were among the very earliest settlers of the locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor

were born seven children: John H., who is at home; Eli, who is living in Los Angeles; Albert, of Downey; George W. and William H., who are at home; Edgar C., in Los Angeles, and Jesse P., at home.

On the well-conducted ranch near Rivera Mrs. Taylor now presides over the interests of the home, which is a hospitable center of attraction for the numerous dwellers of the vicinity. Mrs. Taylor's popularity is visibly increased by the presence in her home of an old-time friend, Miss Cooper, whose interesting personality, combined with Mrs. Taylor's charm of manner, makes them much sought after by the devotees of the cheerful and optimistic in life.

During the years of his activity, Mr. Taylor was an active worker and member of the Presbyterian church, and his widow and family are still identified with the interests of the same church. He was a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, and also of the Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Club. Although barred by blindness from the active duties of existence during the last twelve years of his life, he still continued to look after his home business interests until his death. In the memory of those who used to know him, whether as friend or business associate, he is esteemed for traits of mind and character that would do honor to any community. His integrity was never questioned, and his interest in the general welfare never doubted, and in the cessation of his activity, Los Angeles county has lost a noble and disinterested adherent.

JOHN W. MITCHELL. The balmy air and sunny skies of Southern California have attracted thousands of the talented sons of other states of the Union, and to-day each profession and calling is represented here by men of rare ability and natural endowment. Among those who rank high in the law is John W. Mitchell, who has been identified with the interests of Los Angeles for a period of twelve or thirteen years, contributing to the prosperity of this locality in numerous material ways. His career at the bar has been one of great credit, and fidelity to the right has characterized his every action in the field of jurisprudence.

John W. Mitchell is the last surviving repre-

sentative of a family which has been noted in the annals of Virginia for many generations. His parents, William H. and Nancy J. (Green) Mitchell, were honored and loved by all who knew them, and when death claimed them, the community in which they dwelt felt that a public loss had been sustained. The father lost his life at the battle of Cedar Creek, while serving as a soldier, fighting for the cause in which he ardently believed. Some of the ancestors of our subject were patriots in the Continental army, and, without exception, all of his relatives have been noted for the strength and fearlessness of their convictions. His only brother, who was an artist of marked ability, came to Los Angeles in 1887, on account of failing health, and later died in this city.

The birth of John W. Mitchell occurred in Lynchburg, Va., November 23, 1861, and in that village he spent the years of his boyhood. He obtained an excellent education in the public and private schools of his native state, and for about five years studied law in the office of John W. Daniel, United States senator from his state. He then pursued a course in Professor Minor's law class in the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. Opening an office he engaged in the practice of his profession for several years in Virginia, after which he went to Texas, and for some time was engaged in the duties of his calling at Houston and Galveston.

It was in 1887 that Mr. Mitchell decided to come to Los Angeles, largely on account of his brother's illness and the desire to be with him. The years have rolled away rapidly, yet he remains, and has no wish to return to the east, which he formerly supposed was to be his life long home. His office is in the Byrne building, one of the finest office buildings on the Pacific coast. Making a specialty of corporation law, he has gained the business of some of the many extensive corporations and large manufacturing concerns of this section, and in the multiplicity of his duties finds little leisure time. He possesses accurate knowledge of the law, and is especially well posted in the particular branch to which he gives his attention. In the management of cases entrusted to him he spares neither time nor labor, and keenly looks into the matter from every possible point of view. His clear,

logical reasoning and masterly summing up of a case, before judge or jury, carries conviction and rarely fails of procuring a verdict on his behalf.

The great public issues of the day are of deep interest to Mr. Mitchell, as they should be to every patriotic citizen. Like his forefathers he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and has served as a member of the state committee of that political body. Among his personal friends he numbers many notable persons, and at his beautiful home he has had the pleasure of entertaining leading members of the bench and bar and state officials. He and his wife take a deep interest in educational matters. The residence of Mr. Mitchell is situated in the western part of the city, and, for architectural beauty, it has rarely been surpassed, even in this region where lovely homes abound. Since his youth he has taken deep interest in educational matters, and for some time has served as a member of the state school board. Possessing marked literary ability, he has contributed articles on timely topics to many of the leading magazines and journals of this country, and, moreover, has composed several plays of merit, besides having acted in the capacity of editor-in-chief of the *Houston Chronicle*, now known as the *Post*.

JUDGE BENJAMIN S. EATON. Both grandfathers of Judge Eaton were soldiers of the Revolution, and his father, Col. Elkanah C. Eaton, was commander of the garrison at Fort Trumbull, at the mouth of the Thames river, in the war of 1812, at the time the British fleet blockaded the port of New London. It will thus be seen that the subject of our sketch, who was born in Plainfield, Conn., December 20, 1823, descended from men who were prominent in practical patriotism. At eight years of age he was a pupil of Plainfield Academy. At thirteen years he was sent to a private school at Newburg, remaining two years, which ended his school days. After a year with a brother at Norwich he associated with a company of civil engineers in the employ of the Norwich & Worcester Railway, then building. These men were engaged in the construction of a steam engine on a simpler plan than that then in use. This involved the principle of a "center exhaust." Want of

means defeated the enterprise, but the correctness of Mr. Eaton's principle is attested in the present construction of stationary engines.

After this he taught school in Southbridge and Oxford, Mass., returning to Newburg to study law with W. C. Hasbronck, and later with John W. Brockway in Ellington, Conn. In 1845 he entered the law school of Harvard University, receiving his diploma one year later. He then went to St. Louis and entered the office of J. B. Crockett, who afterwards was for twelve years on the supreme bench of this state. In 1847 he married Helen Hayes, of Baltimore, and took up his residence in Weston, Mo., where he published the *Frontier Journal* with success. In 1850 he joined the mighty stream of wealth-seekers, westward bound, arriving in Sacramento in August after a tedious overland trip with oxen.

After working on the *Times and Transcript* he hunted gold in Hopkins' creek, succeeding well, and with his means assisted the late J. J. Ayers in setting up the *Calaveras Chronicle*. Later he came to Los Angeles, engaging in a brief Indian campaign, and in 1853 was chosen district attorney of the county. His family arrived by way of Panama in December, 1854. His daughter, now Mrs. Hancock Johnson, at that time three and a-half years old, was carried across the isthmus on the back of a native. Judge Eaton remained in Los Angeles, filling offices of trust and emolument, until December, 1858, when his brother-in-law, Dr. John S. Griffin, having purchased the San Pasqual rancho, he occupied the old hacienda built by Don Manuel Garfias, the original owner of the place. His wife, who remained in Los Angeles, lingered in sickness until the following May and then died. This left Mr. Eaton without strong ties to hold him here, and he decided to go east to visit his aged mother. His route was a perilous one, horseback over the great plains. During the winter with his mother he met Alice Layton Clarke, whom he married in February, 1861, and together they came to Los Angeles via Panama and San Francisco. During the following summer the city determined to build waterworks for domestic purposes, to supplant the old antiquated cask-and-barrel method of distribution, and he was appointed engineer of construction. But little money was appropriated, and the works were

finally superseded by the present company. The next important work was taking the water from the river to the "Woolen Mills," and in 1864 he built a zanja carrying river waters out on what was then an arid plain, on the west side of Main street, now occupied by the finest residences in the city. In 1865 he again took up his residence on the San Pasqual rancho, and shortly afterwards bought the "Fair Oaks" homestead from the widow of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the same now being occupied by J. F. Crank.

His first labor was to complete a ditch to bring the water out of Eaton's cañon. This was a tedious task, for, owing to his limited means, he was obliged to do all the work himself. The Indians from the desert made raids on the valley, at one time stealing all his horses and at another killing two men with their poisoned arrows. Mountain lions killed his stock, and what with the mother and five children, who had to be left at home during the long days, the scanty funds, handling water in a cask, the hard work, etc., this season was the ordeal of his life, and shows the wonderful nerve and pluck with which he faced not only nature's obstacles, but also the advice of his friends, who urged him to give up a task so difficult—that of bringing a garden out of the desert. A trip to the scene of his troubles will show that his toil was not in vain, for where the sage brush and grease-wood held sway now we see great tracts of orchard and vineyard, each with its beautifully embowered home set beneath the palms, peppers and magnolias.

About 1870 Mr. Eaton was commissioned to sell Dr. Griffin's interest in the San Pasqual rancho, but in this was unsuccessful until 1875, when he took D. N. Berry, a representative of the Indianapolis "California Colony," to look over the place, and negotiations were at once begun which finally culminated in a part of the original subscribers forming a company, incorporating under the name of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, and Mr. Eaton, who had become a shareholder to fill up the ranks depleted by the great Cook failure, was chosen president. He was not only intrusted with the construction of the water system, but instructed the colonists in the use of the precious fluid in irrigating. He had for a long time hoped to put to a thorough test his pet scheme of sheet iron

pipings for irrigating systems, and the adoption of his plan throughout Southern California is proof of the correctness of his theories. In Farnsworth's History, P. M. Green writes: "The plan of conducting water for irrigation in underground pipes, and with pressure sufficient to carry the water into the upper stories of the highest houses, was the first of the kind adopted in the state. A system of irrigation that combines all the advantages of the best system of water works in the United States was a novel idea to the Californian accustomed to open ditches, but the method has proven eminently successful."

Since constructing the Pasadena water works Mr. Eaton has built similar works for Hermosa and Iowa colonies at Cucamonga, at Jacinto, Marengo, Glendale and North Pasadena, all of which have proved successful, and have reclaimed large tracts of land that otherwise would be untenable and valueless. Through the personal efforts of Mr. Eaton the San Pasqual school district was formed.

The reader of this sketch will realize what an important part Mr. Eaton has taken in the building of this commonwealth, the development of its resources and reclaiming its arid lands. A host of friends attest his genial personality.

ROBERT A. LING was born in Canada, October 5, 1852, a son of George S. and Mary (Taylor) Ling. He was reared on a farm until twelve years of age, and attended school in Michigan. He then spent four years on the lakes in merchant service, and gained his first business experience in merchandising at Le Roy, Mich. In 1873 he was first married, but lost this wife in Los Angeles in 1891. Two years later he was united in marriage with Jennie A. Olmsted, of Hartford, Conn., where her father, a retired broker, and her sister still reside.

In 1873 Mr. Ling came to California, settling in Los Angeles, and for six years he was employed in the sheriff's office. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace and police judge, serving for two years. Since 1886 he has successfully followed the profession of law. He has made a special study of criminal law, and has defended twenty-two murder cases, in which nineteen of his



J. D. Mott

clients were acquitted and three were committed for manslaughter. Over one hundred cases of felony were defended by him, out of which only two were convicted. He has been retained as attorney in a large number of damage suits of various kinds, several important will contests, notably the Cohn case, which occupied fifty-seven consecutive days of the court, the contestant, whom he represented, winning. His success in civil cases has been no less marked than in those of the criminal class. He has been admitted to practice in all of the federal and state courts. His strong powers are especially apparent in making pleas before the jury.

Politically Judge Ling is a staunch Republican. Patriotic and enthusiastic, he has participated in numerous campaigns, his speeches being received with praise and thoughtful consideration by his associates. He is much sought after by those who conduct the campaigns of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and is a Knight of Pythias. In religion he is identified with the Congregational Church. He has a daughter and son, both of whom are natives of California, and a credit to their parents.

HON. THOMAS D. MOTT. To the pioneers, the forerunners of civilization and prosperity, a special debt of gratitude is owed, and the people of Los Angeles, who now enjoy the delights and privileges of a country than which there is none fairer under the sunny skies, should never forget just tributes of praise to the few sturdy frontiersmen who made their pleasant life here possible. To the efforts of a few farsighted, energetic citizens of the humble adobe village of Los Angeles of two or three decades ago, nearly all of her present proud pre-eminence is due, and as long as the city shall endure their names will be found closely associated with her early history and marvelous growth.

Of this number Hon. Thomas D. Mott unquestionably occupies a prominent place, and to all but a few of the later comers to this section he is too well known by reputation, at least, to require an introduction. Born seventy-one years ago, in Saratoga county, N. Y., at the age of fourteen he entered a canal grocery, where he

worked about a year. Afterward he obtained employment in a general merchandise store at \$25 per year and board. He remained there for two years and up to the time of his departure for California. Naturally ambitious and full of enterprise, he needed but the discovery of gold upon the Pacific coast to act as an incentive, and with a party of equally enthusiastic and hopeful young men he took passage in a steamship at New York City, and wended his way to San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The journey which then consumed four months of time, now is made in about as many days—a fitting type of the differences which are to be seen in the west of half a century ago, and the wonderful west of to-day. The industry and application of young Mott were rewarded in better measure than were the efforts of many of his friends, and at eighteen he found himself in the possession of a snug capital which he had made in the gold mines. He then embarked in a mercantile business at Stockton, where he remained until 1851, when, finding that the public was, in great need of a good ferry across the San Joaquin river, he established some and won not only the appreciation of those concerned, but likewise reaped a golden harvest.

It was in 1852 that Mr. Mott cast in his lot with the comparatively few inhabitants of Los Angeles, and thus, for nearly half a century, he has shared the disappointments and hopes, the downfalls and success which destiny has dealt to us. For some time after his arrival here he carried on a livery and sales stable, but ere long, it was found that he possessed just the qualities which are needed in a statesman and public man, and he was brought to the front by his many friends who had been attracted to him by his sterling traits of character. In 1855 he became identified with the Democratic party, to which he has given his allegiance principally, but voted for McKinley and the gold standard in 1896. In 1863 he was elected to the office of county clerk of Los Angeles county, and in 1865, 1867 and 1869 was re-elected, thus serving four terms in a position which at that period undoubtedly was one of the most complicated of any within the gift of the people of this locality, as it embraced the responsibilities of ex-officio auditor and recorder. He administered the duties of this dif-

ficult place with absolute integrity and unwerving fidelity to the interests of the public, and this led to his further preferment and honor. In 1871 he was chosen to represent this district in the state legislature, and there he was able to aid in the carrying out of a project which has been more effective in the upbuilding of Los Angeles than any other enterprise ever meditated. As is now well known, the matter of a railroad through this section was being agitated, and on the outcome of the matter undoubtedly depended our future. After a long and severe contest to repeal the five per cent subsidy law, through the efforts of Mr. Mott Los Angeles county was exempt from the repeal of that law, which enabled the people of Los Angeles to secure the Southern Pacific Railroad by granting the railroad company the five per cent subsidy. Mr. Mott took a very active part in the local controversy, and also owing to his indefatigable efforts, a branch of the supreme court was established in this city. He was tendered the office of first resident deputy clerk, and served as such to the entire satisfaction of everyone until a change of administration brought the usual political upheavals. But, to revert to the important matter of the establishment of railroads in Southern California. It was a grave question, in 1870, whether or no the Southern Pacific, then being built through the San Joaquin valley, would be laid out to embrace Los Angeles. Two diverging lines had been surveyed from Tehachepa pass southward, one line to the Soledad pass and over heavy grades and by costly tunnels to Los Angeles, the other down the Mojave desert, the route now traversed by the Santa Fe Railroad. Would the people here, who were the chief ones to be benefited, rise to the occasion and meet the vast expense of building and equipping the road to this city, reaping their profits in later years? A few public-spirited citizens here, among whom was our subject, were alive to the importance of the matter and spared no pains to place it in the proper light before the people. In this connection a letter which appeared in the *Del Monte Wave*, a monthly magazine, explains itself:

LOS ANGELES, May 5, 1872,

"HON. LELAND STANFORD:

"Dear Sir:—Our personal relations are of such a character that we have deemed it proper to ad-

vised you in advance of movements which, if carefully attended to, may redound, not only to your benefit, but may be also of material service to our country. We expect to call a meeting of tax-paying citizens of the county in a few days for the purpose of selecting from amongst them an executive, giving the said committee full power to meet the representatives of any railroad company that may visit our place for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan whereby we may have a railroad running through our county, or, at least, to our city. We apprise you of the movements soon to take place here, that you may, if you deem it proper, take steps so as to act in harmony with our citizens, and in that matter subserve the public benefit to be derived from our mutual undertaking. With the greatest assurance of our personal regard, and our co-operation in any move which may promote the best interests of the county and your own, and hoping you may find it convenient to pay us a visit soon, we remain, yours sincerely,"

(Signed) T. D. MOTT,
B. C. WILSON.

The result of the letter was the dispatch of an agent by the company to Los Angeles, to confer with the people here, and, after various public meetings, committees were appointed and conferences with Messrs. Stanford and Huntington ultimately resulted favorably. The election took place, and a railroad subsidy was made, sixty acres of land were donated for railroad purposes, and the work was commenced. The entire railroad was completed September 8, 1877, a golden spike being driven, with appropriate ceremonies, in the Soledad cañon, in the presence of the mayors of San Francisco and Los Angeles, and a multitude of people. Fifteen hundred men were employed for a twelvemonth on the world-famous San Fernando tunnel, which is nearly seven thousand feet long and cost two and a-half millions of dollars. The influence and indefatigable energy exercised by Mr. Mott in this great achievement entitles him to the respect and confidence of everyone who has the welfare of his country at heart, and even a chance visitor in Southern California may well bless his name, for without him its interests must inevitably have been at least retarded, perhaps a whole decade.

In his private life our subject has an un-

blemished record, he has been as true to his friends and loved ones as in his public relations. Broad-minded and liberal, he is of the highest type of the California pioneer, and his conversation and reminiscences of early days are unending themes of interest to his friends. Kindly by nature, he has aided many a poor stranger on the Pacific coast, and many an unfortunate in health or circumstances, his benevolence being of a practical, unostentatious kind. In 1861 he married a sister of Judge Sepulveda, a brilliant member of the bar, and a distinguished representative of one of the leading native families of this locality. At the beautiful, cultured home of Mr. Mott the wise and honored, in all of the professions and arts, have been royally entertained, and his memory will be treasured when death crowns him with peace.

ANDREW A. BOYLE. The record of the life of Mr. Boyle is a record of hardships bravely borne, reverses courageously met, thrilling experiences encountered and success worthily won. In the suburb, Boyle Heights, his name is perpetuated in the annals of Los Angeles, and there could be no memorial more fitting or more worthy of a man who was brave and strong and true. His life began in County Galway, Ireland, in 1818, and ended in Los Angeles.

When he was fourteen years of age Mr. Boyle came to America and for two years was employed in New York. January 7, 1836, he enlisted in Westover's Artillery of the Texan army, and his command was ordered to Goliad, where it was incorporated with the forces of Colonel Fanning. After various engagements the Texans were captured, and Mr. Boyle, who had been wounded, expected to be shot by the enemy—a fate which four hundred of his comrades met. However, it chanced that Gen. Francisco Garay, second in command in General Urrea's division, was the officer in command of the Mexicans, and when he learned Mr. Boyle's name he at once assured him that his life would be spared; adding that some time before he had been hospitably entertained at San Patricio, Tex., by Mr. Boyle's brother and sister, and had promised them that, if their brother should fall into his hands, he would treat him kindly. General Garay after-

ward took Mr. Boyle to Matamoras and invited him to go with him to the City of Mexico, but the many exciting experiences of his army life had made the youthful soldier homesick, and he preferred to return to the States. He landed in New Orleans without money or friends, and secured work at \$2.50 a day, thus securing the means to buy necessary clothing. He then availed himself of the Texan consul's offer of a free passage on a schooner to the mouth of the Brazos river, and from there walked one hundred and fifty miles to the camp of General Rusk, where, on account of impaired health, he was honorably discharged from the army. After recovering from a severe illness, he returned to New Orleans. From that time until 1842 he engaged in the mercantile business on the Red river.

In 1846 Mr. Boyle married Elizabeth Christie. After closing his business on the Red river he went to Mexico, where he was a successful merchant. In 1848 he started to return home, bringing \$20,000 in a claret box. At the mouth of the Rio Grande, in attempting to board a steamer, his skiff capsized and his money went to the bottom, he barely escaping with his life. Thus the savings of years were lost in a moment. Returning home, a further calamity awaited him. His wife had died from a fever caused by the report that he had been drowned at the mouth of the Rio Grande. There was left to him an only daughter, and in her his affection centered. From that time until his death she was his idolized companion.

Early in 1851 Mr. Boyle arrived in San Francisco, where he started in the boot and shoe business, but suffered materially in the two fires of that year. Later he built up a large trade in the wholesale boot and shoe business. In 1858 he came to Los Angeles and bought a vineyard (planted in 1835) on the east side of the river, under the bluff. He made his home on the edge of the bluff. About 1862 he began to manufacture wine, previous to which time he had shipped his grapes to the San Francisco market. As a wine merchant he met with success. The quality of his manufacture was the best, hence his sales were limited only by the quantity of his output. His home on the bluff was the scene of many pleasant gatherings, for he was of a most

hospitable nature and was never happier than when friends sought his comfortable home. He was also active in city affairs, and was a member of the city council several years. No one was more interested in local development than he, and no one to a greater degree rejoiced in the constant growth of the city and its progress in commerce, horticulture, education and all those things which go to make up the culture and refinement of existence.

GEORGE D. BLAKE. During the years of his active professional life in Los Angeles Mr. Blake has established a reputation as a lawyer second to none. Like the majority of our citizens, he was born east of the Mississippi river. Cornell, Ill., was his native town, and 1863 was the year of his birth. While he was yet small his father died, and from an early age he was thrown upon his own resources. This fact, however, instead of being a detriment to him, was beneficial, for it developed his powers of self-reliance and determination. It was his purpose to obtain a good collegiate education, and every effort was bent toward that end. He studied for a time at Knox College, one of the old established and thorough institutions of Illinois. From there he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he took the complete course, graduating in 1885. After the completion of his course he opened an office in Chicago and began the building up of a practice in that city. Soon, however, he found that to gain success in so great a city, with its hundreds of famous lawyers, meant years of patient waiting on his part. He believed that success would come more quickly in the great west, with its large fields of effort and its magnificent opportunities for the young. Accordingly, in 1888, he opened an office in Seattle, Wash., where he remained for five years. From there he came to Los Angeles in 1893. His subsequent career at the bar has been remarkable. It is said by many who are qualified to judge, that as a pleader before judge and jury he has few equals. He can cope with the ablest minds, and stands as a peer of our most eminent lawyers. Frequently he has been retained as counsel in cases involving large interests. Notable among these was the case entitled "Manuela Ornelas, a minor,

by George D. Blake, her guardian, plaintiff, vs. Frank J. Martin et al., defendant," which was tried in the superior court in 1897 by Judge Allen, sitting without a jury. The many complications and seemingly insurmountable obstacles that lay between Mr. Blake and success made this case a notable one. The property involved was a large mortgage on a valuable tract of real estate which the guardian of Manuela Ornelas, a twelve-year-old girl, had fraudulently retained. Mr. Blake was appointed her guardian and attorney by the superior court, for the purpose of recovering on the mortgage. The case occupied a week, and was decided in the girl's favor. The seven hours' argument of Mr. Blake, with its display of learning, logic and eloquence, won for him from both the court and the opposing counsel many complimentary notices, and established the fact that in the arena of intellectual combat he is a giant. His mental powers are of an unusually strong and vigorous order. On questions of law he discriminates forcibly and clearly. In argument he is sagacious and convincing. By careful analytical processes of mind he reaches his conclusions methodically and surely. In questions appertaining to jurisprudence his judgment is sound and well defined. He is well versed in the principles of the law, grasping its technicalities so thoroughly that they remain thenceforward indelibly imprinted upon his mind.

The lady whom Mr. Blake married was a woman of rare gifts of mind. Her life, though brief, was remarkable in its results and striking in its individuality. Miss Alice R. Jordan was born in Norwalk, Ohio, October 10, 1864, and received a high-school education in Coldwater, Mich., where from a child she was considered a prodigy in learning. She graduated from the high school the youngest member of her class. At the age of sixteen she entered the University of Michigan, being the youngest student who had ever entered upon the classical course. At the expiration of four years she graduated from the literary department. She then entered the law department, where she prosecuted her studies under the preceptorship of Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. At the end of the first year, before she had entered the senior class, she passed a most rigid examination in open court and was admitted to practice in all the courts of Michigan.

Being ambitious that the foundation of her legal practice should be thoroughly assured, she desired to continue her studies, and applied for admission to the law department of Columbia College, but was refused because she was a woman. Undaunted, she applied to Harvard, but met with a similar disappointment. She then applied to Yale, and though at first she was not encouraged, finally the doors were opened and she entered the senior class, being the first woman admitted to its law department. The case was considered so remarkable that some of the more conservative professors anticipated dire results. However, in a short time everyone became accustomed to the sight of a woman passing to and fro in the recitation halls. As the collegiate year drew near a close, and she had with credit passed the final examination, the question arose whether or not the corporation should exceed the powers granted by the constitution and confer upon her the degree of LL.B. As a compromise, they offered her a certificate, but this she declined. The excitement was intense. Professors, students and trustees were agitated upon the subject, and the retiring president, Noah Porter, remarked: "I wish I had never been called upon to sign a college degree granted to a woman."

Finally, a special session of the corporation was called, and the president was instructed to grant the degree with full honors. After leaving college she studied for two years in California, and then became the wife of Mr. Blake, to whom she bore a son, Jordan Blake. She died in 1893 in Los Angeles, which had been her home during the years of her married life.

DGAR B. OWENS. Though not one of the early settlers of Glendora Mr. Owens has been identified with its interests for a period sufficiently long to enable his fellow-citizens to accurately gauge his ability and recognize his merits. With justice he is said to be one of the leading men of his locality. During 1891 he came to California and settled on the land he has since owned. On his orchard of twelve acres there are six hundred and fifty orange trees, the balance being deciduous fruits. Besides the management of this tract he has been connected with outside enterprises. At the organization of

the Glendora Citrus Association he was a charter member and was elected the first president, serving in the office for three years, and at the same time he was also a director. He was also a charter member of the A. C. G. Lemon Association and for several years was a director of the same.

In Delaware county, N. Y., Mr. Owens was born March 17, 1840, a son of William K. and Eliza (Chamberlain) Owens, natives of Delaware county. His paternal grandfather, John Owens, was a native of Connecticut and of Welsh extraction. The business career of our subject began when he was eighteen, at which time he became interested in mercantile pursuits in Cannonsville, N. Y., where he was a well-known business man from 1858 to 1878. For the first five years of that time he was a member of the firm of W. K. Owens & Co. Subsequently the firm name was Owens & Tanner, after which the title became E. B. & M. W. Owens, and the latter firm continued in business for many years. After a service of some years as deputy postmaster of Cannonsville, during the first administration of President Grant he was appointed postmaster, holding the two offices altogether for about twenty-five years. When twenty-four years of age he was elected supervisor of the town of Tompkins, Delaware county, being the first Republican supervisor elected in that town. He filled the office for four years. For years he was an active factor in the political life of his town and county. In 1878 he sold his interest in the mercantile business to his brother, M. W. Owens, but he continued to make his home in Cannonsville until the fall of 1890. Afterward he spent a short time in Iowa and Nebraska, and was then induced to come to California, in the hope that the invigorating climate might aid him in regaining his health—a hope that was not disappointed.

In 1866 Mr. Owens married Catherine McGibbon, a native of Delaware county, N. Y., and a daughter of William and Isabella McGibbon, both deceased. Six children were born of this marriage, four of whom are living, namely: Isabella E.; Katherine, wife of George H. Given, of Des Moines, Iowa; Ernest B., of Glendora; and Robert C., a graduate of Pomona College at Claremont, and now living in Glendora. The older daughter is a graduate of Elmira (N. Y.) College, from which she graduated in 1889 with

the highest honors of her class and was awarded a class prize. Afterward she taught for six consecutive years in the Citrus Union high school, meantime gaining a high reputation for thoroughness in educational work. She finally resigned the position in order to take a post-graduate course in methods of teaching at the California State University in Berkeley, and is now teaching in the high school at Long Beach. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church of Azusa.

While not as active in politics now as formerly Mr. Owens never loses his interest in public affairs and never ceases to advocate Republican principles, for he believes them to be for the highest good of our country. On various occasions he has been a delegate from Glendora precinct to the county convention of his party.

WILLIAM S. HOOK. Unquestionably the progressive city of Los Angeles owes its truly remarkable growth and flourishing condition to the able and energetic business men who comprise a large share of her citizens. The visitor from the north and east cannot fail to be surprised when he observes that this city is far better equipped in numerous modern manifestations of inventive genius, in streets and boulevards, in water supply, and means of cheap and rapid transit, in the electric lighting of its thousands of beautiful homes and buildings, as well as the public highways, than are scores of the leading cities of the United States and other countries.

In this day of business activity and ambitious enterprise nothing is more important than the methods of transit. Los Angeles is to be especially congratulated upon her fine street-railroad system, comprising about one hundred and fifty miles. One of the newest of these lines, known as the Los Angeles Traction Company, had its inception about six years ago, work being commenced in March, 1895. The first portion of the road lay chiefly along Hoover street, to what then was the city limits, and later the line was extended to the Southern Pacific Railroad station, then on West Adams street, to Western avenue, and afterwards along Eighth street to Westlake park.

The Los Angeles Traction Company now owns over twenty-six miles of road and operates more than twenty-nine miles. Within a few years the energetic business men who compose the company have accomplished much, and they are constantly planning additions to their lines and improvements in their system. The powerhouse is conceded to be one of the finest in the country, all the machinery used being of the latest and best construction. Nearly fifty beautiful new cars are used on the lines of the company, and the comfort of the public is looked out for in every detail of the service. Employment is given to upwards of one hundred and fifty persons, and none have reason to complain of the treatment which is accorded them.

The Hook brothers, who have taken so distinctive a place in the management of the Los Angeles Traction Company, are old and experienced men in the railroad business, as they have given about thirty years to that kind of enterprise, first commencing their career in Illinois. Thomas J. Hook is the president of the Traction Company, while William S. Hook holds the responsible position of manager. Both are industrious, thorough-going business men, as their success amply testifies. The company with which they are connected is a particularly strong one, owing to the fact that every dollar of its stock is owned and controlled by the directors and management. Needless to say, the credit of the prosperity of the enterprise is chiefly due to the excellent judgment and fine executive ability of the president and manager, who carefully look after every detail of the business, and are ever ready to sacrifice time and means for the good of the company and the satisfaction of the public.

FRANCIS O. YOST, M. D. The public is to be congratulated upon the fact that the lines are constantly being tightened around the medical profession, that the years of preparation and study required are being lengthened, and that more rigorous examinations are exacted ere a physician is allowed to engage in medical practice to-day. Having met all the modern requirements the amateur practitioner certainly possesses a much better foundation for future success at the beginning of his career than did

his medical brethren of a few decades ago, and is, moreover, conversant with all the latest and most approved methods of dealing with disease.

Dr. Francis O. Yost, who has been located in the eastern part of Los Angeles for the past seven years, has met with the success which he justly deserves. Thorough and painstaking in his care of patients, courteous in his manner and kindly in disposition, he numbers many sincere friends, even outside the limits of his patrons and constant associates and colleagues. Everyone realizes that a young professional man in this day must possess great pluck and energy, especially when he is endeavoring to obtain a foothold and the confidence of the public in a strange city, and to those who keep up a brave heart during the first few years and win a place by true merit great credit is due.

The birth of Dr. Francis O. Yost occurred in Unadilla, Mich., in 1871. His boyhood was chiefly passed in Boston, Mass., where he obtained a liberal education in the noted public schools of that city. Before he was twenty years of age he had decided what his future work should be and had entered the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in the spring of 1893. Soon after that event he came to Southern California, and opening an office in East Los Angeles, has since been engaged in practice here. In order to keep fully in touch with modern thought he joined the Los Angeles County Medical Association and the Southern California Medical Society, and during the existence of the Los Angeles Polyclinic (which splendid charitable institution was necessarily closed for lack of funds to carry on the work) he was greatly interested in the enterprise. Fraternally he is connected with several of the leading orders, among them the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen and the Sons of Veterans. In his political creed he is a loyal Republican, but has not been an aspirant to public positions nor has he, as yet, found the leisure time to devote to conventions save once in 1898, when he attended the Los Angeles city Republican convention.

Undoubtedly our subject inherited his love and talent for medical work from his father, Dr. George L. Yost, who for years was numbered among the prominent physicians and surgeons of

New York, his native state. He was a patriotic citizen and when the Civil war came on he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, and was honored by being made first lieutenant of his company. He died in 1877, when in his thirty-ninth year, at Waterloo, N. Y. He is survived by his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Stearns Patterson, and who at the present time is in her fifty-seventh year. Three of their four children are living.

HAMMEL AND DENKER. The late Henry Hammel and Andrew H. Denker were two useful, widely known and esteemed pioneers of Los Angeles. Their characters and their destiny seem to have been cast in very similar moulds. True it is that their lines, as by fate, ran along quite parallel lines and later dropped into the same channel, their names becoming as familiar as household words and a tower of strength and influence in the business circles of Southern California. They were both of German birth, reared under rather similar circumstances, gained a business experience when yet of tender age and left their native heath, their Fatherland, at precisely the same age, being seventeen when they came to America. Separately they drifted into the hotel business, in which they later became partners. They married sisters, young women of French birth. Of almost identical business, social and domestic tastes, it does not seem strange that their partnership existed until they were separated by death, that of the one following closely upon that of the other.

Henry Hammel was born in the south of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, September 19, 1834. There, as a youth, he acquired the rudiments of a fair German education. He seemed to have inherited the business instinct and naturally grew into habits of industry, frugality and economy, and it was these qualifications that furnished the foundation for his success in life. About 1851 he came to America and direct to Los Angeles. His first three years in California were spent in San Francisco, where he held subordinate positions in a hotel. On settling in Los Angeles he secured employment in the Bella Union hotel, of which very soon he became the proprietor. The Bella Union was in those days

and for many years afterward the leading hotel in Los Angeles, and Mr. Hammel as host met and became somewhat intimately acquainted with nearly all of the leading public men and notable characters of those historic and romantic days. In 1864 he sold his interest in the Bella Union and joined the rush into the then newly discovered gold fields of the Kern river country. He located at Havilah and in partnership with Mr. Denker, built a hotel at that place which they called the Bella Union and for several years they carried on a profitable business. However, after a time the rush and excitement subsided and business declined. About 1868 Mr. Hammel returned to Los Angeles, Mr. Denker remaining to gradually close up the business. The firm leased the United States hotel, corner of Requena and Main streets in Los Angeles, and this they owned and operated until the opening of the great real-estate boom of 1886. From that time Mr. Hammel devoted his energies, with his partner, to the management of their extensive real-estate and property interests in and about Los Angeles.

In this city in 1869 Mr. Hammel married Miss Marie Ruellan, a native of Paris, France, who proved to him a truly noble wife and helpmeet, counseling and sustaining him through the vicissitudes and excitement of the busy and eventful years that followed. She and one daughter, Matilda, wife of E. O. McLaughlin, and two grandchildren, Edward Henry and Cecile Matilda, survive him. Mr. Hammel died September 3, 1890, leaving an honored name as a citizen and business man. He was associated with the Free and Accepted Masons and was a Knight Templar.

The late Andrew Henry Denker was born at Brunswick, four miles from Bremen, Germany, October 17, 1840, the son of a thrifty farmer. When yet a mere boy he entered a store and commenced selling goods in his native town, becoming thoroughly familiar with the business. In 1857 he embarked for America. Landing in New York he found employment in a store and not long thereafter started in business on a modest and judicious scale for himself. He continued there until the year 1863, when he came via the isthmus to California, reaching San Francisco in the same year. He gratified his

desire for gold mining and adventure by making a somewhat extended prospecting tour of Arizona and New Mexico, which proved a fruitless experiment, and he returned to Los Angeles on foot, with a large fund of valuable experience and absolutely no money. However, he immediately found employment as clerk in the then Lafayette, later the Cosmopolitan and now the St. Elmo hotel, then owned and operated by Kohl, Dockwiler & Fluhe, but later owned by Hammel & Denker. After two years Mr. Denker went to Havilah and joined Mr. Hammel as a partner in the Bella Union hotel, where he remained about eight years. The business at Havilah prospered and the partners made money. Upon closing that hotel Mr. Denker rejoined Mr. Hammel at the United States hotel in 1871. The partnership proved in every respect agreeable and profitable and the partners invested their money in choice selections of both city and country realty. Besides owning some of the best business and residence property in the city, they purchased the Rodeo de Las Aguas rancho, a fertile stretch of over thirty-five hundred acres of valley and frostless foothill land, lying between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and traversed by both lines of the Los Angeles & Pacific Electric Railroad to the Soldiers' Home and Santa Monica. Under the supervision of Henry H. Denker, a brother of Andrew H. Denker, who has been with the firm for the past thirty years, the magnificent ranch has since the present ownership been kept in an advanced state of cultivation and improvement. Henry Denker was born October 1, 1846, and was reared at the old home in Brunswick, Germany, becoming a practical farmer. In 1859 he joined his brother in America. In 1866 he went to Havilah, where he was interested in mining. His knowledge of the grain and stock business, to which the ranch has been entirely devoted, is scientifically thorough, and the property is therefore a profitable investment.

Andrew H. Denker married Miss Louise A. Ruellan, a sister of Mrs. Hammel, and a native of France, where she lived until coming to America with her mother in 1871. Just prior to leaving France she passed through all of the excitement incident to the Franco-Prussian war, and left her native city soon after the siege of Paris



E. Bouton

was raised. She is a lady of retired and quiet tastes, fond of home and family. She has five children, namely: Marie, who is the wife of Louis Lichtenberger; Antoinette, Mrs. George Lichtenberger; Leontine and Isabel, both graduates of the Los Angeles high school; and Lonis, a youth of fifteen years. The family home is at No. 223 West Twenty-fourth street and is one of the attractive residences for which Los Angeles is celebrated.

During his busy career Mr. Denker was accounted one of the city's most active and progressive citizens. His faith in the future of his adopted city was unbounded, and he laid plans that were destined to add to her future greatness. He planned and floated the great Tenth street hotel enterprise, which, if completed, would have been the finest hotel on the Pacific coast. The foundation was laid at great expense, but the subsidence of the great real-estate boom forestalled its completion. That the enterprise languished was not due to any lack of confidence, energy or wisdom on the part of its projector. Mr. Denker was a Knight Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He possessed, to an unusual degree, those qualities of mind and heart which make a man popular and companionable. His death occurred November 13, 1892.

