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HISTORY OF  
SAN BERNARDINO  
AND  
RIVERSIDE COUNTIES

BY

JOHN BROWN, Jr.  
Editor for San Bernardino County

AND

JAMES BOYD  
Editor for Riverside County

WITH

Selected Biography of Actors and Witnesses  
of the Period of Growth  
and Achievement

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VOLUME II

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## CHAPTER XXXII

## NEWSPAPERS

Riverside has probably had its full share of newspapers. The first newspaper was published in November, 1875, called the "Riverside News." It was published by two young men from San Bernardino, Jesse Buck and R. A. Davis, Jr. It was a small affair, but it showed that Riverside was growing. It came quite unexpectedly, but was welcome. As neither of the proprietors were horticulturists, or farming men, it was not of much service in that line. In our day a rapid machine operator (according to Robert Hornbeck, a practical printer and newspaper man who set a "stick" or two on the first issue) would set the type for all the reading matter contained in the News in four hours. The press was a hand press and by hard labor would print from 300 to 500 impressions per hour. A bound file of it is now in a glass case in the public library. After a few months Buck left, and Mr. Davis ran the newspaper alone until about the beginning of 1877. It was enlarged after a time, using a patent outside printed in San Francisco, which gave a synopsis of the general news from the outside world. After a time Davis quit and it was run in a desultory fashion for a time by W. H. Gould, owner, who sent printers from the outside and from Los Angeles. The paper received but slight support and was finally leased to Henry J. Rudisill (brother-in-law to S. C. Evans, Sr.) who put his son Henry J. in charge of it. Mr. Rudisill himself was a bright man and a fluent speaker and sensible writer, who if he had been able to give his whole time to the paper, would have made a success of it from a literary standpoint. But Mr. Rudisill's duties as secretary of the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company took up about all of his time and an editor by the name of Satterfield, a patron of the saloon, did not help any, and after a time he left.

In April, Robert Hornbeck, a Riverside boy was put in charge of the mechanical department with Jas. H. Roe, druggist, as editor, under which management it was run for the summer. Dr. John Hall, a practical printer and proofreader, helped set type occasionally while Mr. Rudisill, Sr., was on a business trip East. E. W. Holmes also contributed some editorial matter. The telegraph operator, a cultivated man also wrote an occasional editorial and the paper was by far the best it had ever been. It had a circulation of about three hundred copies with a subscription price of three dollars per year. The daily paper was not yet thought of. When Mr. Rudisill returned from the East he found it was a costly experiment, it having run behind \$800 and he gave up the lease. It was run for a short time by others, but the bankruptcy of Mr. Gould, the owner, compelled the suspension of the paper, and the material sold under attachment for the benefit of the creditors. The press was afterward used by Scipio Craig on a newspaper he published at Colton. The News suspended publication in February, 1878, after a checkered existence of a little over two years.

S. C. Evans of the Land and Irrigating Company, feeling the need of a newspaper as an advertising medium for the sale of lands, and to advertise Riverside, made overtures to Mr. Hornbeck to start a newspaper on his own responsibility. (Mr. Hornbeck, it must be understood was an old Riversider living with his father on the east side on a dry government claim). This, Mr. Hornbeck declined to do as he thought

the field too small as yet for a newspaper, although Mr. Evans offered to raise \$1,500 to be repaid in subscriptions and advertising in order to start a new paper. After repeated efforts James H. Roe agreed to start a newspaper if Mr. Hornbeck would agree to be the printer, to which he assented. His calculations were that it would take about two-thirds of his time. About \$1,000 was raised by Mr. Evans in all from various parties, and the needed material was sent for, arriving about June 20, 1878. The first office was on Main Street, south of the corner of Eighth, about one hundred feet in a shack of a building about ten by twenty feet, constructed of rough boards. The weight of the press on the floor made the whole building so wobbly that the floor joists had to be strengthened before the press could be used. There were just room enough in the building to hold the press and material. Dr. John Hall and E. W. Holmes helped set up the type for the first issue, which had a patent inside set up and printed in San Francisco with all the outside news. No telegraphic news as yet. The first issue was dated June 20, 1878, under the name of the Riverside Press. The press did not work right at first, but with the assistance of a threshing machine operator it was put in working order. It took a long time and hard work on the hand operated press to get out the first issue of 500 copies, Mr. Hornbeck turning the press and Mr. Roe doing the rolling or inking.

Mr. Roe was a pleasant man, well educated and ran the paper very creditably and we had in Riverside at last a good paper. The work was very trying on Mr. Hornbeck during the hot summer months, the dust sifting in off the street (this was before the sprinkler for the streets came in) making it very disagreeable. When a norther prevailed in the fall, with the accompanying dust, operations had to be suspended for the time being, causing a removal of the office to another wooden building, where the open seams of the upright boards were battened and the inside cloth lined with a cloth ceiling. Only those who lived through a sand storm in the early days can have any idea of their disagreeable nature, when sheep grazed on the open plains in the path of the wind, cutting the soil up into fine dust—it blew everywhere and on cloth ceilings they would sag down with the weight of dust. Now the dust is practically done away with since roads have been concreted and trees planted, and irrigation everywhere. The Press had a Chinese laundry for next door neighbor. This office was on a lot afterwards given with others to the Citrus Fair Association, where a fine large commodious pavilion was erected for fair purposes opposite the Mission Inn. Afterwards it burned down, and the present Loring Opera House was built on the site.

Mr. Roe had a hard job on his hands while he had the Press, as he was on Government lands which were in a hot dispute with Mr. Evans and the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company as to paying for the right to water and buying stock corresponding to acreage. There were other unsettled questions among the fruit growers as to the relative merits of seedling or budded oranges, and as to whether raisins or oranges were going to be the most profitable crops.

As to the water question, and the fact that Mr. Roe's interests were somewhat antagonistic to Mr. Evans, while the patronage and support of Mr. Evans was vital to the very existence of the paper. Mr. Roe was a mild mannered, agreeable and peaceable man, and while opinions were vigorous on each side, Mr. Evans never interfered with the policy of the paper, which was always open for a hearing on any side, and although the paper grew slowly it was a good paper and had an important influence on public affairs, and was an authority on horticultural matter and got

important aid editorially from outsiders. While the Press was thus quietly making its way there was got in the way of premiums on subscriptions, three hundred dollars that was applied in the purchase of books which in the end was the origin of our public library.

On the first day of January, 1880, L. M. Holt who was Secretary of the Southern California Horticultural Society, and also running a paper in Los Angeles called the Horticulturist, bought the Press from Mr. Roe and the price paid—\$1,500—was an index that it had been a success for it paid Mr. Roe \$1,200 clear of all indebtedness. As Mr. Roe had been conducting his drug business all this time it showed remarkable success.

Mr. Holt was a rustler and a newspaper man for the most of his life and was the original Riverside boomer. Southern California, of which the outside of Los Angeles, Riverside, was the best known place horticulturally, began to fill up slowly with Eastern people and fruit began to turn in money and by persistent work the circulation of the Press soon doubled, which circulation was not only in Riverside but in all the surrounding new settlements. Soon the Press began to be a tri-weekly with a weekly Press and Horticulturist.

Mr. Holt's brother, Kendall, a theatrical man, came to Riverside in a professional way, and liking Riverside remained and went in to help L. M. both in a business and editorial way. The tri-weekly was such a success that soon there was a Daily Press in 1886, with delivery of papers to subscribers, and the paper flourished.

When L. M. Holt bought the paper from Mr. Roe it had 230 subscribers. The inside was patent, but in a short time after buying it it was all printed in Riverside. Five hundred dollars to start with was the original investment, putting the profits into the capital stock. It came, in good time, to represent the first citrus fair in 1879. During Mr. Holt's ownership it was helped very much financially by large advertisements from new settlements that were founded and for which he did valiant work, generally getting a large slice of land in return for booming them in a legitimate way. Corona, or as it was called for several years, South Riverside; East Riverside, now Highgrove; Ontario, Etiwanda and Redlands, and even places as far away as San Diego and the San Joaquin Valley, came in for a share of advertising, and when he sold out September 1, 1880, to Sweezy & Tibbott, it was the most influential paper horticulturally in Southern California and an authority on citrus fruits. In December of the same year Holmes Roe and Pierson became proprietors of the paper. On the death of Mr. Pierson, E. P. and A. F. Clarke bought out his interest on October 1, 1894 (Mr. Holmes sold his interest to his partners), and all the interests were transferred on May 26, 1897, to an incorporated company consisting of E. P. and A. F. Clarke, A. A. Piddington, H. H. Monroe and J. P. Baumgartner. When Mr. Monroe transferred his interests to the Enterprise in 1899, H. W. Hammond bought in. The Press has always been on the side of prohibition and in favor of good government. Its history since has been the history of Riverside, and from Mr. Hornbeck turning the Press and Mr. Roe doing the inking is a long story of growth, and today the Press is represented by a large and commodious building on Eighth Street, Near Market, which was built in 1902 and been continuously occupied since.

From the time that Mr. Hammond bought in there have been no changes in the management or ownership and it is rather remarkable that there have not been any and the pathway has been steadily up without any drawbacks. From a circulation of from two or three hundred, with only two men to run it and without any delivery of the

paper to subscribers, the change has been great and from local and editorial that could be set up today by a good machine typesetter in four hours to four Mergenthaler machines seems marvelous, but so it is.

The Press is now delivered to subscribers by thirty carriers, not only in Riverside, but in nearby towns like Corona, as promptly as in Riverside itself. The boy (in the outlying districts before street car accommodations were introduced) on his pony has been superceded by the motorcycle and the bicycle and at times by the automobile, thirty carriers being now employed delivering 4,200 papers daily, not to speak of the newsboy on the street. Fifty-four hundred copies daily, gradually increasing, shows Riverside people to be a reading people which keeps the seventy-five employes of the company busy in office hours. In place of two men working by hand to get the two or three hundred copies off the press, electricity does the work of a great number of men by hand and in an hour and a half the whole issue is all turned out neatly folded and counted, all ready for the carrier. Five hundred dollars represented the investment of the first issue of the Press and a rental practically nominal to a \$35,000 building with thousands of dollars in stock and material and a business representing well up to \$200,000 per annum is a change beyond the wildest dreamer of the desert of fifty years ago, and the few pioneers that are left sometimes wonder whether it is all real, while the owners of the Press wonder where the rapidly increasing business is going to find opportunity and room for the constantly increasing circulation.

The Daily Enterprise, the first daily in Riverside and printed on a job press, 1885, probably in May, although there is no preserved copy of the early issues. William Studebaker, still a resident of Riverside, however, has in his possession a copy of The Daily Enterprise, which is listed as Volume IV, Number 16, and dated Thursday, June 23, 1887. It is printed on cloth, to be preserved, and is in excellent condition, having been shown to 175 guests at a dinner in honor of Frank A. Miller at the Glenwood Mission Inn recently.

The paper was not published continuously during its early history. We find in 1885, in July, The Valley Echo, under the proprietorship of The Riverside Printing & Publishing Company, with J. A. Studebaker as manager and with D. L. Potts and J. A. Studebaker editors. This issue calls attention to the fact that the Echo was established in August, 1883, and in 1885 was consolidated with the Independent, which was established in July, 1884. These plants that used to publish the Riverside Moon, were all a part of the equipment used in the permanent re-establishment of the Enterprise in 1891 by Mark Plaisted.

The Riverside Enterprise has been published regularly and continuously since June 25, 1890. It was placed upon a permanent basis at that time by Mark Plaisted, who had received his training as a printer on the Riverside Press. In making his bow to Riverside he said: "The Riverside Press does not launch its barque upon the journalistic sea of this city today to 'fill a long felt want.' Its predecessor, The Moon, accomplished that wonderful feat and expired some time ago." The new publication acknowledged its predecessors, however, by making its 1890 volume Number 10.

The plant for the Enterprise was purchased by Plaisted from Bradford Morse, who had been defeated as a candidate for assessor. It was located at the southwest corner of Eighth and Orange streets, where Campell's news stand is now located (1922). It was a six-column quarto, published every Wednesday. On September 10th of the same year it was enlarged to a seven-quarto and on October 4th became a semi-weekly, being printed on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Early in the

following year the Morning Enterprise, published every day in the year, with the exception of Mondays, was inaugurated, being a five-column quarto, with a subscription price established at \$6.00. On Sundays it was enlarged to a seven-column quarto. The size soon increased to six columns on week days, and on October 11th it became a seven-column paper for each issue. On October 15, 1893, the Sunday issues were increased to eight columns, and by March 4th every day's issue was eight columns in size.

The management of Plaisted continued until 1899. During April of that year the office was moved across the street to the building now occupied by Porter's Pharmacy. During the Spanish-American war the Associated Press service had been installed and proved to be a successful feature during those stirring times. It was at this time that H. H. Monroe and C. W. Barton organized a partnership and purchased the property.

In October, 1901, the Enterprise Company was formed, the first issue under the company management being published on October 27, 1901. Monroe & Barton continued in control, but on October 27th a change was made when the democratic faith of the paper was discarded. P. S. Castleman, who had been employed on the Riverside Press as associate editor and business manager for a year and a half, became a member of the firm and the paper was used to further the candidacy of Capt. M. J. Daniels for Congress. It was not only changed to a republican paper, but entered the evening field. In December it became a seven-column quarto.

The change in time of publication and politics proved to be an unsuccessful change. H. H. Monroe again secured control of the paper, changed it back into the morning field and it resumed its healthy appearance with a fine advertising patronage, friendly relations being established with its competitor.

The burden became rather strenuous and Mr. Monroe disposed of half of his holdings to Gorham L. Olds, an experienced newspaper man who came on from New York State with the recommendation of Gaylor Rouse. From the old quarters on Eighth Street it was moved to a building erected for the plant on Main Street, adjoining what is now the Hotel Reynolds Block, with a long term lease. In 1907 the newspaper was sold to a syndicate of business men, including George Frost, George N. Reynolds, F. A. Miller and others, with C. W. Barton returned to editorial control, one of the purposes being to defeat the new city charter, which was carried, however. Shortly after this change, the present home of the Enterprise was built for it at 580 Main Street. The change of the paper to the evening field at this time as the Evening Mission was soon found to be impractical.

On April 15th the present company, The Mission Publishing Company, was formed, taking over the interests of the former Enterprise Company. On May 10, 1910, Edgar Johnson, editor of the Fullerton Tribune, purchased the interests of Mr. Barton and returned the paper to its maiden name and the morning field. A. R. Pelton became associated with John as business manager July 19, 1910. H. H. Monroe was a silent partner during this period and continued to hold more or less interest until 1912.

On November 23, 1911, Frederick O'Brien, a brilliant writer and author, gained control of the Enterprise, with the financial backing of James Mills, and conducted it until October 1, 1912, at which time O'Brien exchanged his interests for the evening Courier at Oxnard, California, J. R. Gabbert, who was founder of the daily Courier, securing the Enterprise control, which he has retained until this time.

In 1913 Gabbert purchased the Wayside Press, a job printing plant, and installed it in connection with the newspaper plant. That department has grown as fast as the Enterprise in recent years and has spread into the second story of the Riverside Water Company's building as a result of the purchase of the Glass Book Binding Company's plant of Los Angeles for special ruling and book binding.

In the spring of 1916 the Enterprise again resumed the morning field, where it has always been more successful than as an evening newspaper. On October 1, 1918, the Enterprise became the first seven-day newspaper in Riverside County, being published every day in the year at this time with Associated Press dispatches.

**CALIFORNIA CITROGRAPH ESTABLISHED IN RIVERSIDE.** A monthly citrus publication, which has developed into considerable prominence, is the California Citrograph, which was established by J. R. Gabbert, editor of the Riverside Enterprise, in August, 1914. It was printed for a number of years in the office of the Riverside Enterprise, being incorporated as the California Citrograph Publishing Company in 1915.

In 1918 the California Citrograph was made the official publication for the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and continues to be sent to all of its members. On account of this change, it was found necessary to move it to Los Angeles, E. A. Street, who had been its manager since 1915, taking over the editorial responsibility as well as the business management.

D. C. Fessenden, a native son of Riverside, was editor of the Citrograph from 1915 to 1917, when he took a position as secretary of the state horticultural commissioner, G. C. Hecke. In 1922 J. R. Gabbert is still president of the company and E. A. Street is secretary-treasurer.

## CHAPTER XXXIII FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Riverside is well provided with fraternal and secret organizations. The Odd Fellows were the first to make a move in the line of organization, but were prevented on account of the lack of any hall fitted for the purpose. Along in 1878 when Riverside began to have some deciduous fruit and some of the older orange trees to bear, the Southern California Horticultural Society had a fair and exhibit of general produce. It set the people of Riverside to thinking that it would be a good thing for Riverside to have it citrus fair in the spring of 1879, but there was no place big enough to hold one in, and so a Public Hall Association was formed to build a hall to be ready in time to hold a citrus fair at a time when oranges were ripening, and in accordance with plans put forth, a lot was procured on the corner of Ninth and Main streets, and a brick building was proposed to be put up about 35 by 75 feet, to be in large part built by labor, for which stock in the hall was given in payment for that and other things. An arrangement was made with the Hall Association by which the Odd Fellows were to put one story on the hall, and build in conjunction with the fruit growers, the upper story to be owned by the Odd Fellows. E. J. Davis, one of the early pioneers and B. D. Burt, a somewhat later comer, were the prime leaders in this movement. The building was far enough advanced to be used for the first citrus fair in February, 1878, and was finished so that the Odd Fellows organized a lodge on April 26, 1879.

B. D. Burt was elected N. G. E., W. Holmes, V. G. and E. Rosenthal, Sec. Of the original thirteen charter members, all but E. J. Davis and N. A. Stiffler have passed over to the great beyond, and these two do not now reside in Riverside.

Seven years later as the hall, as built was not large enough, the Odd Fellows bought the whole building, and by taking in Public Hall stock from those who had it, by way of paying for membership fees in the Odd Fellows Society, they got a larger membership and by paying others money they got full ownership of the hall, but it took some years to get all of the stock, as some who had stock had moved away and could not be found. When they had full ownership, the Odd Fellows proceeded to enlarge the building by extending its length about double and putting another story on top at a cost of over \$20,000, and now they have one of the best and most valuable properties in the city, and its present membership of over 700 makes it about the largest in the State and the society is in a very flourishing state. The lodge is known as Riverside Lodge No. 282.

There are other organized bodies in connection as follows:

"Star Encampment No. 73."

"Riverside Canton No. 25."

"Poinsettia Rebekah Lodge No. 308."

"Ramona Rebekah Lodge No. 156."

Which all hold stated meetings at the Hall, 730 West Ninth Street.

**MASONIC.** Early in the history of Riverside, the Masons began to feel the need of an organization. Some of the early settlers affiliated with the lodge in San Bernardino which was the county seat.

Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. and A. M., was instituted under the dispensation from the Grand Lodge of California on the 12th of November, 1879, and chartered in April, 1880. Wm. Craig was the first W. M.

Under the charter there were 24 members all of whom are dead with the exception of E. J. Davis and B. F. Allen. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition with a membership of 400.

For many years they met in the Odd Fellows building and then to the Castleman Building on the site of the present Citizens' National Bank Building, but on the 8th of December, 1908, they moved into a temple of their own on Eleventh Street near Main Street. It is a magnificent building and commodious and cost about \$28,000.