GEN. EDWARD BOUTON. According to a biographical and genealogical history published by Joel Munsell's Sons, of Albany, N. Y., the Bouton family have a traditional record or history dating back to the fifth century, when history tells us that clans or tribes of Gauls inhabited the country bordering on the river Rhone and extending from lake Geneva to the Mediterranean sea. But the Boutons were more particularly identified with the Visigoth clan, and the head of the Salian tribe, under King Hilderia, A. D., 481, who at his death left his son Clovis king of the tribe. From this period, during the reign of Clovis, wars of conquest were of frequent occurrence; the Franks from the north making attacks upon the southern Gauls, were successfully resisted by Clovis; and Syragrius, a Roman usurper, was defeated

and his people subjugated by Clovis, who made himself popular with his subjugated subjects by favoring their bishops and by marrying Clotilde (or Holihelda), the niece (or, as some historians say, the daughter) of the king of Burgundy, a Christian. Clovis promised his wife that if her God, whose aid he invoked during the battle of Tolbiac, should give him success, he would embrace her religion. This he subsequently did, and was baptized into the Christian faith; his example was generally followed by his people, among whom were the ancestors of the Bouton family, who were leaders in his army.

The ancient Bouton shield or coat of arms had the following motto on a groundwork on perpendicular lines, "De Gules a'la Fasce d'Or," which is old French, and its translation means a force as of a leopard when it attacks with its red mouth open. This coat of arms is still borne by the Count Chamilly, at present residing in Rome.



The "Dictionaire des Generaux Francais" states that from 1350 the military and court records abound with the Bouton name for two centuries.

Nicholas Bouton, born about 1580, bore the title of Count Chamilly. Baron Montague de Naton was the father of Harard and John (twins) and of Noel Bouton, who were Huguenots and refugees during the violent persecution of the Protestants by the Roman Catholics during the predominance of the Guises in France. At length, the intolerance of the Catholics being over, Noel Bouton distinguished himself and was made Marquis de Chamilly and was subsequently made marshal of all France, and a life size portrait of him was placed in the gallery of French Nobles at Versailles, France, where it is still to be seen.

The French historian, speaking of the Boutons, says that it is accorded to a noble ancestry that a proclivity for patriotism, education and religion is seen in the race all down the ages. Some members of this family settled permanently in England, where they had taken refuge during the Huguenot persecutions and soon became prominent in the military and civil service of the government, their names being Anglicized by adopting the "gh," spelling the name Boughton.

It is claimed that the first advent of the Boutons into England was as officers in the army of William the Conqueror in 1060, and that some time after other members of the family sought an asylum in England from the persecution of the Protestants in France, that under the names of Boughton, Rouse and Broughton, two members of this family were at the same time peers of England and six others represented seats in the English parliament. This statement seems authenticated by Burke's Peers of England.

Rouse Boughton's ancestors were of very high antiquity in the counties of Surrey, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester and Hereford. Dr. Nash, in his history of Worcester, mentions that its patriarchs of that shire accompanied the Conqueror to England and the statement is confirmed by the Battle Abbey Roll. The name of Boughton became merged into Rouse by Thomas Philip Rouse Boughton, who assumed the name of Rouse and took up his residence at Rouse Leach. This gentleman, as Thomas Rouse, Esq., served as high sheriff of Worcester in 1733.

Charles William Boughton, Esq. (second son of Schuckburgh Boughton, Esq., of Poston Court, County Hereford, and grandson of Sir William Boughton, fourth baronet of Lawford, County Warwick) assumed the surname of Rouse and represented the boroughs of Eversham and Bramber as Charles William Boughton Rouse, Esq. Mr. Boughton Rouse was chief secretary of the board of control and was created a baronet June 28, 1791, but soon afterward he inherited the baronetage of his own family, the Boughtons. Sir Edward Boughton, of Barchester, County Warwick, was created a baronet August 4, 1641. The Boughtons held baronetcies in England for eleven generations.

It is asserted that of the many Boutons and

Boughtons throughout New England during the Revolutionary war, there was not an able-bodied man who was not serving his country, and the records of the war department show that every northern state and over half of the southern states were represented by Boutons in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, three of them attaining the rank of brigadier-general. It is undoubtedly a historical fact that for some fourteen centuries members of this family have proved themselves valiant soldiers on many of the important battlefields of the civilized world, and always on the side of loyalty, religious liberty and better government.

SUPPLEMENT

To the history of the Bouton race, as published in the Bouton (Boughton) genealogy, copied from a manuscript made by Judge William S. Bouton, of South Norwalk, Conn., from a French history in the Astor Library, New York City.

The Boutons are of Hungarian extraction, and very much of the patriotic, moral and religious character exhibited by the family all through the centuries to the present was an inheritance transmitted by a noble ancestry, which shone with renewed lustre in its descendants who served in the war of the Rebellion for the preservation of this republic. The patriotism and religious character of the family will become more apparent as we proceed to an examination of the history of its several branches from 1356, when Edward III. of England invaded France, to 1865, the close of the rebellion in the United States.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

In the twelfth century an ancestor serving as a chorister in the chapel of the duke of Burgundy founded his name and fortune and that of his family by striking down with his official baton an assassin who made an attempt on the life of his master, which act raised him in the ducal chapel to the position of page of honor to the duke of Burgundy, and his gallant achievement was properly commemorated by heraldic inscription on a shield, which the family have ever since borne, viz.: De Gules a la Fasce d'Or, with the surname Baton (which was afterward corrupted into Bouton) bestowed upon him by the

duke. The change of Baton to Bouton was, it was said, in allusion to the brightness of the buttons with which as a page his coat was adorned.

(Note.—According to well authenticated records, there were officers by the name of Bouton in William the Conqueror's army in 1060, a century earlier than the incident related of the chorister in the duke of Burgundy's chapel.)

Subsequently he acquired other laurels in the wars of the times, for which the duke bestowed further favors upon him. To him was given the command of the fortress of Dole, and the hand of a beautiful heiress with large estates and baronial castles, which gave him rank among the foremost nobles of Burgundy. It was at this point in its history that the family began to emigrate to other climes, and it will be more practicable to follow their history in the locality or countries where they settled.

The French line is traced back authentically as far as 1350 to Jean Bouton, Seigneur de Savigny. Many of the Bouton name appear in the French military and court records of the fifteenth, sixteenth and later centuries. Nicholas Bouton bore the titles of Count de Chamilly, Baron Montague de Naton. His son, Noel Bouton, born 1636, advanced the honor of the house and was made marquis of Chamilly, and in 1703 the marshal of all France. "See Dictionnaire des Generaux and Dictionnaire de la Noblesse."

THE ENGLISH BRANCH OF THE BOUTONS

William Bouton, according to tradition and history, was a Hungarian soldier of fortune and served in the army of Edward III. of England when he invaded France in 1356, and attained the title of Sir William Boughton. He won the personal favor of King Edward at the battle of Portiers and ever after followed his fortunes, and at the close of the campaigns returned with him to England and was knighted by his adopted sovereign. Sir William's estates were situated on the banks of the river Avon, and the manor house was known as Lawford hall and was built by Edward, son of Sir William, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Edward Boughton was high sheriff of the county and member of the shire, and

after death his body was consigned to the family vault under the church at Newbold.

THE IRISH BRANCH OF THE FAMILY

The Irish branch of the family was founded by Herard Bowton, a descendant of the brother of the marquis, who, in the reign of Louis XIV. of France, rose to the rank of Premier Valette de Chambre, and died upon the scaffold in the prison of the Luxembourg in 1794 for his opposition to priest and king. Herard Bowton had a twin brother named John. Both were educated in the family of a priest in Ireland. Herard Bowton, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, returned to Ireland, still following the fortunes of Marshal Tehomborge, under whom he served in the Protestant army under William III., risking life and fortune in behalf of civil and religious liberty. He particularly distinguished himself as a fearless and valiant soldier at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. Herard Bowton was rewarded by the king with a share of the confiscated lands situated in the county of Ballyrack, which had fallen to the Conqueror. Herard and John Bowton were twin brothers and born in France about seventy-five years before the battle of the Boyne. Probably after that engagement Herard returned to France, where he received the income of his estates at Ballyrack, Ireland.

(Note. The present Lord Montague Bowton is a lineal descendant of Herard Bowton.)

As Herard was born into the world before John, the titles and estates devolved, under the feudal system, upon the oldest male child. The younger, having received his portion in money, crossed the British channel to seek fortunes and honors in the new world.

The career of the Bouton family has ever been synonymous with civilization. When it spread abroad among the nations it carried with it a higher grade of civilizing influences, which have left their impress upon the people with whom they came in contact, and the name has always been the harbinger of civil and religious liberty. Their descendants are by comparison numerous as the leaves of the forest, and dispersed in almost every clime. It has taken deep root, and its fruits are found in other as well as in their own native Hungarian soil.

For the principle of civil and religious liberty Sir William Boughton in 1356 joined the standard of Edward III. of England, when he invaded France, and for the same principles Herard Bowton followed the fortunes of William III. of England, who at Portiers under Tehomborge and at the battle of the Boyne fought nobly for liberty.

Gen. Edward Bouton is a lineal descendant of Nicholas Bouton, Count Chamilly, through his son John Bouton, who embarked from Gravesend, England, in the barque Assurance, in July, 1636, and landed at Boston, Mass., in December, 1636, aged twenty years. Early in the settlement of Hartford, Conn., he moved to that place, and in 1671, and for several years subsequent, he was a representative in the general court of the colony of Connecticut. General Bouton's grandfather, Capt. Daniel Bouton, distinguished himself commanding Connecticut volunteers during the Revolutionary war, and his father, Russell Bouton, served his country well in the war with England in 1812. His maternal grandfather, Moses Hinsdale, rendered valuable service in the Revolutionary war by the manufacture of one hundred cannon for the colonial troops, from metal mined, smelted and cast by himself, and for which he received nothing, simply because of the inability of the infant government to pay.

General Bouton's line of descent from John Bouton, the original immigrant, is

1st, through his son, John Bouton, Jr., born at Norwalk, Conn., September 30, 1659.

2d, Nathaniel Bouton, son of John Bouton, Jr., born at Norwalk, Conn., in 1691.

3d, Daniel Bouton, son of Nathaniel Bouton, born at New Canaan, township of Stratford, Conn., October 24, 1740.

4th, Russell Bouton, son of Daniel Bouton, born at Danbury, Conn., October 31, 1790; who married Mary Hinsdale May 16, 1814, at Reading, Conn., where they resided until 1821, and then moved to the township of Howard (now Avoca), Steuben county, N. Y., where Edward Bouton, the subject of this sketch, was born April 12, 1834.

In his early youth Edward Bouton attended a country school at Goff's Mills, Howard township, and subsequently studied at Rodgersville Academy and Haverling Union School in Bath, N. Y.

At the age of nineteen he entered a store at Bath, of which two years later he became part proprietor, and sole proprietor at the age of twenty-three. By this time the business had become extended, and he shipped large quantities of grain, wool, provisions and produce, on the Erie Railway, having purchasing agents at nearly every station. In 1859 he relinquished his Bath connection and engaged in an even more lucrative business at Chicago, Ill., as grain commission merchant, with vessel property on the lakes. When the Civil war broke out he sold his business and, chiefly at his own expense, raised a battery which throughout the war was familiarly known as Bouton's battery, its official designation being Battery I, First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery. At the time General Bouton organized his famous battery, it was costing the state of Illinois \$154 per capita to recruit, transport and maintain troops previous to being mustered into the United States service. Bouton's battery cost the state only \$13.20 per capita, the balance of the expense being paid out of the private purse of General Bouton. He gained promotion to the rank of brigadier-general and participated with honor in the battle of Shiloh and some forty other engagements and many skirmishes and in various expeditions in west Tennessee, northern Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. At the close of the war the command was offered to General Bouton of a corps of twenty thousand veterans to be organized to serve as volunteers in the Mexican war with France and a colonely in the regular army was also pressed upon him in the most flattering terms, by Generals Grant and Sherman, but preferring to retire to civil life, he declined both of these, and in 1868 removed to California, and purchasing the San Jacinto ranch, ninety miles east of Los Angeles, engaged extensively in sheep raising. Since 1882 he has also been interested in real-estate speculations.

January 20, 1859, General Bouton married Miss Margaret Fox, who was born in Avoca, N. Y., and died in California August 14, 1891. He was a second time married, at San Diego, Cal., March 22, 1894, his wife being Elsa Johnson, granddaughter of Count Hogfaldt, of Sweden, and a third cousin of Princess Dagmar. One child, a boy, has been born to them.

We can scarcely make a better presentation of General Bouton's biography than by copying the following article by Col. Robert Cowden, who was one of his most intimate friends and ardent admirers:

"Early in the late war for the Union, General Bouton, then a commission merchant in Chicago, organized a battery of light artillery which always, among soldiers, bore his name 'Bouton's Battery,' but was officially known as Battery I, First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery. This battery distinguished itself all through the war, from the battle of Shiloh to those of Nashville and Franklin three years later. General Bouton commanded his battery in person from the first until his promotion and here first attracted the attention of his superiors. Early in May, 1863, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the United States army, landed at Memphis, Tenn., with orders direct from President Lincoln for the organization of colored troops, six regiments of which were wanted from this point. The order to organize these was dated the 4th of May. In consultation with General Thomas on the one hand and with his six division commanders on the other, Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, commanding department of west Tennessee and northern Mississippi, made choice of Captain Bouton, at that time chief of artillery of the Fifth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Sherman's old Shiloh Division, to command one of these regiments, and in that choice distinguished himself as a discerner of men. It was understood that General Sherman entertained misgivings and was loath to lose General Bouton from a service in which he had shown such capacity, but admitted that, if anyone could make soldiers of negroes, it was Bouton. In proof of the correctness of his judgment, it is noted here that General Marcy, inspector-general of the United States army, less than two years later, after a thorough personal inspection, pronounced three of the colored regiments in General Bouton's command, 'in drill, discipline and military bearing equal to any in the service, regular or volunteer.'

"One of General Bouton's best achievements, which I have not noticed in print, but which did not escape the eyes of his superiors, occurred July 13, 1864, one month after the disaster to

our troops at Guntown, Miss., when in command of about four thousand five hundred men, white and colored, he made a march of twenty-two miles in one day, from Pontotoc to Tupelo, Miss., guarding a heavy train of three hundred wagons and fighting in the same time four distinct battles, each successful and against superior odds. Generals A. J. Smith and Joseph Mower, commanding corps and division respectively, declared this achievement unsurpassed within their knowledge.

"But it was not alone in the sanguinary struggle on the field that General Bouton's qualities shone. He was equally capable in the administration of affairs, as was proved by results. Memphis, an important river port, and geographically central to a large and wealthy cotton growing country, was a point not easily controlled satisfactorily to the general government and in the interest of the people. After many failures and losses, and when confusion and distrust had long run riot, General Bouton was appointed provost-marshal of the city, which made him, for the time, dictator in affairs military and civil, including all trade privileges and care of abandoned property, of which there was much; prisons, scouts, detectives, the police and sanitary regulation of the city, in short, everything in and immediately about the city. With the most careful management an expenditure of \$9,000 a month was necessary to efficient government. In the exercise of his usual fidelity and the appointment of only the most trustworthy subordinates in every department he soon introduced order; collected and disbursed moneys; paid all past indebtedness, heavy as it was, and current expenses; and at the end of six months handed the government of the city over to the newly elected municipal officers and turned over several thousand dollars to the special fund of the war department.

"Still another service of first-class importance to the United States government and to the subjugated southland did General Bouton render, that marked him as a man of more than ordinary sagacity. While he was yet provost-marshal of Memphis, Col. Sam Tate, of the late rebel army, came in to take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Having done this, he expressed a desire to recover control of the Memphis & Charleston

Railroad, of which he was president. The government no longer needing the road for military purposes, General Bouton drew up a plan or agreement at the suggestion of Gen. John E. Smith, by which not only this, but other southern roads in this section, were finally returned to their owners. One of the first and principal stipulations in the agreement was that no claim should ever be made against the government for the use of or damage to said roads while they were being used for military purposes. All parties in the interest of the company having signed the agreement, General Bouton proceeded in person to New Orleans and to Nashville and secured the approval of Generals Canby and Thomas, department commanders. Colonel Tate then went to Washington to complete with General Grant, the secretary of war, and the quartermaster-general, all arrangements for the transfer of the property. No sooner had he done this than he presented a claim against the government which President Johnson, an old friend of his, ordered paid. Enemies of President Johnson charged that he received a part of this and during the impeachment trial desired General Bouton's evidence on the contract. But, at the suggestion of General Grant, he never appeared, and soon after went to California, where he has ever since lived. After Johnson's death it was developed that he did not receive a dollar of Tate's money.

"In the spring of 1866 General Bouton declined a colonelcy in the regular army, the acceptance of which in the regular order of promotions, would have brought him by this time near the head of the army. Although recommended by Generals Grant and Sherman and warmly endorsed by Generals A. J. Smith and Joseph Mower, in language almost extravagant, the general chose to decline, preferring civil pursuits.

"General Sherman's esteem of General Bouton was tersely expressed in the following language, not long before my last handshake with the aged hero. Said he, 'I think well of General Bouton. I always found him the right man in the right place. He is an honest, modest, brave, true soldier, and capable of filling any position he will accept.' I last saw General Sherman at a reception in Columbus, Ohio, during the grand

encampment in 1888. In order to ensure quick recognition, I said, on taking his hand, 'Bouton's Battery.' Instantly he straightened up, while the old-time fire flashed in his eyes, as he said, giving me an extra warm shake, 'Bouton's battery, I remember it well. Splendid battery.' These were his last words in my hearing and with these words I would close this recital."

(Signed)

ROBERT COWDEN,
late lieutenant-colonel commanding Fifty-ninth United States Colored Infantry.

Dayton, Ohio, April 17, 1895.

During his army career General Bouton was several times mentioned in terms of commendation, especially for strict integrity, by both President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton; on one occasion Secretary Stanton saying that he was one of the few army officers who had been able to handle Confederate cotton without being contaminated. In recommending General Bouton's promotion to brigadier-general, General Grant said: "I consider Colonel Bouton one of the best officers in the army, and there is not one whose promotion I can more cheerfully recommend." Generals Halleck and Sherman pronounced him the best artillery officer in the army; General Halleck saying that he had never seen a better battery than Bouton's either in Europe or America, and that less than a thousand men had saved the day at Shiloh, most conspicuous among the number being Bouton's battery of Chicago. General Sherman on one occasion said: "Bouton was as cool under fire and as good an artillery officer as I ever knew, and there is no living man whom I would rather have handle my artillery in a hard fight." General Washburn said that General Bouton's defense of the rear of the vanquished Union forces, under General Sturgis, on their retreat from Guntown, Miss., to Germantown, Tenn., for two days and nights, a distance of eighty-one miles, with but a handful of men, against the incessant and impetuous attacks of General Forrest's victorious army, constituted one of the most heroic deeds recorded in history. Generals A. J. Smith and Joseph Mower both pronounced him the best brigade commander they had ever seen. When General Smith's veterans of the Sixteenth Corps were, for the third time, repulsed before the Spanish Fort at



The above picture represents General Bouton at thirty years of age, and is one of the Oak Gallery pictures, of which copies were found in the Spanish fort Mobile, with the order endorsed on them to kill or capture this officer at any cost or hazard.

Mobile, he said to Colonel Kendrick: "I wish to God Bouton were here, he would go in there like a whirlwind."

To show how the general was regarded by the Confederates, the following incident may be narrated. Soon after his promotion to be a brigadier-general, and when thirty years of age, he had some pictures taken at Oak gallery in Memphis, Tenn. One of these was obtained by the Confederate General N. B. Forrest from one of Bouton's officers who was taken a prisoner of war. This picture General Forrest sent to Mobile, where hundreds of copies were made and distributed among the Confederate soldiers in the southwest. When Mobile was captured, both Gen. A. J. Smith commanding the Sixteenth Corps and Colonel Kendrick, formerly of General Bouton's command, reported finding many of the pictures with the order endorsed upon them to kill or capture this officer at any cost or hazard.

In the *St. Louis Republican*, January 8, 1891, there appeared an article, "Stories of Pioneer Daring," in which the author, Charles F. Lummis, gives the following incident in the life of General Bouton:

"An equally remarkable display of pure nerve was the exploit of Gen. Edward Bouton in a lonely pass in Southern California in 1879. A quiet, gentle-voiced, mild-mannered man, one would hardly suspect in him the reckless daring which won him distinction in some of the most desperate engagements in the Civil war. It was he of whom General Sherman said in my hearing: 'He was the most daring brigadier we had in the west.' The terrific artillery duel between General Bouton's Chicago battery and two rebel batteries at Shiloh, and the desperate three hours at Guntown, Miss., when he and his brigade stood off the savage charge of nearly ten times as large a force, with the loss of nearly two-thirds of their number, will be remembered as one of the most gallant achievements of the great war. And the courage which does not depend on the inspiration of conflict and of numbers is also his.

"In July, 1879, he had occasion to visit his great sheep ranch in the wild San Geronio Pass, California. The country was then infested with notorious Mexican and American bandits, and travelers always went armed. General Bou-

ton and his partner were driving along the moonlit forest road, when three masked men sprang suddenly from the bushes and thrust in their faces a double barreled shotgun and two six-shooters, at the same time seizing their horses. It was understood that the general was carrying \$18,000 to buy a band of nine thousand sheep, and this the highwaymen were after. They made the travelers dismount and fastened their arms behind them with chains, closing the links with a pair of pinchers. Another chain was similarly fastened about General Bouton's neck, and one of the desperadoes, a cocked revolver in hand, led him along by this, while the other two held shotgun and revolver ready to shoot at the slightest resistance from the prisoner. So the strange procession started off, the highwaymen desiring to march their prisoners away from the road to some secluded spot where their bodies could be safely concealed. Their intention to rob and then murder, fully established by later developments, was perfectly understood by the captives; and the general decided if he must die, he would die trying. As they trod the lonely path in silence, he felt along the chain which secured his wrist; with utmost caution, lest the bandit behind with a cocked shotgun should perceive his intent. Slowly and noiselessly he groped until he found a link which was not perfectly closed; and, putting all his strength into a supreme effort (but a guarded one) he wrenched the link still wider open and managed to unhook it. Without changing the position of his hands perceptibly he began to draw his right cautiously up toward his hip pocket. Just as it rested on the grip of the small revolver concealed there, the highwayman behind saw what he was at, and with a shout threw the shotgun to his shoulder. But before he could pull the trigger, Bouton had snatched out his pistol, wheeled about, and shot him down. The desperado who was leading Bouton by the chain whirled around with his six-shooter at a level, but too late, a ball from the general's revolver dropped him dead. The third robber made an equally vain attempt to shoot the audacious prisoner, and was in turn laid low by the same unerring aim. It was lightning work and adamantine firmness, three shots in half as many seconds and every shot a counter."

GEORGE WHITWELL PARSONS was born in Washington, D. C., and is of Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather's tombstone bearing the inscription: "Capt. Josiah Parsons, a patriot of Bunker Hill." His father, Samuel M. Parsons, was born in Wiscasset, Me., and throughout his active life has been an attorney and counselor-at-law, and a staunch adherent of Republican principles. By his wife, Virginia, who was born in Richmond, Va., and died in New Jersey June 22, 1869, he had two sons and two daughters, now living.

George Whitwell Parsons dates his first knowledge of California from August, 1876, but it was not until March, 1887, that he settled in Los Angeles, where he now resides. In the early part of 1880 he went to Tombstone, Ariz., which was then coming into prominence as a rich mining camp, and for seven years he was one of its controlling spirits in the interest of law and order, being one of the council of ten when the first vigilance committee was formed, and always in the saddle with the first to drive the Apaches out of the country or assist a beleaguered ranch. His mining interests led him into old Mexico much of the time, but, after losing many friends, and several times reported killed by the Apaches, and being prevented by the raids of Geronimo and Chatto from operating successfully, he was obliged to abandon everything.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1887, Mr. Parsons became immediately identified with the growth of the city. He is a charter member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and a director in that important body for three successive terms; also served first as chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and later as chairman of the committee on railroads and transportation. As chairman of the mining committee he was instrumental in retaining the State Mining Bureau at San Francisco when it was proposed to transfer it to Berkeley Institute, thus abolishing the practical workings of the bureau. His resolutions looking to the establishment of a school of mines at Los Angeles were unanimously adopted by the Chamber. In 1894 he directed attention to the fact that the oil-bearing territory in the southern counties had not been given scientific attention, and introduced resolutions calling for immediate action by the State Mining Bureau, which there-

upon placed an expert, W. L. Watts, in the field, who has been in active service ever since, to the great advantage of the oil interests. Active developments immediately followed, and to-day Southern California is in the lead as an oil producer.

As chairman of the committee on railroads and transportation Mr. Parsons called special attention to the necessity of the road to Salt Lake City and the practicability of the Tehauntepec Railway, connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. The railroad to Salt Lake City is now an assured fact, United States Senator Clark, of Montana, and others, having just incorporated a company for the building of the same.

In November, 1894, Mr. Parsons was sent as a delegate by the Chamber of Commerce, in the interests of the San Pedro harbor, to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which met in St. Louis in November of that year. His devotion to the San Pedro matter at that time resulted in his being placed on the committee on resolutions, and he was asked to act as secretary of that body, Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, being chairman, but he declined the honor, having been selected to champion the cause of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro and prepare resolutions on the same, which were unanimously adopted through his efforts.

As one of three members of the municipal reform committee of the League for Better City Government he did earnest work in the extended efforts made at that time to unearh rank corruption in the board of education, which efforts were finally crowned with success. In the great fight for one cent a pound protective duty on citrus fruits he was sent to the state legislature by the Tariff Association of Southern California in an effort to have the legislature rescind its former action and increase the protective duty from twenty to forty cents per cubic foot. In this matter he was also successful.

At the request of the board of directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, he was appointed by the governor as vice-president of the state of California in the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition held at Omaha in 1898, and after persistent efforts to arouse the state at large to the importance of this undertaking, and much work before the state legislature, with the



C. A. Coffman

assistance of Senator Bulla and Representative Valentine, an appropriation of \$50,000 for the great exposition was finally passed by the senate, but the governor vetoed the measure.

The various offices held at different times by Mr. Parsons show the versatility of his talents, as well as the high esteem in which he is held. He was a member for California of the executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress; state vice-president and treasurer of several organizations, including that of the new diocese of Los Angeles created by the Episcopal Church, and embracing all the counties in Southern California; is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, which has property valued at \$150,000; was president of the old Los Angeles Mining and Stock Exchange, and is an active member of the Free Harbor League. He is a charter member of the Sunset Club, a member of the Academy of Sciences and the Athletic Club, and in every way possible strives to promote the best interests of his city and state. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party.

CHARLES A. COFFMAN was born in Botetourt county, Va., October 25, 1833, and was a son of Samuel Coffman, a very old settler of Virginia. The Coffman family descended from the Pennsylvania Germans, and distinguished themselves in many lines of occupation. Charles A. lived in his native state until his sixteenth year, when he went to Illinois, and was for a time one of the guards in the state penitentiary, then located at Alton. In 1852 he came to California, and crossed the plains with a mule-team in a train of emigrants. The journey consumed the greater part of six months, and was full of daring, danger and adventure. After locating in Marysville, above Sacramento, he was for a time employed in the mines, and subsequently engaged in freighting from Marysville and Sacramento to Carson City and the Comstock mines in Nevada, and also into Idaho. In 1868 he sold out his freighting business, and in the fall of 1869 came to Los Angeles, but after a few years' residence there settled on the ranch at Ranchito, where he lived from 1877 until the time of his death, October 11, 1898, a singular circumstance being that his death occurred on the

corresponding day of the month when he and his family first arrived at Los Angeles. He was interred in Whittier cemetery, where his first wife is also buried.

Mr. Coffman first married Mary Elizabeth Hampton, who was born in Bedford county, Va., August 30, 1839, and died in Los Angeles in 1870. Their four children were: Frank A., whose sketch follow this; Martha, now the wife of H. S. White, and living in the vicinity of Rivera; Edgar C., residing on the old Coffman homestead at Ranchito; and Dr. Harry L., a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Mr. Coffman was married a second time, July 22, 1891, his wife being Annie Lee Dorland, of Whittier, Cal., who survives him, and lives in Los Angeles.

Mr. Coffman's life was on the broad and expanding order, and embraced many avenues of activity, research and usefulness. His early opportunities for acquiring an education were necessarily of a limited nature, and were confined mainly to attendance at the night schools of the early subscription schools. He later became a thoughtful reader, and was a keen and intelligent observer of events and people. Considering the limited facilities for getting around the country during part of his life, his travels were quite remarkable, and even more so during his later years. In 1859, after having lived in California for several years, he returned to Virginia by the Panama route, and there married his first wife, and late in 1860, in company with his wife and one brother, again started for California over the plains in a train of emigrants, arriving at Marysville as on the previous occasion, thus accomplishing twice that which, once done, is considered a herculean task to the average mortal.

In all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of his adopted county he took a foremost part, and his intelligent insight and sound common sense were appreciated in proportion as they were gladly offered, in the general common cause. In politics he was a member of the Democratic party, but he had no political aspirations, although often solicited to accept positions of trust and responsibility. This was in accord with his disposition and character, which was retiring and unassuming.

Fraternally he was associated with the Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows at Los Angeles. He was a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, also one of the promoters and incorporators of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, and as a director of the same he was greatly interested in all of its workings. In the loss of Mr. Coffman, Los Angeles county residents will ever feel a deep regret. A strong and influential pioneer, he left behind him an indelible impression for good in his community. He is remembered as a dominating and strong influence for the good and development of her best institutions and enterprises, and as a large-hearted noble man and friend.

FRANK A. COFFMAN is a native of Marysville, Cal., where he was born November 24, 1861. When nine years of age he came to Los Angeles county with his parents, and has since made his home in this locality. Mr. Coffman is one of the most prominent and enterprising horticulturists in Rivera, and owns one hundred and five acres of land, partially under walnuts. He has made a scientific study of his chosen occupation, and his researches have ever been appreciated by his contemporary horticulturists. For a time he served as state horticulturist inspector of the Ranchito district, his father, Charles A. Coffman, having held the same position for three years previously. While he does not suffer any of the disadvantages that oftentimes hamper the careers of prominent men's sons, his life is nevertheless interestingly interwoven with that of his father, and has been necessarily influenced by a close proximity with his fine and substantial personality.

Mr. Coffman is a Democrat as far as political affiliations are concerned, but is not an office-seeker. He was educated in the Los Angeles high school, and is a man of more than ordinary erudition. He married Elizabeth A. Standefer, a native of Texas, and of this union there is one son, Marshall B.

Mr. Coffman is a member of the Los Nietos Valley Pioneers' Association, and was one of the first to be identified with this flourishing organization. He is broad-minded and resourceful,

and has ever in mind the good of the community and the well-being of all who come within the range of his kindly nature.

DGDGAR C. COFFMAN. California is not only a land of promise and a splendid field for Mr. Coffman's ability and achievement, but as the place of his birth, and the scene of his childhood days, it takes on an added interest. He was born in Sacramento, Cal., September 20, 1864, and is a son of Charles A. and Mary E. Coffman. When five years of age he moved with his parents to Los Angeles county, where he has since lived. He received a splendid home training, and diligently studied in the public schools. At an early age he displayed a predilection for horticultural pursuits, and to this occupation he has devoted his life. He has altogether one hundred and twenty acres of land, largely given over to the raising of walnuts.

Mr. Coffman married Edna E. Orr, of Santa Monica, Cal., and a daughter of James M. Orr. Of this union there is one daughter, Helen R. In politics Mr. Coffman entertains a preference for the Democratic party, but he has never had political aspirations, and holds liberal views regarding the politics of the administration. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association and the Los Nietos Valley Pioneers' Association. He is also connected with the Order of Foresters at Rivera.

Mr. Coffman is known and esteemed for his many excellent traits of mind, character and attainment, and for the unswerving interest so often apparent when called upon to associate himself with the enterprises or institutions for the improvement of the community in which he lives.

FREDERICK JAMES WOODBURY. The subject of this article was born near Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., October 28, 1834, a son of Greenleaf M. and Frances (Patterson) Woodbury. His father, a native of Vermont, born July 12, 1811, was taken by his parents in childhood to New Hampshire, and there grew to manhood, returning when twenty-one to the scenes of his birth and there engaged in milling and merchandising. Later he removed

to New York, and carried on a mercantile business in Spencerport. The stirring events in the settlement of the Mississippi valley aroused his ambition and in 1840 he and his family settled in Peoria county, Ill. With the pioneer spirit he pressed further westward and in 1854 sought the rich agricultural regions of Iowa, settling in Marshalltown, where he engaged in the banking business. He died in that city when sixty-three years of age.

The marriage of Greenleaf Woodbury united him with Miss Patterson, who was born in Broome county, N. Y., May 18, 1811. They became the parents of three children. Frederick James received a common-school education and also studied for one term in the State University of Illinois. At the age of twenty-two he married Martha Wallin, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of James Wallin. Four children were born of their union, three of whom are living, namely: Frank, who is married and has four children; Georgiana, also married and the mother of four children; and George, who resides with his parents.

For some time Mr. Woodbury followed milling at Marshalltown, Iowa, and also had charge of a mill in Hardin county, that state. He was with his father, who built three flouring mills on the Iowa river. While he was identifying himself with the activities of the business world hostilities began between the north and south, and his patriotism was set aflame for his country. In 1862 he enlisted a company of volunteers, of whom he was chosen captain. This band of soldiers is known in history as Company K, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. They spent their first winter of army service in southwest Missouri. In the siege of Vicksburg Captain Woodbury was slightly wounded. He remained at the front, with the exception of a brief absence while on a sick furlough, until he was honorably discharged in the autumn of 1864, about one hundred miles from New Orleans. He was one of Iowa's brave soldiers, and one of the large number of volunteers whom that state gave to the Union, some of whom lie buried in southern battlefields, but many returned to enjoy, in after years, the fruits of their sacrifices for their country. Captain Woodbury served under Colonel Dewey, who died shortly after entering the service. The command was then given to Lieutenant-

Colonel Kinsman, who was killed while leading a charge at Black River bridge near Vicksburg.

When Captain Woodbury was enrolling volunteers for his company a neighbor's dog followed him from place to place. The dog was a very sagacious animal, displaying an instinct that seemed at times to reach intelligence. It accompanied the company to the front. In every battle it was not far away and as soon as the battle ended he would seek out Company K. When the company returned home the members cast lots for the animal and he was won by a Marshalltown veteran, in whose home "Doc" spent his remaining days. While the dog is mentioned thirty-three times in the Bible and not once favorably, here, thousands of years afterwards, is one dog whose record shall go down the highway of generations as having been imbued with something akin to patriotism.

At the close of the war Captain Woodbury returned to Marshalltown. As his father had disposed of his various milling interests, he entered the hardware business, which he followed for several years. Later he resumed milling, which he followed until 1882. He then disposed of his property in Iowa, and, like many others, wisely planted himself and family in Southern California, finding a congenial home four miles from Pasadena. He set out one hundred and fifty acres to oranges and lemons and also opened up a large vineyard. During the historic boom, when land sold at fabulous prices, he disposed of his property and retired from the fruit business. He now resides in a magnificent home on Orange Grove avenue, which he erected in 1895. To see this beautiful home is to admire it and to come in contact with its inmates is to realize anew the pleasure of association with people of culture and liberal hospitality.

The first presidential vote cast by Captain Woodbury was for Gen. John C. Fremont. He is a charter member of John F. Godfrey Post No. 93, G. A. R., and also of the Southern California Veterans' Association. In both of these organizations he has held office, but he refuses positions of a political nature. He has served as a director of the Pasadena National Bank. During the years of his residence in this garden spot he has seen, as it were, "the desert bloom as the rose," and the waste places transformed as if by

magic into lovely homesteads. He has seen thousands of homes built, occupied by cultured, considerate and honored citizens. As the years have rolled by he has not only seen accretions all around, but moving among men and women of high character he is honored and respected for his many virtues, for his manly qualities and for his determination in overcoming obstacles and attaining success.

HERBERT E. CHESEBRO. Among the prominent and successful business men of Southern California who by their own efforts have attained a position of influence in the working world, is Mr. Chesebro, of Covina, well known as the manager and secretary of the Covina Fruit Exchange, and of the Covina Citrus Association. He was born May 7, 1864, in Oswego, N. Y., a son of Elmanson and Mary (Sweet) Chesebro, both natives of the Empire state and of English descent.

Practically thrown upon his own resources when a boy of twelve years of age, he began work in Oswego, where he was employed as a clerk in different stores, serving in that capacity principally in two establishments. Going to Chicago, Ill., in 1880 he was for a while clerk of the superior court. Preferring life in the east, he accepted a position in New York City with Henry and Nathan Russell & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in crockery and glassware, remaining with that firm six years. He worked for them both in the store and on the road as a commercial salesman, while in the store having charge of the wholesale department. In the year 1887 Mr. Chesebro came from New York City to Los Angeles, Cal., where he was engaged in the real-estate business for a short time. Coming to Covina in 1889 he was for six years the lessee of the Hollenbeck ranch of three thousand acres of land, which was devoted principally to the raising of stock and grain. Purchasing, in the meantime, twenty acres of land about two miles from Covina he started a fruit ranch of his own, setting out ten acres of orange trees and ten acres of lemon trees, and is now residing there with his family.

A man of energetic activity and good executive ability, Mr. Chesebro has been a conspicuous factor in establishing and supporting enterprises

of benefit to the fruit grower, having been one of the projectors of the Covina Citrus Association, which was organized in 1895, and of which he has since been secretary and manager, as well as one of the directors; and of the Covina Fruit Exchange, organized in 1898, of which he has also been manager and secretary until the present time and is also a director. For a number of years he has been one of the directorate of the Covina Irrigating Company, which he is now serving as president, this being his third year in that office. He is also officially connected with the Southern California Fruit Exchange, of Los Angeles, representing the Covina Fruit Exchange and the Covina Citrus Association on its executive board. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, a member of the Covina Lodge, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

July 8, 1885, Mr. Chesebro married Lottie L. Wilder, of Oswego, N. Y., and they have three children: Herbert W., Myra L. and Lucile M.

EDWARD E. POLLARD has been a resident of the upper San Gabriel valley since 1881, having come from Texas to California in that year. In 1889 he purchased fourteen acres of fruit land, on which he now resides. The tract was at the time in almost a primeval condition of nature, yet his keen judgment caused him to put his faith in the investment, and subsequent events have justified his discernment and foresight. The entire fourteen acres are now under cultivation to citrus fruits, in the raising of which Mr. Pollard has gained a practical and helpful experience. In other matters connected with horticulture he is also interested. He is the Contract Water Company's representative on the San Gabriel River Water committee. He assisted in the organization of the Contract Water Company and for several years served as its president. For a time he also held the position of deputy county sheriff.