Meeting in the same building are the Riverside Commandery No. 67, R. A. M., with a membership of 167, organized May 7, 1886.

Riverside Commandery No. 28 Knights Templar with a membership of 140.

Ungava Chapter No. 106 Eastern Star, membership 300 organized in 1890.

There is also in connection, an order known as the Shriners, which appears to be more of a social institution, but stands high financially and otherwise, and is noted all over the country.

The Knights of Pythias have also a strong and well drilled body, organized in 1885. The Riverside branch had the credit of being the best drilled in the State.

Hardly any of the original members of these organizations are now alive, but their successors seem able to keep them up to a high state of efficiency.

The Knights of Columbus have a very strong and flourishing society, but as they seem to be more strictly secret than some of the other secret orders it is difficult to get any reliable information about them.

They took a prominent part in the great war, for which they had a very large appropriation from their funds.

**THE ELKS.** The Elks is one of the later organizations among the secret and benevolent organizations of Riverside, and one of the three that owns its own lodge building.

The lodge was instituted on February 4, 1901, and has a membership of 700, composed of some of the Best People of Riverside.

Lodge No. 643 has a very fine building on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, built originally by the Women's Club at a cost of over \$20,000 and looks with its ivy covered walls a very venerable building.

County Auditor Chas. O. Reid is present head of the organization which has had as its leaders some of the prominent society men of Riverside.

Socially the Elks occupy a prominent position in the daily life of Riverside, and while ministering to some of the necessities of its people, seem to derive a great deal out of life.

**OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.** Prominent among the many benevolent orders in Riverside none seem to occupy a greater place than the Woodmen of the World, but possibly the Fraternal Brotherhood is fully as prominent, and as they admit women as well as men, they take perhaps a more useful place in the daily life of the community. How many deaths we hear of every day in which the only thing left for the support of those who are left is the insurance, and so from that standpoint if from no other, they are worthy of all praise, but the social brotherly, friendly features of all of them are beyond all praise, not only from their beneficiaries, but from the acquaintances formed and the brotherhood feeling that is spread throughout the community?

There are so many organizations that it would be impossible to enumerate them all, even if it was possible for an outsider to get exact and reliable information as to their inner workings. Some appear to be purely social, while others like the Sons of St. George and the Caledonians, enjoy at times at their meetings a whiff, as it were, of the old country which makes them none the less loyal to their adopted country. Some of the clubs comprise more of the out-door and athletic, but all have the general idea running through them to promote good citizenship.

PETER MILLIKEN was born in the city of New York on February 8, 1849, of Scotch parents, his father being a shipbuilder and a great traveler. He was educated in the public schools of New York, attended a business college, graduated from the grammar school, was admitted on examination to the college of the City of New York, took a five years' course including Latin, Greek and French and graduated in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He delivered the third honorary oration prize in the Academy of Music on Commencement Day and was awarded first prize in deportment and second prize in mathematics.

After spending the summer near Flushing, Long Island, as private tutor, he left for San Francisco, Calif., via Panama arriving October 25, 1868.

Mr. Milliken soon secured employment as tutor in mathematics in Union College (an Episcopal School) and also as principal teacher in the large evening school of the Presbyterian Chinese Mission, San Francisco under charge of Rev. A. W. Loomis, D.D.

Dr. Loomis and Mr. Milliken were authors of a book to teach the Chinese English. It was profusely illustrated with pictures, the Chinese and English texts being placed side by side. Mr. Milliken had a half interest in the book, which was duly published and used in the school. The American Tract Society of New York bought the manuscript, published the book and copyrighted it in 1872.

While teaching the evening school Mr. Milliken had entered the employ of the L. P. Pisher Newspaper Advertising Agency as accountant, and later accepted an offer to enter the employ of the San Francisco Bulletin. After many years he left the Bulletin to become business manager of the Evening Post, having accepted the offer of Col. Jackson, agent of Senator Jones of Nevada, the owner. Until that time Henry George, the famous apostle of the Single Tax, had been the editor.

In December, 1877, Mr. Milliken was married to Mary Julia Halsey, a native of San Francisco, and daughter of Judge Halsey of the Superior Court. No children have been born to them.

All his life Mr. Milliken has taken great interest in fraternal organizations. He was Master of Oriental Lodge of Masons, San Francisco in 1885, and became member of the Grand Lodge. He was also Past Sachem of Pocahontas Tribe, Imp'd O. of Red Men, and member of the Great Council of the State and of Ivy Chapter O. E. S.

In San Francisco Mr. Milliken had invested his savings in vacant town lots, which he sold to invest in farm land in Winchester and Diamond Valley, then in San Diego County. In 1889 he decided to retire from the newspaper business and remove to his home which he had erected on his farm at Winchester. He at once took an active interest in public affairs and was urged to run for the legislature, but declined in favor of Mr. Casterline, who was duly elected.

When the legislature met, the bill to organize Riverside County was introduced. Mr. Milliken entered heart and soul into the fight, canvassed

his district, spoke at public meetings, including a large mass meeting in the Loring Theatre, Riverside.

He was elected justice of the peace of Diamond Township. Then he was Deputy County Assessor for Assessor Jarvis. At the next election he was urged to run for County Assessor which he declined.

At Winchester he helped to organize the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District, was offered the position of chairman of the Board of Directors, which he declined in favor of Hon. Wm. Casterline. Later Mr. Milliken was appointed secretary of the succeeding board, the Hon. F. T. Lindenger as secretary, and was also made superintendent of the Irrigation system. He was also director of the Florida Water Co. of Valla Vista, most of the water stock being owned by the irrigation district.

Toward the close of 1899 Mr. Milliken decided to quit grain growing, which had been unprofitable, and reenter the newspaper field. He therefore purchased the Hemet News from the owner, Mrs Emma Kerr, and moved his family and household goods to that town. The paper had a remarkable growth in advertising, circulation and prestige. Hemet grew rapidly in population and wealth. Mr. Milliken led a strenuous life. He was member of the Republican County Central Committee, also of the Executive Committee, presided at two Republican County Conventions in the Loring Opera House, Riverside, was secretary of the District Senatorial Convention which met at Orange when Senator Caldwell was candidate for re-election, was a member of the Congressional Convention at Hotel Coronado during Congressman Needle's time, a member of the Republican State Convention in San Francisco the year Gov. Johnson was nominated, etc.

Mr. Milliken was foreman of two grand juries and secretary of another, and he wrote two grand jury reports. He delivered the oration to the public at the laying of the corner stone of the new county court house at Riverside by the Grand Lodge of Masons, having been appointed to that honor by the board of supervisors.

When Imperial County was being formed by appointment of the board of supervisors, he went to San Diego with Pliny Evans to prevent the partition of Riverside County.

He is charter member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of San Jacinto—he became charter member, Past Noble Grand and delegate to the Grand Lodge of Hemet Odd Fellows. He also joined the Rebecca Lodge and served as chaplain of the Maccabees.

Mr. Milliken helped to organize the Mission of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal) and to build the beautiful new church in Hemet. He also served as warden.

While in Hemet he started the Perris Progress and in course of time, H. M. Harford, a prominent citizen consented to become editor and business manager. The paper was a success, but the time came when Mr. Harford had too much other important business to attend to, and desired to retire from the management. Mr. Milliken had a good cash offer for the Hemet News from Mr. Wall, an experienced journalist. The offer was accepted and Mr. Milliken moved to Perris to edit and manage the Perris Progress. He soon joined the Perris Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias. Of the latter lodges he became chancellor commander and delegate to the Grand Lodge, attending the annual meeting in Redding, Calif.

He served two years as president of the Perris Chamber of Commerce. During the period of growth and optimism, Perris secured a new water system and cement sidewalks, fine new grammar school, brick stores,

numerous modern homes, etc. While in Perris, Mr. Milliken was urged by former Supervisor Crane to purchase the Lake Elsinore Valley Press. He did so and engaged Mr. Taylor, city treasurer of Hemet, a very capable and industrious printer and writer, and employe of the Hemet News, to run the paper, at the same time selling him a half interest. In about two years Mr. Taylor moved with his family to Orange, having purchased a paper there. Mr. Milliken moved his family and household goods to Elsinore and proceeded to edit and publish the paper. H. T. Bott, a capable, artistic and industrious printer of Riverside bought a small interest and moved to Elsinore to manage the mechanical department of the newspaper and job plant.

In Elsinore Mr. Milliken was director of the Chamber of Commerce, worked for the splendid new street improvements, was interested in the fraternal organizations, etc., and was elected a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He helped to organize the Episcopal Mission at Elsinore and served as warden. Through State Senator, S. C. Evans, he had been appointed speaker for the U. S. Government for the war for Perris, but could not serve owing to his removal from Perris.

After a busy life of over thirty years in Riverside County he wished to retire from the business, and the cash offer of W. J. Sergel (secretary of the Elsinore Chamber of Commerce) for the Lake Elsinore Valley Press, was accepted and the firm dissolved. The Perris Progress having been leased for a term of years, Mr. Milliken and wife proceeded to Pasadena to rebuild, enlarge and improve a city property he has owned for many years, but hopes to return to Riverside County, as he still has interests at Perris and Hemet.

He greatly appreciates the good will and friendship of many prominent citizens of Hemet, Perris, San Jacinto and Elsinore, not forgetting the beautiful City of Riverside where so many good and prominent citizens have extended the glad hand and words of appreciation for the last thirty years.

For many years Mr. Milliken has been member of the Riverside Commandery of Knights Templar, also of the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is still a member of the Southern California and State Editorial Associations of California of Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and of the Associated Alumni College of the City of New York.

E. J. DAVIS. Among the early settlers whose name is now almost unknown, none were more enterprising than E. J. Davis. Coming in 1872 he bought the block of two and a half acres, now occupied by the Reynolds Hotel, and built his home where he lived as long as he lived in Riverside. He also, through his partner (who died shortly after) succeeded to, and bought the block between Main and Orange streets and Seventh and Eighth streets. From 1872 to 1886 Mr. Davis was one of the most active men in Riverside, being a contractor and builder, and doing lots of work on the older buildings long since replaced by modern structures.

In the absence of any very commodious hotel in Riverside in 1886 he started, and put up what is now known as the Reynolds Hotel, between Main and Orange and Ninth and Tenth streets, fronting on Main. It had a frontage of 183 feet on Main Street and 100 feet on Ninth. It was a three story brick building, the lower story being devoted to stores. It was one of the best appointed hotels of its time. For some years it was rented, then Mr. and Mrs. Davis run it as a hotel themselves. The

upper story contained eighty-four rooms. The kitchen was entirely separated from the hotel proper.

Mr. Davis married in 1876, Miss Grace Cunningham, a native of Nova Scotia. There are two boys surviving the marriage. Mr. Davis was prominent among the Masons and Odd Fellows, and was one of the leaders in building the first part of the original Odd Fellows building.

Mr. Davis was born in England in 1844 and grew to manhood there, coming to the United States in 1868. His wife died a good many years ago and now he makes his home with his sons.

T. J. Wood was the first settler in Riverside (who did not belong to the founders) to come here and build a home. He was living in San Bernardino at the time of the founding of the colony, and on hearing of what was proposed to be done, he came over and was, in reality, the first outsider to come and bring his family which was October 28, 1870. He built his residence on the corner of Eighth and Vine streets. Mrs. Wood was the first white woman to reside in Riverside and her advent was met with a public reception and speeches of welcome, which in glowing terms, depicted the future of the colony. Rev. Mr. Higbie, one of the surveyors engaged in platting and laying out the colony said that "within fifteen years the iron horse will be plowing through the valley and Riverside will be furnishing the eastern states with oranges" a prophecy which was literally fulfilled. Mr. Wood took an early and active part in school matters, but as a citizen and as a school trustee being first appointed by the board of supervisors and afterward by election. Being among the first carpenters, he took an active part in the erection of dwellings and also in the construction of the canal.

He also acquired property on Orange Street, and on that erected a fine three-story brick apartment house between Seventh and Eighth streets. During his residence in Riverside, he took an active part with the Odd Fellows. He was born in South Carolina in 1830 and at his death left a widow and three children.

## CHAPTER XXXIV

### BUSINESS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Riverside has never been as well served by live, well financed banking institutions as now. There are two national banks, the Citizens' National and the National Bank of Riverside, and there are two state banks, the Security Savings Bank, which is owned by the stockholders of the Citizens' National, and has a commercial department, and the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, a branch of the Los Angeles bank of that name.

All of these banks are officered by men of exceptional ability and standing, whose names mean much in the financial circles of Southern California and particularly in the upbuilding of the city and county of Riverside.

The directing influence in the Citizens' National and the Security Savings Bank, including their branch in Arlington, is W. B. Clancy, who entered the Citizens' Bank when it was organized and has been one of its dominant personalities from that time through its remarkable history of growth and prosperity.

The National Bank of Riverside has as its president a young business man who made a financial success of the contracting business in Riverside and has stepped readily into this bank—William A. Johnson.

It was with considerable interest that the people of Southern California heard less than a year ago of the entrance of the Hellman family, well known bankers, into this field by the purchase of the People's Trust & Savings Bank. The management of the institution was placed in the hands of R. L. Webster, who came here from Spokane, Washington, where he had enjoyed a successful banking career of many years. He has fitted readily into Riverside financial and business life and is recognized as a banker of sound judgment and substantiality. The fact that the institution has behind it the great resources of the Hellmans has resulted in a steady growth in its business.

The banks are all officered by well known citizens and business men, the Citizens' National Bank and the Security Savings Bank being largely directed by S. L. Herrick, who has been a leading operator in connection with the Citizens' National Bank, and, being a large orange grower, gives him the confidence of the patrons of the bank.

W. G. Fraser, president of the Security Savings Bank, is well and favorably known from his lengthy connection with the trust company under the Gage Canal system.

The National Bank is conducted by well known financiers and business men while the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, which is one of the Hellman chain of banks of Southern California, with its great resources, gives the other banks greater confidence and support than ever.

**RIVERSIDE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.** Riverside has had its Chamber of Commerce so long that it has existed almost beyond the memory of the "oldest inhabitants." At first it took hold in a very modest way and the annual dues were comparatively low and those who took an active interest in its workings had but little time to devote to its interests and duties. But it has grown in its activities in every direction until it is an every-day matter, and not only that, every little settlement

and town has its Chamber of Commerce looking to every thing that will promote local interests in every possible way and when occasion requires we have a grand county meeting of associated chambers of commerce or maybe action on extraordinary occasion of the whole of Southern California.

When we read in the daily papers that on one train of three sections in one day 2,100 people arrive in Los Angeles and that 60 per cent of them came to make their homes in Southern California, we can see that there is work all over Southern California for all the chambers of commerce to place these people in such surroundings as may be congenial to them, and, further, when we know that with these people we are getting the "cream of every State in the Union" and that it is the type of men and women that are here that are mainly instrumental in doing it we begin to see what is ahead of our chambers of commerce.

But let our Chamber of Commerce speak for itself through its secretary:

"The Riverside Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary association of men and women, interested in the development of Riverside in economics, civic and social ways. Its interests are not confined to the limits of Riverside but extend throughout the county. Primarily a business organization, it recognizes that today as never before civic and social matters are inextricably interwoven with business affairs and that in order to provide for a well balanced community all three phases of the city's life must be made to progress uniformly.

"Aside from the usual routine of Chamber of Commerce work, which, while quietly and unobtrusively done, is of tremendous importance to the community, the Riverside Chamber of Commerce has the following accomplishments to its credit: The locating of the Citrus Experiment Station and School of Sub-Tropical Agriculture, a branch of the University of California, at Riverside; the establishment by the United States War Department of an army flying field at March Field, near Riverside; the purchase of a site for a school of agriculture, a branch of the University of California at Riverside. The Chamber of Commerce assisted materially in the establishment and development of the Southern California Fair.

"Consistently striving for those things which are in strict accordance with American ideals of government and business affairs, the Riverside Chamber of Commerce stands today as it has stood for thirty years, the leading organization in the City of Riverside, with the welfare of Riverside as its one great purpose.

"IRWIN HAYDEN,  
"Managing Secretary."

RIVERSIDE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER SYSTEM. (By HORACE PORTER, Ex-Mayor of Riverside.) The founders of Riverside were thoroughly progressive men and women. They built the first city in history founded on horticulture alone in a desert. They first formulated the principle that in a desert country the land shall own the water that is used to irrigate it. Led by a woman, they pioneered the introduction and culture of the famous navel orange.

This same progressive spirit led the people of Riverside to begin to light their then desert village by electricity, as early as 1886, or at least to take the first steps toward electric lighting. Mr. O. T. Dyer and others petitioned the authorities, in May, 1886, to co-operate with certain private individuals for electric lighting of Riverside. The use of electricity for power, now so essential and so greatly used for irrigation and

all industrial purposes, was then not even thought of. But so rapidly was the use of electricity being developed, that it was only two years later, or on March 12, 1888, that Ordinance No. 89, was adopted, granting a franchise to an "Electric Light and Power Company," to operate in Riverside.

But the high cost of electrical service thus provided led the people of Riverside to move for a municipally owned light and power system of their own. In June, 1894, the Board of City Trustees appointed a committee to report on the advisability of a municipal electric plant. In March, 1895, City Engineer James W. Johnson reported in favor of such a plant and estimated its cost. An election was held June 5, 1895, the city voting by an overwhelming majority to bond the city for \$40,000.00, for the establishment of an electric light and power plant.

The first electrical engineer was appointed August 1, 1895, E. C. Sharpe being thus appointed. Immediately the electric plant at Mulberry and Ninth streets was erected, which has, of course, grown from the first small beginning, to the present large proportions. F. A. Worthley was made first superintendent, and Elmer Cutting, now and for many years superintendent, was "lineman and trimmer." The California Electrical Works of San Francisco, having furnished and set up the equipment, for \$40,978.00, their contract price, a thirty days' trial was made, and on December 8, 1896, the plant was formally accepted and opened for business.

The city purchased its power wholesale, from the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company. This by contract for "ten thousand volts."

Here lies the weakness, it may be said, in Riverside's electric light and power system. We were content to contract for power, and did not proceed as we might so well have done in that early day, to generate our own electric current. The result has been that we have been placed to great disadvantage in all our history thus far, by having to purchase from private power companies, at cost far exceeding that of generating such power, had we done it ourselves. We tried to get away from this in 1899-1900, by erecting a steam generating plant at a cost of some \$34,000.00. But this has proved only moderately helpful. It did no doubt get us better rates from the companies from whom we purchased the most of our power. But it has proved to us that hydro-electric power can be generated at very much lower cost than that by steam. Indeed steam electric generation is almost inexcusable waste of money and energy in California where hydro-electric power generation is so easy and so cheap, on our public domain, in the great mountains and streams.