In Fannin county, Tex., Mr. Pollard was born February 14, 1863, a son of Richard and Melvina (Hart) Pollard, natives respectively of South Carolina and Louisiana, the former now deceased, and the latter living in Texas. The paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. The

common schools of his native county supplied Mr. Pollard with a fair education. At an early age, hearing much of the opportunities afforded by California, he resolved to come to this state, and when only eighteen years of age he settled in the valley that he is proud to call his home. Fraternally he is connected with the lodge of Odd Fellows at Azusa. His political opinions are decidedly Democratic in tone. He was reared in the faith of this party and has never seen any reason to change his ideas, which were also the principles upheld by his forefathers. His marriage united him with Miss Hattie E. Penney, of Los Angeles, Cal., and they are the parents of five children, Helen A., Harold E., Ruth, Leroy and Irene.

EDMUND W. BACON. From a field of waving barley to orange trees groaning beneath their luscious burden is a happy transition witnessed by many of the pioneers of bright, sun-glinted California. Such has been the experience of Edmund W. Bacon, whose kindly interest in the soil and its producing possibilities has been justified after years of careful fostering and arduous endeavor to that end.

Born in Norfolk, Ontario, August 22, 1864, he is a son of George and Emaline (Sheldon) Bacon, natives of Canada. Thus it would seem that extremes were to be meted out to our subject, and first of all a decided change of climate. His early training, however, fitted him for his future work as a horticulturist, for he was reared on his father's farm in Norfolk county, and surrounded by the influences calculated to instill a love for all things that grow and are of use to man and animals. He received the education of the public schools of Canada, supplemented by a good deal of keen observation while going around the country, and a decided predilection for good books and the various avenues for acquiring information. In the fall of 1887 he started out in the world for himself and went to Saginaw, Mich., where for three years he was employed in the engineering department of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company. In 1891 he came to East Whittier, Cal., and entered the employ of the East Whittier Land and Water Company. After serving in that capacity for eight years he was appointed, in 1899, superintendent of the company,

and is practically the manager of the concern at the present time. His rise in this important position is due to the satisfactory results of his capable management and to his understanding of a business which is the outgrowth of the peculiar climatic and soil conditions of this part of his adopted country.

Mr. Bacon married Anna Irvine, of Saginaw, Mich., and a native of Scotland. They have one child, Ruth E. While Mr. Bacon is in sympathy with Democratic principles, he is independent in local affairs, and entertains liberal ideas regarding all matters of public interest. He is not an office seeker. He is associated with the Fraternal Aid and the Fraternal Brotherhood at Whittier.

JAMES J. WEST. In the days before Glendora had sprung into existence, Mr. West came to the present site of the town, and from that time to this he has been identified with its growth and development, particularly with the growth of its horticultural interests. The land upon which he settled was in a primitive condition. No attempt had been made to improve it, or to test its adaptiveness to grain or fruit, and its improvement is entirely the result of his own energy and industry. In his home ranch he has thirty-seven and one-half acres of land, most of which is under cultivation to oranges and lemons. Aside from the management of his ranch he has other interests. He is a member of the Glendora-Azusa Water Company and the Glendora Citrus Association. The educational affairs of Glendora have received his earnest attention, and at one time he was president of the board of trustees of the public schools, with which he is still identified actively.

In Trumbull county, Ohio, Mr. West was born December 28, 1852, a son of John P. and Elizabeth (Harshman) West, natives respectively of Ireland and Pennsylvania. His father moved from Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1856, to Henry county, Iowa, where he embarked in agriculture on a large scale. His ability was such that he was frequently chosen to occupy positions of honor. For several terms he served in the Iowa house of representatives. During the Civil war he spent three years in the Union army as a sergeant, and took part in some important battles.

In 1875, accompanied by his family, he came to California and settled at Compton, where he resided for a number of years. He was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the California state constitution. He was a member of the first state senate of California that convened after the adoption of the present constitution. For some time he was justice of the peace at Compton. Subsequently he resided for some years at Montesano, Wash., but afterward returned to California. His last days were spent in Glendora, where he died June 11, 1891. His widow survives him, and resides with a daughter in Los Angeles. Nine of his children survive, namely: James J.; Thomas A., of Compton; John Charley, of Glendora; Frank E., of Los Angeles; Ed. V., of Glendora; Ella, now Mrs. Edward Goodell, of Montesano, Wash.; Mabel, now Mrs. Frank Curtiss, of Los Angeles; Kate G., now Mrs. Edwin Mace, of Azusa, Cal.; and Lizzie, now Mrs. Lamont L. Washburn, of Los Angeles.

As a boy our subject lived in Henry county, Iowa. His education was received principally in Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. When a young man he taught school in Iowa. In 1875 he accompanied the family to California, and three years later settled on his present ranch at Glendora. Politically he is independent, voting for the men whom he considers best qualified to represent the people. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glendora and a contributor to its maintenance. By his first wife he has one son, Lloyd Albion West, of Glendora. September 9, 1885, he married Miss Lou E. Dougherty, of Glendora, by whom he has four children: Oscar Roy, Ada M., Lester M. and Lora L.

MATTHEW TEED. Could the history of Matthew Teed be written in full it would prove extremely interesting to everyone, whether personally acquainted with this sterling pioneer citizen of Los Angeles or no, as it would record and emphasize the vast changes which have come to the great west within less than half a century, and, indeed, within a few years. As the narrative proceeded, the terrible struggles which were the common experiences of the fron-

tiersman, the dreadful risks and dangers which he took at every step, and the heroism and fortitude with which he accepted the vicissitudes of fortune, would stand out plainly, and command the admiration of all. Even an outline of his career contains much of suggestion, and, in imagination, the reader can draw the picture of the past and contrast it with the blessings of today.

Matthew Teed, the youngest of seven brothers and sisters, was born in Devonshire, England, April 17, 1828. On his father's farm, near the village of Exeter, he became strong and robust, well equipped for the great tasks which were before him. After completing a course of study in the local schools he served a five years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. Soon after reaching his majority he sailed for the United States, and worked at his trade in New York City one summer, then going to Adair, Mich., where he spent about four years.

Having learned much of the gold excitement on the Pacific slope, Mr. Teed decided to seek his fortune here, and made the journey to San Francisco by way of Nicaragua canal. Then he proceeded to Stockton, and soon afterwards went to the gold fields of Mariposa county. As he did not succeed in his quest in what he deemed a reasonable length of time, he returned to Stockton, where he found employment at his trade until 1858. By that time he wished to return to a more civilized country, and, buying a ticket for the east at San Francisco, he started for home. Only three hours out from the Golden Gate the shaft of the ship was disabled, and, being landed, Mr. Teed and eight other men fitted up a pack-train at Sau José and started overland through Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico. Pen cannot describe the sufferings of the little party, as for more than four months they plodded across the desert regions of this truly "arid zone." Many a time they almost perished for water, sometimes having to traverse the burning sands for forty miles ere they reached the welcome draught, and, after hardships nearly unendurable, six men and seven of their mules arrived at Las Vegas, more dead than alive. Two of their poor comrades had perished on the journey, and twenty of their mules had met a similar fate.

For ten weeks Mr. Teed stayed at the strag-

gling hamlet in New Mexico, recuperating and doing as much work as he could do, and, as the Pike's Peak gold excitement was at fever heat at this time, he soon started for Denver. Arriving there, he found a camp comprising about twenty-five miners, and he it was who built the first log-cabin on the site of the present proud and beautiful city. Then he was occupied in mining and contracting until 1862, when he went to Montana, as gold had been discovered at Elk City, so the reports came. This was one of the most dangerous trips ever made by him, chiefly owing to the perilous mountain torrents and deep and rapid streams which are so numerous on that route. For fifteen days the party endeavored to ford the Snake river, for instance, and when one hundred and fifty miles of the journey had been made the wagon-trains had to be abandoned, and the rest of the way, three hundred miles, was traversed on foot.

Reaching Elk City, it was found that there was neither work nor gold to repay them, and Mr. Teed set out for Walla Walla, some two hundred and forty miles further. Thus he walked five hundred and forty miles through a wild and trackless region, and penetrated into places where man probably had never been before. From Walla Walla he went to Stockton, obtaining employment in both towns, and it was not until 1863 that he entirely abandoned his journeys on the deserts and into new and unexplored localities.

In 1863 he came to Los Angeles county, and in January, 1864, he settled in the city of Los Angeles. In 1865, with six companions, he made a trip across "Death Valley" into Nevada. It was in the month of February, and yet the scarcity of water was terrible. They went as far as Peranigat, Nev., where the gold excitement was high. They remained only a short time. Wood being scarce in the desert, they boiled all their beans, and later dried them. The return trip was not so eventful, but exciting enough. The Indians were constantly on the war-path, and a constant menace to them.

Since his return to Los Angeles Mr. Teed has been extensively engaged in building and contracting, and many a beautiful residence or public structure stands as a monument to his skill. He was associated with others in the erection of

the Temple block, the Holmes and Downey buildings, and other well-known business blocks, and bears a justly-earned reputation for integrity, skill and adherence to every detail of his contracts.

In 1868 Mr. Teed married Miss Toner, of Iowa, whose death occurred in 1881. Later he was united in marriage with Mrs. Wyatt, of this city, and their pleasant home is located at No. 513 California street.

The high respect in which Mr. Teed is held by his fellow-citizens has been frequently manifested by them. Five times have they elected him to serve in the city council, knowing that he represents the progressive element, and that he honestly strives to promote the welfare of the people. During the nine years of his service on the board some of the most noteworthy steps taken for the lasting benefit of the city have received his loyal support, and for the past six years he also has been a member of the board of park commissioners. Fraternaly he is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of the Pioneers' Society, which organization he was instrumental in founding.

JOHN L. SIMMONS. At the foot of the Sierra Madre range of mountains lies Alta Vista ranch, owned and occupied by Mr. Simmons, who has resided here since 1884, and is therefore entitled to be called one of the early settlers of this locality. In fact he was among the earliest to settle in what is now known as the first North Pasadena precinct. The twenty-seven acres comprising his ranch are very valuable, both on account of the richness of the soil, the high class of improvements and the desirability of the location. Almost the entire property is planted to orange trees of the very best varieties, the fine quality of the oranges being a well known fact.

The family of which Mr. Simmons is a member has proved its patriotism in more than one of our country's wars. His grandfather, Noble Simmons, took part in the war of 1812 and the latter's father, Daniel Simmons, fought for independence during the Revolution. Our subject's father, Daniel Simmons, Jr., engaged in farming in Delaware county, N. Y. He married Miss Ann E. Lamport, who was of English descent.

Their son, John L., was born in Delaware county February 24, 1852, and spent the first nineteen years of his life in that county. On starting out for himself he went to Wisconsin and settled in the central part of the state, in Juneau county, where he carried on lumbering pursuits for five years. While he was there he married Miss Grace Thompson, and they became the parents of a son, J. Edward.

The year 1875 found Mr. Simmons in California. His first experiences in this state were in Humboldt county, where for eight years he gave his attention principally to the lumber business. In 1884 he came to Los Angeles county and settled on the ranch where he now resides. He has made a thorough study of the fruit-growing business; and his habits of close observation, as well as his long experience of the condition of this locality, have made his opinion valuable concerning horticulture. In politics he favors the Democratic party and votes that ticket.

THADDEUS S. C. LOWE. Of the many of gifted attainments whom California proudly claims as citizens there are few who have attained a fame greater than that which Prof. Lowe enjoys. His name is perpetuated in the nomenclature of this state and in the annals of Southern California he is accorded the distinctive place which his talents deserve. While he is a man of varied talents and achievements, perhaps the crowning feat of his whole life has been the building of the railroad from Pasadena to the top of Mount Lowe, a feat of engineering which stands unsurpassed in the world's history. The road is operated by electricity, and is visited by almost every tourist from the east, by all of whom it is regarded as one of the greatest attractions offered by the Pacific coast region. Besides its prominence as a feat of engineering skill, it is well worthy of a visit on account of its scenic beauties. Nothing grander could be conceived, and those who take the trip are a thousandfold repaid for the outlay of time and money, by the lofty grandeur and sublimity of the view gained from the heights.

Referring to the history of the Lowe family, we find that Prof. Lowe's parents, Clovis and Alpha Abigail (Green) Lowe, were natives of New

Hampshire. The ancestors of his maternal grandfather, Thomas Green, came from Scotland to New England and bore a part in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. Thomas Green was a man of splendid physique, six feet and two inches in height, with broad chest and stalwart frame; he withstood the ravages of time, and when he died, at ninety-seven years, he was in possession of his mental and physical faculties. His son-in-law, Clovis Lowe, was a merchant and a dealer in real estate, and took a prominent part in the local leadership of the Whig party of that day, also served his county in the legislature, and for years held the office of justice of the peace. He died in Coos county, N. H., when eighty-six years of age. The family of Clovis Lowe consisted of five children, four of whom were sons. Of these, Oscar died in Cambridge, Mass., in 1898. Pembroke, who was in the quartermaster's department during the Civil war, is now living in Phillips county, Kans. Percival G. was a member of the United States army from October 17, 1849, until 1854, and afterward was employed as master of transportation across the plains. In December, 1860, he settled in Leavenworth, Kans., where he still makes his home. In 1884 he was elected to the Kansas senate and served in the sessions of 1885, 1886 and 1887. One of his sons, Wilson G. S., is now an instructor in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich.; and another, Capt. Percival G., is now commanding Company F, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, stationed in Manila.

T. S. C. Lowe was born in 1832 in New Hampshire, in the village of Jefferson. His boyhood was uneventfully passed, with little to distinguish it from the lives of those around him. His education was begun in the common schools, but the broad information he now possesses is the result of self-culture. He has always been of an investigating turn of mind, fond of probing into the unknown depths of science, and never happier than when investigating some difficult scientific problem. While still young he came to be known as a man of genius, with gifts far above the average. A constant student, it was his aim to develop his talents, so that he might be helpful in the particular field he had chosen for his life work. He came into national prominence during the Civil war, at which time he originated a plan



L. Mulford

Photo by Marceau.

of signaling with balloons and of generating gas in the field. His ability was recognized and he was placed in charge of the balloon corps in the army of the Potomac. Some years later he invented water gas and the ice and refrigerator process. In 1867, by artificial means invented by him, some years before he refrigerated the first steamship (the William Taber of New York) for the transportation of meats and other foods, which system since then has revolutionized the food supply of the world. In 1888 he came to California and established his home in Pasadena, where he built, on Orange Grove drive, one of the most beautiful residences of this fair city. Since then he has given much of his time and thought to the consummation of his plan to build a road to the top of the mountain named in his honor—a plan, the successful consummation of which may well be a source of gratification to him. He has also for some years past been president and general manager of the Los Angeles City Gas Company, and at the same time has been identified with other measures, which he has assisted in bringing to a successful issue. He is now as hale and rugged as at any time in his life, and has at the present time new enterprises in hand, which promise to be of great benefit to mankind.

S P. MULFORD. In selecting a field for the application of his ability and qualifications, Mr. Mulford wisely chose the profession of law. There is much in this profession to appeal to a thinking man. Throughout all the changes in other spheres of thought, the law alone remains unchanged, and its unvarnished delineation has ever been founded on the principles of justice and humanity. Hence he who enters it finds abundant scope for his intelligence and logical faculties. Since opening an office in Los Angeles, Mr. Mulford has built up an important and extensive practice, extending into the various courts, and bringing him into contact with the brightest intellects of the west.

A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Mulford was born August 26, 1850, and is the only surviving child of David Mulford, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1812, and is still living. His mother, Sarah Ann Mulford, who died six weeks after his birth, was the daughter of Shobal and

Mary Vail, of Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, who were Quakers and early settlers in the southern part of the state. The motherless boy was taken charge of by his dead mother's sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Patton and Mrs. Catherine Dean, who undertook his early training.

The time between his sixth and eighteenth years was spent in Henry county, Ill., on a farm where the tasks were arduous and long, continuing for nine months in the year, which left him but three months for attendance in the public schools. When eighteen years of age he returned to Ohio, to be educated by his father; with conscientious diligence he applied himself to the pursuit of knowledge, and in 1876 graduated with honors from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Subsequently he read law with Col. M. C. Lawrence, of Union county, Ohio, and in December, 1878, was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio, at Columbus, and, two years later, in the United States courts.

In 1880, owing to failing health, Mr. Mulford was compelled to temporarily abandon his law practice and to seek a change of location and surroundings. For two years he traveled through the south in search of renewed health, and in 1883 came to Los Angeles, and the land of flowers and sunshine, with boundless faith in the natural restoratives of this beautiful "city of the angels." He wisely concluded that an outdoor life would aid in the work of recuperation, and for a time engaged as a salesman and financial agent for Porter Bros. & Co. After three years, fully convalescent, he resumed the practice of his profession, being largely benefited by his mercantile experience, which had given him an extended acquaintance in the city. With this advantage, he entered upon his successful career in the world of law in Los Angeles, which has since been a source of gratification and pride.

August 26, 1885, Mr. Mulford married Helen B. Farrar, a college classmate and a daughter of Capt. William M. Farrar, of Cambridge, Ohio, a prominent lawyer, and a member, during the war, of General Garfield's staff. Of this union there are no children. In politics Mr. Mulford has ever been a staunch Republican, and identified with many of the important undertakings of his party. Because of natural disinclination he has never

been a candidate for office, although the nominations for both city and state offices have been urged upon him. He has been prominent in the religious world of his adopted city, and has for years been an active member and officer of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, and is at the present time secretary of the board of trustees.

Through his own untiring efforts, incessant hard work and close application to the best tenets of his profession, Mr. Mulford has gained a prominent position among the best legal exponents of Los Angeles, and has at the same time accumulated considerable of this world's goods. Among his property interests may be mentioned a beautiful and artistic home, located on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Hill streets, which is set in a frame work of cultivated grounds, and is in every way worthy of the enterprise of its owner, and an ornament to that locality of the city. He is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. In innumerable ways also he has evinced his interest in all undertakings for the advancement of his city, and is a generous contributor towards all that aids in the uplifting of his fellow men. To such citizens Los Angeles is indebted for her largest growth and widest development. Much of his success in life is attributed to the able assistance and good fellowship of his wife, to whom he readily accords a large degree of unstinted credit.

Mr. Mulford is a prominent Mason and is at present a member of Pentalpha Lodge, F. & A. M., Signet Chapter, and Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, of Sir Knights, and one of the Mystic Shriners.

CAPT. TERRELL B. THOMAS has for several years been associated with the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company, the past two years having been manager of its business in Covina. A native of Sauk county, Wis., he was born January 30, 1871, a son of the late Capt. Thomas C. and Belle C. (Case) Thomas. His father removed from Wisconsin to California in 1882, in that year settling with his family in Pomona.

Terrell B. Thomas obtained the rudiments of his education in Wisconsin, where he lived until eleven years of age. Coming then to Pomona,

Cal., with his parents he there continued his studies in the public schools, subsequently entering the Los Angeles Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892. In 1894 he accepted a position with the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company at Pomona, where he remained until the 1st of January, 1899, when he became manager of their business in Covina, where he is faithfully attending to the responsible duties connected with his office.

MORONI M. GREEN. The history of M. M. Green, a veritable "forty-niner," and for more than three decades an honored citizen of Los Angeles, possesses much of interest to the general public and to those acquainted with this sterling pioneer, for it breathes forth the dauntless spirit and hardihood of character, under the most trying circumstances, of frontier life, which has been the secret of our success as a nation. To him and to all possessing his strong traits and unswerving integrity of soul every right-minded person should do homage; especially should this be true of the younger generation, now entering into the fruits of the labors of these heroic spirits who paved the way to the prosperity and peace which we now enjoy as a people.

A son of Charles C. Green, a native of New York, our subject was born in the town of Pike, N. Y., November 8, 1835. He removed with his father's family to Nauvoo, Ill., when he was six years of age, and in 1843 they located at Montrose, a town on the west bank of the Mississippi river, nearly across from Nauvoo. Three years later the family located in Ferryville, now known as Omaha, Neb., and in 1848 Asa M., the twenty-year-old brother of our subject, died and was buried on the hill west of the town. On the first day of May, 1849, the family, which now comprised eight members, started on the long and perilous overland journey across the plains. Small-pox was devastating the land and at the place where the Greens crossed the Big Elkhorn river they learned that three or four hundred of the Omaha Indians who had died with the dread plague the previous year were buried, and the Green children picked up innumerable trophies at the Indian burying-ground, bears' teeth, birds'

claws, beads, etc. As the immigrants continued their journey they at last came to the Platte river, and were two days in crossing that stream, on account of quicksands and deep holes in the bed of the river. Among the Black Hills, whither their road next led, a party of Sioux Indians overtook them, and one of the braves tried to buy little Catharine Green, offering a pony in exchange. So determined was he to possess the little maiden for his squaw that he followed the cavalcade several miles before he abandoned the quest. At Fort Laramie the Greens stayed two or more days, that their faithful oxen might rest, and thence the party proceeded towards Pike's Peak. Camping at Devil's Gate, M. M. Green and some of his boy companions explored the grim, gloomy cañon, and decided that it was rightly named. The next incident remembered by him occurred on the Sweetwater river, when he and one James Smith strayed from the train with the idea of catching some fish. They leisurely tried one pool after another, with little thought of how the afternoon sun was gradually sinking in the west, and suddenly they awoke to the sense of possible danger. Dusk was closing in upon the lads, and the grewsome howling of wolves and coyotes became more and more frequent. Somewhat alarmed, they hurried along the trail, but could see nothing of the wagons, and two of the great gray wolves of the plains now confronted them. The boys had no weapon save a small smooth-bore gun, suitable only for squirrels or rabbits. Our subject had not lived in the west without learning much of the wisdom of the frontiersman, and when his comrade urged him to shoot one of the beasts he demurred, saying that if the other wolf should thus get a smell of blood their own lives would certainly pay the penalty. Needless to say, the lads gave the road to the gaunt animals and made a wide detour. Wolves are cowardly, save when in large numbers, and though they watched the boys closely for a sign of weakness or wavering upon their part, they did not attack them. Luckily for the children, they soon found a fresh wagon track, and following it away from the main road they reached a camp, where they were welcomed and cared for through that night. In the early morning they were found by their fathers, who had been searching for them, and thenceforward they

had strict injunctions not to leave the wagons. One of the causes of their anxiety had been that huge fires had burned upon several mountain peaks, and it was feared that the Indians of that region were thus signalling to one another, and that they were on the war-path.

The last time that the Greens had to cross the Sweetwater they had another experience never forgotten by them. It had now reached about the first of December, and one evening one of the dreadful sudden blizzards and heavy snow-storms of the great northwest swept down upon them. Within an hour six inches or more of snow had fallen, and if it had not been that a thicket of willows near the camp afforded slight protection to their cattle, they must have perished. The one wagon could not contain the eight members of the Green family, so, after stowing away the mother, girls and youngest son, the father said to his elder boys, "We must make a fire in the willows and do the best we can through the night." The cattle also hovered as close to the bonfires as possible, and if it had not been for this forethought on the part of the father, who kept up a good fire in spite of the storm, it is doubtful if daylight would have found men or beasts alive. A coop of chickens attached to the wagon was so filled with snow that several of the occupants were frozen. The snow was so deep at points on the summits of the Rockies that other wagons and teams had to come to their assistance, but at length Salt Lake City was reached, late in December. The father determined to remain there until spring and located about ten miles south of the city named, and eventually he stayed there, buying a small farm on the Cottonwood river and building a house and making other improvements. He died in Salt Lake City in 1885, at the ripe age of seventy-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Emmaliza Ellis, and who likewise was a native of New York state, lived to attain her sixty-sixth year. They were the parents of sixteen children, only four of whom are now living.

A brother of our subject, A. M. Green, continued on his way to California the winter of 1849-50, and when he had made arrangements for his family, who had been left with his father, he returned for them, and was accompanied west by his brother, Nathaniel. Our subject was very

anxious to go, too, but his father objected strongly, and when the youth persisted in talking of California the elder man promised him a regular "horse-whipping" if another word was said by him on the subject. The stern and unflinching severity of his generation prevailed, and when, one day long afterward, in January, 1853, he unfortunately overheard his son talking to the mother about California he carried out his threat, and, of course, thereby so endeared himself to his son that the latter resolutely determined to leave home at the first opportunity and told his father that he should do so. In February, 1853, Ben Holliday and a Mr. Warner, who were in partnership, were to start from Salt Lake City for California, and, hearing that he might go with them as a teamster, Mr. Green made arrangements with them. He told his mother of his plan and quietly slipped away from the little church just before time of dismissal on a certain Sunday. The party which he was to join was to camp that night at a point twenty-five miles north of Salt Lake City, and thus he had thirty-five miles to cover that peaceful Sunday afternoon, but he reached the camp about six or seven o'clock. The next day the party proceeded towards the Weber river and then, finding that the water was very high, they were compelled to go to the "upper" ford. Here, too, they foresaw unusual danger, and spent two days in raising the wagon boxes and making things secure, ere they tried the ford. A man named Williams, whose wife and five children were traveling in a small family wagon with a low box, refused to take advantage of Mr. Holliday's kind offer to let the woman and little ones cross the river in one of his high, strong freight wagons, and when half way across the swift current capsized the Williams wagon and the word went from one to another that six persons were drowning. Young Green was about one hundred yards from the river, attending to his team. Without taking time for a second thought he yelled to his informant to take charge of the horses, and away he ran, throwing aside his clothing as he ran, and only stopping to pull off his shoes. In the meantime one Rodney Badger, reputed to be one of the best swimmers in Utah, had leaped into the stream, and after swimming about half a mile, had apparently become so thoroughly chilled and confused that reason must

have left him, for the spectators saw him suddenly turn and desperately begin fighting with the swift current, as he strove to swim up-stream. In a few seconds he sank and was seen no more until his body was recovered the following spring. Our subject, who was a fine athlete, ran along the bank for about a mile and a-half, through willows and brush, clothed only in his undergarments, a bitter-cold sleety rain beating upon him. At last he caught a glimpse of the perishing ones and heard a heartrending cry—some figures were still clinging to the old wagon-box which had lodged against some obstruction near a tiny island about fifty yards from the shore. Perhaps a dozen men stood upon the high bank looking on, and they regarded the breathless young man with cold curiosity as, without a word or question, and with deep contempt in his heart for the cowards, as he thought them, he plunged into the icy current and swam boldly to the rescue of the helpless ones. Not all heroes are crowned with laurel and awarded medals of honor, but the heroic struggle which the brave youth made that day to save human lives is worthy of being inscribed in the annals of his state and country. He reached the unfortunates, and, after considerable effort, managed to convey them, one by one, to the island. Every one of them was nearly insensible with fright and cold, and the first thought of Mr. Green was that a fire must be kindled as soon as possible, but, of course, he had no matches, and was himself so stiff and exhausted with the cold and ordeal through which he had passed that he dared not attempt to swim to shore and back again in that condition. He shouted again and again to the "cowards" on shore, hoping that one of them would muster up the courage to make the trip, while holding a package of matches by his teeth or tied on his head to keep it dry. No one responded to his entreaties, and then he implored them to wrap a stone and some matches in a cloth and throw it as far as possible. This was tried, but in vain, as each time the bundle dropped into the flood. Another hero now appeared on the scene—a humble "red-haired Jim"—who came running and at once acted upon our subject's suggestion, and, with the invaluable matches, swam to the island and assisted in making a fire. The poor children were so nearly frozen by this time that

they singed their hair trying to get warm over the blaze. Only three of them had been saved, for two little boys had been swept by the current past the men standing on the bank and none of them had dared to risk his life in an attempt to save them. When Mr. Green reached the shore he found that some one had stolen his clothes, but his loss was more than made good to him by "Captain" Hooper, the head of the train.

Floods and various obstacles had so delayed the train that provisions were becoming extremely scarce and peril on that score threatened. At the head of the Humboldt river mutiny gained strength in the camp and revolvers were used to intimidate, and one day seventy-five of the men deserted, starting on foot for California, another squad of twenty-five or thirty following their example the next day. Thus the train was so crippled for men that it was necessary to send to Carson City for others. Mr. Green accompanied a little party and was supplied with three days' provisions only. He had hoped (as did his comrades) to overtake a train, but failing to do so, was entirely without food for three days and nights, though traveling all the time. When he reached Godby's train he was so weak and starved that they gave him only a cracker and a little milk at first. After remaining with these kind friends in need for a couple of days he toiled on with his four comrades, and just before crossing the fifty-five mile stretch of desert before them they filled their four-quart canteen with water, and this had to last them until they arrived at Ragtown, on the Carson river, on the further side of the desert. Starting at about three o'clock one afternoon they traveled steadily until four o'clock the next morning, when they were so exhausted that they lay down to rest on the sand. When they awakened their eyes were rejoiced, for, in the distance they beheld the beautiful river, which meant a renewal of life to them.

The privations and hardships through which young Green had passed had made inroads upon his strength, and the cholera now tried to finish his career. A kind-hearted woman, whose husband was engaged in freighting provisions over the mountains, nursed the young man and thereby saved his life. When he had recovered in part her husband offered to furnish a horse or mule and provide all necessaries if Mr. Green

would accompany him and aid in driving the pack mules on a trip towards the west. The proposition was agreed to, and thus the invalid was spared many of the hardships incident to crossing the Sierras on foot. A portion of his journey to Sacramento was made on foot, as his employer did not go the entire distance, and on the Fourth of July, 1853, he entered the city, where he remained about three weeks. He then worked on a levee for \$75 a month for some four months, after which he was employed at Mocalama Hill, where a reservoir was being constructed.

It was not until August, 1855, that Mr. Green started for San Francisco, where he soon embarked on a schooner bound for San Pedro, paying \$25 for his passage. He was then conveyed by stage to Los Angeles, the fare being \$25. Doubtless he was not highly impressed by the adobe village, for he took only one meal here ere he began making arrangements to leave. Finding that the stage fare to San Bernardino was \$20, he, with his four companions, decided to walk, and soon after reaching that point he bought fifteen head of horses and pack mules, paying therefor \$150. With his friends and Ed Hope, who carried mail from San Bernardino to Salt Lake City, Mr. Green set out for his parents' home on the old Cottonwood, by way of Bitter Springs, Kingston Springs, Las Vegas, Little Muddy, Mountain Meadows (where the massacre subsequently took place), thence through Iron county, Fillmore, Peyson City, Springville, Provo and Lehigh. The parents of Mr. Green were delighted to see him again after his long absence, and many other friends welcomed him back again.

August 31, 1856, our subject married Miss Sarah Jane Morris. Their son, A. M. Green, of this city, was born in Utah April 25, 1858. A son, Charles, died in Carson City, Nev. Mary Ellen was born in Brighton, Cal., August 4, 1860. Alice C., born November 20, 1866, died January 13, 1867, and was buried at Fillmore City. Emma Jane and Emma L., twins, were born August 25, 1868. The latter died the same day, but Emma Jane lived until November 4, 1878. A. M. Green enlisted as a member of the California National Guard, in Eagle Corps, June 9, 1880, was promoted to the office of first sergeant June 4, 1884, and was honored with the

commission of captain and adjutant on the staff of the commander of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. C., January 3, 1886.

In 1857, the year after Mr. Green's marriage, the Mormon troubles and outrages were at their height. The Mountain Meadow massacre, the martial law proclaimed by Brigham Young, the so-called governor of Utah, and the resistance offered United States troops by the followers of the head of the Mormon Church, made life in that section anything but peaceful or enjoyable. Mr. Green proved himself as brave and loyal a citizen to his country as he has ever been, and indeed risked his life and property by offering his services to the government in the building of Fort and Camp Floyd. In April, 1859, he started with his family for California, and reached Brighton, Sacramento county, in June. For the next four years he engaged in farming and teaming, and carried supplies to Gold Hill, Carson City, Silver City, White Pine and many other mining towns and camps. August 30, 1863, he took his dear ones and went to Idaho, spending that winter in Salt Creek. He then bought a load of butter, eggs, bacon and flour and sold his stock in Montana at high prices, bacon and ham bringing \$1 a pound, eggs seventy-five cents a dozen and flour \$20 per hundred-weight, but just before it had sold for \$1 per pound. Gone from home about six weeks he made about \$1,200 by his trip. In July of the same year he bought a lot in Paris City, Idaho, and built a house upon the property, and in 1865 he purchased a toll bridge across Thomas' Fork. He also owned three hundred and twenty acres of land situated some seven miles above Montpelier. Buying and selling beef, butter and other necessaries to those crossing the plains, he prospered, but, as his wife was not content to dwell there, he sold out everything in 1866. Common earthen-ware plates and knives and forks brought fifty cents apiece, and \$150 was paid for a small cook-stove. On their way westward, the family spent a portion of the winter at Deseret, Utah, and early in the spring resumed their journey to Sacramento. There Mr. Green rented a farm, and as freighting rates had become so low he decided to buy a threshing-machine, and this plan he carried out successfully.

In 1869 the Green family came to Los Angeles,

and had but \$20 after the expenses of their trip had been met. They camped near the corner of Sixth and Pearl streets, and in 1870 Mr. Green took up a tract of government land, some eighty acres, on section 12, township 2 south, range 14 west. In 1876, after six years of residence there, he was put off the property by "Billy" Roland, the sheriff, but after twenty years of law suits he compromised for twenty acres, which he still owns, besides eighty-two acres adjoining town. He then rented the Cottles ranch, two miles south of the city, on Vermont avenue, and in 1881 bought the place at the administrator's sale. He has made of it a beautiful homestead. In 1895 he erected a cottage, in which he expects to spend his declining years in the peace which he richly deserves. Politically he is a Democrat, and for four years, beginning with 1880, he was sent as a delegate from Santinella precinct to the county convention.

JOHN A. MUIR. The history of John A. Muir is that of a man who has made the best possible use of his opportunities, and who not only was ready and waiting for such as came to him in due course, but went more than half way to meet them. Poor and unknown a few years ago, he now enjoys the distinction of being one of the leading railroad officials on the Pacific coast, and year by year has added fresh laurels to those he had won ere his business experience had covered a decade of time. His example is worthy of being held up to ambitious young men to-day, and if his industry and strict attention to the welfare of his employers were more generally emulated there would be comparatively few failures by candidates for commercial success.

As his name indicates, John A. Muir is of Scotch extraction, and doubtless inherited the traits of absolute integrity, courage and tenacity of purpose for which the people of the land of heather are noted the world over. His father, Dr. Samuel Allan Muir, was a gentleman of exceptional ability and learning, and many of his relatives have achieved distinction in scientific and literary circles. Dr. S. A. Muir received his education in Scotland, and for a long period was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Nova Scotia, where his death took place in

1876. His wife bore the maiden name of Esther H. Crowe, and of their three surviving sons two are physicians, namely: Dr. D. H. and Dr. W. S. Muir.

The nativity of John A. Muir occurred in the town of Truro, Nova Scotia, September 25, 1850, and there he passed his youth, obtaining a liberal education in the common schools, and was ever ready to pick up general information and gained much of his knowledge by his keen powers of observation. Probably from this natural tendency he mastered the art of telegraphy in the office of the Western Union in his home village, and in later years this served him in good stead. His father owned a private drug store, and there the youth became familiar with the business, which, when he was about eighteen years of age, he concluded he would try upon the Pacific coast. Taking passage in a steamship bound for the Isthmus of Panama, he proceeded to San Francisco by this roundabout route, and, for a short time after his arrival in that city, he was employed in a drug store owned by another man. He then went to Rocklin, Cal., where he embarked in the drug business upon his own account, and soon he was made night telegraph operator for the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Having proved his ability and trustworthiness, he was made agent at Rocklin by the railroad company, and, as time passed, was gradually promoted from one position to another, being yard-master, train-master and division train-master, with headquarters at Sacramento; then assistant to the division superintendent at Sacramento, and division superintendent at Tucson, Ariz. While it is certain that not all of the really deserving employes of an extensive railroad corporation, and perhaps very few in proportion to the number employed, can rise to high and important positions, it is beyond question that only those who are especially worthy of promotion are thus honored. Therefore, when we next find that Mr. Muir was made assistant superintendent of the Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific in 1886, and that, when Major Hewet resigned, he was promoted to the superintendency of the lines here in January, 1893, no further comment is needed.

During his long residence in California—about thirty years—he has become thoroughly wedded

to the Pacific coast and has the utmost confidence in its great future, as, indeed, he has had since he landed here a young man with his own way to make as best he might. In political matters he is a Republican, and fraternally he is prominent in Masonic circles.

In his domestic relations Mr. Muir has been especially blessed. He married Miss Mary R. Jones in Sacramento in 1872, and of the six fine, manly sons who were born to them two are married and have children and homes of their own. They are named as follows: Samuel Allan, David William, John Church, Henry Austin, Gerald Fillmore and Frank Sherman.

EDWIN R. WYLIE. Before coming to his present ranch near Downey, Mr. Wylie led a somewhat migratory existence, his many ventures in search of permanent location and occupation taking him into several states, and even out of the country. As early as 1867 or 1868 he cast his lot with the early settlers of the vicinity of Downey, and has since been identified with its intelligent growth and development. He has a ranch of thirteen acres, partially under walnuts.

The Wylie family is of Scotch extraction and has been prominent in many ways in their own and adopted country. Edwin R. was born August 15, 1827, in Brook county, Va., and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Brown) Wylie, natives of Virginia. The maternal grandfather Brown was a captain and soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandson, Edwin, received his early training on his father's farm, and such limited education as was to be derived from the early subscription schools. Being an observer of more than average intelligence, and having a fondness for books, he more than made up in later years for the deficiencies and limitations of his youth.

Following the example of so many in those early days, he joined, in 1850, a train of ambitious emigrants who crossed the plains to California. Their means of locomotion was by wagons, drawn alternately by oxen and mules, the journey consuming four months. They started from St. Joseph, Mo., May 22, and landed in what is now Placerville, Cal., but which was

then called Hangtown. For a time Mr. Wylie engaged in gold mining and also in the mercantile business. After four years he started a general farming venture in Sonoma county, and subsequently went to Idaho, where he continued his mining experience. After a short residence in California he migrated to Mexico and farmed for a time and continued the same after his return to Sonoma county, Cal. In 1867 he settled on his present ranch.

Mr. Wylie was first married in Petaluma, Sonoma county, Cal., in 1856, to Miss Ann Seawell, who was born in Tennessee. She died in 1862, leaving two children, Robert H., who lives in New Mexico, and Lucy A., who resides in the city of Los Angeles. In 1875 Mr. Wylie married Mrs. Louisa J. Corbett, of this county. Of this marriage a son was born, Edwin R., who is now eleven years old. By her first union Mrs. Wylie has two children, Anna and Cora, the former now living in Los Angeles, and the latter with her mother.

In national politics Mr. Wylie is a Democrat, and interested in all of the undertakings of his party. He is broad-minded and progressive and is highly esteemed by all who know of his many excellent traits of character.