Riverside having pioneered so many notable movements, it is worthy of record also that in municipal electrical development the city has done real pioneer work. Riverside was the first city in California to develop a municipal electric light and power plant, and one of the first cities in the United States to do so. In this Riverside blazed the way for the long distance transmission of electricity, by building the first long distance, high voltage electrical transmission line in the United States and, it is believed, in the world. This action by the City of Riverside was watched with great interest by the electricians of the world, to see whether such long distance transmission was to be found practicable. Riverside brought this electric power over her long distance lines from Mill Creek, in the San Bernardino Mountains, hardly thirty miles away. But the experiment was a success and was a notable step in the great development of long distance high voltage transmission lines, by which the great electric power lines of the world are made possible. The great municipal hydro-electric power system of the Province of Ontario, Canada, is made

possible by Riverside's pioneer work. Los Angeles' great municipal system is also thus made possible. The great power lines, such as the Southern California Edison and the Southern Sierras systems follow in the line of the City of Riverside's pioneer work, in their vast systems of long distance high voltage electric power transmission. The Southern Sierras Power Company of Riverside, has lines of six hundred miles and more of such long distance transmission. It is also worthy of note that the original pioneer transformers of the world, which made possible Riverside's long distance line, are still preserved, and were exhibited at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco, as "the pioneer high voltage transformers of the world."

In other respects Riverside has also made bold innovations in the history of municipal electric light and power development. The city renews to its 5,000 customers, all electric light bulbs, after the initial purchase price of the first ones. This item of saving to the consumer is unmatched, so far as the writer knows, by any private power company, and by few, if any, municipal plants.

Riverside has proved by her municipal electric light and power plant that by public ownership light and power can be supplied to citizens at great reduction of cost as compared with the service rendered by privately owned companies.

When Riverside began its municipal ownership plan, it had been paying a private company 20 cents K. W. H. for electric current and \$10.00 a month per arc light for streets. Under municipal ownership electric current is sold today for an average of 3 cents K. W. H. for light and power purposes. This is fully a third less than private companies sell current for, where they operate.

And while operating at this low cost to her people, Riverside has not only saved her citizens scores of thousands of dollars in cost of light and power, but has made a handsome profit to the great advantage of the city and saving of taxes. This last year (1920-1921), the total revenue of the municipal electric light and power plant was \$248,226.92. Total expenses, \$17,617.13. Net income, \$68,609.79.

The municipal light and power system has in these years made a splendid showing in service rendered the people, and in profits made by which the plant has grown to large proportions, and in addition, has transferred to other city departments \$184,807.31. This support to the other departments of the city has been incidental with the development of the plant from \$40,000.00 value originally to now about \$700,000.00, and to the saving of thousands of dollars annually in cost of light and power to our people.

All this in spite of the fact that we do not generate our own power but buy it at very high wholesale cost from private companies. When Riverside and all California learns to generate electric light and power at cost to the people, a new industrial day will be upon us.

Our Riverside plant is really a great industry in itself. It is well worth the time of any citizen to visit the power plant at Ninth and Mulberry streets, then go over the system realizing that from it radiate a hundred thousand lights, and power for industries and irrigation over the forty-one square miles of the City of Riverside.

RIVERSIDE MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM, by Dr. Horace Porter, ex-mayor. Riverside has been a progressive city from the first beginnings, fifty years ago. Municipal ownership is unusually largely developed and is most successful. In Riverside we have municipal ownership of electric light and power, municipal fair grounds, municipal athletic field, two

municipal sewer farms, municipal rock quarries, the municipal library, municipal parks and playgrounds, the usual municipal school system, and a municipal domestic water system.

Our water system was not developed as early as the electric light system by many years, and to the great financial disadvantage of Riverside. We purchased the water system from the Riverside Water Company in 1913. The price was very high, as now universally known, the amount being \$575,000.00 to the water company, \$195,000.00 for the artesian system and \$15,000.00 for the Keys system, or a total of \$750,000.00 for the three systems thus merged into one municipal plant.

The city voted to bond itself for \$1,115,000.00 for this purchase and for expenses and improvements. For these expenses and improvements there was a balance of \$370,000.00 over and above the purchase price. About sixty-five miles of new pipe lines were laid over the forty-one square miles of the city, particularly extending the mains to Arlington Heights. This is fine for the Heights but expensive for the city, as it costs the city \$11,000.00 more per year to pump the water to the Heights, than the people of the Heights pay for.

Notwithstanding, the new lines laid in 1913-15, there are still many streets and sections of the city without domestic water, to their great disadvantage. The further laying of pipe lines for these sections is a serious need.

The source of Riverside's water supply is the widely known natural underground basin in San Bernardino County, of which Riverside County was a part, when the water system of Riverside was developed. This great basin furnishes flowing wells which supply both our irrigation waters for our canals and our domestic water.

Riverside appropriated these waters in the very earliest days beginning fifty years ago, long before the town of San Bernardino sought for water by other than the old well and town pump system.

But some five years ago, San Bernardino challenged Riverside, and the Riverside Water Company, in their rights to the waters so long appropriated. A trial lasting six months and costing both sides about \$1,000,000.00, produced the famous "Judge F. Inlayson decision,"—a court ruling acceptable to neither side and by both sides regarded as too vague and intricate, indeed impossible of being observed by either party to the suit. The decision was appealed to the State Supreme Court, which practically ruled in favor of Riverside, yet orders a new finding by the Superior Court of San Bernardino, on the evidence taken in the former six months' trial. For the past half year the mayor and Board of Public Utilities of Riverside, in the last half of the year 1921, have held many conferences with the city authorities of San Bernardino, both sides seeking to settle the great water suit by mutual agreement out of court. These proceedings are at this writing, February, 1922, still under way. The belief is, as apparently shared by both parties to the suit that with proper conservation of water, as it comes from the Santa Ana River out of the mountains, and by proper economy of the uses of water, there is enough and to spare for both cities. There is a mutual desire to spend money in the future in sensible water saving instead of endless water suits that bring no satisfactory results, and can bring no such results.

Notwithstanding the large cost to Riverside of her domestic water system, and the heavy expense of paying off bonds, water suits and upkeep, yet we fully believe that in the long run this water system, municipally owned, will amply justify itself.

The total revenue, this past year, has been \$138,672.00. Total expense, \$105,352.00. Net income, \$33,347.17. Net surplus after paying bonds,

\$4,347.17. Bonds redeemed of the original issue of \$1,160,000.00 are \$232,000.00. The cost of the law suits against us by San Bernardino has been paid by the Utilities Board out of the electric light surplus. Otherwise heavy borrowing or bonding would have been necessary to carry the extraordinary expenses of this unfortunate law suit, unfortunate both for Riverside and for San Bernardino.

The following table gives a few random instances of the difference in cost of electric light and power as between Riverside's municipal plant and the Southern California Edison and the Southern Sierras power companies. These are carefully compiled figures based on the rates as in force in the year 1921.

	Riverside	Edison Co.	Southern Sierras
Fred Reed's 5 H. P. pump..\$	120.55	\$ 160.59	\$ 223.26
Riverside Press Printing Co...	261.90	379.70	427.20
G. Rouse Department Store..	1,249.30	1,687.15	1,743.00
Chase Nursery, 30 H. P. pump	409.65	622.15	802.52
Alfred M. Lewis, grocery....	568.25	782.80	822.50
Arlington Heights Gratton Street Pumping Station...	2,117.80	2,614.84	3,196.98

If Riverside were getting her power by public ownership, at six-tenths of a cent K. W. H. (which is more than a liberal allowance for cost production), Riverside could cut her present rates. As it is, paying these excessively high rates, to the private companies for wholesale power (as high as one and eighty-seven hundredths K. W. H.), Riverside still retails as shown by above tables, at a third lower price to the consumer, an yet makes \$50,000.00 a year profit!

## CHAPTER XXXV

### CHURCHES

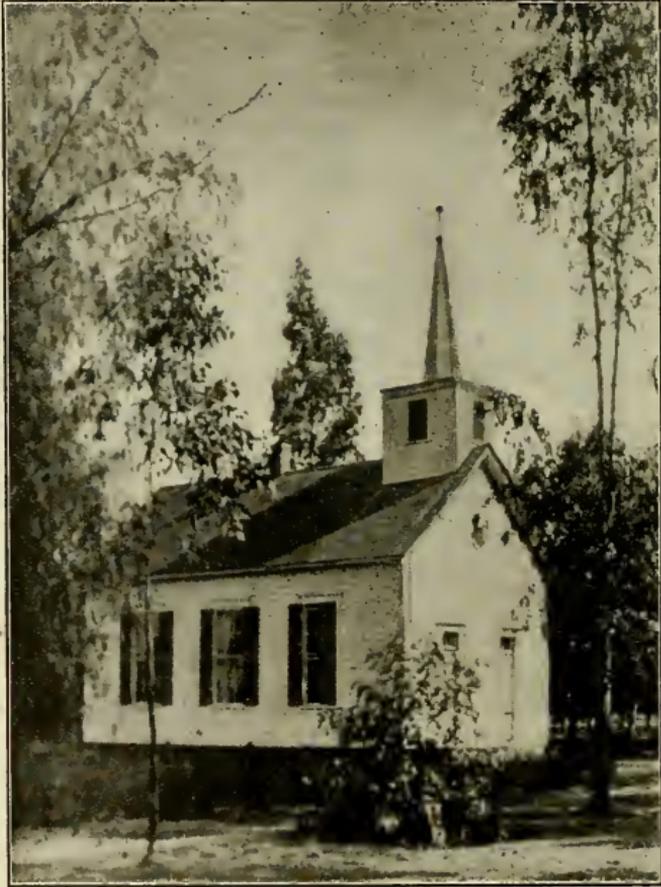
THE CHURCHES. A history of Riverside would not be complete without some notice of the churches, especially when we consider that there are forty or more religious organizations that hold religious services once a week, for not all of them hold their services on the day of the week called Sunday or the Lord's Day, the day on which our Lord is believed by all professing Christianity, to have risen from the dead.

Without going further abroad than Riverside the question may well be asked, "Are the results commensurate with the great efforts put forth each week, not only on the Holy day, but during the week at the various services conducted?" Some of the secret societies have semi-religious sentiments in their ritual and it is claimed by many Masons that there is no better Christianity than in the life of a good Mason. Unquestionably the base of all religions is that embraced in the motto, "Be good and do good," whether the incentive be fear or love or a mixture of both. In this day and generation among all educated and thinking people it would be absurd, if not wicked, to say that all who have not heard of Christianity or embraced the doctrines and beliefs of professed Christians were going to hell where they would be kept in a state of punishment and misery for ever and forever. Even the Presbyterians in their Confession of Faith have been obliged to modify their statements in regard to infant damnation. The Methodists, too, are seriously considering whether some modifications may not be desirable in their creed, while the Christian Scientists say it is not necessary to die in order to enter Heaven. Among all of the religious denominations there is the same Lord's prayer and practically the same creed, then wherefore the many different organizations? Would not results be better if all were united as is done in at least one progressive town on the Pacific Coast? All agree that it would, but each wants it to be his peculiar denomination. Nowhere are we led to infer that there was any other temple in Palestine, but one at Jerusalem, which it seems was sufficient for the Jews who are represented as being the specially favored people of God.

They were, of course, the synagogues where they met on the Sabbath. The statement has been made recently by a leading minister that two-thirds of the people are not church goers. Then wherefore is this? Can you pick out church people by their daily life? Are they any happier than those who stay outside? These are very pertinent, and indeed, serious questions when we consider that as reported in the newspapers the statement is that a member of Congress proposes to introduce a measure to compel everyone to attend church,—What church? This would certainly necessitate a radical change in our California State Constitution and also in the Constitution of the United States which says that no religious obligation be imposed on any citizen either for citizenship or for holding of office. It may well be asked the reverend gentleman who bewails the lack of attendance at church what he has to offer in church attendance that will attract the masses? Have we as a people outgrown that phase of our modern system of faith and religion, mere church attendance?

California is almost alone in the list of states in having no Sunday laws, yet the statement is made authoritatively that church attendance and the general morality is as good as in other states where they have Sunday laws. May it not be that we have entered into a new and higher dispensation where religion will partake more of the daily life and less of the ceremonial, where every act shall partake of the religious. Where

is all of the religion of our fathers, where the family prayer morning and evening and the religious ceremony gone over at every meal, both before and after, and where the minister in the country on his periodical visits when offered refreshments, part of which would be whisky, would ask God to bless them before he would partake? Gone they are almost wholly and nothing but the shadow remains. Whence this departure, may be a pertinent question?



FIRST CHURCH IN RIVERSIDE

It would in this short narrative be probably unwise, even if space permitted, to go in very extensively to the churches and the question of their religion. It is one of the axioms of all organized bodies that religion and politics must be barred from their deliberations and the reason is plain enough to the outsider and that is, that opinion or dogma is the basis of most of their ethical propositions. Excluding politics as not being pertinent to a history of the churches their various creeds are more

in the line of dogma than matters of fact. People do not usually differ on matters of fact, but when it comes to matters of opinion, opinions are as varied as individuals.

Truth should be simple and appeal to the simplest understanding. For instance, no one seriously disputes the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount. The difficulties begin to arise whenever anyone arises and claims to be an authority in religious matters and when he can get the temporal power behind him, trouble arises, hence the assertion in our republic that all power lies within the people themselves. Then comes up the question in spiritual matters: Shall we have a spiritual head who may be looked to as an authority and whose dictum shall be followed blindly? Or shall we give the individual conscience full freedom of expression? Then comes the question of creed. Creeds always bind and prevent expansion and growth. Here is where the question of church attendance and Sabbath observance come in. Those who are outside of the churches claim that those who are inside, a minority professedly, take undue and unwarranted powers to themselves and thereby interfere with the liberties of others without any just reason. Our government was founded to give freedom to all citizens, civil and religious, and nothing in the history of this country shows that where religious laws are in operation there is greater morality or happiness than where no religious enactments exist and churchmen must show before they ask others to join them that they are better and happier than those who do not attend or belong to the churches. Rather must we adopt a new rule of life where religion will be a vital, every day part of that life.

The churches of Riverside may well be classed under a half dozen or so organizations and the main question should not be what do you believe, but what are you doing to make the world better? Has the world been made better by your passing through it, if not, life has been a failure?

Riverside began by making this world more beautiful on the idea that if we could do away with the dark places, in a word, if we could make a Garden of Eden here we would have begun to make a new earth and if we could finally make a new earth, we would be well on the way to have a new heaven wherein would dwell righteousness.

With the founders of Riverside the question of churches or religious organizations did not arise. With Judge North, himself, or Doctor Greves, who was in all probability closer associated with him than any other pioneer, the material side was about the only one that was considered as neither of them were connected with any church while in Riverside, nor did either of them ever express any opposition to, or preference for, any division of church organization. Doctor Shugart was pretty much in the same line of religious thought although he was an attendant and supporter of the Universalist Church and A. J. Twogood was a Baptist and E. G. Brown, an Episcopalian, so it may be said that in its foundation there was no distinct religious leaning. The Congregationalists were given a lot on which, several years after the colony was founded, a church was built. The first colonists were of various phases of religious belief and meetings were occasionally held mainly by the Congregationalists and Episcopalians. The little school which was the first building of a public character was used for religious services by all who cared to have them, but as population increased there came to be a desire for each denomination to have a place of their own until there are about forty different religions represented every week.

The Congregationalists were the first to think of an organization and accordingly they formed the first church in April, 1872, but it was some time later when they were able to put up a building. At first they were

liberal as they have been right along and gave every assistance to other church sects. All at first held services in the schoolhouse which was freely opened to all.

Rev. I. W. Atherton was the first pastor and Riverside was carried on for a time as a missionary station and when they got ready to build a church it was accomplished largely by assistance from outside sources. Twice they have outgrown their building, first on the original site on the corner of Sixth and Mulberry streets. This church was traded in 1886 with the Christian Church for lots on the corner of Seventh and Lemon streets where a large and commodious building was erected which was again outgrown and the building was torn down and a large and magnificent cathedral-like structure of the Spanish Renaissance style of architecture was erected. This building with its adjacent parsonage, grounds and equipment, have a full value of \$125,000. Under the ministrations of Dr. Horace Porter some innovations have been introduced likely to bring the church and people closer together. The first one is that the church shall be open every day. This gives an opportunity to those who are of a pious and meditative nature to enter the church and indulge in the sacred edifice in spiritual mediation. Then again it has always been a matter for serious contemplation that our churches should be closed all the time except for the few slender hours they are open for public worship.

The parlors of the church are open for meetings at any time of a beneficial nature. The basement, which is large and spacious with ample kitchen requirements, is largely in use for public gatherings where banquets can be enjoyed. It was very largely used during the great war for meetings in connection with war demonstrations and has also been used for years for meetings of the Present Day Club. In this way the people and the churches are coming into closer contact when it is found that the churches are in favor rather than opposed to all rational amusements. In April, 1922, will occur the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Congregational Church which will be celebrated when some specially interesting features will be introduced. Of the seven original members of this church all have passed away.

**THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.** The Methodists were the second religious body to build an edifice of their own and so eager and earnest were they that the small brick building now occupied for special meetings was built up almost wholly by materials contributed by friends and prospective members. A regular church organization was effected by Rev. M. M. Bovard in 1874, but the church was not built for a year or two later, meetings having been carried on in the interim in the schoolhouse. From a small beginning of seven members the congregation has grown until it is one of the largest in the city. From the little 24 by 36 brick chapel to the large edifice it grew bit by bit as the needs of the worshippers required.

This church is open also daily for purposes of meditation and devotion or consultation with the pastor. The church grew much in numbers and in public favor by the ministrations of the Rev. B. S. Haywood, who twice was sent here in a ministerial way with lasting good. Dr. Haywood did not insist in a narrow way that all who went to heaven must go through the Methodist Church, for he recognized it as an accepted fact that all who were good were heirs to a heavenly mansion. How much more might the church endear itself to the world at large if it would recognize goodness everywhere and in place of placing itself in antagonism to the masses it would stand on their side, church attendance might be greatly increased.

By doing so we might get more common sense into our religion and more religion into our common sense.

**THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.** The First Baptist Church was also early in the field as an organization, February, 1884, being the date of its founding by eight members. For several years they were without any church building, when they erected a large edifice for that time on the corner of Eighth and Lemon streets. This was used until 1912 when they occupied the present fine building on Ninth and Lemon streets. Before they owned a building of their own they united with the Methodists in their building.

**THE PRESBYTERIANS.** The first Presbyterian Church was organized in 1879 at the head of Old Magnolia Avenue about four miles from the center of the town, but after awhile that location was found too far away and another organization was formed, really an offshoot from the original church, in 1887. For a time they met in various buildings in the city until they were able to build and occupy their present edifice and have met with success. Matthew Gage, assisted by his wife, were largely instrumental in getting up the fine building now occupied.

The other orthodox churches have all been reasonably successful, but it is being felt by church people that fewer churches better filled would leave more money for the spread of the gospel.

**SWEDENBORGIANS.** The New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian Church has been organized, from an early day the Rev. B. Edmiston having been the original pastor and organizer, having retained that position for many years and a son, L. W. Edmiston, is its present head. The first location near the head of old Magnolia Avenue being far from population centers a new one was sought and obtained on Locust Street between Sixth and Seventh streets, with a small but active membership.

**ST. FRANCIS DE SALES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.** The St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church was at first a mission of the San Bernardino Church, but was finally erected into a parish by itself. The first congregation was started by Rev. Father Stockman and the church was built on Twelfth Street, but the church property occupies a whole block where they have now a parochial school with a large attendance with plans for a larger church in the future. The church is largely represented by Spanish speaking families. There is a church at Sherman Institute where Indian children and students are ministered unto. In addition, mission are maintained as Casa Blanca, Crestmore and Spanish Town. Of recent years the Catholic Church has popularized itself by the pastors taking an active part in public affairs and by mingling more among the common people.