HON. R. F. DEL VALLE. This gentleman needs no introduction to the people of California, as his distinguished public services, in the ranks of the Democratic party, have made his name familiar in all sections of this wonderful state. Besides, he is a worthy representative of one of the few remaining native Spanish-American families of Southern California, and his birth occurred in Los Angeles, December 15, 1854. He was reared, however, on the veritable "Cumulos" ranch, made forever illustrious by the brilliant authoress, Helen Hunt Jackson, in her widely read book, "Ramona," which, in spite of the criticisms on the score of sentimentalism, has been pronounced by eminent critics as "the only distinctive American novel" thus far produced.

Hon. R. F. Del Valle is the son of Ygnacio and Ysabel Varela Del Valle, who stood high in the esteem of their hosts of friends and acquaintances, as typical exponents of the old-school

gentility. They possessed intelligence and genius, and gave to their children the best educational and social advantages within their power, which was not slight. The father died at his old home in 1880, aged seventy-two years. The mother still resides on the old homestead.

In 1873 R. F. Del Valle was graduated from Santa Clara College, and, as his strong mental bias was toward the law, he then commenced preparing himself for his chosen field of labor. In order to have better advantages than he could obtain in the then insignificant town of Los Angeles, he went to San Francisco, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar. He has practiced in the supreme court since 1877, and very soon after his admission to the ranks of the legal brotherhood gave promise of the ability which he has abundantly manifested.

From his youth Mr. Del Valle has been actively interested in the Democratic party's success, and recognizing his zeal and general qualifications for exalted public offices, he was brought to the front by his friends, and when only twenty-five was elected to the state legislature, where, though one of the youngest members of the state assemblies of the Union, he acquitted himself with credit. The following year, 1880, he was further honored by being chosen as a presidential elector on the Hancock ticket and again was sent to the legislature. While a member of the legislature he secured for Los Angeles the State Normal School, which proved of inestimable value to the city as an educational and social center. At the time (1881) it was considered an almost hopeless task to attempt to secure the establishment of the institution, the prevalent opinion being that one State Normal (that at San José) was sufficient for the state. Much praise was bestowed on Mr. Del Valle for his truly noble endeavors and indefatigable labors in the city's behalf. In 1882 he was elected as senator by a handsome majority and in 1883 was chosen president pro tempore of the senate. In 1884 he was his party's choice for congressman from the sixth congressional district of the state and four years later presided over the deliberations of the California Democratic convention, which assembled in Los Angeles. He is naturally modest and retiring in disposition, but when called to assume positions of responsibility and honor, at once rises to the oc-



D C Teague

casation and gives evidence of his peculiar fitness by the tact and adroitness which are characteristic of great leaders. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and rulings, his keenness of perception and broadness of judgment, especially commend him as a statesman and politician, though his real preference is for the quiet walks of life and the interests of his chosen calling.

DAVID C. TEAGUE. No resident of San Dimas is better known than Mr. Teague, and this fact is but the natural sequence to his close connection with various important local enterprises and organizations. Since he came here in 1878 he has been a factor in the development of the rich resources of this region. Besides having served as president of the Indian Hill Citrus Union, he holds the following official positions: President of the San Dimas Citrus Union, president of the North Pomona Deciduous Fruit Association, president of the San Dimas Land and Water Company, and president of the New Deal Land and Water Company. The enumeration of these offices alone suffices to prove his close identification with local projects, his high standing as a citizen, and his prominence in the development of local water and fruit interests.

The record of Mr. Teague's father, Crawford P. Teague, of San Dimas, is presented on another page of this volume. The family came to the west when David was a youth, and he therefore is familiar with the progress of the state. He was born in Indiana, October 23, 1847. When he was four years of age, in 1851, his parents settled in Davis county, Iowa, and there his boyhood days were passed. In 1865 he came with them to California, settling in Tehama county, but soon going to Sonoma county. In 1878 he came to Los Angeles county, where he has since made his home. For a number of years he engaged in agriculture here. In 1888 he set out a number of orange trees and also a few prunes. The venture was so successful that he was encouraged to increase his number of trees, and since then his time has been practically given to horticulture. He has twenty acres of land under oranges and apricots, in addition to which he has thirty acres used for general farm purposes.

In 1875 Mr. Teague married Miss Annie Run-

yon, of Hickory county, Mo. She died in September, 1890, leaving five children, viz.: Walter, Hattie M., Edith, Elmer and Russell.

In Masonry Mr. Teague ranks very high. He is a member of Pomona Lodge No. 246, F. & A. M.; Pomona Chapter No. 76, R. A. M.; and is also a Knight Templar, belonging to Southern California Commandery No. 37, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O., N. M. S. The Covina Lodge, A. O. U. W., numbers him among its members. In him San Dimas has an unswerving friend, who has always been eager to serve the best interests of the town and generous in his contributions to the general advancement. In social circles he is known and appreciated as a man of liberal views and generous impulses, and whose high character is worthy of the utmost confidence of his associates.

JOHN M. KING. Of the multitude who have come out of the east and embellished with their abilities, achievements and honors the charmed history of California, some there are who are no longer within the pale of the enjoyment of her prosperity, of her abundant harvests, the singing of her birds, the sighing of her flower-scented air. Henceforward, beyond the call of poor human lips, the touch of clinging hands, a few of the travelers from this fleeting bourne will have the consciousness of having walked the highways and byways in the light that is dimmed only by perverse human nature. Such an one was John M. King, who, though born March 6, 1849, and deceased January 3, 1900, was an old man only when his many excellencies were enumerated, and the extent known of his hold upon the hearts of the people. And it has been given to few to spend such a large portion of their lives in this comparatively new country, or to be identified with its growth from the time when its possibilities were but shadowy outlines in the minds of a few.

A native of Indiana, Mr. King was the son of William and Nancy (Murphy) King. When but a toddling child his parents took him to Texas, where, in this great wilderness, they bought a farm and were industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits. The family soon after sustained a severe loss in the death of the father. After

struggling with the vicissitudes of their life in a strange country the mother married Joseph G. B. Haynes, and subsequently the family moved to Los Angeles county, Cal., and settled for a time at El Monte. As may be imagined, the opportunities of any description were then of a very meager kind, the schools especially being an almost unknown quantity. The education which Mr. King acquired, and which was of such practical use to him in later life, was entirely the result of later application and utilization of the various avenues of information.

Early in life he realized the responsibility of his position as a member of a large and necessarily expensive household, and therefore took up land on his own responsibility in Orange county, Cal., in 1871. The twenty acres comprising his ranch were given over to the cultivation of oranges, to which he devoted himself in this locality until 1879. He then moved to the vicinity of Whittier, where his family is now located. His first purchase comprised twenty-five acres, and later he added twenty-one acres, all of which was planted with walnut trees. Originally the land was in a wild and scrubby state, and necessitated much patient application to reduce it to a condition of utility and resource. The farm now has one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven walnut trees, which are in a thriving condition.

Mr. King was married May 5, 1870, to Ellen Noe, a native of Texas, born in 1854. Her parents were Leroy L. D. Noe and Charlotte (Smyth) Noe, the former a native of Indiana, who went to Texas and there died. They were among the very early settlers of Texas, and after the father's death and the mother's later marriage, the family started for California by way of the plains with a wagon and ox-team. Arriving at their destination they cast their lot with the pioneers of Santa Ana, Cal. To Mr. and Mrs. King were born eleven children: James T.; William E.; Mamie, the wife of Byron Cole; Daisy, who is married to William Sutton; Arthur; Gertrude; Lory; Allie; George; Robert and Elva.

Mr. King's political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and he was associated with many of its important undertakings. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Pico school district, and also a member of the Los

Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, which he helped to incorporate. For years he was identified with the Los Nietos Valley Pioneer Club. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In the minds of all who were privileged to enjoy his friendship, profit by his example, or reap the benefit of his kindly acts of consideration and encouragement, Mr. King is remembered as a worthy example of an upright and Christian life.

At a meeting held September 11, 1900, by the Los Nietos Pioneer Club the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call our beloved friend and fellow-member, John M. King, from this transitory existence to the joy and felicity of everlasting life; and,

"WHEREAS, In his death his family loses a good and loving husband and father, the Pioneer Club a valuable member, and society at large a brother and friend, whose blameless life and faultless character have influenced for the better all with whom he has come in contact; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That to the family of our deceased friend and fellow-member we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction; and be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Pioneer Club and a copy thereof be sent to the family of our deceased member.

"F. A. SANCHEZ, Secretary.

"J. F. ISBELL, President."

MRS. IVA E. TUTT. Who would imagine that the imposing title of secretary and general manager of the Long Beach & San Pedro Electrical Company belongs to a modest and far from aggressive little woman, with fair hair and brown eyes, with a due regard for the demands of fashion, and few of the mannish traits commonly ascribed to the "new woman." Yet she certainly occupies a unique and quite enviable position as the only woman in the world, as far as known, who stands at the head of an electric lighting plant, and at the same time personally supervises the business in all its details. Her history contains much of unusual interest, and

the following facts in regard to the plucky young woman will be perused with eagerness by the general public, as well as by her hosts of personal friends.

Quite naturally, as it appears to the biographer, Mrs. Tutt hails from a western state, Minnesota being her birthplace, and, as her life has been mainly spent on the frontier, she early developed the independence of spirit and the resourcefulness so characteristic of our western women. When she embarked in her present great enterprise she knew but little of the electrical part of the business; but she was quite a machinist. Her father had devoted his life to that line of work and had held responsible positions in machine shops. He subscribed to a great variety of journals on the subject of machinery, and gave his children many a practical lesson, which has proved beneficial to them in later life. His son is now a prominent civil engineer. After her marriage Mrs. Tutt resided upon a Montana ranch for several years, and there brought her knowledge of machinery into practical use upon numerous occasions, taking down and setting up complicated machinery for different purposes.

Nearly four years ago Mrs. Tutt came to Southern California on account of her health, and, like the majority of tourists, she visited Long Beach, which she found groping in darkness, while the local newspapers were waging vigorous warfare upon such a state of affairs in so progressive a seacoast town. Her attention having been called to the matter, as she had some capital, she determined to invest it in an electric plant, which should not only furnish light for this place, but for San Pedro and Terminal Island also. Prior to embarking in the enterprise she received assurances that the inner harbor of San Pedro would be improved and an appropriation to that end would be made, even if the splendid outer harbor never materialized. At first she intended merely to invest her capital in the plant, but she soon found out that she was equal to the actual management of the business, and, as she holds the majority of the stock of the company (which has an authorized capital of \$50,000), she ultimately determined to keep the reins of power in her own hands. She attends personally to the buying of all machinery, material and supplies for the plant, making bids,

drawing specifications and figuring on contracts. Indeed, she has made herself so thoroughly conversant with all of the workings of the system, that, in an emergency, she can take the place of any man connected with the business, save that of climbing the poles for attaching the wires. She employs an expert electrician and a good force of efficient men, all of whom regard her with sovereign respect.

In the Long Beach & San Pedro electric plant may be found the latest electrical machinery, and in every respect it compares favorably with the finely equipped modern ones of Los Angeles and other cities. There is a water tube boiler fitted for mechanical draught, a tandem compound engine and dynamos for direct current, and the distribution is by the three-wire system. Mrs. Tutt has been of more than local service in the electrical world, as she has solved the problem of lighting small towns, when not far distant from one another, as, in this case, neither Long Beach, San Pedro nor Terminal Island could have paid the expenses of an electric plant alone, and by this system they are joined by the electric circuit and participate in the benefits of the central plant. Long Beach and Terminal Island are beautiful resorts and are yearly winning their way into the hearts of the people, while San Pedro's importance in the future of Southern California cannot be overestimated, and the fine \$3,000,000 harbor improvements being carried on by the government are already under way. The success of Mrs. Tutt's undertaking long ago was an assured fact, and the plant has been doubled in size within the four years of its existence. On account of her peculiar position as the pioneer of her sex in this line of business, she continually receives marked courtesies from manufacturers and business men, but, while appreciating the knightly spirit in which these favors are tendered, she does business upon strict commercial lines and asks no favors from anyone.

While it is an undisputed fact that Mrs. Tutt possesses finer executive and financial ability than the majority of mankind, she is essentially womanly. She is not inordinately devoted to clubs, so-called "woman's rights" and other things for which the modern woman is supposed to contend. She has just pride in the fact that she is a direct descendant of the sturdy old colo-

nial stock of New England, and in consequence of her lineage she belongs to the Daughters of the Revolution. She has a little daughter about thirteen years old now attending the schools of Los Angeles.

From time to time Mrs. Tutt has been interviewed by journalists, and photographs of herself and of the electric plant which she controls have been published in many of the representative magazines of the United States and Europe. A short time ago the *Western Electrician*, printed in Chicago, devoted its front page to her portrait and a résumé of her work here; and the *Electrical Review*, published in London, England, also gave considerable space to a history of her achievements. Long Beach, where she owns an attractive home, is a beautiful place of residence, and, as it has many fine churches and schools, it is steadily forging to the front in the estimation of the people. And, it is needless to say, that the electric lighting plant has been an important factor in its development, as it has in the desirability of living in San Pedro and Terminal Island.

THOMAS STONE. By those who have visited the place, Stonehurst is considered one of the finest fruit ranches of Southern California. The property is owned and operated by Mr. Stone, who established his home there in 1894, and has since given his attention closely to its development and irrigation, meantime introducing improvements that have greatly enhanced its value. In his work he has the active and intelligent assistance of his oldest and youngest sons, Alexander G. and Claude, his other three sons being engaged in business in Los Angeles.

A description of Stonehurst will give an idea of its condition and improvements. This ranch has undergone considerable alteration lately, all the deciduous trees having been removed and oranges planted in their place, with the exception of ten acres of apricots, which remain. The property comprises fifty-one and one-half acres, all under fruit cultivation. Two and one-half acres are in oranges, planted in 1895, and now in good bearing condition. The fourth year after planting the crop taken from them netted \$1.50 per tree. There were also seven acres planted to oranges in 1899 and one acre in 1898. In the

spring of 1900 some thirty acres of deciduous trees were pulled out (which comprised twenty-four acres of peaches, one acre of Kelsey plums and five acres of French prunes) and oranges planted in their place. This is as the ranch is today. Surrounding the residence are some fifty trees of various varieties of fruits for domestic use.

The problem of water supply, which has proved so annoying to many Californians, does not distress Mr. Stone, for he has his own supply, furnished by a well yielding about twenty-five inches of water of a most excellent quality and in great abundance. In this way he is independent of any water company for either irrigation or domestic purposes. For the irrigation of the land he has steam machinery and for the house the water is supplied by means of a windmill and tank. The machinery used is the very best manufactured. The residence is comfortable and commodious, supplied with all modern conveniences and furnished in a manner indicating the tastes of the owner.

Mr. Stone was born in Glastonbury, England, April 10, 1844, a son of William and Anne Stone, both of Glastonbury. When two years of age he was taken by his parents to Taunton, England, and there he received a grammar school education. When quite young he began to be self-supporting, and at twenty years of age he was employed as managing and constructing engineer for a gas plant. In time he became owner of stock in the gas works at Somerset, Dorset and Devon, and at these places he also acted as superintendent of the plants. In addition, he owned a half interest in a hardware business at Weymouth, England, and for thirteen years acted as its manager, the firm title being Stone & Pearce. He still owns stock in many of the enterprises with which he was formerly connected personally. Since 1894 he has made his home in Pasadena, having come here direct from England. He was led in this step by a knowledge of the fine climate, rich soil and excellent prospects afforded to those who settle here. Nor has he had reason to regret his decision in moving to a spot so far from all the associations of a lifetime, for he has been prospered in his new home and may hope to see his ranch become one of the finest in Southern California.



W. H. Workman

While living in England Mr. Stone married Miss Martha Gray, of Glastonbury. They became the parents of ten children, and six of these are now living, namely: Alexander G., Thomas G., Katie L., Clarence P., Archibald E. and Claude. The family are connected with the Congregational Church, in which Mr. Stone served as a deacon while living in his native country.

WILLIAM H. WORKMAN, president of the Workman Company, has been a resident of Southern California since 1854, when he, a boy of fifteen years, was brought to the state by his parents, David and Nancy (Hook) Workman. He was born in Boonville, Mo., in 1839. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Workman, a native of England, was a prominent yeoman of Westmoreland county; and his maternal grandfather, John Hook, who was of German ancestry, was born in Fincastle, Va., and served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. The wife of John Hook was Elizabeth Cook, a relative of the distinguished traveler of that name. As early as 1819 the Hook family settled in Missouri. Indians at the time were numerous and hostile, and it was necessary for the white settlers to live in forts, as a means of protection from the savages. In all the work of clearing and improving the farm-land in their community they bore an active part.

In the family of David and Nancy Workman there were three sons. The eldest, Thomas H., was killed by the explosion of the steamer *Ada Hancock* in Wilmington harbor April 27, 1863. The second son, Elijah H., settled at Boyle Heights, and the third son, William H., is also a resident of Los Angeles. The last-named followed the printer's trade for a time after coming to California, and then for twenty years was connected with his brother in the saddlery and harness business. For some years he has given his attention to the real-estate business, in which he has important interests. Particularly has he been interested in the improvement of Boyle Heights, by the introduction of water, street car lines and other improvements.

During 1887 and 1888 Mr. Workman filled the office of mayor of Los Angeles, and he has also been a member of the city council and the board

of education. In his political views he is a Democrat. His marriage, in 1867, united him with Miss Maria E. Boyle, daughter of A. A. Boyle; they are the parents of two sons and four daughters.

GEORGE D. PATTEN. The business interests of Pasadena have an able representative in the subject of this article, who is the senior member of the lumber firm of Patten & Davies. He is a native of Ohio, born in Morgan county, August 10, 1847, to Mahlon and Sarah (Cole) Patten, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. His parents were descended from early settlers of America, the paternal ancestors having come from England and settled, with other Quakers, in the wilds of Pennsylvania, while the maternal ancestors were from Ireland.

When a boy our subject accompanied his parents to Jasper county, Iowa, and there grew to manhood, meantime receiving a good public-school education. At the opening of the Civil war he was fired with enthusiasm in behalf of the Union and determined to enlist, but, being so young, he was obliged to defer the fruition of his hopes for a time. January 3, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and went south to participate in General Banks' campaign on the Red river. He fought at Sabine Cross Roads, Yellow Bayou and in other engagements of minor importance. Subsequently he participated in the Shenandoah valley campaign of General Sheridan and took part in the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Fisher Hill, etc. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service. He was honorably discharged August 10, 1865, after which he returned to Iowa. He made a short stop in Marshalltown and then went to Osage county, Kans., where he began farming and stock-raising. Steadily he worked his way forward, in due time meeting with the success of which he was so worthy.

In 1885 Mr. Patten came to Pasadena and here he has since made his home, carrying on a lumber business, having since 1894 been in partnership with E. W. Davies. In addition to his connection with this business he has other interests of an important character. He is a director of the First National Bank of Pasadena. The welfare and improvement of Pasadena are matters in

which he is deeply interested. He has proved himself to be progressive and public-spirited, aiding in every way possible plans for the benefit of his home town. As a member of the city council (to which he belonged for four years and of which he was president for two years), he helped promote enterprises of undoubted worth. The citizenship of Pasadena has had in him a worthy representative. However, his tastes are in the direction of business rather than public affairs or politics. He has never sought the honors of office nor cared to occupy positions of a political character. His business life has been marked by the exercise of intelligence and uprightness and a strict regard for the rights of others. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is also connected with the Grand Army of the Republic.

While making his home in Kansas Mr. Patten married Eva M. Bessie, of Osage county. They are the parents of four sons and three daughters, namely: Nellie M., Fred W., Henry S., Callie, Frank, Walter and Mabel.

JACOB KUHRTS. This is a name familiar to many of the citizens of Los Angeles. Through the long period of his residence in this city Mr. Kuhrts has maintained a reputation for good judgment, energy and integrity. Then, too, he has been active in promoting measures of undoubted value to his home town. He has often been alluded to as the "father" of the city fire department, as it grew up under his fostering, intelligent oversight and care. Now, in the twilight of his life, he is living practically retired from business anxieties, making his home in the Kuhrts block, built by himself, and situated at No. 107 West First street.

Born in Germany, August 17, 1832, Mr. Kuhrts was a son of Henry and Catherine (Mathieson) Kuhrts, who came from Germany to New York in 1836. His father found employment as a ship carpenter in New York, and, after a life of active toil, returned to Germany, where he died at the age of seventy years. His wife also spent her last days at the old homestead across the ocean, and died at about the same age. They were the parents of three children, but Jacob alone survives. He was eleven years of

age when he went to sea as a cabin boy, and for five years he followed a sailor's life. On the arrival of his vessel at San Francisco from China, August 6, 1848, he abandoned salt water life and sought employment in the California mines. In 1858 he abandoned mining and came to Los Angeles, where he has since resided. In 1865 he opened a grocery on Spring street, and this business he successfully conducted for years. In 1867 he built a block on the corner of Main and First streets, and here he has since made his home. About fifteen years ago he retired from business, but as a promoter of the city's welfare he has continued as active as before. Politically he is a Democrat. He has honorably filled many local offices, served as the first city street superintendent and has been a fire commissioner since 1886. In 1889 he was chosen president of the city council. He is probably, in point of service, the oldest city councilman in Los Angeles. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, and has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty years. He is an honorary member of the state militia and a member of the Veteran Fireman's Association of San Francisco, which is the oldest organization of the kind in California.

Jacob Kuhrts is a self-educated man. He appreciated his stock of knowledge because he hewed it out of the rock of diligence and well-doing. He has never halted in a good measure to advance the welfare of the home of his manhood. His hand never draws back at the approach of a movement to widen and broaden the city's destiny.

May 1, 1865, Mr. Kuhrts married Susan Behn, who was born in Baden, Germany, February 19, 1848, the sixth daughter of Martin and Lena Behn. One of her uncles, John Behn, was among the first owners of the famous Catalina Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhrts became the parents of six children, four of whom are living. George, who is married and has one child, is a civil engineer; Amelia is married and has one child; Grace and Etta are at home.

It may be said of Mr. Kuhrts and his family that they have been students in all lines where true knowledge may be found. They find that right and truth do not have to serve an apprenticeship to be known. The truth always com-

mands the respect of men who refuse to study to deceive. When men overcome obstacles in life and set the needs of humanity in motion, it is proof that they have in them a dynamic force equal to the occasion, and at the same time possess the courage to act. Such are the true promoters of progress.

MILO ALLEN. In addition to his farming and horticultural interests, Mr. Allen has for the last quarter of a century mainly devoted his energies to the application of his trade, that of brick-layer and mason. His permanent residence in California began in 1891, when for a short time he resided in the town of Whittier, subsequently settling on his present ranch. Of the eight and a-half acres in his possession, most of it is devoted to the culture of lemons. The houses and appliances are of the most modern and substantial kind, and the place has a home-like aspect, in keeping with the natural advantages of the vicinity.

Born in LaSalle county, Ill., November 13, 1837, he is a son of Ethan Z. and Lydia (Marsh) Allen, natives of Vermont. Ethan Allen moved to LaSalle county, Ill., in 1834, where he interested himself in the early development of the county. He attained to considerable prominence, especially as applied to the politics of the locality, and among other offices served as justice of the peace from 1840 to 1876. The mother of Milo Allen was connected with a family who were successful in many lines of enterprise, and who fought bravely for their country when duty prompted. Her father, Joseph March, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and her brother, Jesse, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Milo Allen received his early training on his father's farm in Illinois, and was taught the dignity and usefulness of an agricultural life. When about seventeen years of age he began to learn the brick-laying and mason's trade, in the practice of which he met with gratifying success. September 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and numerous minor skirmishes. After three years of active service he was honorably discharged, September 28, 1864. Upon returning to his native

county in Illinois, he resumed his agricultural pursuits until 1867, when he journeyed to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and for four years engaged in mining and other occupations. Returning to Illinois he took up his trade of mason, in which he engaged until 1891, when he returned to California, where he has since resided.

In LaSalle county, Ill., Mr. Allen married Mrs. Jeannette French, and to this couple was born one son, Robert L. By her first marriage Mrs. Allen was the mother of three children, two of whom are living, Oliver H. and Eugene. Mrs. Allen died September 23, 1899. Mr. Allen is a member of the Masonic order at Whittier and of the W. S. Rosecrans Post, G. A. R., at Whittier. In politics he is a member of the Republican party. Mr. Allen is public-spirited and broad-minded and takes great interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the town and county.

HON. CHARLES W. BUSH, M. D., a California pioneer of 1849, was born at Stroudsburg, near the Delaware Water Gap, in Monroe county, Pa., November 16, 1824. His immediate ancestors were among the most active and patriotic pioneers of that region, and participated in many of the stirring events of the Revolution. His father, Henry Bush, a carpenter by occupation, was a son of Henry Bush, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier under the immediate command of General Washington at the battle of Long Island, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Prior to the occupation of Philadelphia by Cornwallis the wife of Henry Bush lived temporarily in that city, and there entertained George Washington in her home, cooking with her own hands the dinner of which he partook. After the war was over Mr. Bush returned home, but never regained his health, and finally died from the effects of his wound, which was caused by a bayonet thrust in his hip. His death occurred at Stroudsburg. His wife long survived him, and in her last years resided in Shelby county, Ohio, whither she removed with her son Henry.

Of a family of ten children, the subject of this sketch is the only one resident in California. He obtained his early schooling at his native home in

Pennsylvania, and later was a student in an academy at Sidney, Ohio. During the winter of 1847-48 he attended medical lectures at Columbus, Ohio, and studied medicine at Line Sterling College. His first trip to California was in 1849, when he came via Salt Lake and the Humboldt Sink, going from South Pass into the Sacramento valley. Almost immediately after reaching the coast he went into the mines on the Yuba and Feather rivers, and mined near the town of Washington, Nevada county. He was one of the discoverers of the famous Eureka mine.

In 1852 he returned to Ohio via the Isthmus of Panama. He first practiced medicine in Iowa, but in the fall of 1854 returned to Ohio. He graduated from the Western Reserve College, Cleveland.

With the exception of this time (about eighteen months) spent east, where he completed his medical education and graduated, he mined in Northern and Central California until the fall of 1860 and then settled in San Francisco, remaining there until 1861, when he came to Los Angeles. In June, 1865, he joined the rush into the Kern river mines, and was county physician at Havilah, Cal. On his return to Los Angeles, four years later, he made some investments in real estate that have proved to be wise and judicious.

In 1872 Dr. Bush was elected to the state senate to represent Los Angeles county. At that time Los Angeles was a large county, comprising not only its present area, but all of what is now Orange county. He served during two sessions, and was chairman of the hospital committee. He was the author of the first medical bill passed for the regulation of the practice of medicine in California. The following year Illinois passed a bill for the same purpose, and upon inspection it was found to be a verbatim copy of the California bill, with the exception of the change of the name from California to Illinois. After having served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, Dr. Bush retired to private life, refusing the proffered honor of a second term as senator.

Fraternally Dr. Bush is a member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., and is past high priest of Signet Chapter No. 47, R. A. M., also past patron of the Order of Eastern Star. He is

a man of abundant means, able to provide himself with all the comforts of existence. Freed from the necessity of toil, he lived a quiet and retired life, enjoying the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM JAMES VARIEL. Though young in statehood, California has produced many sons and daughters now occupying honorable positions in the professional, business and social world. Among the long list of such resolute, ambitious and persevering men, we find the name of William James Variel, who was born in Camptonville, Cal., June 2, 1861. He is a brother of Hon. Robert H. F. Variel, in whose sketch the family history appears.

The little mining town of Camptonville, in Yuba county, was the home of our subject's boyhood. In youthful days he spent considerable time in roaming through the forests and along the sparkling mountain streams, engaged in hunting wild game, and many a trophy of his skill as a marksman he took back with him to the little family home. The schools of Camptonville were far below the standard of a successful public school of the present day; but of their advantages, such as they were, he availed himself to the utmost. In July, 1877, he went to Quincy, Plumas county, and attended school there during the ensuing three years. In 1880 he obtained a teacher's certificate, and during the summer of that year taught at Nelson Point, near Quincy. During the two following summers he taught at the same place, while in the intervening winters he taught at Diamond Spring.

From an early age Mr. Variel was ambitious to make a place for himself in a profession. Although opportunities were meagre and his environments discouraging to one of less determination, he never relinquished his ambition to gain a collegiate education. In August, 1883, he took the entrance course at the State University in Berkeley. Owing to a scarcity of means he was compelled to defray his college expenses by working at any honest occupation he could find. He secured employment as janitor of the Berkeley high school, and later was made janitor in the university library, afterward securing a position



S. V. Landth

Photo by Marcant.

as assistant librarian. This last position he held in 1888, when he graduated with the degree of B. S. Of recent years the magazines have had many arguments, pro and con, concerning the maintenance of students by their own exertions while they are endeavoring to complete their college or university course; some arguing that such a plan takes the students mind from his studies and prevents his full success, while others insist that what he loses in text-book knowledge he gains in habits of self-reliance, industry and the acquisition of a knowledge of business activities.

Although in youth it had been Mr. Variel's intention to enter the medical profession, later developments caused him to determine to study law, and while in the university he made a special study of that field. He studied law during his leisure hours while engaged in teaching school for three years subsequent to his university life. In 1889 he was editor and manager of a country newspaper. April 29, 1891, he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state, and at once came to Los Angeles, joining his brother, Robert H. F. Variel. He has won his way from that time to this solely through the exercise of his native powers of mind, broadened and ripened by self-culture, and a constant and systematic course of valuable study. Like thousands of other young men he began for himself without means; but unlike many others he has conquered adverse circumstances and has now reached a degree of success notable in one who is in life's prime. His career in the future may be predicted with safety, judging from his record in the past. Fraternally he is connected with the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Independent Order of Foresters, and has been a member of the Masonic order ever since attaining his majority. During his university course he was an active member of the Zeta Psi, and owes not a little of his success to the training there received.

S V. LANDT. One of the representative members of the Los Angeles bar is S. V. Landt, who, during the thirteen years of his residence here, has steadily advanced in his profession and in the esteem of the general public. Pre-eminently he is a self-made man, as the sub-joining sketch will show.

Born on a farm in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1841, Mr. Landt passed his boyhood in the usual occupations of country life. His first serious trouble was his father's death, this sad event occurring when the youth was thirteen years old, and thenceforth he was thrown largely upon his own resources. When he was fourteen he obtained a position with a neighboring farmer, receiving his board and \$9 a month for his services. That he was more ambitious and eager to make a name for himself than the majority of the country youths of his age, was manifested by his close application to his studies in the collegiate schools. Commencing at the age of sixteen he taught school for the ensuing four years, during three winter months. In the summer he worked on farms, attending school three months in spring and fall. In the meantime he spent most of his leisure hours in legal studies, for three years in the office of Tremain & Peckham, at Albany City. The goal of his ambition was at length attained when he was admitted to the bar of his native state, after he had pursued a course in the Albany Law College, where he was numbered among the graduates of 1865. When embarking upon his professional career, Mr. Landt went to Tipton, Iowa, where he became a member of the well-known firm of Wolf & Landt, and was twice mayor of Tipton.

For more than a score of years Mr. Landt was closely associated with Judge Wolf, gaining necessary legal experience in the first years of their partnership, and later performing his full share towards the prosperity and success of the firm, whose business became very extensive.

The marriage of Mr. Landt and Miss Bertha Brause was solemnized in 1867. Two children of their union survive, namely: Edward Brause and Katherine M., both of whom are at home with their father. The devoted wife and mother, who was a native of Canada, died in this city in 1897.

On account of his wife's failing health, Mr. Landt severed his prosperous business relations in Iowa, in 1887, and removed to Los Angeles, where he hoped the mild climate would prove beneficial to her. Becoming enamored of the beauties of Southern California, he continued to stay here after the death of his wife, and turned his attention to the work in which the major por-

tion of his mature years has been given. He has loyally supported the Republican party. Fraternally he is active in the Masonic order. He has a host of friends in this city and wherever he has resided in the past.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON, assessor of Bristol township and a prominent citizen of the village of Bristol, was born in this township February 10, 1842, a son of Matthew and Jane (Conell) Patterson. His father, a native of Scotland, emigrated to America in 1835 and became a pioneer of Kendall County, and his wife at first making their home with a neighboring family in a log cabin until he had completed a house of his own. White settlers at that time were few and Indians still roamed over the prairies. Grain was hauled to Chicago, which was then a small town, without pavements or brick buildings. In the work of building up this country he bore an important part and his name is entitled to lasting remembrance by every patriotic citizen. He was spared to witness the prosperity and growth of Kendall County, and his old age was rendered comfortable by his industry in former days. His wife passed away in September, 1880, and nine years later his death occurred. Further mention of his life will be found in the sketch of his son-in-law, Simon Dickson, on another page.

The earliest recollections of our subject are connected with pioneer days in Kendall County. He recalls the long walks to the school, the long rides to market, the long days of hard work and the few opportunities for recreation or pleasure. The school he attended was held in a log cabin, and was known as the Hunt school. He remembers the village of Bristol when it was first started. He has seen the development of the country from a wilderness to a fine farming region, bearing every evidence of the wealth of its owners.

A few months after he was twenty years of age Mr. Patterson enlisted in the Union service. In August, 1862, his name was enrolled in Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois, which was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, McCook's Twenty-eighth Corps. After the battle of Chickamauga the regiment was reorganized and assigned to the

Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard. He took part in the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862, and was there struck in the head by a minie ball, which destroyed the sight of his right eye. Among his other engagements were Missionary Ridge and the engagements en route to Lovejoy, south of Atlanta, the one hundred and forty miles being a continuous battle ground. After the battles of Franklin and Nashville he accompanied the troops against Hood. During his entire time of service he was away from his regiment but once, and that was at the time he was ill with smallpox. He was discharged as corporal June 10, 1865, at Nashville.

On returning from the army Mr. Patterson worked with his father on the farm. In 1872 he married and started out for himself, purchasing a farm of ninety-two acres in the corner of sections 17, 18 and 19. This he cultivated as long as his health permitted, but, owing to the effects of his army service, he was unable to do as much manual labor as he wished. In 1888 he retired from active work and settled in Bristol, renting his farm until 1900, when he disposed of it. As a Republican he has been prominent in local politics and has served as a delegate to conventions. For six years he has served as assessor and also has the office of collector. Since the organization of Yorkville Post No. 522, G. A. R., he has been one of its most prominent members. He is not connected with any church, but attends and contributes to the Methodist Church, of which his wife is a member.

February 8, 1872, Mr. Patterson married Nancy E., daughter of Daniel and Chloe Ann (Whitlock) Stocksleger. Two children were born of their union, but both are deceased. Mary Elizabeth was born May 3, 1873, and died September 13, 1874. John H. born March 1, 1876, died January 8, 1885. Mrs. Patterson's father came from Rochester, N. Y., to Illinois in 1836, when a young man. He took up government land on section 20, Bristol Township, and endured all the hardships of a pioneer's existence. Deeply interested in public affairs, and an educated man, he was an aid to the citizenship of his township. He held most of the township offices. A progressive man, he was one of the first to purchase improved farm machinery, and

afterward he handled considerable as agent for various companies. He was successful both in raising grain and stock. He aided in building the Methodist Church at Yorkville, of which he was an active member. His death occurred in 1859, when he was still in life's prime. He left four children: Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, Chloe E. and David H., the latter a resident of Michigan. The original Stocksleger homestead is still owned by two of his daughters, Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. Patterson.

MILTON S. WILSON. Among the multitudes of gold-seekers who sought a home and fortune on the Pacific coast half a century ago, and, in fact, one of the veritable "49ers," was Milton S. Wilson, whose allegiance toward this beautiful land of the setting sun never has abated since his eyes first rested upon its charms. He has been identified with many of the industries and enterprises of this coast and in the early years of his residence here experienced the vicissitudes incident to pioneer life.

A native of Licking county, Ohio, Mr. Wilson was born March 2, 1823, a son of George and Jane B. (Moore) Wilson. The former was born in the Old Dominion, while the latter was a native of Pennsylvania, and both were agriculturists from their earliest recollections. In 1842 they removed from the Buckeye state to Cass county, Ill., where they carried on a large farm.

Mr. Wilson acquired an excellent knowledge of agriculture in its various branches, and at the same time mastered the elementary studies taught in the common schools of his youth. In 1849 he determined to follow the stream of westward emigration and accordingly joined a party of ambitious men similarly actuated. Among his companions on the long journey across the plains were Cyrus Epler, district judge of Cass and Morgan counties, Ill.; Frank Pixley, who later became editor of the famous "Argonaut"; Joseph Heslop, who was the first county treasurer of Tuolumne county, Cal.; and Judge Heslop, later prominently known in the legal circles of San Francisco. The party did not reach San Diego, their destination, until the 1st of December, owing to the fact that considerable time was spent in prospecting for gold in New Mexico,

Finding it advisable to replenish his funds, which had been sadly depleted by unexpected demands and exigencies during the long trip across the continent, Mr. Wilson accepted a position offered to him at San Diego by the local quartermaster of the United States government, and assisted in the erection of the first structure put up at that point—the San Diego Barracks. Some time afterward he secured passage on the brig Belfast, bound for San Francisco, and in that city found plenty to do in various lines of occupation. In March, 1850, he went to the mines in Tuolumne county, and subsequently engaged in freighting supplies from Stockton. Toward the close of the year he, in company with several others, opened a store and boarding house at Soldiers' Gulch, which enterprise was a paying one for a period, but eventually had to be abandoned, owing to the extreme scarcity of rain and water during the winter of 1850-51.

Santa Clara county appearing to Mr. Wilson to be a promising place for the raising of grain, he decided next to embark in that venture, and in 1852 he, in partnership with other local agriculturists, imported threshers and reapers and improved farm machinery from the eastern states. In 1853 and the ensuing year he purchased live stock in San Bernardino county and drove the same to the northern part of the state, where he obtained excellent prices. In 1854 he removed to the San Joaquin valley, and at a point about fifteen miles from Stockton engaged in farming and stock-raising. Then, for several years, he made his home in Santa Clara county, but the extreme drought of 1864 resulted in the loss of most of his large herds of cattle, and, as usually happens, one disaster after another followed until he found that almost nothing remained to him. Bravely he once more began the battle of life, and, entering a quarter section of land in the Santa Cruz mountains, he commenced dealing in lumber. In 1870 he returned to Santa Clara, where for six years he served as a justice of the peace, giving entire satisfaction to the public. The Centennial year he was instrumental in the incorporation of the San Lorenzo Flume and Lumber Company, but, this venture ultimately proving a failure, he resumed farming, renting property in Santa Clara county. Twenty years ago he cast in his lot permanently with the in-

habitants of Los Angeles county, and for a couple of years was actively engaged in the dairy business. In 1882 he located upon a quarter section of land situated between Azusa and Vineland, and in 1883 took up his abode upon a sixty-five-acre tract of land near El Monte, his present home. Here he has instituted substantial improvements and now raises from four to five hundred tons of fine alfalfa every year, on the fifty acres which he devotes to that purpose.