**THE UNIVERSALISTS.** The Universalists have since 1881 maintained a church of their own organized by Rev. George H. Deere. They had at first a building extemporized from one of the original two building erected on Sixth Street for school purposes. This building was used on Market Street where it did good service. Doctor Deere was an able and educated man who had been seriously handicapped in his youth and all his life from weak eyes arising from constitutional causes as well as lack of the appliances and discoveries of modern times. This weakness ended in total blindness for a few years of his latter life.

Doctor Deere, like almost all of the early settlers of Riverside, was originally of New England stock. According to an autobiography written in his declining years, considering all his physical infirmities, he was a

remarkable man who was able to overcome all of the troubles and adversities of his boyhood and youth and attain and hold the position he acquired. He was for many years at the head of the Board of Education in Riverside and was ever active in promoting the cause of education. He also took a great interest in the public library and was president of the board for many years and to him was left the selection of the religious and philosophical works. From early life he had a desire to enter into the ministry and although not reared in the Universalist Church that was the church of his choice.

Shortly after his entry into the ministry he married and lived long enough with his companion to celebrate his golden wedding and died at a good ripe age having passed the psalmist's fourscore. He succeeded in not only building up a good congregation, but in getting up a fine building which was largely due to his efforts not only during his pastorate and after, for he never lost sight of the fact that he was always after retirement a part of the congregation and church.

The Universalists accept the doctrine of ultimate salvation for all, a belief that today is not seriously controverted by the leading denominations, total depravity not really being seriously entertained.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.** The Christian Scientists were early in the field of Riverside with an organization in 1889 and in 1900 they built a fine building in Mission style on the corner of Sixth and Lemon streets at a cost of over \$15,000. As is customary in that body the church was all paid for before it could be dedicated. Under Mrs. Davis, the founder, they have had remarkable success and in their case at least, "to the poor the Gospel is preached" for although they have frequently noted lecturers from abroad in public meetings in the city, nothing is ever charged for admission nor is the hat passed round.

They are probably the most earnest and steadfast body of worshippers in Riverside, for almost to an individual they can be said to have been benefitted by the application of Christian Science. The claim that Mrs. Eddy was the discoverer of Christian Science is not well founded, for the principles of healing were well known and practiced long before Mrs. Eddy was heard of, but unquestionably she was the one who organized its devotees into a united and influential body. Not all of the followers of Mrs. Eddy are successful healers, but undoubtedly many remarkable cures have been effected but not greater than that done by others outside the pale of their church as practiced by noted individuals. Sometimes Christian Scientists are inclined to think that their methods are superior to all others and with greater authority behind them.

Healing as a religious manifestation is not now confined exclusively to the Christian Scientists for other churches have taken the matter up with more or less success. The Scientists, however, were the first who made the direct claim that they were carrying out the injunction of Jesus where he says that one of the signs that would accompany them who believed in him would be healing the sick and that they would do even greater things than he did and certainly his immediate followers carried out his injunctions in being accompanied by the signs that would follow them that believed in him. Perhaps the weak point in most of the healers both in and out of the Church of Christ Scientist lies in ascribing the gift of healing to a supernatural agency in place of natural law.

The Scientists in Riverside had at one time two churches, owing to some personal differences in opinion or formula, but are again united into one body and their particular Shibboleth is pronounced in a uniform manner again.

The Christian Scientists perhaps have been the most remarkable success of modern times and have compelled the world to acknowledge that there are invisible forces in the universe that our materialistic age not only ignored but denied. Edison has shown some material ones and the Scientists have gone further and asserted with success that in addition to material forces there are also spiritual ones that cannot always be demonstrated to the material eye.

Perhaps and beyond peradventure when the great body of our churches will demonstrate in a material way the truth of these statements there will be more of spiritual life than is at present manifested. They will be able then to show to the great body of indifferent people who are on the outside that there is more in the church and in religion than appears at first sight.

All Christians assert a belief in the communion of saints, none practice it except the Roman Catholic. The Catholic calls on the Saints and believes he is helped. Can anyone say that he has been calling for ages without any result? Herein lies the strength of the Roman Catholic Church showing that it is a live faith and the Protestant bodies will have to come to something similar before they attain to the power and influence they aspire to.

Riverside might be termed a city of churches and possibly it has more than any other city of its size in California. The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Christian Church, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Seventh Day Baptists, the colored people have also their organizations, in addition to which the Methodists have several congregations in and around the city—Arlington and Highgrove being well represented.

The Seventh Day Adventists have always been very determined in opposition to Sunday laws and but for that opposition there might have been rigid Sunday laws enacted like there is in most of the states in the Union. However, the Adventists are so rigid and exclusive that outsiders are not drawn to them and fear appears to be to the outsider one of the main arguments used to draw people to their side.

RIVERSIDE Y. M. C. A. The Riverside Young Men's Christian Association had its inception in 1882, when a small group of young men from several churches formed the Young Men's Christian League. Meetings were held Sunday afternoons in a building on Eleventh Street, between Lime and Mulberry. In the fall of 1883 Frank Culver of Pasadena came to Riverside and met with about ten young men, including members of the Young Men's Christian League, and a Young Men's Christian Association was formed, meeting in the old Baptist Church on the corner of Eighth and Lemon streets.

Two rooms were rented in the building now known as the Central Block for headquarters, but they soon proved too small and a room at the corner of Eighth and Orange was rented. The association grew so rapidly that in 1886 there was agitation for a building in which to house the work. Frank Miller's offer of a lot at the corner of Main and Sixth streets was accepted and a canvass for funds was started. The building was completed in 1889, after a campaign to raise funds was conducted by Mr. G. C. Baldwin (later president of Pomona College of the State Committee of the Y. M. C. A.).

This building served as the association headquarters for twenty years until the new building on the corner of Eighth and Lemon streets was completed in 1909.

B. W. Handy was the first president of the Riverside Y. M. C. A., and is still active on the directorate. K. F. Hendry, B. B. Bush, A. A.

Adair, D. G. Mitchell, S. C. Evans, Thos. Stephenson and several other Riversiders still living were active in the early work of the association. The new building of the association was erected in 1909, under the leadership of the late C. E. Rumsey, who was active president of the organization for many years.

The organization is growing rapidly, having over 600 members on its rolls during 1921, and reaching over 300 additional boys and young men through extension activities.

The building provides headquarters for the American Legion, Boy Scouts and American Red Cross, and serves a meeting place for several civic and religious bodies.

Four hundred and twelve boys in its Boys' Department, 212 enrolled in gymnasium classes, forty-two boys and young men in Leader's Corps, 309 boys in boys' clubs, seventy-two in Bible study groups, thirty-four in educational courses, 803 young men using dormitory accommodations, forty women in helpful auxiliary work—these activities indicate the growth of the work in Riverside and magnify the need for the completion of the building with the remodeling of some of the departments for the modern program of activities promoted by over 9,000 organized Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the world, with a membership of over 1,500,000.

**BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY.** (By C. J. Carlson, Boy Scout Executive for Riverside County.) The general interest of the citizens of Riverside County in the Boy Scout Program challenges the intelligent interest of everyone having the welfare of the community at heart. Since October 1, 1920, the Riverside County Council has been laying the foundation in the way of organization for the boys of Riverside County that they might partake of the spare time education which the Boy Scout Program offers.

Riverside County has about 2,300 boys of scout age, that is, over twelve years of age, for whose general welfare the work of the Boy Scouts of America is being promoted in an intensive way by the Riverside City Council. It is well that people should understand the aims and general policies of an organization that appeals so vitally to boys.

The organization is governed by the National body with headquarters in New York City, and is chartered by Congress and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The purpose of the organization will be found in Section Three of the Constitution and By-Laws which read as follows:

"That the purpose of this corporation shall be to promote, through organization, and co-operation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in scout craft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues, using the methods which are now in common use by Boy Scouts."

And also from Article Three—Principles and Policies, Section One.

"The Boy Scouts of America maintain that no boy can grow into the best kind of citizenship without recognizing his obligation to God. In the first part of the Boy Scout's oath or pledge the boy promises, 'On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the scout law.' The recognition of God as the ruling and leading power in the universe, and the grateful acknowledgement of His favors and blessings, is necessary to the best type of citizenship, and is a wholesome thing in the education of the growing boy. No matter what the boy may be—Catholic or Protestant or Jew—this fundamental need of good citizenship should be kept before him. The Boy Scouts of America therefore recognize the religious element in the training of a boy, but it

is absolutely non-sectarian in its attitude toward that religious training. Its policy is that the organization or institution with which the boy scout is connected shall give definite attention to his religious life."

It will be readily seen that an organization which operates under such principles and policies can make of itself a great power in the life of every boy who is given the opportunity to partake of the program. Scouting develops the power of initiative and makes a boy remarkably resourceful, in that the whole program teaches him to use every available means from without and from within to make of himself all that God intended him to be.

Scouting includes, instruction in first aid, life saving, tracking, signaling, campcraft, woodcraft, nature study, chivalry, and all of the handicrafts. No expensive equipment is required. All that is needed is a group of boys, a competent leader, a meeting place, and the great out-of-doors, for the promotion of the Boy Scout work.

Dean Russell of Columbia University has said that the Boy Scout Program is "the most significant educational contribution of our time with a program that appeals to a boy's instincts and a method adapted to a boy's nature." The Boy Scout learns by doing. The movement provides a host of interesting worth-while things for the boy to do at a time when he is extremely restless and looking for an outlet for his great activity. As someone has said, "It is learning made attractive and is literally educational in that it does not plaster something on from the outside, but plants something within the heart of the boy or arouses something that is already latent within his heart that makes for constructive habits and occupations in a way that provides an outlet for his unbounded energy."

The need of such a program is obvious to anyone who is at all in touch with boys of the present day. It has been estimated that the average boy who is not working, but simply attending school, has on the average of 3,000 hours spare time per year. As a rule this spare time period provides a point of contact for the spirited and energetic boy with evil influences and companions. This undirected or misdirected spare time period is utilized by the boy in a way to suit his own characteristic fancies. During this period the boy is guided by his natural tendencies and characteristics into ways of thinking and into the doing of things which tend to destroy whatever good work may have been done by the home, church or school. Boys have many characteristics, but perhaps they can be classified into four outstanding ones, viz: Unbounded energy, adventure, creative and inventive impulse, and the religious impulse. The program of the Boy Scouts of America is so constructed and builded as to appeal to all of these instincts in a way that receives immediate response from practically every boy twelve years of age.

Someone has said that "Character is the sum total of our emotions, instincts and attitudes as modified by experiences which govern the individual response to a situation." The building of a character or a life is a slow process, but if builded constructively it partakes of a permanency that is almost fixed, especially when character building habits have been formed between the ages of twelve and eighteen years.

The energy in the life of a boy, if properly directed, is the propelling force that will make of him a clean-cut, upstanding, honorable citizen, equipped to do his full duty toward God, home and country. On the other hand, the boy's impulses and characteristics may be utilized by evil minds and environments that will build a life detrimental to the boy himself and to society. A boy's energy must be properly utilized, his spirit of adventure should be gratified, and creative impulse must find

outlet, and his hero worship must be stimulated and directed, along with these other characteristics, by leadership in a program that will appeal to the boy's mind and heart.

The program of the Boy Scouts of America does this very thing in that it adapts itself to the boy as he is, not as one might wish to find him, presenting a program of activities, which the boy not only accepts voluntarily, but one which the boy takes into his very life and being. Every detail of the Boy Scout program is carried out in actual life, and the things learned by the boy actually become habits. He is taught to use his eyes, his ears, hands and feet to the best advantage, and he is also taught to use his head.

Before a boy can become a Boy Scout he must meet certain requirements. Here we will quote Article Six of the Constitution and By-Laws of Program, Section One and Section Two.

"The program of the Boy Scouts of America shall be carried out throughout the organization of boys into groups, consisting of at least one and not more than four patrols of eight boys each, under the leadership of a man of clean, virile and high moral character, to be known as the scoutmaster. Only boys who have passed their twelfth birthday shall be eligible to membership. Authority for enrolling more than thirty-two boys in a troop may be secured from the chartered local council having jurisdiction, or in case the troop is not under the supervision of a council from the National Council."

All scouts must know and subscribe to the Scout Oath and Law as follows:

On my honor I will do my best—

1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law;

2. To help other people at all times;

3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

1. A scout is trustworthy.

A scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge.

2. A scout is loyal.

He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due; his scout leader, his home, and parents and country.

3. A scout is helpful.

He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one good turn to somebody every day.

4. A scout is friendly.

He is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout.

5. A scout is courteous.

He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.

6. A scout is kind.

He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

7. A scout is obedient.

He obeys his parents, scoutmaster, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.

8. A scout is cheerful.

He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

## 9. A scout is thrifty.

He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.

## 10. A scout is brave.

He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, and to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers and threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

## 11. A scout is clean.

He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

## 12. A scout is reverent.

He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

There are three principal steps in the Boy Scout Program; tenderfoot, second class and first class scout. The requirements, in the main, for each class are as follows:

## REQUIREMENTS FOR TENDERFOOT

1. Know the scout law, motto, sign, salute and significance of the badge.

2. Know the competition and history of the national flag and the customary forms or respect due it.

3. Tie all of the following knots: square or reef, sheet-bend, bowling, fisherman's, sheepshank, slip, cove hitch, timber hitch and two half-hitches.

He then takes the scout oath, is enrolled as a tenderfoot, and is entitled to wear the tenderfoot badge.

## TO BECOME A SECOND CLASS SCOUT

A tenderfoot must pass to the satisfaction of the recognized local scout authorities, the following tests:

1. At least one month's service as a tenderfoot.

2. Elementary signaling: know the semaphore, or general service alphabet.

3. Elementary first aid and bandaging.

4. Track half a mile in twenty-five minutes.

5. Go a mile in twelve minutes at scout's pace—about fifty steps running and fifty walking, alternately.

6. Use properly knife or hatchet.

7. Prove ability to build a fire in the open, using not more than two matches.

8. Cook a quarter of a pound of meat and two potatoes in the open without cooking utensils.

9. Earn and deposit at least one dollar in a public bank.

10. Know the sixteen principal points of the compass.

## TO BECOME A FIRST CLASS SCOUT

The second class scout must have served two months as a second class scout and pass the following tests:

1. Swim fifty yards.

2. Earn and deposit at least two dollars in a public bank.

3. Send and receive a message by semaphore, including conventional signs, thirty letters per minute, or by the general service code (International Morse), sixteen letters per minute, including conventional signs.

4. Make a round trip alone (or with another scout) to a point at least seven miles away (fourteen miles in all going on foot, or rowing a boat, and write a satisfactory account of the trip and things observed.
5. Advanced first aid.
6. Preparation and cooking of food in the open.
7. Read a map correctly, and draw, from field notes made on the spot, an intelligible rough sketch map.
8. Use properly an axe for felling or trimming light timber; or produce an article of carpentry or cabinet-making or metal work made himself. Explain the method followed.
9. Judge distance, size, number, height and weight within twenty-five per cent.
10. Describe fully from observation ten species of trees or plants or six species of animals, and describe three constellations of stars.
11. Furnish satisfactory evidence that he has put into practice in his daily life the principles of the scout oath and law.
12. Enlist a boy trained by himself in the requirements of a tender-foot.

Riverside County has to date forty-two troops of Boy Scouts, scattered over every section of the county with an enrollment of over 600 boys. The objective for the year is for fifty troops with an enrollment of 1,000 boys. The Riverside County Council is incorporated as a non-profit corporation and will promote the Boy Scout Program as provided by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Boy Scouts of America in every detail, including hikes and camps.

A permanent camp site in the San Jacinto Mountains has been given to the Boy Scouts of Riverside County by C. L. Emerson of Idyllwild, and a summer camp will be conducted this year along lines approved by the National Council.

The county organization is operating under a charter of the first class and has made excellent progress in the Boy Scout movement because of the splendid co-operation of the citizens and scoutmasters who have generously given of their time and talents for the promotion of this excellent program for boys in building for Riverside County a citizenship of high quality.

**PROHIBITION.** Riverside has always been known for its sobriety and hostility to the saloon, and possibly if all had been of the same habits as the pioneers there would never have been within its limits any saloon at all. Under the county government which prevailed at the time of settlement and for years after any one who chose could get a license to sell liquor on payment of five dollars per month. The class of labor that then was to be had on the outside, there being no other place to go, spent much of its spare time in the saloon and there being no regulation of the saloon as to hours and days they were kept open as late at night as was convenient and profitable, Sunday and all. This was the case, too, with the stores which would be open until nine or ten o'clock at night and on Sunday they would be open for some hours in the forepart of the day. The saloon question was one of the leading topics that induced the people to move for incorporation as a city of the sixth class. San Bernardino itself had more or less worked antagonistic to the wishes of the people of Riverside in the fixing of water rates, regulation of liquor selling and in many other ways, but in any case the city was growing steadily and had now a population of 3,000 or more and it was felt that self government was the best thing for all concerned. Then there was always a population of irresponsibles consisting of Indians and the flotsam and

jetsam of a population corresponding somewhat to our modern tramp who were always on the move and who whenever they got any money spent it in the saloon.

Now the Indian (although it was contrary to law to sell him liquor could always get it when he got money), has always been a peaceable citizen when sober, was a different being when drunk and generally kept among his own people when he was drinking, still he was always a menace to sober people. He was not to be blamed, although for under Spanish customs wine and brandy, especially wine, was looked upon as one of the necessities, and was often paid as part of his wages in liquor by unthinking people. However, it is not to be said against the Californian that drunkenness was one of his sins, for as a rule the Californians were a sober race, even when their fiestas or merry makings were going on. It is not to be supposed that the Indian was naturally a drunkard either, but under American rule and American custom of drinking stronger liquor the Indian could not control himself when under the influence of liquor and then there was trouble.

In 1883, when Riverside was incorporated as a city of the sixth class the second matter that came before the city council was a petition presented by Mrs. N. P. Button (wife of Rev. Chas. Button, minister of the First Baptist Church), asking on behalf of the women of the city that the saloon business be compelled to pay a license tax of \$100 per month. The petition was granted and thus the fight against the saloon was started. It was hoped that regulation by high license would be effective but although it cut down the number of saloons (at one time there were four in Riverside), it did but little to curb the liquor habit. There were those who advocated a tax of \$500 per month, F. A. Miller and L. M. Holt having appeared before the city trustees advocating a measure to that effect. Thus the fight went on until the county was organized in 1893, when an ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of the county prohibiting the sale of liquor within the county limits. The city itself being beyond the jurisdiction of the county went along on high license of \$2,000 per year until September 6, 1897, when an ordinance was passed prohibiting the saloon. This ordinance, however, permitted any hotel with forty rooms to supply wine and beer to guests at meals and this was tolerated for years in deference to tourist traffic which was said to demand such a provision. The Glenwood Mission Inn among the number furnishing liquor to their guests, Mr. Miller had to do as others did, in order as it was said to encourage tourist travel, but always under protest saying it was against his own wishes. On the whole this worked very well but there was always more or less drunkenness, more than under prohibition. When National prohibition became a law it was hailed with joy by everyone and liquor selling became a thing of the past. Riverside was always in the lead in the fight against the saloon and was the first city and county to take active action against the sale of liquor and a drunken man is never seen on the street. The "bootlegger" is not known among our own people and the occasional one who is caught is either carrying it through the county from the Mexican border or a foreign born catering to some of his own countrymen.

Should prohibition or the saloon be submitted to the voters of the county prohibition would carry with an overwhelming majority.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

### MILITARY HISTORY

Riverside has always been loyal and maintained a consistent and patriotic position on all national questions. Although settled five years after the Civil war, early in her history many war heroes settled and became useful citizens. It is said that in the early days probably ten per cent of the voters were war veterans. A. J. Twogood, one of the party who looked up the location, was the first, it will not be necessary to give names. The first local G. A. R. Post organized comprised the names of thirty-one members and that was not by any means all of the army men. There was also a sprinkling of Confederate veterans who all made good citizens, and on Decoration day all were remembered alike. Some of them held responsible offices and there never was brought up any of the old issues of the war, but those who had worn the blue or the grey mingled together amicably. The issues were dead long before the heroes, who have sadly diminished, passed away.

In December, 1888, a local company of the National Guard of California was organized in Riverside, known as the Riverside Rifles. Later it was reorganized and made into Company M of the Seventh Regiment. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish war the company enlisted for a two-year term in the United States service, and under command of C. F. Pann arrived at San Francisco with three commissioned officers and one hundred enlisted men, May 7, 1898. The company never got further than San Francisco and after months of weary waiting they finally returned to Riverside.

In the World's war Riverside did her share in that conflict. There were in all 2,348 men drafted, many of whom went overseas. There were many more preparing to enter the lists, but the armistice proclamation on November 11, 1918, put a sudden stop to all proceedings. Out of the total number enlisted eighty-seven were killed or died of disease. All classes were represented and a good many languages spoken. Students from the Indian school did their share, some among their number being killed.

All classes in Riverside, men and women, strove to do their full share in preparations where they were not eligible for service, and the Red Cross and Salvation Army did their share with others, both in the field and at home. Especially was there emulation and pride in taking up our full quota of bonds whenever it was necessary. Many, both soldiers and civilians, were disappointed that Berlin was not reached, as the cry "On to Berlin" was the popular refrain. The Riverside Military Band did yeoman service on all public occasions. However as it was, much life was preserved and property saved from destruction (even if the troops did not reach Berlin) by the armistice.

John M. Davison, 273 Myers Street, this city, has received his honorable discharge from the United States Marine Corps, according to advices received here today which indicate that Lieut. Col. Giles Bishop, in charge of the San Francisco recruiting division, has fixed his signature to the official papers.

Davison was among twenty-four marine reservists in Southern California to receive their discharges. He was with the marines in France, and upon his discharge was awarded a good conduct medal "for faithful and meritorious service." It is only by the most careful attention to

duty, constant application and clear record that this honor, the awarding of a good conduct medal, can be obtained.

To the uninitiated the awarding of this medal might not appear very important, but to those who know, it means much. It means for one thing that ex-Private Davison has left the service to mingle with his fellow men as an exceedingly worthy citizen. It means that at any time he would be welcomed back into the corps, but most of all it means the completion of a meritorious career in Uncle Sam's military branch.

William C. Evans, son of P. T. Evans, born in Riverside, who while at Stanford at the age of nineteen, volunteered for the army, is a boy whose bravery in the World's war won for him a Congressional medal. "Bill," as he familiarly is known by his boy and girl friends, is at present at Stanford.

What "Bill" did to earn a place in the book published by Harry R. Stringler, under the title of "Heroes All," was never told by "Bill" and his act of bravery never would have been known by his Riverside friends had it not been that a copy of this book reached the desk of his father, P. T. Evans.

This is what the book says about the Riverside boy and explains his advance from the rank of private to second lieutenant during the progress of the war with Germany and her allies:

"William C. Evans, Sanitary Detachment, 306th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bazoches, France, August 27-28, 1918.

"This soldier showed extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty by attending the wounded without rest or relief, under heavy shell fire, until he fell unconscious from exhaustion. He remained at work for two days under circumstances which called for the greatest determination and courage. Home address, Riverside, California." On the conclusion of the war Mr. Evans resumed his studies at Stanford and will graduate in June, 1922.

JOHN R. WEBB. Some time ago the press published a story of John R. Webb, son of the late Holton Webb and Mrs. Theodore Crossley. This young man was honored by the government of France and received the famous Croix de Guerre medal for his bravery under fire.

The Riverside boy never told his friends just how he earned this honor paid him by the French government, but in Mr. Stringer's book, "Heroes All," the act that won the medal is told to Riverside people for the first time. This is what it says:

"John R. Webb, second lieutenant, 301st Battalion (tank corps). For extraordinary heroism in action near Bellicourt, France, September 29, 1918. While his crew was engaged in digging out the tank which had become ditched in a shell hole in front of the main Hindenburg line, an enemy machine gun opened fire on them at a distance of 30 yards. Being unable to use his guns on account of his position, Lieutenant Webb crawled forward to the machine gun and killed the enemy gunners with his pistol. His act enabled the men to free the tank, which subsequently aided the advancing infantry."

Besides the Croix de Guerre this Riverside boy was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross given by the United States Government and the Loyal Legion of Honor medal from the Government of France. Besides these three were two other citations.

John R. Webb is a deputy sheriff and with his brother he is conducting the Crossley Garage for his mother at Tenth and Main streets.

Riverside County sent her share of nurses and Red Cross workers as well as soldiers to the World war. The record of one Red Cross worker would probably be much like any other.

Miss Elizabeth Andrews, of Corona, was sent across with a unit chosen and financed by Stanford University. The unit was chosen for civilian relief, but when it had gone as far as London, the need of American girls in American hospitals was so great that they immediately changed to the army. Miss Andrews was sent to an evacuation hospital on the Meuse River close in back of the Argonne, where the lights of battle could be seen, and where the ground trembled from resounding guns. This was in July, 1918, just after the victory at Chateau Thierry.

During the black days of the Argonne and St. Mihiel, Miss Andrews was the only Red Cross worker in a hospital with a capacity of 2,500 and most of the time the beds were filled with boys who needed her help. Bandaging, interpreting for prisoners, hunting news about men missing in action, writing letters for the helpless, and distributing supplies and cheer, was the Red Cross workers job, until after the Armistice, often working with nurses and doctors forty-eight hours in wind and rain and horrors and dangers of war with few moments of rest at a time.

After November 11, Miss Andrews received an appointment to Coblenz, Germany, with the Army of Occupation, but decided to go with her unit to the embarkation port of St. Nazaire, so after a few weeks in Nice and Southern France, she joined her unit in February, 1919, and began hunting information about the men missing in action, from men going home. This work was less interesting, but valuable to the government and consoling to the ones who had lost their sons and brothers in the war.

In July, 1919, the camp broke up and Miss Andrews with another member of the unit went to Belgium and then down the Rhine, visiting the English soldiers at Cologne, the American soldiers at Coblenz and the French at Wiesbaden. After a short stay in Paris, they were sent to Italy and later in August sailed for the United States from Genoa, by way of Gibraltar.

Miss Ada L. Corkhill, of 611 East Sixth Street, Corona, California, was enrolled in the Red Cross Nursing Service in 1917. She was assigned to Camp Cody in Deming, New Mexico, where she began active service in the Base Hospital, January 15, 1918. After seven months' service she received orders to proceed to New York. Arrived in New York August 5th where she was assigned to duty with Base Hospital No. 51. After three weeks preparation sailed for France, August 24th, on the LaFrance. Arrived in Brest, September 3rd, where four days were spent at the Pontenzen Barracks. On September 7th boarded a French train with her unit and after four days and nights arrived at Toul, where were situated the evacuation hospitals and were in time to care for the wounded from the St. Mihiel drive. February 13, 1919, left Toul for Brest, where a number of days were spent at the Pontenzen Barracks. Sailed for the United States on the Great Northern, arriving in New York, March 3d; arrived in Corona March 16, 1919, and relieved from active service, April 24, 1919.

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### OTHER SUBJECTS

**THE LABOR QUESTION.** The question of labor has always been a great one and is probably as settled as any problematical question possibly can be for Riverside. Naturally, in a settlement where all were workers, there could not arise the prejudice against labor that otherwise would where there were classes. There has never been in Riverside anything like what might be termed aristocracy as in a community where there were slaves and masters, or as under Spanish rule, where there was the *grandees* and more or less of *peonage* and where were granted large tracts of land to which required a large following to look after the interests of the owner. Apart from the South where slavery prevailed the nearest approach that has been in the United States to any of these systems were the large cattle ranges, but they, however, were on a different system and the cowboys from a different class and possessed of more or less education. The very existence of either *peonage* or slavery depends on ignorance. The *peon* had no opportunity and the slave was not given any and it was a crime under the law to educate the slave.

Under a system of small holdings like Riverside, in the very nature of things, education is one of the essentials and when it is known that in Riverside 44 cents out of every dollar paid in for taxes goes for education and that Corona, one of the leading cities outside of the county seat pays \$6,000 per annum for conveyance of pupils to her central schools, it will be seen just how much the matter of education occupies the attention of our people. Not only that—Spanish, Mexican, Indian and foreigner, who are unable to speak English, are all received in our public schools on the same footing and educated side by side with the native born American it will be seen how the matter of equality before the law prevails where everyone does their own labor. It is, however, found in practice that reasons of utility and convenience point to a better system by a separation of those who do not understand or speak English fluently for a time at least.

Under the system of equality of education it would be almost an impossibility to make any very invidious distinction in the matter of labor and there is nothing to prevent anyone from getting the highest education they are capable of. The law again proclaims the equality of all, but it cannot create equality of individuality it gives equal opportunity. But although opportunities are open to all in spite of educational and other opportunities when it comes to actual life there arise inequalities and some are capable of one thing and some of another and so there need be no fear that all will be likely to select the most genteel or more remunerative occupations.

To meet the difficulty of getting labor in the necessary demand the great resort at first was to Chinese. There was in the late '70s and the early '80s a surplus of Chinamen who were brought into the country in great numbers to help build the Central and Union Pacific railroads and when the railroads were built, that labor was cheap and plenty and filled the emergency fairly well. But it was soon found that although they were all right on railroad work when they came into our settlements it was not a desirable element in our newer settlements nor in households where they filled the places of domestics and when the Chinese exclusion act was passed by Congress they gradually disappeared. Then

came the Japanese in our fruit business to fill out the demand for a more skilled class of labor which demand they, on the whole, satisfied better than the Chinese, but in practice they were not so dependable, for they would take advantage of employers when more advantageous opportunities arose and were ambitious of entering business for themselves. Now they in a large measure control the vegetable and small fruit market, not only here, but in the Imperial Valley. What may be the result of the present agitation against the Japanese on the Pacific can hardly be foreseen in view of the fact that eastern people and politicians are not alive to the facts in the case or the future consequences. We here can only trust to the good sense of the American people to do in the end what is right and what ought to be the rights of nations as of individuals to say who may or may not be welcome to our homes or residents of our nation.

On public works or as section men on our railways, the Mexican appears to be filling the demand for labor in which physical force is the main requisite, and the Mexican is fairly satisfactory in these departments of labor. In more particular callings, such as orange and deciduous fruit picking and handling native born Mexicans who have been educated in our public schools, are coming to be used very largely and the women in cutting fruit in the canneries or in orange packing are taking their places largely alongside of American women and the large sums of money paid out in this way being kept at home is adding very much to the comfort of families and to building up Southern California. Recent state legislation in favor of women workers has made a great improvement in the situation causing much more contentment and enabling many to make comfortable homes. To all appearances now the labor situation is settled and there is not the strife and discord that appears to prevail where large bodies are unionized and determined to rule or ruin the country. Co-operation between employer and employee is more the rule in Southern California than it is anywhere else and is one of the factors that is making Southern California the land of promise for the weary ones of the nation.

Ex-peons and the lower classes from Mexico have been brought over the border to help in the cotton fields and in other ways, but it is not so valuable as native born, educated in the public schools. Under present conditions no anxiety is felt on the labor situation.

**ROADS.** Riverside has always been noted for its good roads. The soil being a fine loam mixed with more or less clay on the bench lands, always packs well and remains so during the dry season. In the rainy season, however, in continued rains travel makes them very muddy.

The old Mexican roads were usually followed, as they in general chose the locations of easiest travel and grades. Not much could be done at first on account of lack of means and appliances. Riverside was founded before the great discoveries in oil gave California the advantages she lacked in regard to fuel and lighting. This was, too, before Wizard Edison did so much with electricity, the telephone and the phonograph, and it was impossible to conceive of the changes that were going to be made on account of these discoveries and their application. Not only have they contributed to the people's necessities, but to their pleasures, and destroyed forever the inconveniences of isolation and distance from civilized centers. First came the oiled roads, and almost simultaneously the automobile. For a short time it looked as if the bicycle was going to supersede the horse in many ways as a convenience in getting around the neighborhood, but man-power was too expensive, when gasoline

came into use. The bicycle, however, had its brief day and influence towards better roads. The railroad was supposed to be the last and final thing in long-distance travel as well as urban and interurban travel in Southern California, where little cities are so close together, but just when the railroad was being the accepted climax of everything in locomotion and lines of travel by vehicles were being neglected, along comes the automobile, demanding better roads, and owners of automobiles were having influence in civic and political centers and good roads became one of the necessities of the situation. Oil for surfacing and laying the dust came into general use and was admirable in its way and the street sprinkler went into oblivion and an expensive relic of the past. Oil with a coating of sand to give body to it was cheaper than water and much cleaner. No longer had the family carriage and later the automobile to be washed almost daily to remove the mud arising from street sprinkling or from rain, the oiled road was clean, rain or shine.

It was but a step from the oiled surface to the macadam and concrete. The oiled road was so much better for light travel, and soon the freighter found it out and the increased loads broke through the oiled surface and the macadam and concrete took the travel and the better road took again the heavier load to an almost unbelievable extent and again the roads would not stand the strain and the strife between the solid roads became almost a game as to which would prevail. The better the road the heavier the truck load, until nothing could be devised to meet it unless we got heavy steel or some such substitute, but the powers that be and that are ordained of men came to the rescue and made rules that the load must be restricted to a reasonable extent, and it looks now as if the new roads will stand the strain. At least that is the last word in travel.

Incidentally the railroads have profited by the new application of oil, and with oil-burning locomotives and oiled roads travelers by rail can enjoy the best features of our Southern California and ride in comfort with open doors and windows without the discomforts of smoke, cinders or dust. Verily we do not know what riches we have until we begin to count them up.

One of the greatest arguments in favor of city incorporation and later on for county division was the crying need of better roads and streets, bridges included. The newer and more progressive settlers that were coming in were not satisfied with the way in which streets and roads were built and kept up, for nothing stamps the character of a settlement more than its roads unless it may be its schools. At any rate, Riverside has always been in the lead in those two things. For street purposes we have always had granite and other materials for road building. In earlier times a good coating of rotten granite made a substantial and good covering for common use. When oil came into use its application was a further improvement, until concrete and oil are the ultimate in city and country roads and streets. The first experiment that Riverside County undertook on a large scale was the Box Springs Road up a canyon four or five miles long leading to the Perris Valley and the eastern end of the county.

The Perris Valley is some 400 feet higher than the Riverside Valley, with a rocky and in places steep canyon to climb. Five miles of a uniform grade was built not in any place to exceed five per cent rise. One deep but narrow wash had to be crossed by a fill with a concrete culvert of ample capacity for storm water underneath, all done without bonds at a cost of \$12,000. This was such an improvement and possibly the best road and grade at the time in Southern California that it showed that

good roads were not so unattainable as was at first thought. It has been improved since by concreting and planting of shade trees on the sides of the road so that it will in time be an attractive drive at all times of the year.

Since that road has been built many more miles have been built on all the main roads, so that the traveler can hardly go anywhere without a good road to travel on and the good work still goes on and the roads are a great aid to the school, for the small country school is being done away with and the scholar is being carried by auto bus to educational centers, where the advantages are much better. No longer does the barefooted boy going to or coming from school loiter and play by the way, causing anxiety to the mother and throwing responsibility on the teacher, for the auto bus calls for him in the morning and delivers him fresh and sound at the schoolhouse, and when the studies are over he is whisked home again fresh to help with the chores or to pursue his studies further—and so the good road is contributing to the better education of the school children.

The automobile and the auto truck are conquering the desert. No longer does the horse team crawl over the sandy desert, say of ninety miles from Mecca to Blythe, at the rate of two miles per hour (resting in the heat of the day, traveling early and late and in the night), with the sun at 140 degrees, carrying water for four days. Already there is a half-way well. The automobile truck flies over the road now in four or five hours, traveling in the night time to escape the overpowering sun's rays in the summer months. Macadam and oil will still further reduce the time to two or three hours and the desert will be finally overcome. It may be that the flying machine will supplant all other means of travel for passengers, and the great and almost impassable deserts where the early pioneers toiled and in many cases left their bones bleaching on the desert, will be held up for the heroes they were, for if they had not striven and conquered later comers could not have reaped the reward.

HOW I MADE ADOBES IN THE EARLY DAYS. (By F. A. Miller.) The word adobe is of very ancient origin, coming to us directly from the Spanish down through Arabic from the Egyptian hieroglyph, meaning "brick." Adobe is the Spanish-American word for the sun-dried clay used by the Indians for building in some of the Southwestern states of the American Union and was in use in Mexico and Peru.

This style of building is best suited for a dry, arid climate and one where timber is scarce unless protected in some way. Wooden houses are an invention of the American, worthy successors of the log cabin and only economical and possible under the modern machine, the saw mill. Previous to the saw mill the whip saw and the sawpit with the top Sawyer and the under one laboring and sweating to turn out the few boards necessary for finishing a house. The stone and brick walls of the European style were pretty much of an afterthought in this country and took much time and preparation in their erection, but the American with his labor-saving devices could, if necessary, put up his rude habitation alone.

It has been put down almost as an axiom by the modern American that those who came before us on this continent did not know very much and that modern invention was a necessity before we could enter into and enjoy our possessions to the fullest here. Experience, however, is teaching us that each people with the appliances at hand has been able to make the best of the situation as they found it.

The old Padres with their vows of perpetual poverty and mortification of the flesh as a healthy religious exercise and never using an animal for riding purposes in their peregrinations from mission to mission in imitation of our Saviour, naturally choose the most severe in daily life, and, that comfort in our sense of the word would be a useless pandering to the lusts of the flesh, but such in actual practice is not really the case for the missions as built were models of adaptability to our California climate. It may be, however, looked at from the standpoint of their times that the mission buildings were really houses of God and so on the usage from time immemorial that nothing was too good in the service of God, therefore, in building his houses everything should be as grand as possible and everything in this connection should be of the very best. Therefore for purposes of use the mission buildings had everything of the best. Naturally the most readily available material would be in use—and so in the first place clay was the material used. Afterward if more durable material was desired brick and stone could be used.

Modern science and experience are showing us that after all, clay is about as comfortable in use for modern dwellings in our time and after being tried for a time and partially abandoned, it is again coming into use. Reinforced concrete has been popular, durable and safe, but is not in reality as comfortable as adobe is a greater non-conductor of heat and cold.