By persevering industry and courage, in the face of difficulties and reverses which would have vanquished most men, Mr. Wilson has succeeded in making a snug fortune, while at the same time he possesses what is far better than wealth—an honorable name and unblemished record. In his political preference he is a Republican, and in 1885 he was chosen as justice of the peace at El Monte. He holds membership with the Presbyterian Church and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson and Miss Mary L. Chandler, a native of Jacksonville, Ill., was solemnized in 1860. Her parents, Isaac and Evelyn Chandler, pioneers of California, lived in Santa Clara county for many years. Four sons and a daughter grace the union of our subject and wife, namely: George L., Harry M., Fred Eugene, Austin M. and Mary Letitia.

LI W. SHULER. The ranch that he owns and occupies, situated one mile north of San Dimas station, has been the home of Mr. Shuler since 1881. He is the owner of one hundred and fifty-five acres, devoted to general farming and stock-raising, and he also gives some attention to the fruit business. For years he has owned and operated harvesting machinery, in which line he is considered an expert. He is a member of the Glendora Citrus Union and is also connected with other organizations and enterprises of a beneficial nature. Besides his private interests, he is now serving as a deputy sheriff of Los Angeles county.

In Vinton county, Ohio, February 6, 1848, Mr. Shuler was born to the union of John M. and Margery (Weed) Shuler, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the former of German extraction and the latter supposed to have been of

English descent and a connection of the prominent Weed family of New York and Pennsylvania. She was a relative of Thurlow Weed. Her father, Dr. Dennis E. Weed, was a native of Connecticut, who moved to Green county, Wis., where he was postmaster for years and a prominent physician. John M. Shuler was a millwright and bridge builder by occupation. In 1852 he came to California and was one of the original locators of the "Blue Lead," above Downeyville, where he remained for two years, meantime being very successful as a miner. Returning to Iowa, he made his home in Van Buren county until 1864, when he came to California for the second time, crossing the plains to the Pacific coast. For six years, altogether, he remained in San Joaquin and Sonoma counties, and he died in the latter county. During his residence in Iowa he held a number of local offices.

When a small child our subject accompanied his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, and there he remained until he was sixteen. He then crossed the plains to California, having considerable trouble with the Indians en route. He and his train accompanied Mrs. John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, for a thousand miles on the way, and he recalls her as a lady of culture and great courage. He finally arrived safely in San Joaquin county. After a short time there he went to Sonoma county, where he remained for fourteen years, meantime engaging in teaming and general mill work. He was one of the original prospectors in the Mojave desert. He was a member of Company A, Second California Cavalry Volunteers, under General Canby, doing scout duty at the time. He fought at the lava beds during the siege of the Modocs, under Captain Jack and Shagnasty Jim, in Modoc county, this state. He had a horse killed in the campaign, and did not receive payment for it from the government until July, 1899.

For many years Mr. Shuler has served as a trustee of the various school districts where he has resided. Politically he favors the Republican party. He is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters at Glendora and the Union League of Los Angeles. Among the pioneers of the county he is well known and highly esteemed, for he possesses those qualities of head



Geo Stewart

and heart that win lasting friendships. In Sonoma county, Cal., he married Miss Isalena Dougherty, who was born in Illinois and at the age of two years was brought by her mother across the plains to California, her father having died one year before. Mr. and Mrs. Shuler have a host of friends among the people of San Dimas and vicinity.

JAMES STEWART. The greatest possible good to the community of which he is a resident comes through the efforts and abilities of such men as James Stewart. Large-hearted, enterprising, and full of the determination and push necessary for the carrying out of all growing and substantial schemes, he has been a force among the dwellers of the vicinity of Downey since he came here in 1869. The ranch which has been the object of his care is of fifty-two acres extent, forty-five of which is under walnuts.

Previous to coming west Mr. Stewart's life was an interesting one, and through its changefulness he was enabled to acquire much of the fund of general information now at his command, as well as to absorb for future reference the most practical means of conducting business. The family of which he is a member is of Scotch extraction. He was born in East Tennessee May 27, 1828, and is a son of William and Cecelia (Hayes) Stewart, natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky. The paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and William Stewart fought bravely in the war of 1812.

James Stewart was reared to an agricultural life, and his early opportunities for acquiring an education were indeed meager, and were confined to the subscription schools. He was a keen observer, however, and supplemented his study during the winter terms at school by close application to reading in various lines. In 1852 he married Lucy A. Dougherty, of Tennessee. To them were born eight children, of whom the following survive: David O., at Atlanta, Ga.; Francis E., in Los Angeles, Cal.; John J., also in Los Angeles; and Mrs. Daniel W. Standlee, of Los Nietos.

In 1848 Mr. Stewart moved his family from Tennessee to Texas, in company with a few others of like mind. They traveled over the plains

with mule and horse-teams and wagons, and were several weeks en route. They settled in Anderson county, Tex., where for twenty years they engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. In this state, also, Mr. Stewart added somewhat to his income by teaching school during the winter terms.

In 1863 he enlisted in General Sibley's old and famous brigade, C. S. A., and operated from the Brazos river, in Texas, to the Red river, in Louisiana, and also carried their operations into the adjoining territories. He was in the battles at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, La., on the Mississippi river, besides participating in many minor skirmishes.

Before the engagement at Mansfield the Confederate forces had been retreating from the enemy for several days, skirmishing more or less each day. At Mansfield they met with re-enforcements and fought a closely contested battle with the opposing forces. The next day, at Pleasant Hill, they met with a strong re-enforcement and defeated the enemy, who retreated back toward their gunboats, leaving the most of their dead and wounded on the battleground. Doctors and sergeants were left to care for the wounded, who were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. After a hard day's fighting Mr. Stewart and a few others went to the place where they were caring for the wounded, and offered to assist in any way possible, for which offer they were thanked very kindly. The doctors told the soldiers they were short of fuel and water, and these they furnished to the best of their ability. The night was very dark, and, as they went on their errand of mercy, they stumbled over several dead bodies. It has always been a source of pleasure to Mr. Stewart that he had this opportunity to assist the wounded of the enemy's forces, and that he did all he could, just as willingly as he would have done it for his comrades in arms.

After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Stewart returned to his farm in Texas, and continued his farming until 1869, when he began the long and memorable journey across the plains to California. Himself and family were of a party of emigrants, about forty in number, and their means of locomotion was by mule, horse and ox-teams and covered wagons. Of the three kinds of animals represented, the mules and oxen best stood

the trials of the journey. They were six months on the way, and their course was beset with many and increasing dangers, from fording rivers and streams to scarcity of water and the fear of Indian attacks. To avoid the latter they traveled a great part of the way during the night. At the end of the journey they found themselves on the ground upon which their ranch is now located. That the conditions were very primitive was a natural consequence, and Mr. Stewart at once set to work to prepare the soil for the reception of seed, and to set out trees that fruit might be the result. In addition, he now raises walnuts and oranges, citrus and deciduous fruits, and, in fact, almost every kind of fruit that comes from the soil in his adopted state is given an opportunity to do its best upon his finely managed ranch. He is the owner also of real estate at Long Beach and Santa Monica.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the Democratic party, and interested in all of its undertakings. With his family he is a member of the Baptist Church and a trustee in the same. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order at Downey. He is also a member of the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association. His busy and honorable life has contributed to the moral and material growth of Downey and vicinity, and he is esteemed for the traits of mind and character that have brought him hosts of friends and substantial prosperity.

MAURICE KREMER. Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Los Angeles is Mr. Kremer. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. He was born January 14, 1824, in Frauenberg, Lorraine, a son of Mordecai and Rachel (Lazard) Kremer, both natives of Lorraine, Germany. By occupation the father was a merchant. The boyhood and youth of our subject were passed in his native town until he was twenty years of age, when he emigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans on the 14th of December, 1844.

Before coming to Los Angeles he lived for some time in New Orleans, St. Louis and Sacramento, and was engaged in mercantile business in those

cities, and after leaving here continued in that business till 1880, being in partnership at different times with S. Lazard, H. Newmark and N. Jacoby. At this writing he is senior member of the insurance firm of Kremer, Campbell & Co., with offices in the Temple block.

In 1856 Mr. Kremer was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Newmark, a daughter of Joseph Newmark, a native of West Prussia, who came to America at the age of twenty-five years, arriving in New York in March, 1824. In 1851 Mr. Newmark came to California and made his home in San Francisco until 1854, when he removed with his family to Los Angeles, making this city his home until his death, which occurred October 19, 1881. Here he was interested in the grocery and provision trade, his place of business being at the corner of Main and Requena streets, where the United States hotel now stands. He had five children, namely: Mrs. M. Kremer; Myer J. Newmark; Mrs. H. Newmark; Mrs. S. Lazard; and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, of New York. The children born to our subject and his wife are: Rachel, wife of P. Lazarus, who is engaged in the wholesale stationery business; Emily, wife of Ed Germain, a wine and liquor dealer; Eda, wife of James Hellman, a hardware merchant; Agnes, Fred and Abraham.

Mr. Kremer is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Order of Bnai Berith and Temple of Bnai Berith. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and he has taken quite an active and prominent part in public affairs, serving as a member of the board of supervisors from 1865 to 1867. He was also a member of the board of education from 1866 to 1875, was its president one or two terms and served on various committees, including the special committee to build the first school house of any pretensions in this city—the one which was built in 1872 on Sand or California street. From 1860 to 1865 he served the people as county treasurer, being elected by the Democratic party to that office, and gave general satisfaction. After serving acceptably as supervisor he was elected to the office of county tax collector, also served at the same time as city tax collector, serving out an unexpired term. From 1869 to 1875 he served as clerk of the city council. In all the twenty years of holding office he rendered honorable and effi-

cient service to the people, who valued him as an honest official and a highly esteemed citizen. It is a noteworthy fact that he has never been defeated for an office to which he was nominated. As a progressive and public-spirited citizen he takes a commendable interest in everything calculated to advance the best interests of his city, county or state. He is well known and is held in high regard in the community where he has so long made his home.

J G. B. HAYNES. Of the thousands who have been drawn from their associations in the more thickly settled east, by the luxuriant and inexhaustible resources of this far western clime, and have devoted their latter-day and wisely directed energies to its development and broadening, none is held in higher esteem than J. G. B. Haynes. Coming to California from Texas in 1857, his memory is prolific of varied and startling changes, for much may be accomplished in forty-three years, even under less promising circumstances. From the spring of 1857 until the fall of 1864 he became identified with the pioneer days of El Monte, and then removed to Downey, where he became interested in general agriculture. In 1875 he took up his permanent location in Rivera. His ranch is well improved and a source of pride to the owner, and a credit to the locality in which it is situated.

A somewhat eventful life preceded Mr. Haynes' determination to settle in the west. A native of White county, Ill., he was born September 19, 1819, and is a son of John and Polly (Green) Haynes, the latter a niece of General Green, of Revolutionary fame. John Haynes was a remarkable man from more than one standpoint, and was a son of the Rev. James Haynes, of German descent, and a minister in the Baptist Church. He was born in Virginia, and had a wonderful constitution and retained possession of his faculties up to an unusual age. The week before he died he rode thirty miles on horseback, and at his death was one hundred and six years old. His son, John, was commissioned captain during the war of 1812, and fought with General Jackson at New Orleans. While Illinois was still a territory he became identified with

the primitive conditions there, and attained to considerable prominence in the scattered community. He served as supervisor of White county. During the Blackhawk war he raised his own company and helped to capture a famous Indian chieftain. The parents died in White county, and of their eleven children all have become the heads of families, one sister, Mrs. Nancy G. Griffith, living in Los Angeles. The second oldest sister married Charles Polk, a brother of James K. Polk, at one time president of the United States.

J. G. B. Haynes was reared to agricultural pursuits in Illinois, and, after an education acquired in the subscription schools, turned his education to practical account, and for some time taught school near Bellville. He later removed to Louisiana, where he learned the millwright's trade, and afterward in Texas followed his former occupation of school-teaching in Plano. He was twice married, his first wife being Ortha A. Carroll, a native of Alabama, and a niece of old General Carroll, who fought with such courage and distinction at the battle of New Orleans. She was a daughter of Parson Carroll, president of the Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas conference and a man of prominence and wealth. Mrs. Haynes later died in Texas, leaving three children, who are since deceased. Mr. Haynes' second marriage was with Mrs. Nancy King, née Murphy, and of her first union there were three children: James, John and Eli, of whom John is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were born three children, all of whom attained maturity, but are now deceased, namely: Mary, who became the wife of George Bullock, and left six children; Nathan H. and Sarah Ellen.

In early life Mr. Haynes was a fluent speaker and often exercised his powers in the cause of right and justice. Much of his life has been tinged with an element of romance and adventure. In the fall and winter of 1839-40 he was one of a party of sixteen prospectors who went from Illinois to Oregon, or rather started out with the intention of settling there. They obtained their papers of permit from Thomas Benton, who at the time was governor of Missouri. That they did not arrive at their destination was owing to circumstances over which they had no control. They started sixteen in number, each

with a saddle mule and pack mule. While on the journey they met Kit Carson and Negro George, who were trapping, and they ranched six weeks together. After leaving their new-found friends they were taken prisoners three different times, the last to detain them compulsorily being a band of Chippewa Indians, under whose care they were retained for sixteen days. To the credit of the Indians be it said, that they treated their captives in a very hospitable and kindly manner, and that they suffered none of the discomforts usually associated with adventures of the kind. The chief offered to adopt the whole sixteen, but they declined the honor, having other plans for the future in view. The travelers upon being released decided that they had had enough of the west and returned to the peaceful conditions in Illinois. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Haynes is in a position to appreciate more than many, the benign, though uneventful, life of the ranch dwellers in this sun-glinted nook of the world. His early experiences in the world were thrilling, and, could they be compiled, would form an interesting volume.

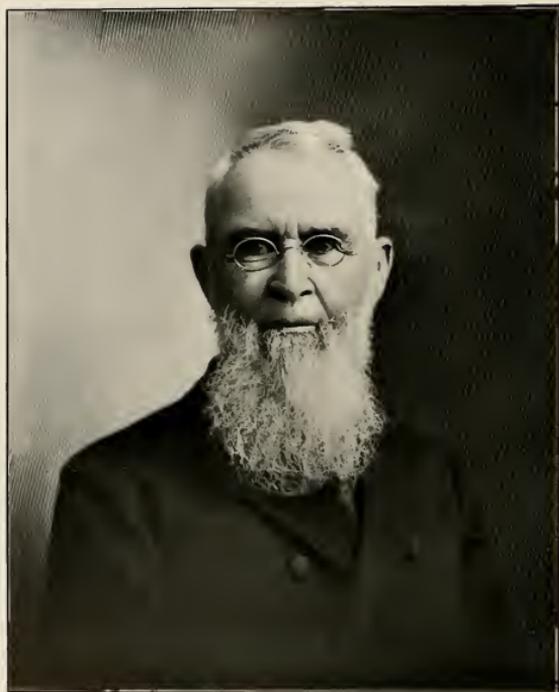
ORRAY W. LONGDEN. The public of Los Angeles county well knew that in placing its interests in the hands of O. W. Longden no mistake was being made, for he has proved himself to be thoroughly devoted to the welfare of his county and state, and an earnest and sincere believer in the great future unfolding before us. He is the possessor of a liberal education and wide business experience, and is gifted by nature with a keenness of mind which enables him to quickly grasp the difficulties of any situation, and to solve such problems in a sensible manner.

Mr. Longden, who, as is generally known, has served as one of the supervisors of Los Angeles county for the past year and a-half, acquitting himself with honor, is of English extraction and possesses the energy and aggressiveness of the Anglo-Saxon race in a marked degree. He is the only son of Benjamin and Rhoda J. (Leonard) Longden, who were natives of England and New England (Connecticut) respectively. Mrs. Longden's father was a mere child when the war of 1812 came on, but he was none the less patriotic,

and played his small part on behalf of the colonies by acting as a "powder boy" to the soldiers. His son, Moses G. Leonard, whose name is prominent in the annals of California, built the first frame structure in the city of San Francisco. Benjamin Longden came to the United States in 1835, and for a number of years was actively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes and in other business enterprises in New England. In his early manhood he was well known as an educator, as he was connected with various schools and academies as a teacher.

O. W. Longden, whose birth took place in Windham county, Conn., in 1861, was deprived by death of his loving mother when he was six years of age and was but sixteen when his father was summoned to the silent land. He was graduated in the high school at Putnam when about eighteen years of age, and, as his home ties were broken, he quite naturally determined to see something of the world before choosing his permanent home and business. Accordingly he went to Venezuela, South America, where he accepted a position with E. P. Cutler & Co., a Boston firm, who were raising a man-of-war, The Boliver, which had been sunk in the harbor of Puerto Cabello. Upon his return to the states he made his home in Mobile, Ala., for a year, and subsequently taught school in Mississippi for one year, following this by a winter in Florida and a summer visit to New England friends. He then started for San Francisco by the old Panama route, arriving at his destination in November, 1882. Having learned telegraphy he spent the ensuing four years as an operator on the Southern Pacific Railroad at various points in California and Arizona.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Longden located in San Gabriel, where for a number of years he was actively engaged in a mercantile business, and where he still has financial interests. His sterling integrity of character and practical methods of dealing with the peculiar obstacles which confront the people of Southern California have conduced to make his opinions of weight in their estimation. The confidence which is placed in him has been manifested on many occasions and he has been called upon to officiate in numerous positions of responsibility in the different places where he has dwelt for any length of time.



A. C. Hazard

Among these offices were those of postmaster, justice of the peace and school trustee, in all of which he won the commendation of everyone concerned. He has been affiliated with the Republican party since becoming a voter, and in the autumn of 1898 he was nominated and elected as a supervisor of Los Angeles county. He is in favor of progressive measures along all lines and contributes his full share towards the promotion of the public welfare. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has passed all the chairs in his home lodge.

In 1884 Mr. Longden married Mercedes C. Coronel, who died in June, 1890. Subsequently he chose Miss Emma King, of San Bernardino, Cal., for a wife, and she presides with dignity over their pleasant and attractive home at San Gabriel. They have a host of friends and are justly popular with all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

AUGUSTUS C. HAZZARD has been associated with the highest moral, intellectual and material growth of several sections of California. Coming out of the east in the dawn of the recognized possibilities of his adopted country, he has shared its vicissitudes and smoothed the way for many who were less courageous than himself.

Born in Detroit, Mich., April 20, 1825, he is of English descent, and a son of William and Casandra (Coan) Hazzard. William Hazzard, who belonged to the old and influential Hazzard family of Rhode Island, was born in that state, but was reared in Vermont. He took up his abode in Michigan in 1817, and became one of the earliest settlers of Detroit. His maternal grandfather, Augustus Coan, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served his country with courage and fidelity. When five years of age Augustus Hazzard was taken by the family to St. Joseph county, Mich., where, upon his father's farm, he was surrounded with particularly refining and elevating influences, and early taught the dignity and usefulness of an agricultural life. And into his expanding mind was instilled a love for bird and beast, blossoming flower and waving grain, and all that soil and sun and rain combine to produce for man's use and delight. With an

intuitive desire to make the most of his opportunities he studied diligently at the district schools, and at Albion College, in Albion, Mich. Subsequently, for seven years, he was engaged in teaching in the schools of Michigan.

It is not strange that Mr. Hazzard should see in the ministry an outlet for a fine and disinterested enthusiasm. He consequently applied himself with diligence and began to preach in 1854. He was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1857. During the following seven years he was devoted to his duties in the church, his labors in Michigan ending in 1864. Owing to failing health he was obliged to consider the matter of a change of climate and surroundings, and the far west seemed to offer a surcease from physical disability. He accordingly journeyed hence by way of Panama and San Francisco, and upon arriving at his destination at once assumed charge of the Santa Rosa station. After a short time he went to St. Helena, in the Napa valley, where he continued his ministerial work. He was for a time on the Sacramento circuit, and at different times stationed at various points throughout California, and now remains in the Southern California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1883 Mr. Hazzard took up his permanent residence with the early pioneers of Whittier, the land at that time being covered with great stretches of barren waste. And here, also, his strong and ardent personality was a factor for good, for he taught these early dwellers the gospel of mercy and good-will and how to gently judge. Interested to a large degree in farming and horticulture, he at first took about one thousand acres of the promising soil under his protection, the majority of which he later disposed of to other agriculturists who happened late on the scene. At the present time his attention is entirely given to horticulture, and he has one hundred and fifty acres under English walnuts and twenty-five acres under citrus fruits.

While living in Michigan Mr. Hazzard married Jane A. Lee, a native of New York state and a daughter of Dennis and Polly (Leggett) Lee. Of this union there are five children: Eva M., wife of William Brokaw; Hattie D., wife of Rev. Theophilus Woodward, formerly pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, San Francisco, but in 1900

transferred to Santa Monica, Cal.; George L.; Fred A.; and Alice, who is married to Dr. Robert Dundas, of Los Angeles.

In 1892 Mr. Hazzard was a delegate to the National Prohibition convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and are mingled with strong Prohibition tendencies. Mr. Hazzard stands out through the history of Whittier as a splendid influence for the all-around betterment of the community, and he is admired by all who know him for his devotion to principle and to the interests of friends and associates.

BEDFORD B. BROWN. During the years of his residence in California Mr. Brown has followed the occupation of horticulture. Coming to this state in 1886, he settled a short distance north of Lordsburg and purchased ten acres, which he has since developed from its primitive condition into a fruit farm of value. He has planted the land to oranges, having the very best varieties of these trees, and giving his attention closely to the business, in order that the results may be the best obtainable.

Of southern birth and parentage, Mr. Brown was born in Orange county, N. C., January 5, 1840, being a son of Peyton H. and Elizabeth (Iseley) Brown, also natives of North Carolina, the mother being of Holland-Dutch parentage. He spent the first eighteen years of his life in the locality where he was born. After the death of his father he accompanied his mother and the other members of his family to White county, Tenn., but spent only a short time there. In 1860 the family settled in Orange county, Ind., and he gave his attention to the clearing of a farm there. In 1868 they went from Indiana to Jasper county, Mo., where his mother died.

During the time he lived in Indiana the Civil war occurred. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, which was attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, army of the Tennessee. Among the engagements in which he participated were the battles of Corinth, Kennesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, the march to the sea, the battle of Bentonville, and others of minor importance. When Johnston surrendered to Sherman Mr. Brown was in North Caro-

lina, just thirty miles from the farm where he was reared. He was captured at Richmond, Ky., but a few days later was released from imprisonment. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, in recognition of meritorious service. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865.

From 1868 until 1886 Mr. Brown made Missouri his home and agriculture his occupation, but in the latter year he came to the coast country and adopted horticulture as his calling. He has since prospered. While living in Indiana he married Sarah J. Rinnick, of Orange county. Their family consists of six sons and two daughters.

The Republican party has received the constant support of Mr. Brown. In Jasper county, Mo., he held office as justice of the peace, and since coming to Los Angeles county he has been a school director in his district. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Covina, and in religious views is a Presbyterian, being connected with the church of that denomination in Pomona. He is interested in Grand Army affairs, and holds membership in Vicksburg Post.

CHARLES E. GROESBECK, an enterprising horticulturist of Pasadena, was born in Napa county, Cal., September 17, 1873, and is a son of Dr. James R. and Elizabeth Groesbeck, natives respectively of New York City and Illinois. His father, who was a man of superior ability and a talented physician, practiced for a time in Chicago, Ill., and on establishing his home in California opened an office at St. Helena, Napa county. Had he been spared to old age he would undoubtedly have attained more than ordinary success, but he died in 1876, while he was still in the prime of manhood. His widow is now making her home with her son Charles. They have two other sons, James R. and D. Sayre.

At five years of age our subject was orphaned by his father's death. When he was twelve his mother took the three boys to San Diego, Cal., but they remained there only a short time, coming to Pasadena in 1886. He has since made his home in or near this city, and has given his attention to horticulture. In 1897 he settled on his orange and lemon ranch at North Pasadena,

where he owns twenty acres of land planted to oranges and ten planted to lemons. He seems peculiarly fitted by nature for the business in which he engages, and hence it may safely be predicted that he will in time become one of the most successful fruit-growers of this region. He is giving his time wholly to this work, although he graduated as a civil engineer at Throop Polytechnic Institute in Pasadena.

The marriage of Mr. Groesbeck took place October 28, 1898, and united him with Miss Catherine Blocki, daughter of W. F. Blocki, who is a member of the well-known drug manufacturing firm of Gale & Blocki, in Chicago, Ill.

While thus far in life Mr. Groesbeck has not identified himself with politics, yet he is thoroughly informed concerning the problems our nation must solve, and, as he favors protection of our home industries and products, as well as the expansion of our territorial interests and the retention of a sound money standard, he finds his political home in the Republican party.

JAMES LEE BURTON, now ranked among the leading architects of Los Angeles, is a self-made man, in the truest sense of the word. Beginning his career empty-handed, he persisted in the undertakings he attempted, and by hard and earnest struggling won a place for himself in the business world and in the regard of all who know him.

A native of Sussex county, Del., born May 26, 1844, he was reared upon a farm, and for years, in the rigorous customs of that community, was obliged to rise every morning at three o'clock, and work until long after dark, every day. He enlisted in the defense of the Union in August, 1862, as a member of Company B, First Delaware Cavalry, and served gallantly until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge June 7, 1865. Though he had participated in some of the hardest campaigns and numerous engagements, he was never wounded, but at one time was confined to the hospital for about three months.

In 1866 Mr. Burton went to Philadelphia to make a start toward independence and success. Finding that he must, indeed, begin at the bottom round of the ladder, and "not despising the

day of small things," he accepted a position as a laborer with a bridge-building company, and for two years worked at whatever was assigned him to do. He was employed at various points in Virginia and the south, and learned many practical lessons about the business. Returning to the Quaker City he commenced serving an apprenticeship to Frank Stewart, a prominent architect and builder, and after a year's diligent labor he went to Paterson, N. J., where he found employment at his trade. He spent a year or two in that state and in New York state, engaged in business, after which he went to Galveston, Tex., and for fifteen and a-half years carried on a large and remunerative trade.

On the 1st of January, 1888, J. L. Burton came to California, and opened an office in Los Angeles, where he remained for three and one-half years. During that time he erected such buildings as the Los Angeles Theatre, which today is a land mark in the city. In 1891 he removed to Redlands, where he was engaged in profitable business. He erected hundreds of the substantial buildings in that city and vicinity, where he was regarded as the leading architect. Since September, 1894, he has been located at his present place of business in the Stowell block, on South Spring street, Los Angeles. He occupies a justly won position among those of his profession. In order to keep thoroughly in touch with the latest ideas of his colleagues, he has long been connected with the architects' associations of the several localities in which he has dwelt. Many of the beautiful and expensive residences and public buildings which have been erected in this city of late years have been constructed according to his designs, and specimens of his original and practical ideas are to be seen in different parts of this city and vicinity.

For many years Mr. Burton has been a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in Los Angeles held the office of commander of the John A. Logan Post up to the time of leaving for Redlands. There he helped to organize Bear Valley Post No. 162, and was its commander for two years. He also served in a like capacity in Hancock Post, at Galveston, Tex. For a quarter of a century he has been a leading Mason, and formerly belonged to Harmony Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., of Galveston, and

at present is identified with Redlands Chapter, R. A. M., of Redlands, and Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T. Politically he has been a staunch Republican during his entire mature life and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Religiously he, with his family, is an Episcopalian, and takes great interest in the work of the church and various charitable organizations. He is respected by everyone, and is entitled to much credit for the noble manner in which he has met the trials and obstacles in his pathway.

He was married in Galveston, Tex., to Mrs. Sarah Gray, a native of New York City, where she was educated and grew to womanhood. They have one daughter, Eva Gray Burton.

DR. JACOB L. LANTERMAN was one of the earliest settlers in La Canada valley, having come to this locality in 1875 and settled at "Homewood," the ranch he still owns. A native of Blairstown, Warren county, N. J., born April 8, 1827, he was a son of Peter and Rachel (Diltz) Lanterman, natives of New Jersey. He descends directly from Jacob Lanterman, who was born in Germany and founded the Lanterman family in America, settling near Blairstown, N. J.

On a farm owned by his father near Blairstown, the subject of this article passed the years of youth. Meantime he attended the common schools of Blairstown and also the Blairstown Presbyterian Academy, a well-known educational institution of that day. On completing his education he began to teach school, following this occupation in the winter, and working on the home farm during the summer. It was in this way he secured a start. With the money he saved he attended for a time the Baltimore Dental College, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of dental surgery. He then went to Michigan and opened an office at Lansing. As he became known his practice increased, and he continued in that city for twenty years.

The marriage of Dr. Lanterman, in Romeo, Mich., united him with Miss Ammoretta J. Crisman, of that town. They became the parents of four children, all but one of whom are still living. The only daughter, Stella B., is

the wife of L. M. LePetra, of Glendora, Cal. Frank D., a civil engineer, is engaged in his profession in Los Angeles. Roy Stanley graduated from a medical school in Baltimore and is now engaged in practicing the medical profession at La Canada.

In 1875 Dr. Lanterman closed his dental office in Lansing and moved to California, settling in this then undeveloped region, which he has seen grow from a wilderness to a land of beauty. He has been busily and contentedly carrying forward the duties of his calling here, and at the same time has gained and retained the esteem of those with whom business or social duties have thrown him in contact. He is an honorable, upright man, and commands the respect to which his high qualities entitle him. Dr. Lanterman has one hundred acres of choice land, of which fifty acres are planted to fruit trees. The homestead is an ideal California home, embowered with shade and fruit trees.

SIGMUND BROSSMER, a well-known business man of Los Angeles, is a native of Germany, and was born at Baden, March 31, 1845. When about twenty-two years of age he came to America. He was well fitted for the battle of life, having served an apprenticeship at a trade in Baden from 1861 until 1867, thus acquiring the knowledge of an occupation so necessary to success. Though the son of well-to-do parents, he was not reared in idleness, but was early taught to be industrious and energetic. His father, Michael, was a shoe merchant at Ettenheim, Germany, but spent his last years in retirement and died in 1898, when eighty-two years of age.

Soon after completing his apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade our subject came to the United States, landing in New York City in 1867. Soon afterward he went to St. Louis, where he spent three weeks, and then accompanied an expedition to Montana and engaged in mining near Helena. However, he met with indifferent success in the mines and so began to work at his trade, remaining in the territory for a year. Journeying across the plains to Salt Lake, he proceeded from there to California, following the southern route to San Bernardino and Los Angeles, where he arrived November

28, 1868. In this city he commenced to work at his trade, taking contracts for the erection of houses and business blocks. With the exception of portions of the years of 1879 and 1880, which time he spent in Tucson, Ariz., he has continuously pursued the contracting business in Los Angeles, and in this work has met with a success which he richly merits.

In this city Mr. Brossmer married Miss Caroline Büche, a daughter of Ignace Büche, and a native of Baden, Germany. They have a comfortable home at No. 129 Wilmington street and are held in high esteem by their circle of acquaintances. In their family are six children, Sophie, William F., Caroline A., Theresa E., Gustave A. and Adele B. Fraternaly Mr. Brossmer is connected with Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., of which he is an active member.

CHARLES H. RICHARDSON. Among the residents of Southern California Mr. Richardson is known for his excellent judgment in all matters pertaining to horticulture. His opinion is frequently sought by those fruit-growers whose experience is less than his own and who appeal to his decision in matters of doubt. Indeed, it was for this very reason that he was chosen to fill his present office as inspector of horticulture for the Pasadena district. He owns and occupies a homestead at No. 435 South Moline avenue, in a locality of which he was an early settler and to the improvement of which he has been a constant contributor.

Mr. Richardson was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., September 16, 1842, a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Stone) Richardson, natives of Maine. When about eighteen years of age he went to Boston, but soon afterward secured employment at Waltham, Mass. For four years he was in partnership with his brother, Edward M. Richardson, under the firm title of Richardson Brothers, and during that time he was engaged in the hardware business, and the sale of paints and oils, doors, sash and blinds. At a time when the business was prospering and he had every prospect of attaining a fortune, ill health forced him to retire from the firm. He then came to California and embarked in the nursery business in Los Angeles in the fall of 1875, being a

member of the firm of Fisher, Richardson & Co. After having carried on a nursery business in Los Angeles for some years, in 1880 he came to Pasadena and purchased land on South Moline avenue. Here he set out different varieties of fruits and has since carried on a successful fruit business. For eight years he has been serving as fruit tree inspector of Los Angeles county.

In 1871 Mr. Richardson married Miss Mary B. Hilton, of Norridgewock, Me., a daughter of James Hilton, who at one time owned the noted Oxbow farm on the Kennebec river. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have three children living, Walter L., Ethel M. and Charles H., Jr.

In the sense in which the word is commonly used, Mr. Richardson has never been a politician. Yet he has kept intelligently posted concerning the great problems our nation has been called upon to solve, and his opinions on these subjects are formed only after careful thought and thorough study of every phase of the problem. He is a Republican, supporting the party in its views concerning the tariff, currency and expansion. While living in Waltham he became a Mason and has since held his membership in the blue lodge at that point. At one time he was a director in the Pasadena National Bank. Besides his homestead in Pasadena he also owns the Richardson building, which is rented for business purposes.

JOHN S. WINE, one of the well known early settlers and successful horticulturists of the Covina valley, has lived here since 1885, with the exception of two years spent in Idaho. Born in the historic Shenandoah valley of Virginia, August 21, 1853, he was a son of Jacob and Margaret (Niswander) Wine, natives of Virginia. The paternal ancestors of the Wine family were Germans, the great-grandfather of John S. migrating to America in the early part of the century.

John S. Wine spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in his native state, industriously qualifying himself for every department of farm work. At the same time he availed himself of the educational opportunities offered in the public schools, and, recognizing their limitations, directed his best efforts to acquiring additional knowledge through the medium of books and

periodicals. He also paid considerable attention to the study of music in his native state, afterwards attending the Baxter University of Music at Friendship, Allegany county, N. Y. With the idea of bettering his condition and broadening his opportunities, he went to Greeley, Colo., in 1880, and for about three years engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. He was subsequently employed by the government as an issue clerk on the San Carlos reservation, Ariz., his duties being the issuing of rations to the Apache Indians. In this capacity he worked for something over one year. Later he spent a short time in Colorado, and, in 1885, took up his permanent residence in Covina.

Mr. Wine married Hattie Deeter, a native of Iowa, who for a time lived in Kansas, thence went to Longmont, Colo., where she was married December 24, 1886. Of this union there is one son, Homer Wellington, born January 7, 1888.

In political affiliations Mr. Wine is a Democrat, although he has few aspirations as to political office. He represents the home element to a marked degree, particularly noticeable when, as a lad of tender years, he lost his father, and assumed the care of the farm, providing for his mother until her death, in 1877.

Mr. Wine has made his influence felt in the community in which he lives, and he enjoys, to a marked degree, the good will and confidence of his friends and associates.

WILLIAM R. DODSON, the popular proprietor of the El Monte hotel, has been numbered among the leading citizens of El Monte for more than a score of years, and has used his means and influence in innumerable ways for the advancement of this immediate locality during his long residence here. He is looked up to as one of the pioneers of this region and has borne an active and honorable part in its upbuilding and phenomenal progress. Rarely has he been appealed to in vain by anyone desiring to start a new local industry or laudable enterprise, while, upon the other hand, he has himself originated many plans and organizations whereby the entire community has been benefited.

In tracing the history of this truly public-

spirited citizen, it is learned that he hails from the "old south" and that his ancestors were early settlers of the Old Dominion. His father, Gainaim M. Dodson, was a native of Halifax county, Va., and passed his boyhood and youth there. In 1833 he removed to Kentucky, where he met and married Nancy P. Thompson, who had spent her life in that section of the south. The young couple soon went to Crawford county, Ark., where their son, William R., was born in 1839.

The early years of our subject were passed in the uneventful routine of farm life, but he learned lessons of industry and thrift which have been important factors in his subsequent career. The clouds of Civil war were gathering and when the great issue was fairly upon the people of the land he waited only a short time ere he volunteered his services to the Confederacy, in whose rights he firmly believed. Though he entered the ranks of a regiment of cavalry as a private soldier, he was promoted for gallantry and courage to the captaincy of his company and in 1864 he sustained severe wounds in the left arm at the battle of Fayetteville, Ark.

At the close of the war Mr. Dodson went to Nevada county, Tex., where he embarked in the business of stock-raising and general farming and met with the success which he deserved, for he has always been systematic, persevering and industrious in all of his business undertakings. Much was being said of the beauties and possibilities of the Pacific coast at that time, and at last he decided to try his fortune in the far west, where so many men were becoming wealthy. Proceeding toward the setting sun by the tedious old overland route, he reached Downey, Cal., in October, 1868, and after prospecting considerably in the southern part of this state he purchased seventy-three acres of land situated south of the county road, near El Monte, and at once began the task of improving the same. In addition to this he built a blacksmith shop and for several years had all that he could attend to in that line of work.

In 1878 Mr. Dodson rented the El Monte hotel and commenced his new enterprise as a hotel-keeper. Like most of his ventures it was a success and at the end of two years he became the owner of the hotel, which has since been conducted by him. From time to time he has made

substantial improvements upon the house and grounds and by due attention to the needs and wishes of the public has made warm friends and kept a fine class of guests. In 1882 he opened a livery stable in connection with his hotel, and from that time until the present has been able to furnish good accommodations to the public in this line as well. In 1887 he erected Dodson hall, and many other enterprises here have received his support. He has retained his old-time interest in agriculture and the raising of fine cattle, and upon his valuable farm there may be found many excellent specimens of Jersey, Short-horn and Durham breeds, as well as thoroughbred horses.

January 2, 1866, Mr. Dodson married Miss Clairmond Jones, a daughter of William L. and Malvina F. Jones. The father was a native of Tennessee; and the mother was from Georgia. The death of William L. Jones took place in 1874, and his wife departed this life in November, 1897. To the union of our subject and wife six children were born, namely: J. W. B., who wedded Nellie Wixon and now makes his home in San Bernardino county; May, who is the wife of B. B. Mings, and lives in Texas; Clayborne B., Elbert, William L. and Foster A. Dodson. C. B. Dodson married Ana M. Mayes, and E. J. Dodson wedded Addie N. Newman. Both reside in El Monte.

In his political faith Mr. Dodson is a Democrat of the old school. Fraternally he is a member of El Monte Lodge No. 188, A. O. U. W. He always has had great faith in the future of Southern California and has seen many of his sanguine dreams in regard to this section of the Union realized.