As made under modern conditions the process is very simple. The English method built the clay in the walls as often as one batch after another could be gotten ready so that the wall was in one solid piece when completed. The Spanish method, however, is the same as mentioned in the Book of Exodus where they were made with straw. Whatever may have been the situation in Egypt in ancient times and the conditions in regard to the use of straw in making adobes, no straw is required in making adobes in Riverside, for it is a drawback rather than an advantage to use straw. In some places, however, owing to the peculiar clay used they are apt to crack in drying and the use of straw, or some such material, may make it hold together better.

With our ordinary loamy soil here no special preparation is needed for about one-half each of the top soil and of the sub-soil make a good admixture. If there is too much clay in the soil an admixture of sand is beneficial and will make harder bricks. The soil and sub-soil only need to be dug up and thoroughly mixed by turning over. When fully mixed water is added and the whole body made of a uniform wetness. Some people use horses or oxen in mixing while others keep turning over with the shovel until it gets of a uniform consistency. The good old way with the Mission Fathers was to get the Indians to turn in and mix it with the bare feet until it is well mixed up. In warm weather, which is always the best time, this was agreeable and beneficial exercise. Where any quantity was to be made Indians make the best of helpers. As only a small batch can be made at a time, owing to its getting too dry before moulding, the operation has to be repeated often.

A smooth, clean drying place has to be prepared in advance convenient to the pit in which the material is prepared. Whatever the size of brick decided upon, according to the thickness of the wall, it cannot be much less in thickness than one foot as at best there cannot be much bond in the clay. A form the size of the brick required must be made. Four by eight by twelve inches makes a fair size, for if much larger than that, they are heavy to handle. The frame is then set out in the drying yard and the tempered clay is then carried in the hands or in a barrow, hand or wheel, and is then put in the mold. When full and well pressed in, the mold is lifted and the brick left to dry while the others are

being moulded. In this way the field of a size required is gradually filled up until the required number is made. It takes a few days to dry them. As soon as dry enough to handle they are turned up on their side until quite dry and hard when they can be stacked in piles until ready for the building.

If rain should come while drying it is disastrous as it will melt and spoil the shape, rendering remoulding necessary. After the bricks are fully dry they are used in the building the same as any other bricks, using clay for mortar in place of lime and cement.

Modern methods of finish, use cement for plaster in various fancy rough forms of rustic. When finished and whitewashed or tinted the building is both durable and comfortable and is getting more popular.

**CEMETERIES.** Without any intention of joke it would appear to be a very grave subject to say something about our cemeteries. But there is not any reason in the world why we should look on them with sadness or grief.

Evergreen Cemetery, one of two cemeteries in Riverside, is the oldest, having been reserved by the Southern California Colony Association for cemetery purposes at the time of laying off of the colony grounds and consisted of one two and a half acre block and originally included in the mile square. As Riverside has outgrown the estimates of its founders so has the cemetery which now embraces seventeen and a half acres with a prospective need at a no very distant future of ten acres more.

I cannot describe Evergreen Cemetery better than by quoting from the by-laws of the company, as follows: "Evergreen Cemetery is a beautiful burial ground, ideally located at the foot of the rugged Mount Rubidoux, convenient and easy of access by paved roads.

"The grounds are laid out on the park and lawn system and all lots are sold on the perpetual care plan. The association is non-dividend paying; the surplus cash available from year to year is deposited in a trust fund held by the association. This fund is constantly increasing and is invested in United States bonds, mortgage loans and other first class securities.

"The revenue from these investments is used for the maintenance of the lots which absolutely guarantees perpetuity. The board of trustees receive no remuneration whatever for their services."

The cemetery filled up very slowly for the first twenty years and was very much neglected when at a meeting of the trustees of the association consisting of Dr. K. D. Shugart, G. D. Carleton, P. S. Russell, D. C. Twogood and I. W. Atherton, there were elected Wm. McBean, D. A. Correll, J. M. Drake, J. C. Hardman, John A. Simms, who immediately proceeded to put the grounds in good shape and to straighten out other matters that were needing attention. They were able to obtain a complete record of all burials and at the first regular annual meeting the following members were elected: John A. Simms, president; E. B. Culnan, vice president; J. C. Hardman, secretary and treasurer; John F. Backstrand, H. H. Hinde, S. L. Wright, members of the board of trustees. Mr. Hardman has continued in office ever since and it is to his efforts, supported by the other members of the board, that we have what is today one of the most beautiful and well kept cemeteries in Southern California. The superintendent, Robert McFarlane, is also the right man for the place, for in addition to his regular duties he has annually one of the finest displays of chrysanthemums to be found in Southern California. At first there were no regulations in regard to burials and all the wonder is that any record was kept at all.

The trustees are very much hampered by state laws that prevent any sale or transfer of lots by individuals, which in case of families moving away or getting extinct leaves in many cases much unoccupied ground necessitating much more land for burial purposes. It is not like older countries where the same ground can be repeatedly used, for here in California the area of burying grounds is constantly increasing. However, the trustees have power to regulate the matter of monuments and in one part of the cemetery there are no upstanding monuments. Looking back at the past, great efforts were made by prominent men of their time to perpetuate their name and fame of whom now nothing remains. In the catacombs of Rome and other places there still remain names, but when the modern sight-seer inquires who the parties were, or to whom the names belonged, no answer can be given except to a very few and even they are hardly known as benefactors of the race. Even more so is this the case in regard to the pyramids which are commonly classed as tombs, but may have had a significance apart from their use as tombs. But when we look back to the dim and unwritten past, and ask where are all those who lived before us and their place of burial when not cremated, we know no more about where yesterday's wind and force that carried it along is today. Even the Egyptian mummies preserved, but unknown in our time, have been used as fertilizer at times. While we like to preserve the remains of our loved ones who have been laid tenderly and tearfully away, who knows when we are laid away there will be any to keep our memory green or whether oblivion may overtake us? Even if we are noted in our community where we have lived and died, who knows whether the name and fame we have built up will endure for "the fashion of this world passeth away?"

There is also an expensive mausoleum where those who do not wish to have their remains mix with common clay may be interred. It is in use by some, but although owned by an outside association will ultimately fall to the cemetery authorities.

Olivewood cemetery is some distance out from the city center, but has not been used for so long a time and not having as much of a reserve fund, is not in as high state of ornamentation and beauty as Evergreen Cemetery. It contains thirty or more acres and occupies a beautiful slope in amphitheatre fashion which will give it great beauty when fully improved.

**A SNOWSTORM IN RIVERSIDE.** The following account of a snowstorm in Riverside, written by Mrs. John J. Hewitt whose family were early settlers in Riverside after Riverside became known for orange growing, will give the humorous side of some of our weather experiences. There is no record of such a snowstorm before or since. Beyond breaking a few limbs off our citrus trees, nothing of harm otherwise came of it, and it illustrates the saying among old Californians that you cannot judge the climate by anything that has passed. The only thing at all like it was in August, 1884, when there was a thunderstorm accompanied by hail, which lasted for two hours and the rainfall amounted in all to two inches. It was purely local, not extending very far in any direction.

My husband, John J. Hewitt and myself with two little children left Freeport, Illinois, in a raging snowstorm, almost a blizzard, bound for the Golden State—California—on the 20th of December, 1881. On the 24th of December we landed in Denver, Colo., where we spent the holidays—leaving there on January 2nd, 1882, and arriving in Riverside on January 6, 1882, having left the cars at Colton and finished our trip in the old style Oxford stage coach drawn by four horses and driven by

a Mr. Robinson. As we wheeled into the yard in front of the Glenwood Tavern among the orange trees, my first thought was—we have dropped right into Paradise. Every turn we made our eyes beheld great large yellow oranges and flowers of every description. We were kindly welcomed by the master of the tavern, Mr. Frank Miller and his efficient manageress, his sister, Miss Alice Miller, now Mrs. Richardson, who still holds the same position, and made to feel quite at home.

In the evening after putting my little girls to bed, Mr. Hewitt and I wended our way downstairs to the parlor which then was the long middle room of the present abode, and was both parlor and office, to see and get acquainted with other guests of the tavern. As I was anxious to obtain all the information possible concerning our new abode where we expected to live for the next three or four months, I commenced asking questions of Miss Miller.

Among other questions I asked her if they ever had any snow here—her reply was, "Oh! no—there never has been any snow here within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." I made answer that it seemed to me very strange with snow so near on the mountains which were in plain sight. She qualified her answer by saying, "Oh, it never comes any nearer than the mountains." Pretty soon we retired for the night.

The next morning when I looked out of the window snowflakes were falling so thick we could scarcely see out. I said to my husband, "Just see the snow—Miss Miller said it never snowed here, not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." He said, "Well, she certainly has made a mistake this time." We went downstairs to breakfast, and as we entered the dining room we met Miss Miller coming out. I said to her, "Miss Miller, what do you call that stuff falling down out there?" She said, "Oh, don't speak to me! I am so ashamed I don't want to speak to anyone." "Well, I said, it looks to me like a regular old-fashioned Illinois snowstorm, but I didn't know but they had a different name for it out here." "No," she said, "it is snow, but I don't want to talk about it."

"Well, we went to breakfast, sat down at a table and waited and waited for some one to come and take our order. The waitresses were all out snowballing and washing each others faces in the snow. After a time they came in and brought us some breakfast, then others came in and waited on the different tables, then out again they went and they kept that up, alternately waiting on the tables and snowballing until finally the guests all had their breakfast.

There were eight inches of snow fall—the branches of the trees were laden and in some parts of the valley several branches were broken off where they had the weight of both oranges and snow. It was such a novelty that even the business men and the clerks got out into the streets and went to snowballing and some improvised sleds cut of drygoods boxes, and when they went to take the horses out of the stables they wouldn't come out, stretched their heads out and seeing the ground so white they backed into their stalls and wouldn't venture out into the snow. They were actually afraid, but after a time they were coaxed to come out and they were hitched to these box sleds and the people went sleighriding. You never saw anything so funny, and never saw a more beautiful sight, than the snow piled up in the branches of the trees and intermingled with the beautiful glossy leaves and bright yellow fruit. Well that snow lasted three days and the most peculiar feature was that it didn't melt. It was not a wet snow, neither was it a very cold snow. The sun came out bright and warm, but the snow still clung to the trees and it never hurt the oranges on the trees a particle. It did kill the lemons and limes, they were so much more tender, but as for the oranges

in a few days after that a Citrus Fair was held in what was called a pavilion which stood where the Loring now stands and long tables were filled with the fruit from these very same trees which held eight inches of snow in their branches for three days and this fruit was arranged in every conceivable style and geometrical figure you could imagine—pyramids—crosses—triangles—squares—crescents and all were so bright and beautiful, that they never seemed to have come in contact with any snow. But as I said before, it was not a cold snow, but a very peculiar thing happened, which I think no one has ever been able to account for, and that was that on the third day we looked and the snow was still there, then again we looked and it had disappeared. It didn't melt, for there was no water to show any melting, there was a little wind blew up and it just simply flew away—I suppose to the mountains where it belonged. There never has been a snowstorm quite like since or in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

The snowstorm out on the Box Springs mountains came the nearest to it, and many people went out to see it and play in it, but it didn't reach the oranges and beautify the trees by settling in the branches. This was my first introduction to the land of the Sunshine and Flowers—the great and famous golden state where snow was never seen, only on the peaks of the highest mountains.

**OPIUM.** It may be of interest in the history of Riverside to know that the growing of opium was tried as an experiment in 1871, the first season the water was available for irrigation early in the season.

Dr. James P. Greves, secretary of the Southern California Colony Association procured and planted some of the seed of the opium poppy thinking the production of opium would tide over the period (financially) between planting and fruiting of the orange groves. So far as production was concerned, the experiment was a success and the opium of good quality.

The method employed is to slit the seed capsules on the stalk of the poppy in several places so as to let the juice exude. When the juice is sufficiently dry it is then carefully scraped off with a knife and gathered. It is rather a slow process and under the labor conditions then and now prevailing, it was impossible to make it a paying success and it was never again tried.

**RIVERSIDE MILITARY BAND.** The following address was given on the dedication of a new bandstand or shell by Harry Woodward.

In the July number of the "Pacific Municipalities" are given nine tests of a town. The Riverside Chamber of Commerce in its September bulletin, on behalf of the City of Riverside, has answered each of the nine tests for the benefit of the prospective newcomer to our beautiful city.

In the fifth test the following question is asked: "Does the town have a good band?" And the Chamber of Commerce has answered this question as follows: "The Riverside Military Band has more than a local reputation as an excellent organization," but this answer to me does not seem to do justice to the organization now known as the Riverside Military Band, which after a struggle of over twenty years for its very existence, as it may seem, now bears the highest reputation in the State of California, as an excellent musical organization.

In the fall of 1900 several music loving boys organized under the leadership of R. Miller, a band known as "Riverside Junior Band," in the round room under the old town clock in the Castleman Building at Eighth and Main streets. Each member of the first organization was

an amateur, but under all adverse conditions and without any expectancy of reward, the band continued its existence. The trials of our first leader were many, but through hard and painstaking efforts, he kept the boys together and when he relinquished his leadership after a period of two years, our band was on a firmer basis.

From its very inception, there has not been a lapse of organization, and through the entire period of twenty years, has acted as a unit without the lapse of a single week. The average life of an amateur band is about twenty weeks, and when you realize that our band has remained together for over 20 years you can then understand why we today are proud of our organization.

It has the honor and distinction of being the oldest band in this community, and although at times in past years, it seemed as if Riverside would lose its band, conscientious workers in its behalf kept the organization intact.

You may ask the reason for the success of our organization, and we can only say that every member of our band has always the best interests of Riverside at heart and dared to do different, and that while other organizations were forced to disband by reason of insufficient financial support or on account of internal dissention, our band steadily went ahead, although during the early years, and even up to the present time, the members of our band were required to expend their private funds for the purchase of instruments and give their time not only for rehearsals but for concerts for a very small reward.

The first public concert attempted by our band was given in the old bandstand located in this park and formerly located in White Park. No municipal aid was given to the boys and all the funds obtained for these concerts were contributed by private subscriptions, from the good merchants and citizens of our city. When you realize that the members of our organization received less than one dollar for each concert in the beginning and now receive but the sum of two dollars, and that each concert requires from four to five hours preparation and two hours more to present, you can readily see that the members of our band are not mercenary, but give their services gladly and freely for the benefit of our city and the citizens and with only a small remuneration for the services rendered.

Shortly after the first concerts were given, considerable opposition to Sunday concerts arose through the efforts of various people in our city, and attempts were even made to refuse permission to our band to play in the parks of our city, even though there was no expense to the city or to the citizens thereof, but finally through the efforts of Mr. P. T. Evans and Mr. C. L. McFarland and others, permission was given to our band to use the parks for the purpose of playing our concerts, and I am pleased to say that at the present time any objection to our playing on Sunday in our parks has been overcome.

Through the efforts of our leaders in the selections of the music given by us on Sunday, and from the fact that all numbers were very carefully selected, our audiences on Sunday have grown from less than one hundred to more than two thousand.

For several years the merchants and citizens continued to support the band by popular subscriptions until finally we were able to obtain municipal aid from the city fathers. It has always been the purpose of our band to render music of the highest class and by doing so, we believe that we have made and kept many friends and in a measure have assisted in making Fairmount Park the pleasure spot it is.

The success of our band through the trying years of its early growth is due largely to the assistance and help given us by Frank A. Miller, P. T. Evans, S. C. Evans, C. L. McFarland, Ex-Mayor Ford, and our present Mayor Honorable Horace Porter. These men found time to listen to our troubles and many times they have helped us with their advice and with their work and even with their contributions.

Our present leader, Mr. Hilverkus, deserves a great deal of credit for the hard and painstaking labor he has been compelled to undergo in perfecting our organization and keeping the men together, and giving to Riverside, the band which we are justly proud of. Although he is a strict director, he is more than patient and painstaking and strange though it may seem, is the poorest paid director in the State of California. A great deal of the work necessary to obtain financial assistance in order to carry the band through its many trials falls necessarily upon the manager of the band, and with the exception of Leonard Wilson, who has since passed away, and who was manager for a period of two years, and Mr. McDonald and Charles Darling, who each served one year, your speaker and Mr. J. Wesley Shrimp have acted as managers of this, our band, for over sixteen years.

It takes a good musician to play a bass drum, this may sound funny, but it is a fact nevertheless, Frank Clark our ex-President was our bass drummer for over eighteen years and the accuracy of his beat, the steadiness of his nerves and his unfailing loyalty has led us over many trying strains.

During the great conflict across the seas, eight of our boys voluntarily offered their services to the United States Government and actually served under the Stars and Stripes. They were Geo. Combs, H. A. Barteer, C. L. Craig, C. L. McCrary, E. A. McCurdy, Rob Johnson, W. Kidder, N. Cresmer and one of them, Charles Craig, gave his life in the service of our country.

It is not amiss to say that during the Liberty Loan campaigns, Red Cross drives and other war work, the Riverside Military Band freely and voluntarily gave its services in the aid of these good causes and at no time, was the organization found wanting when called upon.

We wonder sometimes just how many people know what constitutes a well balanced band, and I will say that a band may be likened unto a large organ or piano, and the director as a player. You all know that the average piano has eighty-eight notes and likewise, a good band must be so constituted to take care of all of these notes. Every man has his part to play, and every part must be played correctly and each player must be in harmony with his fellowmen, and the brunt of bringing the players to perfection necessarily falls upon the director. Our band in the past several years through the excellent reputation it had obtained through hard and strenuous labor, has played and taken part in many noteworthy engagements and I will call attention only to a few of them as follows: McKinley Parade, Roosevelt Reception, San Diego Exposition, Odd Fellows Encampment at San Francisco and San Francisco Exposition. We will always endeavor to keep the good reputation which we now have and will strive hard to please the citizens of our beautiful city and those who may come to it.

In conclusion, I will say that our organization is deeply grateful to the citizens of our community in making it possible to have erected this wonderful new bandstand. We feel that our efforts have been appreciated by the citizens at large and if the same co-operation will be given to us in the future, Riverside will always be proud of its military band.

DEDICATORY RESOLUTIONS: Music being the purest and most uncorruptible of all forms of public recreation and pastime,

We, the people of Riverside, do present and dedicate this building to all forms of musical entertainment by voice or instrument; and especially to the use of the "Riverside Municipal Military Band."

We dedicate this building to Drama and Pageantry.

We dedicate this building to the uses of our Public Schools for music and play and commencement exercises.

We dedicate this building to all non-partisan patriotic service, in the interest of the City, the State, the Nation; and for the promotion of International good will.—Horace Porter, Mayor.

At the dedication of the band shell in Fairmount Park, September 26, 1920, as it has been named, owing to its shape, there was a very large attendance. On the program there was given some history of the band. Its first public appearance was in May, 1901, and its first out of town engagement was at Redlands, July 4, 1902. There was an interesting program throughout, in addition to the foregoing history. Riverside has always given its band a hearty support. There was voted for the construction of the shell \$10,000, but in consequence of donations from private parties, of material, etc., and plans by Architect Arthur Benton and of engineering skill by City Surveyor Albert Braunsehweiger there was only used of the money voted about \$5,000. It is the oldest organized band in the State. The musical program at the dedication was very much appreciated.

Of the charter members of the band consisting of the following names, F. Clark, Harley Johns, Perry Norris, Henry McDonald, Will Huntoon, Roland Miller (director), Will Brundige, Ralph Allum, Harve McMullen, Harry Woodward, J. A. Porter, only about two are now members.

The band has been occasionally to other places during its existence, notably in the McKinley parade and the Roosevelt reception, both in Riverside; at the San Diego Exposition; the I. O. O. F. Encampment, San Francisco, 1915, and the San Francisco Exposition, 1915.

The Sunday afternoon and week evening concerts in Fairmount Park, concerts in the summer time, are always listened to by thousands, and at our fairs and all public occasions the band fills a very necessary place. Much of the success of the band of late years has been due to the musical abilities of the manager, Gustav Hilverkus.

The city makes a liberal appropriation for the public concerts which are so well patronized, and the band is one of the most popular institutions of Riverside.

THE PEG LEG MINE, AND THE STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF THOMAS COVER. The dry details of history are sometimes very barren subjects for the general reader, except for the "nine day wonders" that are at times coming up among people which can be interwoven into them. Such is the story of Peg Leg Smith and the discovery of the rich Peg Leg mine, its loss through the death of Peg Leg himself, and the repeated attempts of Tom Cover and others towards its discovery and his final disappearance in his last attempt.

Southern California with its almost interminable and trackless, waterless deserts, is full of discoveries of rich mines and of their loss through inability or death of the discoverer. The tales of prospecting expeditions by hundreds of people and their adventures would fill a large book. The romance of the desert has never been told.

It has a fascination for the average man or woman, too, that can never be overcome without a trip that is sure to uncover that coveted treasure to the particular individual undertaking the journey. The

writer speaks from personal experience when he says that the fascination of the prospector's trip can no more be overcome than the gambler's craze, but with the difference that if the prospector wins no one loses.

To the lover of nature, a camping trip on the desert and in the mountains in and surrounding the desert is full of new and interesting things and experiences. It is on the mountains as a rule that precious metals are to be found and everything is new almost in the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and the wonder is that anything animal or vegetable can exist at all. The cactus as it is full of juice has as its sole protection the spines with which it is covered or it would soon disappear. The yuccas, the junipers and the mesquite seem to be in their native elements, for they are found only on the desert. The mesquite trees may possibly be hundreds of years old for anything any one knows to the contrary. They start and when they are in a location where the drifting sands may once take hold and accumulate as they grow, the sand keeps constantly accumulating around the base as they make growth until there are only a few green twigs to be seen, which as they grow keep constantly being filled up until there may be a large mound with no visible trunk above ground, all of it being covered up by the drifted sand and the tradition of the desert is, that if you are in search of wood you take a shovel along. Where there is no sand drift the mesquite produces a bright yellow flower, and in the fall a large crop of beans which is used as food by the Indians and their animals.

How any vegetation can maintain itself amid such dry surroundings, is one of the mysteries that scientists so far have not ventured to explain. Nor how certain little desert squirrels manage to exist or the turtles that are occasionally met with, but rarely as the Indians use them as food. The mountain sheep, too, used to be plenty, but are now practically exterminated, but their old trails still are there to show they, too, could live under adverse conditions. They may have been able to live as do the cattle that are around the edge of the desert, that have headquarters around a spring and lie around it for a day or two until they get hungry, when they wander out on the desert gathering the scanty feed they find there, and stay as long as they can stand it without water, when they come in to get water and lie around again until they get hungry to repeat the process. Occasionally a venturesome cattleman sinks a well and puts up a windmill in favorable locations where it is not too far down to water and ekes out a scanty living in this way and in favorable seasons when rains are more abundant then the stock thrives and gets fat.

But it is not of the stockman who is settled in a way, but the prospector who is always on the move, camping only in a favorable location where is water and moving along as soon as the available country has been looked over only to move on again, that we wish to write about and hear from. Men there are who have spent many years of their life going out and coming in as supplies give out, to go out again full of hope that the next move may bring them something worth while. Many of these prospectors are what is called in desert phrase "grubs-staked," that is, they are furnished supplies by someone who has confidence in them, with the condition that they have an equal share in anything they find. Occasionally rich prospects are found in this way and the prospector is generally honest enough to share with the party who pays for the prospecting. Occasionally these "finds" are lost and never found again. Most of these lost mines are found by someone who gets lost and in his wanderings picks up some specimens which are rich, but cannot find the exact spot ever after, or it may be that the prospector dies. Such was the Peg Leg mine that has been a tradition for many years.

The story goes that Peg Leg Smith started out with a party of fifty men from St. Louis in 1830, for an extended trapping expedition in the Southwest. The party found themselves on the head waters of the Colorado River in 1836. They spent some time in this occupation, moving down the river until they found themselves as far down as the mouth of the Gila River. Away down opposite Southern California they turned West. About the third day out they camped, when one of their number climbed a little hill or butte about fifty feet high, to get a look at the surrounding country. He found the hill covered with loose pieces of black rock intermingled with pieces of yellow metal. This was before the days of forty-nine, with the remarkable results of the discovery of gold. It did not occur to them that this was gold, although the presence of gold was known to the Spaniards, and so for the time being nothing seems to have been done with the discovery, although it was finally surmised that the yellow substance in the rock was gold, and Peg Leg Smith's party all disappeared, and Smith seemed to be the only one left with any knowledge of the discovery.

The next we hear of Smith was as a sort of horse thief and trader in the Sierras, seemingly indifferent whom he got his horses from, sometimes helping one tribe of Indians steal from another, and again helping the Indians come down the Cajon Pass and drive bands of Spanish horses away out on the Mojave desert, to trade them off with needy travelers for jaded or wornout horses, or at Salt Lake. Salt Lake was a good market for horses. On one of these raids, Smith got wounded in the leg, making it necessary to cut off the leg, which he did with the assistance of an Indian, the surgical instruments being a hunting knife, and an Indian or keyhole saw. The loss of the leg did not incapacitate Smith for war raiding, for he was as active as ever. Horses were cheap in those days, a bottle of whiskey or a pound of powder being the value of one. Uncle Sam coming in about this time to California, put a stop to Peg Leg's raids, for he would not steal from his own countrymen. The next we hear of Peg Leg was in connection with his rich specimens of which he never seemed to be without, and he was always about to disclose the location of his find, and is stated to have started out with a party for that purpose, but after the start, for some reason he turned back and this is about the last we hear of him for he disappeared. Some say he purposely deceived others about the location. There can be no doubt about the specimens wherever Smith got them. Some say it was beyond Smith mountain, which took its name from him, out beyond Temecula. Ever since that time expeditions have been gotten up to hunt for the Peg Leg mine. Once in a while there comes a report that it has been found, but it is still hidden.

The strange lure of the desert when once it gets hold of one can never be shaken off, it comes on again and again like the crave of the drinking man for a fresh bout, and indeed it is not so very strange that it should be so, the desert is so wonderful. You go out and away from civilization for weeks or even months knowing nothing of the great world. You have no care on your mind. Only at long intervals when perhaps you go to the nearest point of supply, load up with fresh supplies and away you go careless of how the world "wags." It is really a new world and you are healthy and happy, for no tradition exists of anyone getting sick on these expeditions. Mother earth takes care of that for as you lie down on her bosom night after night, all your ills, physical and mental disappear and when you come back to civilization you are a new man. But the old lure of the desert comes back again and again and one's own insignificance is revealed, for the world and its vanities, its hopes and

aspirations, successes and disappointments goes on just the same in our absence.

Such was the case of Thomas W. Cover, "Tom Cover" as he was familiarly known. An old miner from Montana where he had, so it is reported, made a find and a stake, pulling out and coming to Southern California about 1868. Originally his family was from Maryland, but their anti-slavery principles compelled a change of residence (about the time Tom was fourteen) to the State of Ohio. He was a wanderer and a typical prospector—Pike's Peak being one of his lures. Coming to Southern California in 1868 he was one of the leading promoters of the Silk Center Association that was the first effort towards colonizing the Riverside Valley, where arrangements were being made to settle several hundred families in silk culture. The death of Mr. Prevost put an end to the colony scheme and Mr. Cover was left with the disposal of the lands purchased, which he did by taking three of the founders of Riverside to the lands where a sale was effected. Mr. Cover aided as surveyor on the canal that was built to bring water on the lands, finally settling with his family on an eighty acres of Government land, which he set out to vines, limes and oranges, selling a portion of it. Here he finished up by setting it all to navels. When well settled and the land in bearing, the old prospecting craze took possession of him again and he went out on several occasions fortified with specimens, maps and all the information to be had in search of the fabulously rich, I had almost said mythical Peg Leg mine. On the last occasion he was accompanied by a neighbor, W. B. Russell with a team and light spring wagon. Mr. Cover was also fortified in his search by interviews with a Dr. DeCourcey of Yuma who was said to have been the physician who attended Peg Leg in his last illness.

Mr. Cover set out on his last expedition on September 5, 1884, to prospect for the mine on the desert west of Indio, and from there over to the country near Julian and towards Warner's ranch in San Diego County. The country is partly on the bed of the old Gulf of California below sea level, part of it until it runs into the mountains, but easily accessible, being level, but with deep sand and short of water, but enough to those who know where to find it. On one side is a large tract called the bad lands, consisting of dry barren clay all wrinkled and cut up by gullies and dry washes, and looks like it might be an interminable maze, where if you once get into it you might get a labyrinth, but not a place where anyone would want to get into either, for curiosity or in search of gold. Some distance beyond the bad lands, Cover and Russell separated—Russell to go around a hill with the wagon and Mr. Cover to go over it, prospecting as he went, to meet at an agreed place. Russell's story was to the effect that he lost his way and got into trouble by bad roads, upsetting his wagon and being delayed in consequence for several hours, and when he got to the meeting place Mr. Cover was not there. Mr. Russell searched and waited for a day or two, and with no success he started for Indio, but leaving provisions and water in case Mr. Cover might turn up. On reaching Indio Mr. Russell engaged an Indian to trace up Mr. Cover's trail, but he returned after a time stating that after following the trail for a distance it was lost on high solid ground. Searching parties were sent out to see if any trace might be found. There was a reward of \$1,000 offered by his family for discovery of the remains, for by this time it was not possible that Mr. Cover could be alive anywhere there, the only theory being that Mr. Cover met with an accident, or that two brothers by the name of Helms who had known Mr. Cover in Montana (and whose brother it was said Mr. Cover had a hand in

lynching), and who lived in the neighborhood caught Mr. Cover and put an end to him. Proof of that was said to have been found in the ashes of a big fire and half burnt bones found therein. However, that may be the reward was never claimed. There was an insurance on Mr. Cover's life of \$2,500 which the insurance company refused to pay for years, but finally compromised by paying one-half and so the matter rested for some years, until evidence was adduced that Mr. Cover had never been lost, but that he had voluntarily disappeared, and that there were personal and private reasons involving no reflections or disgrace on anyone in particular. This evidence was found on a tramp who got drunk, and on being searched had a letter on his person from Wilson Russell to Tom Cover, which did not disclose the secret of Mr. Cover's residence, but asked Mr. Cover to send him some money on pain of exposure of the facts of the disappearance. This was and is the last phase of the Cover disappearance. Mr. and Mrs. Russell were killed in a railway accident at the crossing in Riverside and the Cover family has disappeared, and it is supposed there is nothing in the way of stating the facts at this late day. But the Peg Leg mine is not yet discovered, despite the fact that an item in the evening paper a few days ago said it had been discovered and the Peg Leg will still be one of the many unsolved myths of vast treasures lying hidden, to be found and make the discoverer fabulously rich.

**THE TRAMP.** Whether the tramp question is just one of those temporary irregularities that arise in all countries from extraordinary causes, or one that has taken root so that it will be difficult to eradicate would be difficult to tell at the present time. It would appear to be more of an American question than one pertaining to Europe where they have conditions that have been settled for ages. There are several varieties of tramps, but the true type is the one who will not work and would rather move about from place to place, mostly begging for his living where he can and partly stealing it when conditions favor.

Whether we can class the vagrant as a tramp who, when his numbers accumulate to such an extent that he can commandeer a freight train, as was done here lately and move towards whatever point he is going is a question. It is only in times of great dullness of trade when large numbers of people are thrown out of employment that they seem to be a menace to society. Coxe's army during the Cleveland administration, when they marched to Washington to demand attention to their condition is a case in point, when about the only attention they received was an order to "keep off the grass." Such numbers as these demand the attention of the political economist more than the plain individual.

The one that is commonly classed as a tramp is one who travels around from year to year, never staying long in a place, coming South in the winter and going North in the summer with a chronic aversion to work and only working at light jobs such as fruit picking when forced to by necessity to get a little money. Many of them are professional beggars and make good wages by begging from the Mexicans who are liberal when in funds. Some of them have a few fancy articles to sell of paltry value, but which are showy. Some of them sell pictures of the saints to the lower classes of Catholics. Others of them who are more ambitious sell fancy articles made of wire, such as clothes hangers. Others again act as tinware menders, selling easy soldering tin for home use. All of them have about the same characteristics. A good part of the day is spent round the campfire, and in cold weather they spend most of the day sunning themselves to get warmed up. The majority of them

do not carry any blankets, trusting to sleeping, in inclement weather, in barns and haystacks. Seldom is there any Mexicans or Negroes among them, but they may be of any nationality. The most of them are ardent socialists, but having no fixed habitation and no homes they have no vote. The woman tramp is practically not known. Among them there are cripples, one legged or one armed, but seldom or ever have lost limbs in the service of the United States Government. Many of them have traveled considerably and are fairly intelligent. As a rule they are harmless. Criminals occasionally mix up with the tramps to hide and escape observation. The old tramp knows all the favorable camp locations, and at each camp where they are not disturbed or told to "move on" there is always a set of cooking utensils, such as coffee pot and frying pan. These utensils are always left in place for the next comer. One tramp who had just started out to be a "bad man" and did not know camp usages was caught destroying the camp equipage, and very roughly handled. It seemed to have done him good, for he afterward went back home, his wanderlust completely cured. It is the rule of the camp that each provides his pro rata of wood; if not, they do not share the campfire. They live off the country a good deal, stealing vegetables and fruit and when they want it, they have chicken. One rancher who was rather hard on the tramps suffered severely in many ways. Boards would be "borrowed" from his outhouses for firewood. His chickens were always locked up at night, but when a chicken was wanted a handy screwdriver was used to take the hinges off the door and replaced when the chicken was secured. The coyotes got the blame for the loss of the chicken.

The writer's place was a noted resort for the tramps, because there was a large grove of eucalyptus for shade in summer and protection in winter. A noted character was there for one season off and on whom I will call Jones. Jones finally ended his tramping career by getting sent to prison for several years for burglary. Jones was rather fond of eggs, and occasionally bought a few at the writer's home. He always paid with a dollar. The eggs were kept in a screen porch. When Jones came for eggs he always came inside the porch, and when the woman went inside for change for the dollar he helped himself to one or two more eggs than he was entitled to. Being suspected he was watched and found out, which put a stop to his petty stealing. When he went down to the camp he was not at all backward in telling how he got caught and joined in the laugh. A few days later a lone man got into camp rather late with no wood, which meant no hot coffee or fire for him, but the newcomer said he would get some wood by going up to the "old man's" woodpile, meaning the writer and get some. Jones told him he need not try that game for he would prevent him the result of which was that the woodpile remained intact. So Jones was willing to steal the "old man's" eggs, but he would not allow anyone to steal his wood.

Another tramp who was a very deft wire worker, who worked in the summer in the orchard and on the farm, turned out to be very useful. He had been originally a miner, but met with an accident in the mine that incapacitated him from mining. He did not care for steady work, but took proportionate pay. He was very faithful, selling fruit to all who came and accounting for the proceeds faithfully. He would go away in the winter and come back in the summer for several seasons, always reliable where he was trusted. An occasional visit around the campfire was quite a treat and gave views of life from another standpoint to the writer. As a rule the tramp is deficient mentally, and without ambition above getting something to eat and some tobacco. He is happy

as can be and faces the cold outside in a cold night unflinchingly. He will, when he is hungry, help himself to eatables when he cannot get anything to eat by begging. Sometimes he gets a little money by begging, then he will live well as long as his money lasts. Onions, potatoes, bread and meat is his usual bill of fare. He will stay for a day or two in a place, when if not too far he walks, but if the distance is great he generally can get on the cars, usually the freight, and thus he travels and is happy in his way.

The tramp is incurable and it is but little use trying to reform him, as the professional is usually about middle age or so. During the war they almost entirely disappeared, whether from being drafted or otherwise, rumor sayeth not. Those who were of army age were very much afraid of the draft. Some of them went and came back to their old game of tramping. California is the tramps' paradise, owing to the mild climate and the abundance of fruits and nuts. Ripe fruit on the trees all the year round and an occasional light job of fruit picking to get a little spending money and what could any genuine tramp desire more?

**THE PROBATION OFFICER.** The probation officer is an innovation in local government. Punishment is a very old axiom in law. Some old statutes that were valid in their time and very active have gradually and quietly been discarded. Occasionally one of these old laws is brought up only to be laughed out of existence. The so-termed blue laws so far as tradition goes are still on the statute books, where if not repealed by later action have been entirely superceded and treated as dead letters by modern legislation. One of the great axioms in family upbringing was "spare the rod and spoil the child," and it is said in Proverbs: "He that spareth the rod hateth his son."

It is beginning to be understood more and more and acted on that love is the great principle that overcometh all, that in law the "letter killeth while the spirit maketh alive." It is being seen more plainly day by day that there are better methods of treatment of the young than brute force. Judge Lindsay of Denver, Colorado, has been given national recognition for his wise judgment in juvenile courts, suffered a fine for contempt of court where he refused to betray the confidence of a boy. All courts now and those who have the enforcement of the law have their secret tribunals where young people can be examined and admonished for their own good and the good of society. The axiom of law that ignorance of the law excuses no one is more often honored in the breach than in the observance, especially with minors. With the end in view that many young people who have been guilty of breaches of the law have been more sinned against than sinning and that punishment for infraction of the law would be an injustice, probation officers have been appointed whose duty is to examine into all cases of delinquency and see whether more good can be done by private effort backed by sufficient authority than by letting the law take its course. There is always the certainty that passage through the jail or penitentiary confers a brand that is very hard in after life to get rid of.

The probation officer's duties as a rule extend only to minors, but cases frequently come under his observation and counsel where adults, especially women, can be reformed or benefitted without a due course of law. He is armed with full authority to enforce his decrees, therefore it is very necessary he be a man, or maybe a woman, who is wise and armed with judgment and good sense. In all cases where women are concerned, examinations are conducted in the presence of some other woman. The probation officer has jurisdiction in all matters referred by

the court to him, and his duties extend all over the county and may with perfect propriety extend to other counties of the state and although a county official he is also in a semi-quasi manner a state official and his duties extend to cases where state and county aid is necessary and cases of destitution or necessity and his recommendation carry great weight in court proceedings.