JOHN H. HOMMELL. There are few of the fruit-growers of the Azusa valley whose length of residence in this favored spot exceeds that of Mr. Hommell, the well-known pioneer. When he came to this locality, in 1874, it presented a singularly unattractive appearance. No greater contrast could well be imagined to its present cultivated and improved appearance, crowned, as it is, with the green and yellow of citrus fruitage, interspersed with the vivid hues of the deciduous harvests. It is difficult

to believe that when Mr. Hommell came here he found only a broad tract, barren of all vegetation save the omnipresent cacti, some of them low and stunted, and others rearing their slender trunks aloft to be seen from afar. It was such a tract as this that he homesteaded in 1874, and the development from this land of his present valuable ranch has occupied his attention ever since. Of the one hundred and forty-two acres comprising his ranch fifty acres are in oranges and the balance of the property is used for alfalfa. In addition to the management of this property, he has served as a director of the Covina Irrigation Company and is now similarly connected with the Contract Water Company.

In Monroe county, Ind., Mr. Hommell was born April 12, 1842, a son of Henry and Elizabeth Hommell, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Indiana, the former of German descent and the latter of English extraction. During the war of 1812 Henry Hommell and two brothers served in the American army, taking part in the battle of New Orleans. Later he settled in Monroe county, Ind., where he carried on farming and also operated a grist mill that was run by water power. He died in 1857. When our subject was about eight years of age he accompanied his parents to Jasper county, Mo., and there he grew to manhood on a farm. He also resided in Henry and Cooper counties, the same state, for a short time. His education was received in the pioneer subscription schools of Missouri. During the Civil war he served in the Forty-fourth Regiment of Missouri Home Guard, his duty consisting principally in hunting bushwhackers and acting as guard, and after a service of six months he was honorably discharged and returned to Jasper county.

Coming to California in 1874, Mr. Hommell, after a short sojourn in Stockton, proceeded to the Azusa valley and settled on the land he still owns, the same being now one of the best fruit farms in the neighborhood. Its high grade of improvements are due to his tireless energy and persistence, and he deserves great credit for bringing the land to such a state of cultivation. At the same time he has aided in local enterprises and has proved himself to be a public-spirited citizen, interested in the welfare of his community.

JOHN R. MOLES. Through his identification with various important interests Mr. Moles wields a large influence in his locality. He is well known both in the southeastern part of Los Angeles county and the southwestern part of San Bernardino county, with whose horticultural and business interests he is closely identified. Since he came to California in 1887 his residence has been in the vicinity of his present home, and he has been associated with a number of enterprises for the development of the horticultural resources of his neighborhood. For a number of years he resided in Pomona, where he was a member of the firm of Sanders & Moles, civil engineers and surveyors. After a period of about two years he became interested in horticultural pursuits in San Bernardino county, locating, in 1891, on a ranch one and three-quarter miles southeast of Claremont, where he still makes his home and where he has an orchard of ten acres under citrus and deciduous fruits. He is also interested in another ten-acre orchard in the same neighborhood. From 1896 to 1898 he was manager of the Pomona Fruit Exchange, and under his supervision the packing house at Pomona was erected. Under his direct control, in 1898 the Claremont Citrus Union was organized, and of this he has since acted as president and manager. This organization has a large packing house at Claremont, and in 1900 did a business of \$175,000; in 1901 its business will be increased to \$225,000. Besides his other interests he is a member of the mercantile firm of Poston, Moles & Co., which own and conduct stores at Pomona, Claremont and San Dimas.

In Marshall county, Ill., Mr. Moles was born April 12, 1859, a son of William S. and Margaret (Runnells) Moles, natives respectively of England and Indiana. The first fifteen years of his life were passed in Henry, Ill., and during that time his mother died. He then, with his father and the other children, moved to Alexandria, Minn., where he completed his education in the high school. Afterward he turned his attention to the study of civil engineering and surveying, in the practice of which he spent almost ten years. Four years he held a position as assistant postmaster at Alexandria under the Republican administration, he being a staunch Republican in political views. At the same time he was also

actively connected with the Knights of Honor in his home town. While living in Minnesota he was united in marriage with Miss Stella Stone- man, who for some years was a teacher in the Minneapolis schools and whose education and culture have been recognized in every circle of society.

BYRON LISK. Since the year 1888 Mr. Lisk has made his home in Pasadena, where he is well known as a member of the Pasadena Milling Company and vice-president of the North Pasadena Land and Water Company. He was born in Cass county, Mich., February 25, 1850, and is a son of Anson Lisk, a native of New York state. When he was nine years of age the family removed from Michigan to Illinois and settled in Iroquois county, where he grew to manhood, meantime attending the common schools of that county. He was also privileged to attend, for two years, the Illinois State University at Champaign. On finishing his education he began to teach school, which work he continued for five successive winters in Iroquois county. From there he moved to Roberts, Ford county, the same state, where he opened and carried on a general mercantile store. He also served as supervisor of Lyman township for two terms. Although he had ceased to make his home in Iroquois county, he still owned land and carried on a farm there.

After he had established his home in Pasadena, Mr. Lisk became interested in the dairy business. He also set out fruit trees, of citrus and deciduous varieties, and carried on a fruit-growing business. In July, 1889, he became interested in the milling business, which he conducted for one year. Since 1896 he has been in partnership with Allen G. Lisk, under the name of the Pasadena Milling Company. Besides his other enterprises he is a director in the Pasadena Orange Growers' Association and in the Pasadena Deciduous Fruit Growers' Association. For several years he has been a director and officer of the North Pasadena Land and Water Company. He is now president of the North Pasadena sanitary board.

The various enterprises with which Mr. Lisk is identified bespeak his activity as a business man, as well as his keen insight in matters of



FRANK M. CHAPMAN

commerce and his broad intelligence. His life has been given to business pursuits, aside from his early work as an educator. Having neither the time nor the inclination for politics he has never been active in such matters, although he is well posted concerning the issues of the age, and is a staunch Republican. He married Miss Alice Henderson, of Iroquois county, Ill., and they are the parents of eight children.

FRANK M. CHAPMAN, of Covina, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Macomb, McDonough county, of that state, on the first day of the year 1849. He is the eldest of a large family of children born to Sidney S. and Rebecca Jane Chapman. His father was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1826, and was a descendant of one of three brothers who came from England to Massachusetts about 1650. He came to Macomb when a young man and in 1846 was united in marriage with Rebecca Jane Clarke, the eldest daughter of David and Eliza (Russell) Clarke, natives of Kentucky and early pioneers of central Illinois.

Mr. Chapman's boyhood was passed at Macomb. Here he attended the common schools and engaged in various occupations until he answered the last call made by President Lincoln for soldiers. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Though a mere boy in years he was accepted, and with his regiment went south, where he remained until after the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

Upon his return home our subject engaged at clerking in a store until 1868, when he went to the neighboring town of Vermont and engaged in business for himself. After the great fire at Chicago in 1871, there being a great demand for bricklayers in that city, and having learned that trade with his father, who was a builder, he went there, and for a while was foreman for a large building firm. Then for a time he engaged in building and contracting in that city, when he again drifted into mercantile life. This he followed with varying success until he began the study of medicine. Entering the Bennett Medical College in Chicago, he was graduated with the

class of 1877, and immediately opening an office in that city he began the practice of the profession he expected to make his life work, but was not destined to continue long in active practice and to wear the cognomen conferred by his diploma.

Though by nature well adapted for the medical profession, yet a business life seemed more attractive to Mr. Chapman; at least it offered a better outlook for getting on in the world. We therefore soon find him closing his Chicago office and joining his brother Charles at Galesburg, Ill., and engaging in the publishing business. This enterprise proved successful, and with his brother he was soon able to return to Chicago and start a publishing house. Prosperity attended this enterprise and the business grew until Chapman Brothers (as the firm was known) erected their own building and owned a large printing plant. For a dozen years the firm of Chapman Brothers did an extensive and prosperous printing and publishing business, at the same time erecting several large buildings in Chicago. The firm invested heavily in hotel enterprises during the World's Fair held in that city, and, as is well known, the financial panic of 1893 crippled the great Fair and likewise every enterprise in any way dependent upon it.

On the 2d of December, 1894, Mr. Chapman landed with his family in California, taking up his residence in Los Angeles. Here he lived for a year, when he came to the Palmetto ranch at Covina. Since taking up his residence here he has been identified with almost every local enterprise inaugurated by its people, and is regarded as one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of the community.

Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmina Zillen in 1886. To them have been born four children: Frank M., Jr., born July 17, 1888; Grant, June 11, 1891; Grace, October 18, 1895; and Clarke, February 21, 1898. Mrs. Chapman was born in Friedriehstadt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, July 2, 1861. She is the daughter of Wilhelm Ferdinand and Louise (Fencke) Zillen, and came with her father to the United States in 1866.

Politically Mr. Chapman has been a life-long Republican, and has taken more or less active part in politics. He has been sent as a delegate

to various county and state conventions, and was elected to represent the twenty-fifth ward in the Chicago city council. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are members of the Christian Church, and not only take an active part in church work, but are identified with every movement for the moral and social advancement of the community.

JABEZ BANBURY, whose name is inseparably associated with the pioneer days of Pasadena, is a member of an old English family, concerning whom tradition says that it is descended from General Banbury, who accompanied Julius Cæsar, as an officer, during the celebrated invasion of Briton. For generations people of the name lived and died in England, and it was not until comparatively recent times that the family was established in America. The reason of the emigration was the act of our subject's grandfather, who owned a large landed estate that was not entailed. This he willed to the youngest of the three sons, thereby giving umbrage to the other two, who, deeming their treatment unjust, resolved to seek a home in the United States. The elder brother carried out his resolution at once and settled in Knox county, Ohio, where a large number of his descendants reside. The younger brother, Thomas, on account of the illness and death of his wife, did not leave England until 1841. He was born in Cornwall and died in Iowa City, Iowa, when about eighty-five years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Lysie, died at Buttsbeer, England, at the age of about fifty years.

The first eight years of our subject's life were spent on a farm in Cornwall, England, where he was born March 4, 1830. He attended school in Launceston. When he was eleven years of age he accompanied his father to the United States and settled at Gambier, Ohio, where he attended public schools during the winter months. At the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship to the cabinetmaker's trade, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he remained for four years. In the fall of 1851 he came as far west as Iowa, where he worked at carpentering in Iowa City. Three years later he settled in Marshalltown, Iowa, and for three years engaged in erecting buildings, af-

ter which he followed mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the rebellion. From the first he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Union. He assisted in raising a company of volunteers and was mustered into the United States service July 15, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company D, Fifth Iowa Infantry. His company was assigned to active service under Gen. John Pope, whose operations consisted more in marching than in fighting and extended over a large part of Missouri. As a result of their movements, the Confederate commanders were driven out of the state with their troops and New Madrid and Island No. 10 were captured, together with five thousand soldiers. December 26, 1861, he was promoted from lieutenant to captain of his company, after which his line of operations extended down the Mississippi to Fort Randolph, thence to Cairo and up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to Pittsburg Landing, from there to Corinth, Miss., in the siege of which he bore a part, as well as in the battle of Farmington. Afterwards he was commissioned major of the Fifth Iowa Infantry. In the battle of Iuka, Miss., July 19, 1862, one-half of his men were killed or wounded. On the 3d of October he was ordered to take command of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, then in line of battle for the engagement at Corinth, which lasted two days. In this engagement the regiment captured about fifty prisoners and the flags of an Alabama regiment. He continued to command the regiment until the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Weaver, who had been absent in recruiting service in Iowa. Later he was connected with the Grant campaign down the Mississippi up to and including the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and his regiment was among the first to enter Vicksburg after the capitulation. He was given the command of the post guard, which he held until his regiment was sent to Helena, Ark. Meantime he had been commissioned colonel of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, April 23, 1863. From Helena he and his men were transferred to Memphis, thence to Chattanooga, where he took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, November 24 and 25. At this battle the brigade commander was severely wounded and Colonel Banbury had charge of the brigade until his regiment was mustered out at the expiration of their service. Later, under General Thomas, he was

for two months inspector of dismantled cavalry in the army of the Cumberland. September 28, 1864, he was honorably discharged at Camp Crucks, Ga., near Atlanta.

Returning to Marshalltown, Iowa, Colonel Banbury engaged in the mercantile business for four years. He was also United States revenue collector for that district during the same time and treasurer of the Marshalltown schools. However, his health was constantly failing, and its precarious condition rendered it advisable for him to seek a different climate. He sold out his business with a view to coming to Southern California, but was induced to change his plans. He was elected auditor of Marshall County, in which office he continued for three and one-half years. On resigning the position he carried out his long-cherished plan of settling in the west. October 13, 1873, he and his wife started for Los Angeles, where they arrived December 20 of that year. After having made a thorough examination of the then noteworthy parts of Southern California, he decided to locate where the beautiful city of Pasadena now stands. Accordingly he purchased an interest in the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, of which he was a director for eight years. After a survey and division of the property had been made, he built the first residence on the colony grounds. Into this home he moved his family March 10, 1874. For twelve years he engaged in fruit ranching, in which he was deeply interested. About 1883 he embarked in the lumber business, but after four years sold out and turned his attention to the buying and selling of real estate and the transfer of property, in which he continued for four years.

Since coming to California Colonel Banbury has been interested in politics and, as in Iowa, an active worker in the Republican party. For four years he was city treasurer of Marshalltown and for a similar period city treasurer of Pasadena, also county treasurer of Los Angeles county. For two years he was a member of the legislature of California, where he took a warm interest in movements looking toward the public good. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the John F. Godfrey Post, G. A. R., of Pasadena. In an active career extending over so wide a field of public trust he has won many friends, and by his integrity and sterling business qualities has

gained a high place in the citizenship of Pasadena.

In November, 1854, Colonel Banbury married Sarah Elmira Dunton, who was born in Worthington, Ohio, in 1834, and was the eldest daughter of Rev. Solomon and Lucretia Smith (Janes) Dunton. Her father, a native of Vermont, born January 15, 1807, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died at Pasadena, Cal., February 19, 1891, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a son of William Dunton, who was born, of Scotch ancestry, in Vermont, July 6, 1776, and who was living at St. Albans at the time of the battle on Lake Champlain, in which he took part. His life occupation was that of farming. In religion he was a Methodist. He died in Williamsville, Ohio, August 27, 1848. His wife, whose maiden name was Zerviah McWorthy, and who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Vermont, November 10, 1778, and died October 31, 1859, at Worthington, Ohio.

The mother of Mrs. Banbury died in Marshalltown, Iowa, September 5, 1860, at the age of fifty-one. She was a daughter of Obadiah Janes (this name having originally been Dijon), who was of French lineage, and was a man of great physical strength, hopeful, genial, brave and generous to a fault. During the war of the Revolution he was one of the Green Mountain boys who rendered such brave service in behalf of the struggling colonies. He married Harmony Bingham, who was of English descent.

Colonel and Mrs. Banbury had three children, of whom two (twins) are living, namely: Mrs. Jesse B. Crank, of Pomona, and Mrs. Jennie B. Ford, of Pasadena.

PERRY M. GREEN. Perhaps among the citizens of Pasadena no one wields a wider influence in financial circles than does Mr. Green, who, in the capacity of president of the First National Bank, stands at the head of the banking interests of the city. Mr. Green was born in Rush county, Ind., May 7, 1838, and is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry. His father, Lot Green, was a native of Kentucky, a state that has produced many men of distinguished character and progressive spirit. Born in 1800, he grew to manhood in Kentucky and

became a leader in the rural community in which he lived, a man of sterling character and enterprising disposition. During middle life he moved to Rush county, Ind., where he soon attained local prominence. His ability was recognized by his neighbors, whom he served as justice of the peace, conveyancer and general counselor. He died in Rush county July 12, 1845, while still in the prime of life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Cooper, was born in 1804 and died October 3, 1841. They lived useful lives and died regretted by all who knew them. Their son, Perry, was very young at the time of their death. He was reared on the home farm, on which he worked during the summer months, and during the winter he attended the country schools for three months. Having a leaning toward mercantile pursuits, at the age of fourteen he secured a position as clerk in a village store, but the confinement was not congenial to him, and he turned again to farming, this time as a hired hand, for which he was paid \$7 per month. This was his first salaried position, and the money thus earned formed the nucleus of his present large holdings. After a time he resumed clerking, continuing in this line of occupation until he was eighteen. He then took a two years' course in Richland Academy, in Rush county. Afterward he studied law in Shelbyville, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar. He participated in the organization of the city of Shelbyville and was elected the first clerk of the board of trustees. After serving two terms in that office he was elected city attorney and public prosecutor of pleas, which office he filled as long as he remained in the town.

October 30, 1860, Mr. Green married Miss Henrietta, daughter of John S. Campbell, the postmaster of Shelbyville. Mr. Campbell was a native of Delaware, but grew to manhood in Philadelphia, Pa., and early in the history of Shelbyville became identified with its interests, holding numerous offices of trust, including recorder of deeds, mayor and postmaster, this last being by appointment from President Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of one child, a daughter, Miss Mary Green.

In 1866 Mr. Green removed from Shelbyville to Indianapolis, Ind., where he invested his capital in a wholesale and retail drug business.

Seven years of diligent application of correct business principles brought to him satisfactory accumulations of wealth. On account of the failing health of his wife he deemed a change of climate advisable, and in 1873 disposed of his business and came to Southern California. Being a keen observer of conditions and possibilities of climate, soil, etc., he at once saw the wonderful opportunities offered by this region. With others he laid hold of the region where now sits the Crown of the Valley and transformed the desert into a spot whose magnificent grandeur thrills every appreciative soul. He became a charter member of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association (the Indiana colony as it was then called). In 1874 he settled at the place where he now resides. His dwelling is in the midst of a beautiful orange grove which he planted and cultivated, and which furnishes another evidence of the hearty response of Southern California soil to the invitation of diligence.

Before he had long lived in Pasadena Mr. Green became identified with public affairs. In 1879 he was elected a member of the lower house of the California legislature. He served through the long term of 1880, the first session after the adoption of the present constitution, which involved a vast amount of labor in the adaptation of the laws to the constitution. At this session he introduced a bill to establish a state normal school at Los Angeles. The bill failed to pass at the time, but became a law during the next session. In politics he is a Republican, and has voted for every Republican candidate for president since casting his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

In 1885 Mr. Green organized the Pasadena Bank, which was the first bank here to be incorporated under the laws of the state. From the first the institution met with success, receiving a large share of the accounts of the Pasadena citizens. In 1886 it was merged into the national system and became the First National Bank of Pasadena, of which he was the first and is the only president. The credit of the bank has, under his able management, continued unimpaired through all the depressions of business the country has known, and the institution now has a standing among the most substantial in the state.

About the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs.



E. E. Chapman

Green identified themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1875 they transferred their membership to the church of that denomination in Pasadena, of which Mr. Green has since been a trustee.

There are indeed few organizations of a public character that have been, or are now, in existence in Pasadena with which Mr. Green has not been in some way connected. He was an earnest and active promoter of the great task of converting the lower end of San Gabriel Valley from a barren waste into a beautiful crown at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains. How true that in this wondrous development (whose marvelous results awaken admiration from those who have visited earth's most favored and beautiful spots) Mr. Green has "all of this seen and part of it been." In transforming the desert into a veritable paradise he has borne a part that entitles him to the gratitude of all who love this spot; and, indeed, not only has he seen all of this remarkable development, but, like all agents who bring harmony out of chaos and values out of latency, he has been the thing itself. Justly, therefore, his name occupies an honored position in the record of Pasadena pioneers.

CHARLES C. CHAPMAN, of Los Angeles, was born in Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., July 2, 1853. His father, Sidney Smith Chapman, was a native of Ohio, having been born in Ashtabula county in 1826. He was a descendant of one of three brothers who came from England to Massachusetts about 1650.

Sidney S. Chapman went to Macomb when about eighteen, and two years later was united in marriage with Rebecca Jane Clarke, eldest daughter of David and Eliza (Russell) Clarke, both natives of Kentucky, where the daughter was also born. To Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Chapman were born ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity and six of whom are still living, as follows: Frank M., of Covina; Charles C.; Christopher C.; Dolla, wife of W. C. Harris, of Los Angeles; Samuel James; and Luella, wife of Charles J. Thamer, of Chicago. Emma E., who became the wife of L. W. B. Johnson, died in 1888, leaving two children. The mother of

Charles C. passed away at the family residence, No. 263 Walnut street, Chicago, January 2, 1874. The father died in October, 1893. He had led an active business life and was highly esteemed wherever known. Both were members of the Christian Church and charter members of the West Side Church of Chicago.

Charles C. Chapman received his education in the common schools of his native town and early began to make his way in the world. He was messenger boy in 1865, and remembers well carrying the message announcing the death of President Lincoln. For a time he was employed as clerk in a store. In 1868 the family moved to the village of Vermont, Ill., where Charles went early the following year. Under the instruction of his father, who was engaged in the building business, he learned the bricklayers' trade. December 19, 1871, he went to Chicago, where for a time he followed his trade. In that city, when only twenty, he superintended the construction of several buildings. In connection with his father and brother, Frank M., he followed mercantile life for a time, and subsequently alone for a year.

During the years 1876-77 Mr. Chapman engaged in canvassing in the interest of a local historical work in his native county, and in 1878 inaugurated this business for himself at Galesburg, Ill. He was soon joined by his brother, Frank M., but for a few years the firm name remained C. C. Chapman, when it was changed to Chapman Brothers. They engaged extensively in publishing local historical and biographical works. The company was subsequently merged into the Chapman Publishing Company.

In 1880 Chapman Brothers moved their office to Chicago, where for a dozen years the firm enjoyed prosperity, enlarging its business until it had an extensive printing and publishing plant. Several large buildings were also erected during this period. Among them were those at Nos. 87-93 South Jefferson street, 71-73 West Monroe street, and 75-77 of the same street; the Kenmore apartment building at Loomis and Plum streets; and the Vendome hotel building at Oglesby avenue and Sixty-second street, all in Chicago. Besides, there were over twenty dwellings. During the World's Fair, in 1893, Chapman Brothers engaged quite extensively in the hotel business.

Owing, however, to the financial panic which swept the country, crippling the attendance at the great Fair, these enterprises caused heavy losses to the firm.

Early in January, 1894, Mr. Chapman went to Texas in order that his wife, who was suffering from pulmonary trouble, might have the benefit of the climate. In June of the same year he landed in California, taking up his residence in Los Angeles. Here, on the morning of September 19, 1894, while residing at the corner of Figueroa and Adams streets, Mrs. Chapman passed away. Her remains were laid at rest in Rosedale cemetery. Mrs. Chapman, formerly Miss Lizzie Pearson, daughter of Dr. C. S. and Nancy (Wallace) Pearson, was born near Galesburg, Ill., September 13, 1861. They were married at Austin, Tex., October 23, 1884. To them were born two children, Ethel Marguerite, born June 10, 1886, and Charles Stanley, January 7, 1889. Mrs. Chapman was a member of the Christian Church.

September 3, 1898, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Clara Irvin, daughter of S. M. and Lucy A. Irvin, and a native of Iowa. She is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Chapman has been a member of the Christian Church since he was seventeenth. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school, deacon and elder for many years. For years he was a member of the Cook County Sunday-school Board, a member of the general board of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and the board of managers of the West Side department. He was one of the organizers of the board of city missions of the Christian Churches of Chicago. At present he "talks" to the church at Anaheim, which has no regular pastor.

Mr. Chapman is glad to be identified with many of the local movements in the interest of the community, materially and morally. He is president of the Anaheim Union Water Company. Upon coming to California he engaged in the fruit business, growing and shipping oranges and walnuts. He has made of the Santa Isabel rancho, in Orange county, one of the finest orange properties in California, and the brand under which the fruit is packed—the "Old Mission Brand"—has a reputation second to none in the state. For four consecutive years a car of

this fruit has brought the highest price of any car of oranges shipped from California.

HENRY DWIGHT BARROWS was born in Mansfield, Conn., February 23, 1825, a son of Joshua Palmer and Polly (Bingham) Barrows. His paternal grandparents, Joshua and Anna (Turner) Barrows, were, like his parents, natives of Mansfield. The Barrows family came to America from England and settled at Plymouth, Mass. Thence, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, two brothers moved to Mansfield, Conn., where eventually their name became more numerous than any other family name in town. In 1845 the subject of this sketch counted more than thirty families of the name in that place.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Oliver Bingham, was known and venerated as "Uncle Oliver Bingham, the miller of Mansfield Hollow." He is remembered by his grandson as a large, well-proportioned man, resembling in appearance the pictures of George Washington. He had a brother, a miller on the Willimantic river, known widely as "Uncle Roger Bingham, of the old town of Windham." Both died more than sixty years ago, and their numerous descendants, to the third, fourth and fifth generations, are now scattered through many states of the Union.

Joshua Palmer Barrows was born in 1794 and died in Mansfield in 1887; his wife was born in 1790 and died in 1864. They had three children, viz.: Mrs. Franklin S. Hovey, who died at Beverly, N. J., in 1890; Henry D. and James A., who for many years have been residents of Los Angeles. The latter was a volunteer in one of the Connecticut regiments during the Civil war. He came to California with his family in 1868 and has since made Los Angeles his home.

The early years of the subject of this sketch were spent on a farm. He received his education, first, in the public school, and later in the high school at South Coventry, Conn., where the late Edward McLean, of Pasadena, was the assistant principal and where Martin Kellogg, since president of the University of California, was one of his classmates. Afterward he spent several

terms in the academy at Ellington, Conn. Commencing when he was seventeen, he taught school for four winters. During this period he devoted considerable time to music, joining the local band, of which he became the leader, and taking lessons on the organ under a skillful English teacher in Hartford. With his band teacher he played on the cornet with the Norwich band that went on an excursion to Boston, attending the great railroad celebration of June 17, 1843, where, in the navy yard, he heard the great orator, Edward Everett, who spoke before an immense concourse of people.

In the village where Mr. Barrows was reared (South Mansfield, or Mansfield Centre as it was known) books were scarce, but he read all he could get. "Dick's Christian Philosopher" delighted him, and he still regards it as one of the best works extant to widen one's ideas of the world around him.

His first business experience was clerking in New York in 1849. The next year he went to Boston, where, as entry clerk and then as book-keeper, he worked in the large dry-goods jobbing house of J. W. Blodgett & Co. for over two years, acquiring a business experience that was very valuable to him in after years. He greatly enjoyed the superior advantages in the way of books, lectures, music, etc., which a great city affords over a country town. He also heard with delight the early operas of Verdi, as well as those of Donizetti, Bellini, etc., as presented by Benedetti, Triffi, and other artists of that period, under the leadership of Max Maretzic. Among the notable preachers whom he heard were Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford; Mr. Beecher, of New York; and Theodore Parker and Thomas Starr King, of Boston.

April 26, 1852, Mr. Barrows sailed from New York on the steamer Illinois for California. The transition from a northern, blustering April to the genial warmth of the Caribbean sea afforded a most agreeable change. The passage of the isthmus at that time was full of hardships, although later, on the completion of the railroad, it became a pleasure trip, especially if taken in the night, as he had occasion to know a few years afterward. The connecting steamer on this side was the Golden Gate. Among the passengers were the family of Hiland Hall, one of the Cali-

fornia land commissioners, including Trenor W. Park, his son-in-law, Sam Brannan, Thomas O. Larkin, etc.

Soon after arrival in San Francisco, and after recovering from a mild attack of the Panama fever, in June Mr. Barrows went to the northern mines, going as far as Shasta; but, as the dry season had set in, he returned down the valley, working at haying at \$100 a month on Thomes' creek, near Tehama. He reached San Francisco July 31 full of chills and fever, which the cold, harsh summer climate of that city, in contrast with the extreme heat of the Sacramento valley, only aggravated. He then went to San José, where he found two Mansfield men, a Mr. Dunham and Capt. Julian Hanks. The latter had come out to California many years before and had married at San José, Lower California, and later had settled in San José, Alta California, where he became a prominent citizen and where he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention, etc. In 1852 Captain Hanks was living in town. He owned a bearing vineyard and a flour mill on Guadalupe creek, and a grain ranch about four miles from San José. Mr. Barrows went to this ranch and raised a crop of wheat and barley. At that time (1852-53) flour was very high, retailing at twenty-five cents a pound. James Lick was then building a fine flour mill on Alviso creek below San José.

In the fall of 1853 Mr. Barrows went to the southern mines, working at placer gold mining near Jamestown. Later he obtained an engagement as teacher of music in the Collegiate Institute in Benicia, remaining there until October, 1854, when the late William Wolfskill, the pioneer, engaged him to teach a private school in his family at Los Angeles. He taught in this school from December, 1854, until the latter part of 1858. Among his pupils, besides the sons and daughters of Mr. Wolfskill, were John and Joseph C. Wolfskill, sons of his brother Mathew; William R. and Robert Rowland; the children of Lemuel Carpenter, J. E. Pleasants, etc. In 1859-60 he cultivated a vineyard on the east side of the river. He was appointed United States marshal for the southern district of California by President Lincoln in 1861, holding the office four years. In 1864 he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued about fifteen years.

Mr. Barrows was married November 14, 1860, to Juanita Wolfskill, who was born November 14, 1841, and died January 31, 1863, leaving a daughter, Alice Wolfskill Barrows, who was born July 16, 1862, and who became the wife of Henry Guenther Weyse October 2, 1888. Mrs. Juanita Barrows was a daughter of William and Magdalena (Lugo) Wolfskill. Mr. Wolfskill was born in Kentucky in 1798, of German and Irish parentage, and was one of the very earliest American pioneers of Los Angeles, having arrived here in February, 1831. He died in this city October 3, 1866. His wife was born in Santa Barbara, Cal., the daughter of José Ygnacio Lugo, and Doña Rafaela Romero de Lugo, Don José Ygnacio Lugo being a brother of Antonio Maria Lugo and of Doña Maria Antonia Lugo de Vallejo, who was the wife of Sergeant Vallejo and the mother of Gen. M. G. Vallejo. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfskill were married at Santa Barbara in January, 1841; she died July 6, 1862. There were born to them six children, viz.: Juanita; Francisca, who was born in 1843 and became the wife of Charles J. Shepherd; Joseph W., who was born in 1844 and married Elena Pedorena; Magdalena, who was born in 1846 and married Frank Sabichi; Lewis, born in 1848, and who married Louisa Dalton, daughter of Henry Dalton, the pioneer; and Rafaelita, who died in childhood.

August 14, 1864, Mr. Barrows married Mary Alice Workman, daughter of John D. Woodworth, and the widow of Thomas H. Workman, who was killed by the explosion of the steamer *Ada Hancock* in the bay of San Pedro April 23, 1863. She was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and died in Los Angeles March 9, 1868, leaving two daughters: Ada Frances, who was born May 21, 1865, and was married October 25, 1890, to Rudolph G. Weyse (by whom she has three children); and Mary Washington, who was born February 22, 1868, and died in infancy. The present wife of Mr. Barrows was Bessie A. Greene, a native of Utica, N. Y. They were married November 28, 1868, and have one son, Harry Prosper Barrows; the latter was born December 14, 1869, and was married August 19, 1893, to Bessie D. Bell, a native of Michigan. They have three children.

Until the formation of the Republican party Mr.

Barrows was a Whig. He voted for Fremont in 1856, and has voted for every Republican candidate for president since till 1900, when he voted for William J. Bryan. He believes that that great party, in its earlier years, made a glorious record as a champion of the rights of man and of constitutional liberty. But he has found occasion, in common, as he believes, with many other original and sincere Republicans, to lament the departure of the party from its earlier simplicity and singleness of purpose in behalf of universal freedom, being dedicated wholly, as it was, "to the happiness of free and equal men." For many years prior to the '80s he took an active part in public education. For much of the time during fifteen years he served as a member of the school board of this city. In 1867 he was elected city superintendent, and in 1868 as county superintendent. He has written much on many subjects for the local press, and especially on financial questions, including resumption of specie payment, bimetalism, etc. He contributed one of the thirty-nine essays to the competitive contest invited in 1889 by M. Henri Cernuschi on International Bimetalism. From 1856, for nearly ten years he was the regular paid Los Angeles correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, then one of the most influential newspapers of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Barrows has administered a number of large estates, including those of William Wolfskill, Capt. Alexander Bell, Thomas C. Rhodes, and others. He was appointed by the United States district court one of the commissioners to run the boundary line between the *Providencia Rancho* and that of the *ex-Mission of San Fernando*. Also, by appointment of the superior court, he was one of the commissioners who partitioned the *San Pedro Rancho*, which contained about twenty-five thousand acres. In 1868 he was president of the Historical Society of Southern California, of which he was one of the founders, and to the records of which he has contributed many valuable papers of reminiscences. He is also one of the charter members or founders of the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers. He wrote about one hundred sketches of early pioneers of Los Angeles, most of whom he knew personally, for the *Illustrated History of Los Angeles County*, issued in 1889 by the Lewis Publishing Co.,



CHRISTOPHER C. CHAPMAN

of Chicago. He also wrote the text of the Illustrated History of Central California, published by the same company in 1893. Copies of both these works may be found in the Los Angeles public library.

Mr. Barrows has a strong conviction that every man and every woman should be a fully-developed citizen; and that while all men and women should be guaranteed their natural equal rights and equal privileges in order that they may be enabled, as nearly as may be, to fight the battle of life on an equal footing so far, at least, as the state can guarantee such natural rights and privileges to all its citizens. He holds that every citizen also owes manifold obligations to the state and to the community in which he lives—obligations which, though they cannot be legally enforced, he is, morally at least, not entitled to shirk. "Who," says Mr. Barrows, "can imagine the beauty of that state in which every person, however humble his lot, enjoys, not only theoretically, but practically, all the natural rights and privileges that every other person enjoys, and in which at the same time every person voluntarily and freely renders, proportionately to his ability and opportunity, to the state and to the community, all the varied obligations pertaining to his personal and particular sphere that the best citizens perform. There are myriad ways of doing good in the world open to every person, and there are myriad obligations which every person owes the community which, if every person freely and faithfully performed according to his or her several abilities, this world would speedily become what it was intended to be, an earthly paradise." Loyalty to these principles and loyalty to the moral government of the universe and to the Great Being who upholds and rules that universe, Mr. Barrows adds, constitute his creed, his religion. In his opinion they are broad enough and true enough to serve as the basis of a universal religion, of a creed which all men can subscribe to, and live by, and, eke, die by!

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS CHAPMAN came to California in 1895 and for four years resided on a ranch at Fullerton, since which time he has been a resident of Los Angeles. He was born in McDonough county,

Ill., August 23, 1858, and at the age of ten years removed to the village of Vermont, in Fulton county, Ill., with his parents, Sidney S. and Rebecca Jane (Clarke) Chapman. In 1872 they went to Chicago, and this was his home until his removal to California. During his residence in Chicago he was connected with various enterprises. He was for some years the head of the lithographing department in the publishing house of Chapman Brothers.

November 9, 1887, Mr. Chapman married Miss Anna J. Clough, a resident of Chicago. Her father was a native of England and her mother of Providence, R. I. Both died in Chicago in 1866. They were the parents of three children: Athelia M., Anna J. and Robert W., the latter of whom is now living in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of two children: Llewellyn Sidney, born in Chicago May 22, 1891; and Columbus Clough, born in Fullerton, Cal., February 11, 1899. In politics Mr. Chapman is a Republican.

AARON M. OZMUN. Not a few of the men now prominent in commercial and financial circles in Los Angeles are those who had previously won success in various business activities in the east. Such is the record of Aaron M. Ozmun, president of the Columbia Savings Bank of Los Angeles, and one of the representative men of the city. Prior to his settlement in California he was for years intimately identified with the business interests of Minnesota, and especially the cities of Rochester and St. Paul, where he won an honorable and influential position by reason of his business activity.

The ancestors of Mr. Ozmun were closely connected with the early development of New York state. On his father's side he is a descendant, in the third generation, of a Welshman who, with his eldest son, not long after his settlement in America, enlisted in the defense of the colonies. During the war of the Revolution father and son were captured by the British army and confined in the old sugarhouse prison in New York City, where they died of starvation. Abraham Ozmun, father of the subject of this article, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1814, and engaged in farming from early manhood until 1863. In

1856 he removed to Minnesota. A few years later he was elected to the state legislature, in which body he served for several terms, meanwhile doing much to promote the welfare of the state. He was a man of intelligence and ability and stood high in his community. Twice married, by his first wife, who was Electa J. Hedden, he had two sons, one of whom died in Colorado in 1883, and the other forms the subject of this narrative. To his second marriage was born a son, Edward H., who was appointed consul at Stuttgart, Germany, by President McKinley.

On the farm where his father's birth had occurred, our subject was born in 1838. He removed with the family to Minnesota in 1856. In 1859 he left the home farm and secured employment in the hardware store of Taggart Brothers, at Ripon, Wis., where he remained for four years. On his return to Minnesota in 1863, with his father he established the hardware firm of A. Ozmun & Son, at Rochester, where he continued in business for twenty years. Finally, impelled by the need of a more central location, he removed to St. Paul, and became a partner in the house of Farwell, Ozmun & Jackson. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the title of Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., which name is still retained. A trade was built up by the house that was not limited to Minnesota, but extended through all the west and even to the Pacific coast. Mr. Ozmun was president of the corporation and one of its principal stockholders.

In 1893 Mr. Ozmun retired from business and sought the more genial climate of California. It was not his intention to engage actively in business, but he was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the Columbia Savings Bank on South Broadway, and he has since stood at the head of this well-known banking house, the success of which is largely due to his conservative policy and wise judgment.

During his residence in Minnesota Mr. Ozmun married M. Cecelia, daughter of John V. Daniels, who was for years a member of the Minnesota state senate, and whose son, Hon. M. J. Daniels, his successor in the senate, is now president of the Orange Growers' Bank of Riverside, Cal. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ozmun is R. W., cashier of the Columbia Savings Bank. He is

married and has a son who bears his grandfather's name.

The first presidential vote cast by Mr. Ozmun was in support of Abraham Lincoln. From that time to the present he has been staunch in his allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party. The pressure of his business duties while in Minnesota prevented him from active participation in public affairs, but he has kept himself well informed regarding topics of current interest and has aided movements for the progress of the people. His business relations have been such as to demonstrate the activity of his mind and the honesty of his purpose, maintained under all circumstances and at all times with an earnestness that is one of the noticeable traits of his character.

MAJOR WILLIAM G. WEDEMEYER.
 He was born near Walsrode, in the kingdom of Hanover, February 15, 1836. His father, Carl Heinrich Theodor Wedemeyer, born in Oldenburg, Germany, July 21, 1803, died at Watertown, Wis., July 1, 1888, and the mother, whose maiden name was Josephine Wilhelmine Pflingsthorn, was born at Steuerwald, near Hildesheim, February 5, 1811, and died in Watertown, Wis., March 27, 1889.

The records of the paternal ancestors of Major Wedemeyer date back to the fifteenth century, when the family was numbered among the citizens of Eldagsen, in the duchy of Calenberg (now province of Hanover). In the beginning of the sixteenth century the chief bailiff, Conrad Wedemeyer, was in possession of a fief granted by the Duke of Calenberg, consisting of extensive estates, which he subsequently divided between his grandsons, Dietrich and Werner. The former was the ancestor of our subject, and the old estates are still in the possession of the respective family lines. The Wedemeyers, being among the prominent people of their country, were generally in the service of their sovereign, principally in the judicial and administrative branches of the government. Judge Gustav Friedrich Georg Wedemeyer, grandfather of our subject, and superior judge at Bissendorf, Hanover, died in 1845, at the ripe age of eighty years, and his wife, Caroline Juliane (von Pape)

Wedemeyer, died in 1843, when in her seventy-fourth year.

The maternal grandparents of Major Wedemeyer, Wilhelm Joseph and Josephine (Schnurbusch) Pffingsthorn, resided upon the estate of Steurwald, near Hildesheim, for years prior to death. The former was born in Cologne, Germany, in 1780, and died in 1845, and his wife departed this life in 1834, at the age of forty-five years. He came from one of the old and honored families of Cologne, his father being the governor of the city of Cologne in the middle of the eighteenth century, under the prince bishop and elector of Cologne, and his ancestors having been prominent in that locality from the fifteenth century onward. Wilhelm Joseph Pffingsthorn was young when his father died and he was reared under the supervision of his guardians and relatives, among whom was the Bishop of Hildesheim, who took special interest in the lad's education.

Major William G. Wedemeyer spent his early years in his native country, where he obtained a good school education. In 1850 he accompanied his parents to the United States, and located in Dodge county, Wis., where he was employed as clerk in a country store for two years. He then took up surveying and civil engineering, and during the four years which preceded the outbreak of the Civil war he studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1861.

The long and arduous service of Major Wedemeyer in the regular army of his adopted country began November 15, 1861, when he enlisted as a private soldier in the Sixteenth Regiment of United States Infantry. The next month he was appointed sergeant, and in May, 1862, with his Company, H, he participated in the siege and occupation of Corinth, Miss., after which he went on the long and trying march with General Buell through Alabama and Tennessee to Nashville. There, on the 7th of September, 1862, he received his appointment as second lieutenant of the Sixteenth Regiment, and at the battle of Stone River he was in command of Company C, and was wounded while gallantly discharging his duties. Later he took part in the engagement at Chattanooga, and was brevetted captain for bravery at Chickamanga. October 1, 1863, he was relieved from the command of the provost guard and as-

signed to mustering duty as assistant to the chief commissary of musters of the Department of the Cumberland on the staff of General Thomas. While his station was Chattanooga, his duties took him along the lines of the army from Nashville to Atlanta. On the 1st of October, 1864, he was assigned as commissary of musters to General Kilpatrick's cavalry division of Sherman's army, and with it made the campaign through Georgia, South and North Carolina. After the surrender of the Confederate armies he mustered out his cavalry command and joined his regiment at Fort Ontario, N. Y., August 1, 1865. He was promoted to the captaincy of Company D, Third Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, on the 15th of November, 1865, and was ordered to Nashville, Tenn. In May, 1867, his regiment was sent to Mississippi, and for the ensuing three years he was stationed at Grenada, Greensboro and Vicksburg. From June, 1870, until August, 1876, he was located in Nashville, then was stationed in Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., until November of the Centennial year, after which he discharged his military duties in New Orleans until June, 1877. During all of these years subsequent to the close of the Civil war his services had chiefly to do with the reconstruction, and his duties called him to all parts of the south on detached service.

In June, 1877, Major Wedemeyer's regiment was ordered west, and his company was stationed at Fort Wallace, Kans. During the following July he, with other companies of his regiment, were on duty in St. Louis, Mo., owing to the great railroad strike there; and in September, 1878, when the northern Cheyenne Indians broke away from the Indian territory, and were making their way through Kansas and Nebraska, the troops of Fort Wallace were called into requisition, and in December the Major's company were mounted and ordered to patrol the country to prevent further depredations from the redskins. In May, 1879, he was sent to Baxter Springs, Kans., to drive out unauthorized persons from the Indian reservations, and just a year later he was ordered to Middle Park, Colo., to prevent the incursions of the Ute Indians. In November, 1880, the Sixteenth was sent to Fort Concho, Tex., and in October, 1881, Major Wedemeyer was detached from his company and ordered on recruiting service to Columbus Barracks, Ohio,

where he remained until October, 1883. He rejoined his company in December, it being stationed at Fort Stockton, Tex., and in June, 1885, returned to Fort Concho. In May, 1886, he was granted a sick-leave of one year, and spent this period at Hot Springs, Ark., and at his home in Watertown, Wis. Then, rejoining his command at Fort Concho, in June, 1887, in October of the same year he was ordered to San Antonio, Tex., where he remained until June, 1888. His regiment was then ordered to Utah, while his company was sent to Fort Dugesne. There he remained until March, 1891, when he was promoted to the rank of major and was retired on account of disability.

In January, 1891, when it became certain that he would have to retire from the army permanently, Major Wedemeyer traveled extensively on the Pacific coast, and after making a thorough canvass of the matter decided to make his home in Los Angeles. During his whole service in the army his wife and children were always with him at permanent stations. His marriage to Miss Adolphine Albertine Adele Becker, daughter of Dr. Johann Christian Becker, was solemnized at Pittston, Pa., September 20, 1866. She was born in Wunsdorf, Germany, and her father, a distinguished surgeon in the army of the kingdom of Hanover, came to the United States in 1850. He was born in Hildesheim, Germany, in 1808, and died in Pittston, Pa., in 1878. His ancestors had been citizens of Hildesheim for many generations. His wife, whose maiden name was Mathilde von Lode, was born in Hildesheim in 1810, and died in Pittston, Pa., in 1891. Her ancestors also were wealthy and influential personages in Hildesheim for hundreds of years. Two children blessed the union of our subject and wife: Adele Josephine, born October 14, 1869, at Vicksburg, Miss., and Otto Theodor, born at Nashville, Tenn., December 21, 1875. The daughter married John T. Griffith, and has a child, William Howard, born August 11, 1896. The son is a student in the University of California. The family attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Los Angeles.

In July, 1891, Major Wedemeyer, with his family, came to this city, and soon took up their abode in the pleasant home which he had built for them on Alvarado street. Since then he has

not engaged in business activities, though he has made a few local investments, and has a walnut ranch in the vicinity of Rivera. Politically he has been an earnest Republican since the organization of the party, and not only worked hard for the nomination and election of John C. Fremont in 1856, but when Lincoln was a candidate for the presidency he carried the torch and wore the cap and cape of a "wide-awake," and cast his last vote before entering the army for the Illinois "wood-chopper." His first vote after leaving the army service was cast in Los Angeles, in 1892, for Harrison. In 1896 he was honored by being chosen a delegate to the county and city conventions of Los Angeles.

Fraternally the Major is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M. He takes great interest in local affairs, is connected with the chamber of commerce, the League for Better City Government, and was the president of the humane society in 1896-97. He also belongs to the military order of the Loyal Legion and to the Grand Army of the Republic.

ARTHUR L. WELLINGTON, who has been identified with the horticultural interests of Covina since 1891, is a well-known and popular citizen, whose intelligence and worth are recognized among associates. In November, 1896, he was appointed postmaster, and filled the office for three and one-half years, winning good words not only from those of his own party, the Democratic, but from Republicans as well. At this writing, in addition to the management of his ten-acre orange orchard, he acts as vice-president and a director of the Covina Orange Growers' Association.

In Aroostook county, Me., Mr. Wellington was born May 6, 1857, a son of Albion P. and Myra G. (Foster) Wellington, natives of Maine. He was educated in common schools and the high school of Fort Fairfield, Me., after which he engaged in teaching school in his native county, and was also, for two and one-half years, a student in the University of Maine at Orono. On leaving the university he resumed teaching. For a short time he had charge of a mercantile business at Fort Fairfield. On coming further

west he spent a short time in Minneapolis, Minn., and then went to Detroit, Mich., becoming a clerk for Pingree & Smith, shoe manufacturers, with whom he remained for ten years.

The first home of Mr. Wellington in California was at Pasadena, where he settled in 1890. The following year found him in Covina, which is still his home. He has witnessed the development of this valley and has himself been a factor in the promotion of its reputation as a centre for orange culture. The progress of his town has ever been a matter of importance to him. He assisted in the organization of the Covina Country Club, of which he has since been an active member. He was also a prime mover in establishing the Covina free reading room and library association, and at this writing holds office as president and a director of the same. Fraternally he is connected with the following orders at Covina: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Masons and Independent Order of Foresters.

GRIFFITH D. COMPTON. It has been said that men's lives are practically alike: that "born, married, died," is the summing up of the majority of careers, and, superficially considered, this often appears to be truth. But, after all, the filling in of these meager skeleton of mountain-peak events in the life of the average man is what constitutes his individuality, and the one thing which truly counts, both in this life and the one to come, is character. And often has it been pointed out to us by the preacher, poet and philosopher, aye, by the lessons and experience of our own lives, that strong, rugged characters are formed only in the storm—that "flowery beds of ease" are not conducive to the nobility of soul and strength of mind which we admire and covet.

The paternal grandparents of our subject came from England to Virginia at an early day, and his parents, John J. and Susan (Chumley) Compton, were born and passed their entire lives in the old dominion. Griffith D. Compton was born in Pennsylvania county, Va., August 22, 1820, and, as he was reared upon a large plantation remote from schools, he had very meager opportunities for obtaining an education. Indeed, his schooling was limited to attendance for six

months in the sixth year of his age. The school was held in an old log cabin, the cracks between the logs furnishing all the light in the building. When a mere child he was obliged to work on the plantation, of which his father was the overseer, and from the time he was seven until he was sixteen he was kept at hard labor early and late. Small wonder that his spirit at last rebelled, for he was paid but little more than his board and a few poor clothes. One day he left home, without a cent of money and nothing of any value. He walked along the highway all day and that night stopped at the home of a friend of his family, Colonel Claybourn. Hungry and tired he told his story and resisted his friend's earnest admonitions to return home, saying that he would rather die. At last the colonel gave the young man a letter to a Mr. Stone, a rich man and mutual friend of the Comptons and Claybourns. The colonel then gave him \$5, which he accepted as a loan, after protesting against taking it as a gift. Mr. Stone also treated him with kindness and tried to persuade him to return home, but, finding that he would not do so, he carried the unwilling prodigal back in his carriage. After a long talk with our subject's parents Mr. Stone took him to his own home and placed him in charge of his son's small farm, with eight slaves to supervise. Calling them together Mr. Stone informed them that they were to obey Mr. Compton, and, though the worthy man perhaps had some misgivings as to the ultimate fate of his tobacco crop, he risked it, and by trusting the young man gave him a sense of dignity and responsibility that he never had had before. At the end of three months Mr. Stone expressed his satisfaction as to the manner in which things had been managed on the plantation by paying our subject \$100 and offering to hire him at a salary of \$800 for the ensuing year. It finally was settled that he was to receive a proportion of the amount realized from the sale of the crops raised. At the end of the year he thus found himself in the possession of over \$1,000 clear.

In the meantime Mr. Compton had earnestly endeavored to atone for some of the deficiencies of his education, and, by the kind assistance of his employer's daughter, learned to read, write and figure very well. He remained with Mr.

Stone until he was nearly twenty, working diligently and carefully saving his funds and striving to improve himself in every way. At last he decided to try his fortune in the west, and, after giving his mother \$3,000 which he had so long and arduously worked for (retaining only \$50 for himself), he, in company with two others, started for Missouri. While passing through Kentucky he cast his first presidential ballot for Gen. W. H. Harrison. He changed his mind about going to Missouri and left the party to go to Illinois.

Arriving in Hamilton, Ill., he engaged in farming, and later was similarly engaged in Iowa. He was married in Illinois in 1840. In 1847 he went to Marion county, Iowa, and there, in company with a Mr. Jordan, laid out the town of Pleasantville. In 1849 he sold out to his partner and started for California by the overland route.

Arriving in Sacramento he engaged in mining, his first business being to repay the man with whom he made the journey and with whom he had contracted to work for a year and a half in return for the money which the other had advanced for provisions and the expenses of the trip. Two other men had entered into the same agreement with the head of the train, but they lost no time in leaving him when they had reached their destination. Needless to say Mr. Compton did not follow their example, for he always has been a man of integrity and principle. His employer was grateful to him and did not hold him to the letter of their contract, instead paying him \$500 for three months' work. At length, when he was ready to return home and to the wife and child, whom he had left in Iowa, he had \$6,000 in gold to carry back. He returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and was one of about a thousand passengers on the old ship Constitution, bound for New Orleans. They were provided with such meager and obnoxious food that a small mutiny arose and fifty men were detailed to demand better fare, as they had paid for and been promised. After visiting the captain and stating their case in no mild terms, they threw overboard fifty barrels of poor bread, meat and other supplies, and during the remainder of the voyage fared much better. Mr. Compton went from the Crescent City to Keokuk, Iowa, on a Mississippi

river steamboat and soon was at home. In 1852 he started with his wife and child for California, but the former died of the cholera in Nevada. There he continued to dwell for thirteen years, since which time he has been a resident of Los Angeles and has been practically retired. By judicious investments in real estate here he made his wealth, and at various times thousands of acres have passed through his hands. Honesty and justice have characterized all of his dealings with his fellow-men, and everyone who knows him respects and admires him. After settling in California he was married, in San Joaquin county, July 4, 1853. He is the father of four children now living: Mrs. George Flood; Eda, wife of Samuel Prince, of Riverside, Cal.; Charles Grant Compton, of Los Angeles; and Emma C., who married Frank B. Harbert, deputy sheriff of Los Angeles county.

Realizing to the full the value of a good education, for he often has felt himself sorely handicapped for the lack of it, he has warmly seconded the building of institutions of learning and better facilities for the rising generation. He was one of the first trustees of the University of Southern California, and worked hard for the establishing of the university in Los Angeles. For the past sixteen years he has favored the Prohibition party, prior to which he gave his allegiance to the Republicans. For sixty years he has been an active and valued worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a liberal contributor to the building and maintenance of churches, having assisted in the erection of no less than forty-four churches in this conference district. During nearly the entire time of his connection with the denomination—three-score years—he has occupied official positions in the different churches with which he has held membership.

WILLIAM B. SCARBOROUGH, member of the Los Angeles board of police commissioners, and prominently connected with the real-estate interests of this place, descends from an old English family after whom the town of Scarborough in England was named. From that city in a very early day two brothers came to America, one settling in Louisiana, the other in the northern states. William B. was born in

the parish of Jackson, La., April 4, 1853, a son of J. W. and N. S. (Rutland) Scarborough. The father was captain of a cavalry company in the Confederate army during the Civil war. The mother was a member of a prominent eastern family in whose honor the town of Rutland, Vt., was named; one of her brothers was for years a judge of the superior court of Louisiana.

When our subject was three years of age his parents moved to Natchitoches, on the Red river, and there his early life was passed. In 1868 they again moved, this time settling in Waco, Tex., where he became a student in the university, taking the regular course and graduating in 1874. During the same year he started out in life for himself and has since been self-supporting. His mother had died when he was small, and his father now lives with him. His first position was that of assistant bookkeeper and cashier in a wholesale mercantile institution, but after six months he embarked in business for himself. Although he had prepared himself for the law, his tastes were in the line of business. In 1875 he opened a wholesale and retail grocery in Waco, Tex., and this enterprise he conducted until March, 1882, meantime gaining an excellent reputation for reliability and intelligence.

Since February, 1885, Mr. Scarborough has resided in Los Angeles, his home being at No. 1020 West Twenty-second street. He has carried on a large conveyancing business and is said to have drawn more legal papers, deeds, mortgages, etc., than any other gentleman in the city. He has also laid out, or assisted in laying out, a number of valuable additions to the city. In other ways he has been closely identified with the progress and development of his home town, to whose welfare he is ardently devoted and of whose future he has the most glorious hopes, believing that the city by the sunset sea will in time stand far ahead of any other city west of the Mississippi Valley. The Democratic party, in which faith he was reared, has always received his support, and he has never swerved in his allegiance to its principles. While living in Waco, Tex., he served efficiently as a member of its city council. He now holds the office of police commissioner. Fraternally a Mason, he had filled all the chairs in his lodge, chapter and commandery before he was thirty years of age and he is now an officer

of the grand council, Royal and Select Masters, of the state of California.

The remarkable clerical ability of Mr. Scarborough has been demonstrated in many ways, and he is by nature peculiarly fitted for this work. His memory of names and addresses of the members of large bodies has become proverbial. For the past seven years he has been secretary of two of the higher bodies of Masonry, viz.: Signet Chapter and Los Angeles Commandery, and he can give, without a moment's hesitation, the name and address of every member of both organizations.

In 1878 he married Miss Maggie Daniel, who was born in Selma, Ala., reared in Marion, that state, and graduated from the Judson Female Institute. Of the seven children born to their union, only three are living, Margie, Robert Rutland and Ruth.

PROF. CHARLES MELVILLE PARKER, president of the board of directors of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company, has made his home in Pasadena since September, 1885, and is one of the well-known horticulturists of this vicinity. Those who meet him in California, find him so thoroughly informed concerning the resources of the state, so enthusiastic concerning its possibilities and so progressive in his citizenship, that it is difficult to believe he has ever resided elsewhere. However, like so many of California's best known men, he has spent much of his life in the east and is a descendant of colonial ancestry. His great-grandfather, Capt. Richard Parker, commanded the Boston tea party and had charge of the throwing of the British tea into Boston harbor. He had a relative, Captain Parker, of Acton, Mass., who was among the first patriots to fall in battle during the Revolutionary war. Another member of the same family, in later generations, was the illustrious Theodore Parker. Scarborough Parker, the professor's grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

In Franklin county, Me., Charles M. Parker was born November 17, 1843, a son of Cyrus and Harriet (Norton) Parker, natives of Maine. He prepared for college in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, Me. In 1868 he graduated

from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., receiving the degree of A. B. then, and that of A. M. later. Subsequently he taught in preparatory schools and also filled the chair of mathematics in the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, Ohio. His entire work as an educator covered a period of seventeen years. In the work of teaching he was more than ordinarily successful. He had the faculty of imparting knowledge in an interesting manner, and almost invariably was able to arouse the enthusiasm of the student concerning the study in hand.

Oncoming to Pasadena, Professor Parker became interested in the raising of fruit, in which he has since continued with success. Since 1891 he has been president of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company, in the management of which he has been the principal factor. With all of his business cares he yet finds time for religious work. He was the first president of the Pasadena Y. M. C. A. and served in that capacity for several years. He is connected with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pasadena and at this writing is president of the board of trustees. The high esteem in which he is held is shown by his appointment as executor of several estates, both in the east and in California. The confidence of the people is his. He is a public-spirited man and gives his encouragement to enterprises for the benefit of his city and county. Politically he has ever been in sympathy with Republican principles. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant in November, 1868, walking fourteen miles in the face of a north-east snow storm, to vote for the man of his choice.

August 17, 1871, Professor Parker married Miss Mary E. Hatch, of Sanford, Me., daughter of the late Stephen Hatch, of that place. They are the parents of four children, namely: Emma E., a graduate of Pomona College at Claremont, Cal.; Mary M., also a graduate of this institution; Edith B., a student in Pomona College; and Carl H., who is attending the Pasadena high school.

LE GRAND PARKER. Standing at the head of several important local enterprises, and actively identified with the welfare of Los Angeles, LeGrand Parker is entitled to representation among our citizens and progressive

business men. He is one of that large class of men that America especially delights to honor—one who has carved out his own way, and from a poor boy has risen to a position of wealth and influence entirely on his individual merits.

His father, D. L. Parker, was a successful lawyer, but he was called to the silent land when our subject was a mere child, and in consequence the latter was early thrown upon his own resources. His mother, a native of Lorain county, Ohio, was a Miss Rook in her girlhood. The birth of Le Grand Parker took place in Washington county, Iowa, in May, 1844, and for several years he attended the public schools. When he was sixteen years of age he left the quiet routine of home life, and entered upon the more serious duties opening before him.

At that time he took charge of an ox-team and joined a company which started from the Missouri river and proceeded over the plains to Denver. Though the trip was an exceedingly long and dangerous one, it was not his last, for he made several journeys of the kind, sometimes when the Indians were on the warpath and the little cavalcade was particularly menaced, as a number of times during the progress of the Civil war, when the redskins in the west took advantage of the necessary withdrawal of army troops. In 1863 and 1864 young Parker engaged in mining and prospecting to some extent in Montana, and there he witnessed some of the extreme measures to which the "vigilance committees" were forced to resort in order to preserve even a semblance of order. The climax of his experiences in this direction took place one night, when sixteen men were hanged for various deeds of violence and outlawry.

Eventually returning to his native state, Mr. Parker obtained a position with the United States Express Company, and in time became thoroughly trusted and relied upon by all with whom he had business dealings. He remained in the employ of that company until he had completed a quarter of a century of service, fifteen years of that period being spent in Milwaukee.

Having accumulated considerable capital by judicious investments, Mr. Parker determined to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast, and in 1892 came to Los Angeles county. Buying several ranches, he proceeded to improve and develop

them, but of late years he has been especially sanguine over the oil business, and has made some excellent investments. He now stands at the head of the Milwaukee Oil Company, which was organized three years or less ago, and has already assumed flattering proportions. The company owns a large and well-equipped plant, and the trade which it controls is especially desirable and remunerative. Mr. Parker's ability and good judgment in business matters are beyond question, and to his energy much of the prosperity which his company enjoys must be attributed. His career reflects great credit upon him, for he has been animated by lofty principles from his youth, and his sterling traits of character command the admiration and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Parker is married and has two children. In his political convictions he is a Democrat. Though he has frequently been urged to accept public offices of more or less responsibility and honor, he has declined such distinction until recently, when, to please his political friends, he became a city police commissioner of Los Angeles. Needless to say, he is as conscientious and faithful to the interests of the public as he has ever endeavored to be when in the private walks of life.

W. WOOD, M. D. In tracing the career of the successful physician it is usually found that he possesses certain marked characteristics, in addition to a thorough knowledge of medicine, and good financial ability. There must be a readiness to sympathize and a power of entering into the feelings of others, united to that self-poise and conscious strength which naturally emanate from a strong, self-reliant soul. Dr. Wood is fortunate in being gifted with many of the qualities of the successful physician, and his cheery, helpful optimism is a source of hope and comfort in many a home shadowed by sickness and suffering.

Dr. Wood was born forty-four years ago in Geneva, N. Y., and continued to dwell there until he was twenty years of age. He received the best educational advantages that the public schools and academies of that locality afforded ambitious students of his day. As he early

manifested a special liking for medical work, he decided to devote his talents to the alleviation of the sufferings of diseased humanity, and in 1879 took up the study of medicine in Geneva.

When he was in his twenty-fourth year Dr. Wood became a resident of South Bend, Ind., where he continued the study of medicine in the office of his preceptor, Dr. S. L. Kilmer, and thence he went to Chicago, where he studied in Rush Medical College for two years. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the same city, in 1883, and opened an office in Palestine, Tex. After spending about a year there he went to Juniata, Neb., where he continued to practice until 1887, since which year he has been located in Long Beach. Here he soon built up a large and representative practice, and from that has gone on to yet higher things in the line of his chosen work. He takes a patriotic interest in whatever effects the progress of this thriving town, and served as health officer about eight years, also as a member of the council for two years. Educational matters have always claimed a share of his attention, and for seven years he was an active worker on the school board of Long Beach. In his political faith he is an ardent Republican, and at various times has been sent as a delegate to county and state conventions of his party. During the eight years of his service as health officer here he succeeded in getting many needed sanitary measures through, and the general condition of the town has been noticeably improved. Fraternally he is a Knight of the Maccabees, and is head physician of the local lodge of Foresters. He is also the local surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway Company and surgeon for the Long Beach division of the Terminal Railroad Company, and has won an enviable reputation for skill and sound common sense in his practice. He is the president of the large and successful Chuckawalla Mining, Milling and Water Company, and is a director and stockholder in the Bank of Long Beach.

The parents of Dr. Wood are John M. and Rebecca (Rupert) Wood, natives of New York state. A brother of our subject, Dr. G. A. Wood, who died in Los Angeles some seven years ago, was the proprietor and founder of the oldest and largest drug store established in Long Beach, where he was well and favorably known.

In 1884 Dr. J. W. Wood was married, in Nebraska, to Miss May McDonald, a native of South Bend, Ind., and their two children are named respectively Edith M. and Donald. The family reside in a very attractive home, which is the scene of many a gathering of friends.

COL. JOHN ABRAM HENDRICKS. The following sketch, with a portrait of Colonel Hendricks, appeared in the *Madison Courier*, of Madison, Ind., under date of September 18, 1891:

The *Courier* here presents the features of a noble son of Jefferson county, a brave soldier and a martyr to the cause of the Union. It is well for the younger generations to know something of the worth of the men who fought, suffered and died that this government and free institutions might live.

Col. John Abram Hendricks was born in the old Hendricks home, on High street, in the city of Madison, Ind., on Friday morning, March 7, 1823, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., on Friday morning, March 7, 1862. His birth and death occurred at very nearly the same hour of the day. He had just completed the full and even tale of years allotted to him, making him thirty-nine years old.

He was the third child and second son of Gov. William Hendricks, one of the earliest residents of this city, who was the first representative of the state of Indiana in congress, the second governor of the state, and for twelve years represented Indiana in the senate chamber of the United States.

Colonel Hendricks was brought up in this place, and was educated at the private schools of Mr. Beaumont Parks, Mr. Tute and others. There were no public schools at that day, such as we have now. He finished his classical education at the Indiana University in Bloomington, from which he graduated in the fall of 1843. He spent three years of his college life in Bloomington and one year (the sophomore, perhaps) at Hanover College.

While at Bloomington Colonel Hendricks obtained a good military education as to the tactics of the drill, etc., of infantry. Prof. Jacob Ammen, formerly in the chair of mathematics in

West Point Military Academy, was the professor of mathematics in Bloomington. He was a military man in his instinct, as well as by education and long training as a military educator. He established a company from the college students and taught them in tactics, for some time acting as captain and instructor himself. After a time he chose Mr. Hendricks, on account of his aptness and proficiency in the drill, as the captain; and from that time until the end of his college course Mr. Hendricks retained the position of captain of the college guards.

This taste for military life took deep hold of him and when the war with Mexico commenced he sought and obtained a position from President Polk's administration, as a captain in one of the ten additional regiments, under the "Ten Regiment" bill. He raised his company in this county and proceeded to join his regiment in Mexico, but on his way to the south he was attacked by that malady so fatal to many of our northern soldiers during that war—gulf fever, and was so prostrated by it that he was forced to leave the army and return home in order to recover his health. He was an invalid for a great while, not recovering his health for some years.

The military feeling again showed itself at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he went to the front as lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, at the head of which he met his death. Previously he had been made colonel of the Ninth Regiment of the Indiana Legion by Gov. O. P. Morton.

Upon his return home from college he entered the law office of Hendricks & Bright (Gov. William Hendricks, his father, and Hon. Jesse D. Bright comprising the firm), and here he remained for about three years, as a student of law, under the tutelage of his father. When he was admitted to the bar he commenced the practice of law at Madison. Afterward he located at Evansville, Ind., where he remained but a short time, coming back to Madison on account of the failing health of his father, who needed his aid in business affairs. He remained in Madison, engaged in the practice of his profession, until the time of his death, except for three years, when he was in partnership with Charles Pugh and others in a planing mill.

In politics he was at first an old-time Democrat, but at the breaking up of the old parties, of Democrat and Whig, when the Whig party went to pieces and the Democratic party became the pro-slavery party, he became one of the founders and leaders of the Republican party, to the principles of which he remained attached until his death. He was a member of, and an advocate for, the principles of the "Native American" party. He was an anti-slavery man in principle all of the time. He ran on the Democratic ticket for the legislature in this county and also on the Republican ticket for congress in the old district of Jefferson, Floyd, Clark, Jennings and Switzer land counties. He was defeated both times. He was city attorney at the time of the suits against the city of Madison by Isom Ross and others, for damages caused by water, at the time of the great cloudburst which occurred to the northwest of the city, about 1848-49. He was a good lawyer and one of the best advocates that ever belonged to the bar of Jefferson county.

He was a man of an affectionate disposition and great kindness of heart. Gentle and pleasant in manner, he won many warm friends. He always contended for the truth, right and justice.

He was of a fine personal appearance and very handsome countenance; about five feet eleven inches in height, erect and dignified in bearing, of easy and graceful manner, energetic in speech, with a pleasant, clear voice; he was one of the finest orators that ever appeared before an audience in this county, either on the rostrum or at the bar. He was a rapid and attractive speaker, and seemed to say as much with his fine face and keen blue eyes as with his fluent tongue. His voice was soft and pleasant in sound, but full, round and strong in volume, and quite distinct in articulation, and had the property of being plainly heard in any auditorium, and at a great distance in the open air.

On the 20th of January, 1848, he was married to Miss Frances E. Norwood, eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph G. Norwood, a former resident of Madison, Ind., but now living in Columbia, Mo. The result of this union was six children: Lilly, who died an infant; Ida M. and William N., living in California; Loulie N. and Mildred D., living in Abilene, Kans.; and John, who died an infant.

The memory of this gallant and talented gentleman is cherished by a large circle of friends, among whom his comrades here to-day are pre-eminent in their devotion. Hence this sketch and portrait are presented on this occasion of the triple reunion of the Eighth, Twenty-second and Eighty-second Regiments of Indiana Volunteers.

WILLIAM N. HENDRICKS, who has been station agent for the Southern California Railroad at Claremont since 1891, and who is also interested in horticulture, was born in Madison, Ind., October 16, 1852, a son of Col. John A. and Fannie (Norwood) Hendricks, natives respectively of Indiana and Lexington, Ky. The family is one whose name is recorded in the annals of our country's history. His father was a first cousin of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks. His grandfather, Hon. William Hendricks, was one of the most influential statesmen Indiana has ever had. In positions of power and prominence he proved himself a man of extraordinary ability and keen foresight. He was the first congressman elected from Indiana, and was also honored by his state with election to the office of governor, after which he was for twelve years a member of the United States senate.

Nor were the maternal ancestors of Mr. Hendricks less talented than the paternal, although their ability was along the line of literature rather than public affairs and politics. His maternal grandfather, Prof. Joseph G. Norwood, was a man of brilliant attainments. By education and natural talents he was fitted for positions of honor in the educational world. For a number of years he acted as dean of the faculty in the University of Missouri at Columbia, in which office he distinguished himself by his combination of literary talents and executive ability. For years he was a professor of the sciences, geology and chemistry being his specialties.

Educated in Madison's public schools, William N. Hendricks at the age of seventeen began to learn telegraphy at Dupont, Ind., and at the same time he familiarized himself with the duties of railroad agent. Afterward, for four years, he was agent at Dupont. Leaving Indiana he went to Kansas. For two years he was agent at Ogden. He was then transferred to Lawrence,

where he was first a clerk in the freight office of F. C. Gay. His next appointment was at Abilene in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, where he remained for fourteen years. Coming to California in 1891 he has since been agent at Claremont for the Southern California Railroad, a line of the Santa Fe system. He is also the owner of a fruit ranch of twenty acres, ten of which he has put under cultivation, principally to oranges. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his community, and has shown his enterprise by working in behalf of first-class roads. Coming from a state noted for its excellent roads, it is not strange that he can be satisfied only with the best. Politically he is a Democrat. For four years he held office as postmaster at Claremont. As a rule, however, he limits his attention to his business duties, having neither the time nor the inclination to seek political offices. He is married and has four children. His wife was formerly Miss Lota Ferson, of Erie, Ill.

HON. GEORGE JESS. The life which this narrative sketches began in Nova Scotia, October 15, 1819, in the home of John L. P. and Unity (Parker) Jess; the latter was a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Lord) Parker. Both the Jess and Parker families were descended from Englishmen, who, many generations ago, crossed the ocean, landing on Nova Scotia's rugged shores and identifying themselves with the sturdy pioneers of that peninsula. Grandfather Jess was a native of Rhode Island and married a French lady, Sarah Payzant, who was taken by the Indians when three years old, but ransomed by her parents soon afterward. When he was a boy, George Jess had few school advantages, but he supplemented his schooling by careful reading and practical business experience, in which way he became a man of broad information. His boyhood years were spent on the home farm, for his father, though by occupation a contracting builder, also engaged in farming and owned a tract of land in Cornwallis township, Kings county.

During 1842 Mr. Jess came to the States. His first home was in Walworth county, Wis., but in 1845 he removed to Dodge county, the same

state, where for many subsequent years (with the exception of a short time in California) he continued to reside. His first trip to California was in 1850, at the time of the great excitement caused by the discovery of gold. His first location was at Placerville. He became interested in buying cattle and selling beef. While making his headquarters at Sacramento he carried on three meat markets in as many different towns. In 1853 he returned to his Dodge county home. During the same year, on the 5th of November, he was married at Fox Lake, Wis., to Miss Maria Theresa Judd, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and a daughter of Dr. Stoddard Judd. The latter, a well-known and successful physician, engaged in practice in Dutchess county, N. Y., and later at Fox Lake, Wis., where he died March 2, 1873.

For years Mr. Jess was interested in the real-estate and banking business in Wisconsin. As a financier he has always exhibited ability. He is conservative, never investing rashly or recklessly; yet at the same time he has broad views and a progressive spirit. He was instrumental in the establishment of the banking house of George Jess & Co., in Waupun, Wis., of which he was president and a director. After coming to California he was for some years a director in the First National Bank of Pomona.

Not only with the business affairs of Dodge county, but with its public history, Mr. Jess was closely connected. He was a potent factor in local Republican ranks. Among the offices which he held were those of county supervisor and a member of the state legislature. These positions he filled creditably to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents. However, the cares of public life and the anxieties of business at last told upon his physical condition. His health failed to such an extent that a change of climate was declared imperative. Hoping that California might prove as healthful for him as it had for so many other eastern people, he decided to remove to this state, and in 1885 established his home in the city where he still resides, Pomona. Since then his health has greatly improved and he has been able to enjoy the delights of California life to the utmost. Both he and his wife are Unitarians in religious views. They are respected and honored for their worth of charac-

ter and kind hearts. Almost a half century of married life has been granted them, and in the twilight of earth's day they retain the esteem and regard which have always been theirs. Their only child, Stoddard Jess, who was formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Pomona and is one of this city's influential men, married Miss Carrie H. Chenoweth, of Monroe, Wis., and has one son, George B. Jess.

CHARLES C. REYNOLDS is a member of the firm of Reynolds & Van Nuys, undertakers and funeral directors of Pasadena. He was born in Richmond, Ind., September 4, 1856, a son of Milton and Nancy (Harris) Reynolds, natives of Indiana. On both sides he is descended from Quaker ancestry and is himself an adherent of that society, to which he belongs by birthright. His maternal grandfather, Dr. John Harris, was a pioneer physician of Richmond, and had a practice extending for many miles around that city. Milton Reynolds was a railroad contractor and also a supply agent in Richmond for the Pennsylvania Railroad system at that point. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army, going to the front with the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. During a part of his service he was in the commissary department, while the remainder of the time he fought with the soldiers. He died in 1875.

The education of Charles C. Reynolds was begun in common schools and completed in Earham College, Richmond, Ind. The year 1886 found him a resident of Pasadena, which was then gaining a name throughout the United States for beauty of location and great promise for the future. The year after his arrival he engaged in the undertaking business as a member of the firm of Reynolds Brothers. This, in turn, was succeeded by the firm of Reynolds & Van Nuys in 1890, and under these two names the business has been carried forward uninterrupted to the present. In April, 1900, Mr. Reynolds was elected a trustee of the city of Pasadena, on the Republican ticket. As a private citizen he has been known for broad views, keen foresight and great energy, and these qualities will aid him in the work of a trustee; so that it may

be safely predicted that the term upon which lie has recently entered will be creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen, all of Pasadena.

In 1898 the Long Beach, Alaska, Trading and Mining Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Arizona. He was elected its first president and is still a stockholder. In company with nineteen others he set sail April 6, 1898, on the sailing vessel, Penelope, from San Pedro, Cal., for Alaska, where they arrived after a voyage of fifty-eight days. The object of the expedition was to search for gold prospects in the recently discovered mines of the northwest. The company spent the winter of 1898-99 in the far north. During that winter Mr. Reynolds, with six others, traveled by sleds to Cape Nome. In July the others followed them to the same point, taking their ship through the straits as far as the Cape. The party spent the summer of 1899 in and near Cape Nome, where they prospected for gold and located several claims. The majority of the company, including Mr. Reynolds, returned with the vessel, arriving at San Pedro in November, 1899.

Mr. Reynolds married Miss Mary E. McCracken, of Richmond, Ind., and by her he has two sons, Delmar M. and Charles H.

WALTER SHAFER has resided on San Antonio avenue, Pomona, since February, 1888. Among the raisers of citrus fruits in this valley he is well known. He is a director in the Claremont Citrus Union and an enterprising horticulturist who, while promoting his personal interests, has also given an impetus to the fruit industry in Southern California. His holdings of fruit lands aggregate, altogether, fourteen and one-half acres, divided into two orchards, and planted almost wholly in oranges and prunes. Some years ago he assisted in the organization of the Claremont Citrus Union, which has since been effective as an agency for advancing the interests of local horticulturists.

The Shafer family descends from Hollanders. The first of the name to settle in America was Hendrickus Shafer, a pioneer of the Mohawk and

Schoharie valleys in New York. Subsequent generations were identified with the same regions. Walter Shafer was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., January 3, 1855, a son of Jacob L. and Christina Shafer, natives of New York state. His mother died some years ago, but his father is still living (at eighty-six years), and for years has made his home on a farm in Schoharie county. It was on this homestead farm that our subject grew to man's estate. He was given common-school advantages in boyhood, and also for two terms attended the State Normal School in Albany, N. Y. On completing his education he began to teach school, and for two winters taught in his native county. While living there he married Rebecca B. Nelson, of the same county. In the fall of 1887 he came to Pomona, since which time he has given his attention to the fruit business. He has witnessed the gradual development of this region as a fruit-growing center, which sends to the markets of the world each year immense shipments of citrus and deciduous fruits. He is connected with a number of organizations in Pomona, among them being the Presbyterian Church. His second wife was Miss Mary A. Northrop, of Mason, Mich., a daughter of the late Enos Northrop, of that city. Two children bless their union, Winifred M. and Mildred J.

JOHN S. BILLHEIMER has been closely identified with the fortunes of Pasadena since his residence here in 1887. As agent for the Electric Express & Storage Company, he has been associated with the best business enterprises of the city, and has gained prominence because of fine business tact, geniality and conscientious application of honest principles.

Born April 10, 1864, he is a son of Isaac and Saloma (Sherfey) Billheimer, natives of Virginia, and of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction. Isaac Billheimer was in his younger days a contractor and builder, but since 1872, when he moved from Washington county, Tenn., to Tippecanoe county, Ind., he has devoted his time and energies to the ministry of the German Baptist Brethren Church. He is now located at Edna Mills, Clinton county, Ind. His wife died in 1879.

John S. Billheimer was educated in the Monnt

Morris College at Monnt Morris, Ill., and subsequently utilized his excellent training by teaching school for some time in Douglas county, Kans., to which state he had moved in 1886. In the following year he came to Pasadena, and was employed by J. S. Baldwin in the hay, grain and feed business in the capacity of clerk for several years. He was later in the employ of the Willamette Lumber Company at Pasadena, next engaging in the express and transfer business between Pasadena and Los Angeles. This latter business was conducted on his own responsibility. He then became identified with the Electric Express & Storage Company, and has since been connected with the same company.

Mr. Billheimer married Anna L. Overholtzer, a daughter of the late Samuel A. Overholtzer, of Covina, Cal. Of this union there are two children, Glen E. and Vera M.

In politics Mr. Billheimer is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church at Pasadena, of which he is now serving as deacon and treasurer. He is a self-made man, and has risen to prominence because of his many sterling traits of mind and character.

SHERMAN WASHBURN. In reviewing the history of any community there are always a few names that stand out pre-eminently, because those who bear them are men of superior ability, wise judgment and progressive spirit. Such names and such men add to the prosperity of a place and increase its commercial importance. In the history of Pasadena the name of Sherman Washburn, a pioneer, stands out conspicuous. This is not due wholly to the fact that he was a pioneer, but also to his keen intelligence, public spirit, shrewd discrimination, tact and enterprise. His influence was helpful in the development of many worthy enterprises in this region. He was treasurer of the San Gabriel Valley Railroad Company, whose road has since been absorbed by the Santa Fe system. For years he was treasurer of the Pasadena Land and Water Company, with which he is still identified as a stockholder. As vice-president and a director of the San Gabriel Valley Bank he has exhibited rare business qualities, and has been a factor in the establishment of the institution upon

a sound financial basis as a leading bank of Southern California. Since 1886 he has been a member of the Pasadena public library board, of which he is now the president, and his active encouragement has done much for the upbuilding of the library.

Mr. Washburn was born at Reading Centre, Schuyler county, N. Y., June 28, 1830, a son of Daniel and Temperance (Gustin) Washburn, natives respectively of Vermont and New York. His father was a farmer in what is now Schuyler county, and Sherman grew to manhood there. His education was such as the district schools of the neighborhood afforded, but was afterward supplemented by a practical business experience. When twenty-four years of age he left New York and settled in Rockford, Ill. At the time of the gold excitement in Colorado he made his first trip west, but did not stop at the Rocky mountains. It was in 1860, and he crossed the plains with three companions in a wagon, with a camping outfit and four mules. They traveled through Iowa, Nebraska, Utah and Nevada, and first located at Carson City, where he spent two years in the lumbering business. At the expiration of that time he returned to Illinois with four companions, riding on horseback and spending seventy-six days on the road. On his return to Rockford he was engaged in business for a short time, but soon settled in Marshalltown, Iowa, where he carried on a grocery for ten years.

The year 1874 found Mr. Washburn in Pasadena. He purchased fifteen acres in the Berry & Elliott tract. At first he carried on a grocery, but afterward turned his attention to the development and sale of real estate, in which he was associated with Charles Watts. His interest in educational matters led him to accept a position on the school board, and he served efficiently for ten years. For four years he was a member of the Pasadena city council. He was one of three who originated, planned and built the San Gabriel Valley Railroad, which proved so helpful to this locality. Other measures of great value have received his aid and financial contributions. He has never cared for political prominence nor for office, but takes an intelligent interest in such matters and votes the Republican ticket. He is connected with various degrees of Masonry. He has been twice married, his first wife having

been Susan Jackson, of Schuyler county, N. Y., and his second, Susie E. Stone, of Gardner, Mass.

The fine property which Mr. Washburn owns and his high standing as a citizen are a creditable showing for one who began in business without capital or influence. They indicate the forceful nature of the man to whose determination and energy they are due.

LOUIS KLOESS, who resides near Claremont, is the owner of a neat ranch of fourteen acres, cultivated to citrus and deciduous fruits. Upon this place he established his home in 1891, having previously been a manufacturer in his native county of St. Clair, Ill. He gives his attention to the cultivation of his orchard and is actively and successfully identified with the fruit interests of Southern California.

Born January 15, 1856, Mr. Kloess is the son of John and Catherine Kloess, both natives of Germany. His father emigrated to America in 1849 and his mother three years later, both settling in St. Clair county. The former, for a period of forty years, engaged in the manufacture of brick and the mining of coal. At the age of seventy years, he is still living in the locality where for so long he was actively engaged in business. His wife died in 1897.

Until he was thirty-two years of age Louis Kloess assisted his father in various business enterprises. He then formed a partnership with his older brother, John Kloess, under the firm name of Kloess Brothers, and was engaged in the manufacture of brick at Belleville, Illinois, until he removed to California in 1891. During his residence in Belleville he was affiliated with the Knights of Honor, and since coming to California he has been connected with the Knights of Pythias at Pomona. In politics he is a Democrat. He may be justly regarded as a representative man of the county and a typical horticulturist, enterprising, honorable and industrious.

Mr. Kloess married Mary Gintz, who was born in St. Clair county, Ill., and is a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Funck) Gintz, natives of Germany, but for many years residents of Belleville, where her father was proprietor of a brewery. She was reared in her native town and

received a fair education in its schools. Seven of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Kloess are now living, namely: Ellenora K., William J., Walter L., Armin J., Roland R., Alfred O. and Helen A. The adult members of the family are identified with the Pomona Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE VARCOE, who had efficiently served in positions of trust in Los Angeles, is a typical Californian, alert, enterprising, persevering and companionable. The success he has attained is due to his unaided efforts, as he had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was only three years of age, and his father, Henry Varcoe, also died in middle life. The latter was a native of England, who came to America to try his fortune in the new world. After living for a time in Michigan the year 1861 found him in California, where he settled in a mining town in the upper country. Later he engaged in the mercantile business. He died in this state in 1883, when forty-nine years of age.

The subject of this sketch was born in Quincy, Mich., in 1857, and was four years of age when the family settled in California. On completing the studies of the public schools he assisted his father in the mercantile business, and later taught school, at the same time devoting his leisure hours to the study of law and the improvement of his education. In 1882, after ten years of teaching, he was admitted to practice law before the supreme court. In 1881 he married Miss Lou Winn, an estimable lady and a member of the Christian Church.

After having practiced his profession in northern California for some years, in 1887 Mr. Varcoe came to Los Angeles, and engaged in the business of searching records until 1890, when he entered the public service. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, devoted to the principles of the party. He has served with recognized ability as chief deputy tax collector and chief deputy county clerk. Fraternally he is connected with Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., Occidental Consistory, A. & A. S. R., has attained the thirty-second degree and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Los Angeles Tent No. 2, Knights of the Maccabees.

JAMES CLARKE. There are few enterprises of greater importance to Pasadena than that with which Mr. Clarke is closely connected, and of which he was an organizer. The Pasadena Manufacturing Company is a concern that has rapidly forged its way to the front and gained a reputation for its substantial character and the progressive spirit of its officers. In the incorporation of this company Mr. Clarke assisted and of it he has served as a director, besides taking an active part in its management as foreman of the plant. In May, 1900, he was appointed a trustee of the State Reform School at Whittier, which very responsible position he is now filling.

Of English birth and ancestry, Mr. Clarke was born in Devonshire November 11, 1850, a son of Thomas and Mary Clarke, of that shire. When a boy he attended the schools near his home and also worked on the home farm. In 1869 he sailed from Liverpool for New York and after a voyage of fourteen days landed in this country. His parents had come here some years before. He joined them in Saratoga county, N. Y., and for a time attended school in Schuylerville. He began to learn the blacksmith's trade in the village of Pavilion, N. Y., where he remained for two years. Next he returned to Schuylerville, where he found employment at his trade. Going thence to Albany, N. Y., he was employed as foreman for the packing house of R. Wilson & Co. It was in 1881 that he left New York and sought a home on the other side of the Rockies, settling in Pasadena, where he hopes to spend the remainder of his life. Like most of the citizens here, he is interested in the fruit business. Near this city he owns a fine ranch of twenty acres, under cultivation.

Having lived in America for so many years Mr. Clarke has become thoroughly imbued with the American spirit; and, although he is proud to claim as his native land the country on whose empire the sun never sets, he is still prouder to have his citizenship in the United States, the land of freedom and of opportunity. Fraternally he is a Mason. He is interested in the progress of Pasadena and for four years served as a member of the board of trustees. Prior to coming to California he married Miss Emma Prøpper, of Greenbush, N. Y.

HUGH M. HAMILTON. Not a few of the well-known citizens of Pasadena are those who have occupied responsible positions elsewhere and, after accumulating large holdings, have come to this favored spot with the intention of passing their remaining years here. Such, in brief, has been the history of Mr. Hamilton, long one of the most honored bankers and business men of Ottawa, Ill. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., being a son of John and Margaret Hamilton, natives of the north of Ireland and of Scotch extraction. During the years of boyhood he attended school in Pittsburg. He continued to live there until 1854, when he decided to seek his fortune in the great "west," as the Mississippi Valley was then called. Selecting Ottawa as a good business location, he embarked for himself in that town, where, as a member of the firm of King & Hamilton, he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. This firm was organized in 1859 and continues in business to the present time. Through his foresight, judgment and business intelligence, the company was placed on a sound financial basis and its stock increased in value. The management of that business, however, was not the limit of his energies. His talent as a financier led to his selection as president of the First National Bank of Ottawa, in which capacity he continued for fifteen years. He gave very close attention to building up a sound financial policy for the institution of which he was the head. Through his conservatism the rocks and shoals of speculation were avoided. The funds of the bank were invested wisely and judiciously, and the returns were gratifying to officers and stockholders.

After years of commercial activity Mr. Hamilton placed his business interests in the hands of others, and in February, 1892, settled permanently in Pasadena, where he has since been a director in the First National Bank, and for four years a member of the city council. In politics he is a Republican and always votes the party ticket. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Pasadena and an active worker in its behalf, contributing generously to its maintenance. During his residence in Ottawa, Ill., in 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate A. White. They became the parents

of six children, but only three of these are now living. The daughter is the wife of Lorenzo Leland, an attorney and president of the First National Bank of Ottawa, Ill. The sons are Charles H., of Pasadena, and Frank A., of Cucamonga, San Bernardino county, this state.

WILLIAM O. McCLINTOCK, more than any other man in his section of the country, has been identified with the rise and rapid development of the horticultural interests of Lemon. Arriving there in 1892, before any other resident, he was the first to buy land on the old Earl tract, and the first to set out an orange grove.

A native of Pike county, Ill., he was born December 14, 1862, and is a son of John J. McClintock, now living in Illinois, and Nancy (Cline) McClintock, deceased. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and those on the maternal side were German. He was reared in his native county in Illinois, assisting his father in his farm duties, and taking advantage of the opportunities afforded in the district schools. At the age of twenty he started for California, where he arrived in December of 1882. He lived for a time in Los Angeles, and was subsequently employed in various capacities on the different ranches in the vicinity, and also around Stockton.

In 1886 he leased about three hundred acres of land which constituted a part of the "Lucky Baldwin" estate, and remained there for some time, afterwards leasing a ranch near Covina, on which he remained for several years. In 1892 began his permanent residence in Lemon, Cal., which has been attended by such pronounced success.

Mr. McClintock married Allie Mullendore, a native of Wisconsin, and of this union there are three children, John N., Lawrence O. and Lloyd A. Since the organization of the Lemon school district in 1892, Mr. McClintock has served as a trustee, and is now president of the board of trustees. He is prominent in all that pertains to the advancement of the town of his adoption, and is held in high esteem by his friends, associates and the community at large.

JACKSON GALAWAY, a prominent horticulturist of the Azusa valley, is a native of Hancock county, Ind., where he was born January 31, 1841. His parents were William and Tabitha (George) Galaway, who came from Kentucky and Virginia respectively. Jackson Galaway lived on his father's farm during his boyhood, and was surrounded by the usual influences incident to a country life. He greatly assisted his father in performing his duties, at the same time availing himself of the advantages of the district schools, which, in his neighborhood, were above the average. At the age of eighteen years he began to prepare himself for independence in the future, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, serving three years as an apprentice.

Afterward he followed his trade in various capacities, chiefly as journeyman builder and contractor, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Tex. At this time he was very successful and having more work than he could personally attend to, was obliged to employ from three to thirty men as assistants. The scene of his efforts was next located in Albuquerque, N. M., where he employed on an average twenty workmen. While in Mexico he varied his occupation, and increased his finances by engaging in the cattle-raising business on the Gila river. His ranch was known as the old Coronado ranch, and was in extent forty miles square, he himself being third part owner and superintendent. The work incident to this large amount of land necessitated the employment of sixteen men.

In 1885 Mr. Galaway went to Los Angeles, Cal., and for a number of years was a builder and contractor. In 1890 he took up his residence on his present ranch which he has come to regard as his permanent home. He married Elsie A. Siddall, of Hancock county, Iowa, and they have two children: Mrs. John E. Siddall; living in Iowa, and Charles S., at home.

Mr. Galaway's political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He is an active member of the Holiness Church, and has served as an elder in the same for several years. He is a large stockholder in the Azusa Irrigating Company. He has a highly interesting war record. Enlisting in 1864 in Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, he was with Sherman's army

of the west, and fought in the battles of Nashville and Decatur, and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea.

Among those who are privileged to know him, Mr. Galaway is recognized as a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, a reliable friend and a man whom it is a pleasure to know.

JAMES STANDLEE. Of the many who have added the lustre of their ability and usefulness to the development of the resources of California, and who live in the memory of an appreciative and grateful people, may be mentioned the name of James Standlee. At the time of his arrival from the east in 1869 the locality which was to be the scene of his future life and work bore not the faintest resemblance to its present opulence and prosperity; in fact, had it been predicted by a visionary it would have been considered the wandering of an erratic mind.

The Standlee family is of French and Welsh extraction, the earliest members to migrate to America having settled in Virginia during the last century. James Standlee was born in Virginia February 22, 1819, and was a son of Abraham Standlee, a native of the south. His family moved to Tennessee when he was quite young, and there he was reared on a farm and studied as occasion offered at the district schools. When nineteen years of age he was taken to Howard county, Ark., where he undertook to learn the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade, which he subsequently followed until his removal to California.

In 1869, with an ox-team and wagon, he joined a train of emigrants that slowly and laboriously made their way over the plains, his little family walking or riding as their strength permitted. The journey dragged itself over six weary months, and the faithful band were filled with delight when the journey was completed. They halted at El Monte, and the Standlee contingent at once went to the place near Downey where James Standlee lived for the remainder of his useful life. In addition to his interest in horticulture he had time and inclination to devote to the interests of the various institutions erected for the improvement of his locality, and one of

his ambitions was to perfect the water development of the district.

Mr. Standlee married Sarah M. Briscoe, a native of Alabama. Of this union six children were born who are living: David W., Daniel W., Joel W., Emily (who is the wife of L. D. Tweedy), Oliver and Edward J. Mrs. Standlee died in 1894. In political faith Mr. Standlee was a Democrat, but never had political aspirations. Fraternally he was associated with the Masonic order. He had a strong and rugged personality and forcefully impressed his influence and opinions upon the community in which he dwelt. He died September 27, 1900.

Edward J., one of the sons of James Standlee, is a native of Howard county, Ark., where he was born July 1, 1861. With his parents and family he crossed the plains for California, where he has since lived. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah A. Shirley, and of this union there were five children: Claude E., Emily M., Elbert C., Elmer F. and Lela. Mr. Standlee's present wife was Gussie Gentry, who is the mother of two children, Gladys and Marguerite. Mr. Standlee served as a member of the board of trustees of the Gallatin school district for six years, elected to the office by his constituents in the Democratic party. He is also a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Downey. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Baptist Church.

David W. Standlee, the eldest brother of Edward J., is a member of the Democratic party, and fraternally is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

OLIVER STANDLEE. The first impression of his future home in the vicinity of Downey was gained through the wonder of childish eyes, for Oliver Standlee was but eleven years old when his father moved his little family over the plains in search of a home and prosperous living. At this early day the possibilities of California were but vaguely defined, and the work of developing her resources meant incessant toil for the settlers who cast their lot within her borders. Young Oliver learned from his father the best way to conduct a farm, and early evinced

a liking for agricultural pursuits. In the district schools he acquired a fair education, and in different ways had occasion to become proficient from a business standpoint.

A native of Howard county, Ark., Oliver Standlee was born in 1858. His father, James Standlee, receives more extended mention in another part of this work. He was an industrious and enterprising agriculturist during his residence in the east, and became identified with the best interests of his adopted home in the west. At the present time Oliver Standlee is the possessor of a highly improved ranch of thirty acres near Downey, where he raises walnuts and oranges. He is public spirited and is a member of the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association. He married Rhoda Ragsdale, a daughter of Rix Ragsdale, a native of Texas, and at present residing with his daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Standlee have been born three children: Effie L., Ollie P. and Flora J.

In national politics Mr. Standlee is a Democrat and interested in all the undertakings of his party. He has no political aspirations. Himself and family are active members of the Baptist Church at Rivera. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Downey. As one of the oldest pioneers of the county he is naturally affiliated with the Pioneer Association. At present he is serving his second term as trustee of the Gallatin school district.

HR. HIRAM M. BATEMAN, a well-known horticulturist of Pomona, who has been a resident of this city since 1893, was born in Orleans county, N. Y., September 21, 1829. His father, Dr. Stephen Bateman, was a native of Vermont, and his mother (née Lydia Shafer) was born in Genesee county, N. Y. The former practiced his profession at Lyndonville, N. Y., and at Rockford and Aurora, Ill., dying at the city last named. His father, also Stephen Bateman, was of English ancestry and served in the war of 1812.

When he was sixteen years of age Hiram Bateman removed with the family to Rockford, Ill., and continued his education at the seminary in that city. Four years later he commenced the study of medicine with his father, whom he sub-

sequently assisted in his professional work both at Rockford and Aurora. Afterward, for many years, he was identified with the hotel business of Alton and Bloomington, Ill., being thus engaged in the latter city for a decade.

As stated, the doctor settled in Pomona in 1893. He is now the owner of a fine tract of ten acres, chiefly grown to oranges. He was formerly a director in the Pomona Fruit Exchange, now known as the Pomona Fruit Growers' Exchange, and is still a member of that organization.

The wife of Dr. Bateman was formerly Miss Mary Warner and is a native of Ohio. Their family of six children consists of Frank M., Charles W., and George G., all of whom are residents of Illinois; Ida M., the wife of Charles Barry, of Evanston, Ill.; Catherine living at home; and Fannie, wife of John Bowles, of Alton, Ill.

MILTON J. BROOKS. Although comparatively a new comer to the Los Nietos region, having settled here in 1897, Mr. Brooks has become thoroughly identified with the spirit and undertakings of the locality, and has established himself as one of its respected and necessary citizens.

Previous to coming to California in 1884, Mr. Brooks led an uneventful life in the main. He was born in Maury county, Tenn., July 31, 1859, and is a son of John S. and Lucy A. (Jordan) Brooks, natives respectively of Tennessee and Virginia. His maternal grandfather, John F. Jordan, was a prominent agriculturist, and a valiant soldier in the war of 1812. Milton Brooks was reared on his father's farm in his native county and educated in the district schools. He early showed an aptitude for agricultural pursuits, and diligently assisted his father in his duties around the farm. In 1880 he went to Lamar county, Tex., and while there was occupied for several years with various pursuits. In 1884 he came to Southern California, and was for several years employed by A. H. Dunlap, who lived in the vicinity of Whittier, and subsequently leased land in the neighborhood and engaged in general farming and walnut growing.

In keeping with his interest in all that pertains to the advancement of his locality, Mr. Brooks

takes a vital interest in the institutions that are the outgrowth of the special requirements incident to the peculiar conditions of the soil and climate. He is at present serving as president of the Los Nietos Irrigating Company, and as such has given general satisfaction. He is a member of the Los Nietos school district and was elected for a term of three years. He is also a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated, and of the Los Nietos Pioneer Club. In politics he is a Democrat, but entertains liberal views regarding the politics of the administration.

Mr. Brooks was married to Laura Downing, a native of Iowa, and to this couple has been born one daughter, Lanra Edna. His ranch consists of twenty-three acres, mostly under walnuts, and is under a high state of cultivation.

CHARLES F. HARPER. As an honorable, straight-forward citizen, Mr. Harper holds a high position in the commercial circles of Los Angeles; and in devotion to the moral and monetary interests of his home town he has always been in the front ranks. Such qualities shape the highest welfare of intelligent communities, and while the man must in time pass from out of his associations, his good works follow on and enweave themselves into other beings who can and will use them for still more extensive enterprises. By right and honorable dealing, a strict adherence to right and justice in business transactions, and by following a conservative policy in all enterprises, he gradually built up for himself a name as a keen, far-seeing and judicious business man.

The descendant of a long line of southern ancestry, Mr. Harper was born in Greene county, N. C., July 14, 1832, and is the only survivor of the two children of John S. and Nancy (Gibbons) Harper, natives also of Greene county. In the war between the States his father was among the missing and the place of his death is therefore unknown. The mother came to Los Angeles a long time after that and died here when sixty-one years of age. She was a daughter of John N. and Polly Gibbons, and a niece of a former United States senator from Mississippi. Mr. Gibbons was a native of North Carolina and an

old-time Methodist preacher, as well as a tiller of the soil. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Charles Harper, who was a lifelong resident of North Carolina.

In 1839 Charles F. Harper was taken by an uncle to Columbus, Miss., where he later learned the tinner's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years and then entering business with a partner. In 1860 he was employed by the Confederate government in detached service. He remained at the front until the close of the war, when he resumed business in Columbus, Miss. In 1868 he went to New York, and there took a steamer for San Francisco, coming from the latter city to Los Angeles, and opening a hardware store on the corner of Spring and Temple streets, as a member of the firm of Bryden & Harper. After a few months he purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he conducted alone for some time. In 1883 the Harper & Reynolds Company was organized, with Mr. Harper as president, a position that he has since held. However, he is practically retired from business pursuits, as his son, Arthur C., has his interests in charge. The company is one of the largest dealers in hardware on the coast and occupies a store at Nos. 152-154 North Main street, which is equipped with a complete assortment of everything in this special line.

Politically Mr. Harper is a Democrat and cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856. He has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1854. He and his wife are charter members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Los Angeles. He took the first steps on the part of the laymen to secure a foundation for that church here, and his business tact and liberality have been large factors in securing for the congregation their fine property.

The marriage of Mr. Harper took place November 5, 1857, and united him with Martha Wheeler Mullen, a descendant of the Wheeler family, of whom Gen. Joe Wheeler is the present famous representative. Mrs. Harper was born in Columbus, Miss., a daughter of George M. and Mary (Cross) Mullen, natives respectively of New York and North Carolina. Her father, who was a merchant by occupation, died in Alabama when eighty years of age; and her mother was thirty-seven at the time of her death

in Columbus, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living, namely: Edward J., who is a prominent minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Arthur C., who is connected with the company of which his father is president; Albert G., Augustus D. and Benjamin W. There are also five grandchildren.

H. R. WARNER, the genial and business-like proprietor of Hotel Redondo, situated at Redondo Beach, is the third Warner in the direct line of descent actively associated with the management of hotels, and doubtless he inherited much of the special ability which is necessary to the successful control of an enterprise of the kind. Certain it is that he is considered one of the best hotel men upon the Pacific coast, and his long experience renders him just the right one for so important a hostelry as the hotel with which he is now connected.

The Warner family settled in Vermont in 1812 and our subject's grandfather kept a hotel for many years. The father of H. R. Warner early became familiar with the business in which his senior was engaged, and when he embarked in an independent career he decided to give his attention to the same calling.

The birth of H. R. Warner occurred in his father's hotel in Danville Green, Vt., and in that town he obtained his education and early business training. He was graduated in the high school at Newbury, Vt., when he was about twenty years of age, and thence went to Boston, where he obtained a position on the state engineering corps. Later he was sent to New Mexico with a party of government surveyors, with whom he spent six years—a period replete with incident, hardships and, withal, much of interest and profit.

In 1885 Mr. Warner resumed the occupation with which he always had been familiar, and locating on Coronado Beach, then but sparsely settled, he took charge of the Josephine hotel, which he managed with fair success. Later he went to San Gabriel and there was engaged in the hotel business for some five years, after which he was the proprietor of the leading hostelry at Bartlett Springs for a similar period. During all of these

years he had made a special study of the wishes and demands of the traveling public, and had given such general satisfaction that it was deemed a very wise move on the part of those having the interests of Redondo at heart, that he was requested to assume the management of the hotel, which, in itself, is one of the great attractions of this beautiful sea-side resort. The building, which is a handsome modern structure, thoroughly equipped with every comfort and convenience, stands upon a slightly eminence overlooking the broad Pacific. The grounds are beautiful and well kept, and broad cement walks lead in various directions. Everything calculated to conduce to the pleasure and well-being of the guests of the hotel is provided, and its reputation is becoming more and more favorable as the seasons come and go.

The marriage of Mr. Warner and Miss Emma Noddin, of Independence, Minn., occurred in 1883. She was born in New York state, but was reared chiefly in Minnesota. To Mr. and Mrs. Warner one child was born, Alice, now eight years of age.

Mr. Warner, naturally, is a very busy man and has little time for politics or outside interests, yet he attends to his duties as a citizen and uses his franchise in behalf of the nominees of the Republican party. He keeps posted upon the leading issues of the day and is a gentleman of wide reading and observation. In all of life's relations he is sincere and upright, deserving the respect of all.

HARRY B. AINSWORTH. The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day and each moment seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and greater discernment than did the preceding. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, prompt in seizing every opportunity in the "nick of time," fertile in expedient and not easily discouraged. Fortunes are not often acquired in a day or year, as sometimes happened a few decades ago; on the contrary, it seems that every step towards prosperity must be fought with all the vigor and strength of purpose that can be mustered, but in the end the victory is all the more desirable.

In some respects Harry B. Ainsworth, of Redondo, has been more blessed by fortune than was his father before him, and certainly he owes a great deal to the worthy example which his senior set, but, on the other hand, he has had to bring to bear upon his business qualities of concentration and diligence which were not as vitally necessary when his father was a young man. The latter, J. C. Ainsworth, was one of the best known citizens on the Pacific slope, and for years was actively associated with some of the leading enterprises of the coast. More than thirty years he was president of the Oregon Steamship Navigation Company, which he assisted to found, and which, under his splendid management, became one of the foremost factors in the development of this coast. He was actively interested with many other business enterprises, in which he had as a partner R. R. Thompson, a San Francisco gentleman of wealth and high standing. Long before Redondo, as it appears to-day, was dreamed of, they purchased land here and commenced making great improvements, building docks for large steamers, erecting one of the finest hotels along the Southern Pacific Railway, and investing in every direction. Among the many things which they originated was the famous carnation farm, where the finest and most varied kinds of the flower are grown in enormous quantities, and shipped to important towns and cities. In 1880, after just three decades spent in active labors on the Pacific coast, the senior Ainsworth retired from business, and, taking up his residence in Oakland, there passed the rest of his life. He was a Mason of the thirty-third degree, and his friends in commercial and social circles are legion.

The birth of Harry B. Ainsworth occurred in Portland, Ore., in 1870, and in that city he was reared and educated. After his father's death the brother, J. C. Ainsworth, Jr., a Portland banker, became the head of the various business concerns above referred to, including the Los Angeles & Redondo Railroad, the Redondo Hotel Company and the Redondo Improvement Company, while our subject became the secretary and treasurer of the same. The main share of the actual management of these large and thriving organizations falls upon Harry B. Ainsworth, as he makes his home at Redondo, and

thus is in a position to attend to the business in person, while the elder brother lives in the north. Though he has been identified with those companies only five years he has given abundant evidence of his executive ability, and judging by what he has accomplished prior to reaching thirty years of age, it is safe to predict for him a brilliant future. Personally he is extremely popular with business men and with everyone with whom he has dealings, and in society he is a general favorite.

GEORGE S. BECKWITH. Among his circle of acquaintances Mr. Beckwith is known as a public-spirited citizen and successful walnut-grower, whose success is due not to luck but to a steady persistence and energetic determination that have been his leading characteristics. Since he came to Los Angeles county, in 1887, he has been identified with the ranching interests of this locality, and has been particularly interested in the nursery business and in the raising of walnuts and oranges for the eastern markets. He is a member of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated, an organization that has proved most helpful to the fruit and nut-growers of this community.

In New Britain, Conn., Mr. Beckwith was born October 25, 1830, the son of Chauncey and Abigail (Smith) Beckwith, natives respectively of Hartford and New Britain, Conn. He comes of patriotic lineage. His grandfather, Samuel Beckwith, served the country in the war of 1812, and the latter's father enlisted in the American army at the opening of the Revolutionary war, and continued in the service until he was killed by a cannon ball.

The childhood years of Mr. Beckwith's life were passed quite uneventfully. Going to school during the winter months and working on the home farm in the summer, the months and years quickly passed, until he reached man's estate. When he was a young man, in 1857, he went to Kansas, desiring to identify himself with the forces that were settling there, to hold the state for the Union. He secured a claim in Wabaunsee county and began to break the sod, clear the land and begin the task of improvement and cul-

tivation. For many years he engaged in stock-raising and general farming, which occupations he found more to his liking than the jeweler's trade he had followed in the east. During the Civil war and for years afterward he continued to make Kansas his home, but finally continued disappointments in crops led him to decide to change his location. He then came to California and settled near Rivera, where he has ten acres under walnuts and oranges.

Before leaving Connecticut Mr. Beckwith married Miss Hannah W. Sharpe, of New Britain, an estimable lady, whose death in 1876 was a deep bereavement to her husband. They had no children of their own, but adopted and reared a boy, Weldon E. Beckwith, who is now living in Wabaunsee county, Kans.

No one who knows Mr. Beckwith well is in doubt as to his political views. He is a staunch Republican, and has never failed to cast his vote for the presidential candidates of his party since the time he supported John C. Fremont for the highest office within the gift of the people. His interest in public affairs is deep and constant, and in Los Angeles county, as in Kansas, he has proved himself a true and model citizen. Deservedly he enjoys the confidence of his associates and the esteem of his nearer circle of friends.

WILLIAM R. ROWLAND. The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development of the oil industry in California. Hundreds of new companies have been formed, new wells have been bored, and new regions opened up. Nor has the progress of this industry been helpful alone to such as are directly connected with it. Almost every line of business has been promoted indirectly, for the possibility of securing cheap fuel has stimulated all industries and has inaugurated a wave of prosperity highly appreciated by business men of all classes.

Among the names intimately associated with the growth of this industry, mention belongs to William R. Rowland, of Los Angeles and Puente, president of the Puente Oil Company. He is a native son of the golden west, and was born at La Puente Rancho, Los Angeles county, November 10, 1848, a son of John and Dona Incarnation (Martinez) Rowland. He was educated in the

private school of William Wolfskill and in Santa Clara College, where he spent the years of 1858, 1859 and 1860. From 1871 to 1876 he acceptably filled the office of sheriff of Los Angeles county. In 1871 he married a daughter of Col. Isaac Williams, of El Rancho de Chino, and Dona Jesus Villaneuva de Williams. Three children are theirs.

Believing that the Puente hills near his home contained petroleum oil, in 1884, in connection with Burdette Chandler, Mr. Rowland began prospecting. The shallow wells yielded crude oil. After a time Mr. Chandler sold his interest to Mr. Lacy, and the new firm employed experienced borers from the Pennsylvania oil districts. The business has been made financially profitable. Pipe-lines have been laid to the Chino sugar factory, and that great manufacturing industry is now supplied with fuel oil from the Puente hills. This discovery awakened interest in the oil-bearing strata, and now the Puente hills are not only supplying this trade, but the hill regions of Los Angeles are pouring out millions of barrels of oil which is used in manufactures and in transportation services, the main railroads using great quantities of the oil in their locomotives. In thus being a pioneer in the cheap fuel industry, Mr. Rowland has earned the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

Possessing a genial nature and practical common sense, with honesty and enterprise, Mr. Rowland could not be otherwise than esteemed by those who admire these qualities. At his home on the Puente ranch all of the elements of happiness and comfort are to be found, and here much of his time is spent with his family and in looking after his stock and oil interests. In politics he is a Democrat. He was appointed by Governor Budd a member of the board of trustees of the Whittier school, and this position he is now filling. He has done much to bring that institution to a higher place, and is ever ready to assist the boys in any effort toward a better, more useful life. His work in this connection has brought him much deserved praise.

GEORGE NADEAU. During the half century which marks the span of George Nadeau's life he has experienced many of the vicissitudes common to the pioneer and has been

influential in the upbuilding and development of Florence, where he has dwelt for the greater part of three decades.

Remi Nadeau, who is a well-remembered early settler of Los Angeles county, was born near Quebec, Canada, in 1820, a son of Joseph Nadeau, who likewise was born in Canada. In 1860 Remi Nadeau began his career as a frontiersman by crossing the plains on his way to distant California. He was plucky, but his ambition was greater than his wealth or his good fortune, for one of his yoke of oxen was lost before he reached Omaha and he then sold his wagon and outfit, perceiving that the better way for him to do was to obtain a position as a driver of a team in one of the numerous large and well-protected trains which were constantly setting out for the west from Omaha. He had no difficulty in getting such a place, and sending all of his money home to his family he proceeded on his journey, and was considered one of the best men of the company.

Arriving in Sacramento in the spring of 1862 he followed his trade, that of a millwright, there, as he had done the winter before in Salt Lake City. Then he bought and sold produce in the mining regions of Northern California, and in the autumn of the same year came to this part of the state. Here he kept five or six ox-teams busy, transporting goods and supplies from the sea-board. Later he employed mules for the conveying of the freight which he distributed at various points, as desired; and at one time he had eight hundred mules in the different departments of his business. For fifteen years he continued to devote his energy to his chosen field of enterprise, but at the end of that period the new railroads rendered useless much of the heavy freighting which had hitherto been necessary. As stated above, he came to Los Angeles in 1862 and in 1864 took up his permanent residence there, his family joining him in 1868. He became wealthy and was enabled to retire many years prior to his death, which event took place January 11, 1887. A strong Republican and a man who had the courage of his convictions, he took an active part in elections, but for himself never desired public office. Of his seven children, three sons and four daughters, only two sons and a daughter survive.

George Nadeau, son of the worthy pioneer

whose history has just been outlined, was born near Quebec, Canada, March 27, 1850. For several years in his boyhood he lived in Faribault, Minn., and was educated in the common schools. In his youth he worked for twenty-five cents a day and gradually was promoted for his real ability and merit. When he was eighteen years old he came to this section and here found employment along the same lines as his father had done. At the end of seven years, when his father sold out, he went to Nevada, where he turned his attention to the raising of live stock. In 1880 he returned to Florence, where he has since dwelt. He bears an enviable reputation as a citizen and is accounted one of the truly successful and progressive agriculturists of this county. Politically he votes for the candidates of the Republican party.

Mr. Nadeau married Miss Nellie Tyler, a daughter of Jerry Tyler, who crossed the plains from Iowa to California in 1857 and about three years ago died in Nevada.

MAJOR GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE was born in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio. His early years were spent upon the ancestral farm, and he attended the village school two or three months each winter. When seventeen he entered the Otterbein University at Westerville. After six years of hard study he was graduated, and so proficient was he in Latin and Greek, German and French, that he was immediately elected professor of languages in an academy in a neighboring town.

A man not possessed of great ambition would have found enough in the duties of this position to absorb all his energies. Prof. Bonebrake found time simultaneously to study law. In 1862 he volunteered as a private in an Indiana infantry regiment. By the close of the war the private had won his way to be major of his regiment, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

Major Bonebrake returned to Indianapolis and formed a law partnership with his former instructor under the style of Brown & Bonebrake. About the same time he married a former schoolmate, Miss Emma Locke. In 1869 he was made cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Noblesville, Ind.

He held this position until 1878, when consumption attacking the health of Mrs. Bonebrake, the family came to California, hoping the climate might restore her. The hope was vain. The insidious disease had obtained too firm a hold; she declined little by little, finally dying. In accordance with her request she was laid to rest beneath California's sunny skies.

Too energetic of mind to be idle long, Major Bonebrake soon went into business with all the intensity of his nature, and for nearly twenty years he has stood in the foremost ranks of the little army of courageous and enterprising men who have so marvelously developed the resources of this section and built up the city of Los Angeles. Away back in the early '80s he was instrumental in tearing away the old shanties at the corner of Spring and First streets and replacing them with the handsome bank building. Directly afterward he was the main spirit in replacing the old Spring street brick school with the magnificent Bryson-Bonebrake block. During all this time he was one of the active financiers of this section. His masterly hand has been busy in organizing bank after bank in the towns as they have grown and multiplied, until he is a director in half a score of these institutions, being vice-president of most of them, as well as president of the Los Angeles National. Every bank which has had the advantage of his wise direction has proven a gratifying success.

Meantime Major Bonebrake has established carriage repositories all the way from here to Puget Sound. He is a successful patron of horticulture, planting, owning and supervising numerous groves of walnuts, olives, lemons and oranges.

JAMES ARNOLD BARROWS was born February 25, 1830, in Mansfield, Tolland county, Conn. His younger days were spent upon a farm. After he became of age he went to Massachusetts and spent several years in a shoe manufactory. In 1855 he married Abby Barrows, and in 1858 returned to his old home in Mansfield, Conn., where his wife died. In July, 1860, he married Cornelia Storrs Swift, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-second Connecticut Volunteers and served for ten months, till

discharged on account of expiration of time. He again returned to the old farm and remained till 1868, when his father sold his farm, and in April he and wife and two children left New York on the steamer Ocean Queen for California. He came by the isthmus. On his way he stopped at Manzanillo and Acapulco. At Panama he took the steamer Golden Age for San Francisco.

In just a month from the time of starting he

arrived in Los Angeles—May 16, 1868. He clerked for his brother (then J. D. Hicks & Co.) the first year. After that he and his brother bought the dairy (one hundred head) of L. J. Ross, and he had charge of that for seven years, when they sold out. After his brother went out of the hardware business he took it up, and with his brother's assistance followed that for ten years, since which time he has been in no business.



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