In many cases where criminals or those who, while not exactly criminals, are infringers of the law, the court may in its judgment after sentence has been pronounced put the individual on probation; that is, that the offender may be set loose with the sentence still hanging over him on condition that he make reports at stated intervals to the probation officer. In such cases if the parole has been faithfully kept when the time for which the parole has been given the sentence is remitted. The probation officer is also usually the one to whom money is paid in case of alimony where separation or divorce has been granted by the court or where the support of minor children is concerned. But although the duties of the probation officer extend largely in adult cases, by far the most important part of his duties are concerned with children and minors. The saddest cases of all are often where separations occur with married people with children. Frequently parents are very much to blame and it is sometimes necessary to separate the children entirely from the parents and put them in the children's home. Again sometimes the children have to be taken away from the mother and given to the father, who is not in a position to care for them, when the probation officer again may place them in a good home, the husband in the meantime providing for their support and those who have no children may with the consent of the parents and in accordance with law adopt one or more of them. Where desertion happens or death of the father or sickness or disability, the mother will get the custody of the children with state aid to the extent of ten dollars per month for each child supplemented by as much more by the county. In families occasionally there may be an unruly member or even vicious they get older in life, and when such cases occur they may have to be sent to some reformatory. Milder cases can be treated successfully at the George Junior Republic, where the boys are put on their honor, which is rarely violated. Occasionally there are people of either sex who deliberately abandon their children, and these are perhaps on the whole the most difficult to manage. Cases of stepchildren again arise where children sometimes with and sometimes without the connivance of the other parent present almost at times insuperable difficulties, not only in the homes, but in the public schools, in girls especially, the counsels of and presence of women is always a feature of the case. The reform school as a last resort always looms up and if the parties are not too abandoned it serves a very useful purpose. Occasionally some parent who is somewhat indifferent will bring a refractory child to the probation officer with the idea that all he has to do is to take the child to the officer and leave him. But this cannot be done without an order of the court and if the parent is able he is required to contribute to the support of the child, which puts a different aspect on the proceedings. Perhaps the most pleasing phase of the case is where there are half orphans whom the father is willing to support who can be placed with good motherly women in their own homes and well cared for and given all the comforts and advantages of a good home. It may be said that the parents could do these things themselves, but this is not always so, for the parents may be comparative strangers and the probation officer is almost always in communication with suitable parties with whom they can be placed and

the children are in a sense under the care and supervision of a public officer.

In cases of wayward children and where the parents are not fit persons to have care of their own children and where younger or older persons are put on probation by the courts and in cases that do not come under the supervision of the courts, the probation officer takes the sole action, the question may be asked, "What are the results?" The records kept show that in the great majority of cases success is complete where if the parties in question had been given the full penalty of the law the reform of the individual would not have taken place. It must be understood that the great majority of cases are never made known to the public and that publicity would be the worst thing that could have happened.

Perhaps the most lamentable and unfortunate cases are with married people where the parents are not altogether as they should be and more especially where the "other woman," or more rarely the "other man," is concerned, drastic measures have to be taken, and here is where the integrity, uprightness and good judgment of the probation officer comes in and the unfortunate children may still be saved, especially if the mother is worthy, for then the state steps in and an allowance is made enabling the mother to keep the home together. So far Riverside has been fortunate in having a probation officer, C. W. Matthews, who is worthy of all praise and who, if he should consult his immediate personal comfort, would rather retire to private life and be spared hearing the sad experiences of others who are not so fortunate in passing through this life. He is, however, strengthened by the success that is being accomplished through his efforts in relieving the unfortunate and in bringing happiness where otherwise there would be not only misery but crime.

**THE CHILDREN'S HOME.** Supplementary and a necessity to the efforts of the probation officer is the Children's Home, where again, in the person of Matron Mrs. Jennie A. Wilkins, there is a motherly woman who has been a successful mother herself and who is a true mother to those who are unfortunate enough to be motherless or have unworthy mothers. The Children's Home is not in any sense intended to be an orphan asylum for all orphans, for experience has taught that in the first place the mother herself (other conditions being right) is the best one to take care of her own children. There are a great many half orphans and children of parents one or both of who have no parents or guardians willing or fit to care for them, and here is where the probation officer is armed with authority and the matron of the home has the opportunity and the means to give the children the upbringing that they need. And after all, the Children's Home is mainly a resting place and a stepping stone until opportunity can be given to place the children where they can be given the opportunity of guardianship with those who have no children of their own or can even be adopted by people who have a love of children. There are again some women who have large homes who take in one or more children and care for them and bring them up in such a way as to make them worthy citizens in all respects. Wherever children are cared for in this way they are at all times under the supervision of the probation officer and the state to insure that they are properly cared for and that their condition be as much as possible like the real family. The Children's Home, although adjacent to the hospital and hospital grounds, is distinct of itself. The home is located on seven acres, where there are suitable buildings and accommodations for about seventy-five children, with a present occupancy of forty-four children, as so many pass through the home temporarily until suitable homes can be provided

for them. One thousand children have already passed through the home since it has been founded, some of whom have both parents who may not be capable of taking care of children or in some cases where the parents through adverse conditions may not be in a situation to care for them and still able to pay for their care. Others may be half orphans, while as a matter of course orphans come until they may be fortunate enough to be adopted or cared for in suitable families.

The home has its own surroundings where vegetables and fruit are grown, keeps its own cows and chickens for its own use and raises vegetables and fruit to the amount of \$2,600 during the past year with the assistance of the inmates who may be all the way from two years up to fifteen or sixteen. The whole place is conducted as far as possible like an ordinary home, the children go to school just as members of other families do and perform as far as possible the ordinary duties of children in families. The girls are taught to sew, cook, can fruit, etc., so that when they attain marriageable age they may be fit to care for a home and family of their own, and the boys are taught all necessary and possible labors belonging to the farm or home. Generally speaking, the sexes are segregated, but not entirely, for under proper surveillance they mingle freely like other children in families and at the public school. About thirty children can be taken care of to advantage.

At rare intervals a girl of more mature age who has become defiant and unmanageable as well, and occasionally diseased, comes under the guardianship of the matron until investigation can be had and the proper action taken. In this case as freedom would be impossible and imprisonment unwise, the matron has a comfortable room where they can be taken care of but where they are confined. No matter how defiant they may be, a few days' restraint under such conditions generally succeeds in taming the proudest spirit until they find that after all society can protect itself and curb the wildest subject. There is no idea of punishment in this isolated room, as good treatment in all respects is accorded, only the idea that society has a right and is able to protect itself and restrain those whose freedom would be detrimental to others. Then they may listen to reason and if not too far gone may be restored to usefulness again. It is unfortunate that the probation officer and the matron of the Children's Home are necessary, but it is gratifying to know that the success attained is a justification for their existence.

**CITY HOME LEAGUE.** Among the organizations of Riverside that are quietly working their way and which are to a large extent unknown but are active, useful and taking part among a people much in need of education and assistance, none are more worthy of notice than the City Home League.

Although the league has had no assistance from the city and has depended entirely on support from private sources it is remarkable what has been done and the amount and value of the property already acquired. It has only been in operation for about two years, and the results are surprising. The Settlement House, as the buildings are known, or the House of Neighbors as they call themselves, is almost wholly a woman's movement and entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Last year there was contributed in that way \$12,137.23 and expended \$11,707.53, over \$4,000 of which was used for increasing the capacity of the plant.

The object of the league is to improve the condition mainly of the Spanish speaking population, including the more ignorant and destitute of the negro population, and being a woman's movement naturally the efforts are directed more to the enlightenment and benefit of the women

and children, there are also classes for teaching the men carpentering and two evenings a week are devoted to teaching Spanish, Mr. Coons of the Polytechnic High School being the teacher. Among the Mexican population those who have come from Mexico are the most ignorant, and the women not having the opportunity that the men have are naturally more so. Everything tending to make better citizenship is taught. There is a large assembly hall which is used not only for the purposes of the league, but for all neighborhood meetings of a beneficial nature. A work room, as its name implies, is used for teaching the ladies dressmaking and how to do their sewing in the family. They are paid for their labor in credit tickets which can be applied in purchase of clothing in the league store. The women are all eager to learn and are fairly apt pupils. The children are also given attention and a boy scout movement is also in operation. Lessons in cooking and housework are also carried on.

In connection with the main building, but detached in the rear, are playgrounds for the children which are planted to shade and ornamental plants and trees, with drinking fountain. There is also a laundry room with hot water and every convenience for laundry work, which can be used for a nominal sum. There is also a clinic room with appliances for patients with a maternity cottage. There is no suggestion of charity about the institution, for although the ladies who are conducting the Settlement House are giving their services free, only the nurses and attendant, three in number, get salaries. The movement has succeeded beyond the expectations of the founders and will contribute largely in doing away with undesirable spots in the city's humbler quarters.

#### RIVERSIDE COUNTY HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR THE UNFORTUNATES.

It would seem to be a matter for regret that in a land of bright sunshine and flowers where hardly a day comes in the whole year that the sun is not seen for some time of the day that anything could arise that would mar the bright hopes that are born under these bright conditions, but it is unfortunately the case that there are always some who are needing assistance and many who in the vigor of youth were bright with hope and blessed with health and strength to batter with adverse conditions of life. There are others to whom accidents of various kinds may come who need the surgeon's care, and others who from various causes need the physician's care.

In the early pioneer days, when almost everyone who came was in the vigor of manhood or womanhood and able to be out in the open air and exercise enough to vivify the life currents and overcome all unfavorable microbes that might gain access to the system. Our bright sunshine and pure air coming from the almost boundless ocean to the west of us could hardly by any means carry deleterious germs gathered up over the virgin lands over which they passed, and so among the vigorous pioneers sickness was an almost unknown thing. But as time went along and easier means of travel were made possible by the transatlantic railroads those who were less vigorous and in search of health began to arrive, many of whom prolonged their lives for years, but who finally by reason of less vigorous constitutions succumbed to their special form of frailty. These earlier ones all had loving friends who were not only able but willing to help those for whom in many cases in the first place the journey was undertaken. But as population increased others came to our genial clime in search of health (and the bulk of the earlier population was composed of the latter class, some of them physicians), and they became sick or needy and required the helping hand which was never withheld. In most cases those who were in need and incapable of work were sup-

ported by weekly or monthly allowances which probably in the end was and is the best of all besides throwing all such to a great extent on their own resources. But there still remained those who were decrepit, sometimes in both body and mind and without friends with means enough to support them, and their problem was one of the difficulties. Sickness overtook some and perhaps the most pressing need of all was for those who met with accident and had to have surgical assistance. Sometimes a very timely aid may save a life. For instance, by a peculiar accident a sawmill operator had his leg suddenly cut off below the knee by a circular saw. In this case a few minutes would be sufficient to end life away in the mountains beyond surgical aid, but a youth who had been taught first aid in emergencies was equal to the occasion by the application of a tourniquet. Another case of some high school students out hunting in the hills, one of them, member of a leading pioneer family, got a charge of shot in the calf of the leg, but for lack of first aid he bled to death. So we see the need of hospitals and of boy scouts who will be familiar with a knowledge of what to do in case of need.

The first hospital was fitted up out of a small hotel on the block west of the Santa Fe passenger depot, between Seventh and Eighth streets. It was at best only a makeshift about the time of the formation of Riverside County, but it served its purpose until the county was in a position to do better. The next was an improvement and was made of brick, located in the neighborhood of San Jacinto, which was ample until destroyed by an earthquake. Then it was found that although the locality was good it was too far removed from the center of population and another move had to be made. This time, with a foresight commendable, a site was chosen near Arlington, about seven miles below Riverside, not far from the Santa Fe Railroad and close to Magnolia Avenue, with the electric street railway going past the hospital two or three times per hour.

Seventy acres of the finest alluvial soil was bought, on which everything adapted to the country can be grown, both farming and garden products, with all kinds of fruits, deciduous or evergreen, including walnuts. Here has been built large and commodious buildings with endless screen porches for air and sunshine for the health and cheer of inmates, in addition to the main two-story building situated in the midst of abundance of shade for the summer, with flowers of all kinds wherever a spot can be found for their growth. There are a multitude of buildings surrounding for various kinds of people and differing kinds of troubles with necessary surroundings.

There are buildings for the tubercular, contagious diseases, quarantine, detention and old men, besides other buildings for outdoor assistants and for nurses who require quiet and unbroken rest, and buildings separate from the others for various purposes.

The buildings have a present capacity of 100 for patients and inmates apart from the employes and is now nearly filled to its capacity and comprises about everything that could be thought of in all the various departments of a hospital or a home. Perhaps the most apparent feature at first sight is the absolute cleanliness of everything outside and in and contented and happy looks of everyone, even the sick and suffering. The officials and the resident physician, Doctor Wood, are on the most familiar terms with all, even the feeble and infirm, and his visits, professional and otherwise, are looked forward to with pleasure. The great amount of screen porch gives all the rooms a sunny aspect, while the walnut trees give an agreeable shade in summer. The institution is self-supporting as far as it is possible from the farm. Abundance of fresh vegetables in their season all the year round, and soon enough fruit of all kinds for

present use and canning. All the meat consumed on the place is raised and the sixteen cows kept on the farm furnish all the milk and butter and the large flock of poultry furnish eggs and chicken with the Thanksgiving turkey. An ice plant furnishes ice for all purposes, while the steam boilers furnish steam and heat for every purpose. All the laundry work is done on the place with the most modern appliances. The surplus fat is made into soap. The operating room is furnished with everything necessary and the X-ray and medical department are as complete as can be made, while analysis of everything needed can be carried on with study of germs with a view to overcoming everything in relation to the prevention or treatment of disease.

The inmates consist of all who are in need of surgical aid and who are suffering from any kind of sickness. Then there are the old and infirm, some of whom are able to pay their own way, who are as well treated as if they were in their own home. There is a library and reading room for those who are able or wish to read. Many of the inmates are quite unable to help themselves, but all seem to be happy and content. No one can be admitted except on an order of the supervisors except in case of haste in accidents or such like. Where paying patients are admitted or infirm people who cannot take care of themselves charges are based on cost, which for board is only about one dollar and thirty cents per day since the war, but was considerably less before that time.

Feed for stock, chickens, etc., and for fat animals is all grown on the place (with some hay for sale) and will explain why the relative cost per capita for food is so low. The farm buildings and the stock are about one-fourth of a mile away from the main buildings. All told, the whole place might be pronounced a model institution of its kind. The medical staff is composed of some of the best physicians and surgeons of Riverside.

To the housekeeper, Mrs. Margaret Carroll, many of the best features in the care of the inmates and patients are indebted, for her idea is that nothing is too good for the sick or unfortunate.

**RIVERSIDE PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT.** Closely allied and in a great degree necessary to the orange industry is the manufacture of Portland cement. None know this more than the orange grower himself. The first irrigation works were completed and operated without anything else than lumber and earth, and even if the orange grower could have known the uses that cement could have been put to, he could not have availed himself of the information for the lack of material to work with.

The first cement to be used in California was what was brought round Cape Horn in sailing vessels as balast and in lieu of other things as cheap freight. In this way cement was obtained in a comparatively small way reasonably cheap. From small beginnings it has worked its way up until it is indispensable in Southern California. At first in the construction of irrigating ditches, headgates, bulkheads, etc. The small irrigating ditches from which the water was supplied to the trees were wholly constructed of earth, but this was very unsatisfactory on account of breaks and waste of water. Then was tried sinking a board in the banks of the ditch with openings which could be regulated by a wooden moveable cleat, or made of tin nailed to the board with a slide to regulate the water. This seemed at first to be the acme of perfection. There were other things to consider, the main one, that of doing away with an unsightly ditch which was a favorable place for weeds, necessitating frequent cleaning, besides being a harbor for gophers and other pests that made occasional breaks. Then the boards themselves would rot out and

get broken needing renewal at times. This suggested the idea of a small flume or a wooden ditch which, when painted with tar and asphaltum, was a most convenient improvement and apparently imperishable.

But again when such a flume got to be old the joints began to draw apart and the seams to open, and the nails to rust out and renewal had to be made in about ten or fifteen years. Again animals and work tools would make breaks which were hard to repair, then the idea was suggested to make them of cement, and when well done they were well nigh imperishable, but occasionally the flume would get broken, but a little fresh cement and it was as good as new. There was though the flume itself which was somewhat in the way. Again it was suggested to bury the flume in the ground deep enough in the form of pipe with only a stand pipe with openings for irrigation at every row of trees. This is about the last thing in irrigation, except in place of putting in jointed pipes, a machine was invented that would make and lay continuous pipe for irrigation without any joints at all, until the machine has done so much work that there is about nothing else to be done except in new settlements. And the headgates are laid and the distributing boxes all made of cement, and so are all the pipes and appliances until the source of supply is reached. If it is the river, the structure and its foundations are laid firm and strong, so that there shall be no break away in a busy time, but everything is cement, even the ordinary farm bridges and latterly the concrete road on the farm and the foundation of the house, even the house itself with all outbuildings are cement, and if fences are used in many cases, the posts are made of the same material. Immense quantities of it are being used on the farm and everything in connection with running water and the disposal of sewage. This is the answer that the farmer and fruit grower is making to the advocate, for the conservation of forests. When he takes his fruit to market or the packing house it is over a concrete road, and to a strictly up-to-date packing house or warehouse it also is of reinforced concrete. Our obsolete and retired battle-ships in place of reinforcing our fleets on the high seas may be turned by a Ford to reinforcing materials for our building everywhere, and our war weapons in place of doing duty as plowshares or pruning hooks, will be used in reinforcing our homes and making them substantial. This has been called the "iron age" with this view of it may we not call it the "cement age" for verily the cement men are literally removing mountains in their efforts to minister to the necessities of the present age. This by way of an introduction to the Riverside Portland Cement works.

The following is taken from the woman's edition of the Riverside Enterprise of July, 1913.

"There are probably many people in Riverside who have but a faint conception, if any, of the magnitude that the cement industry has attained at the present day.

In the year 1912 there was produced in the United States some eighty-two million barrels of cement, over ten million barrels of this amount being manufactured on the Pacific Coast.

Riverside can feel proud of the part it has taken in the production of this cement, for it has located within three miles of the city, one of the most modern up-to-date cement mills to be found anywhere in the country, with a capacity of 5,000 (now 7,000) barrels daily, giving employment to over six hundred men, with a payroll averaging between eighty and ninety thousand dollars monthly.

This cement plant is known as the Riverside Portland Cement Company, and it is producing a brand of cement so uniform in quality and giving such excellent results that it is becoming difficult for the manufac-

turers to supply the demand. In the year 1912 nearly a million and a half of barrels of its product was shipped, or over 7,500 carloads.

Portland cement is so called because the artificial stone first made from it resembled Portland stone much used in England as a building material. It is usually made from limestone and clay, the active elements in which are lime, silica, alumina and ferric oxide. The raw material is brought into the plant properly mixed and then ground to a fine powder. This powder is then run into a long tube called a kiln. This kiln is from 5 feet to 8 feet in diameter and from 80 feet to 125 feet in length. It lies almost horizontally and slowly revolves, the raw material being fed into the upper end and by gravity gradually carried through the kiln passing out at the lower end. The fire is applied directly into the tube at the lower end, the flames often reaching the whole length of the kiln. In the kiln the limestone and clay are burned to the point of incipient fusion, and then dropped out of the kiln in the form of a clinker. This clinker has all the properties of cement, and in order to make it available commercially it is only necessary to finely grind it so as to properly divide its particles and add about two per cent of gypsum, which acts as a retarder and regulator of the setting time of the cement.

It is at this stage of the manufacture of cement where the troubles with "cement dust" (so-called) have to be reckoned with, for in the process of burning the raw material small particles of finely ground rock are carried off through the kiln stacks by the gases from the kilns, these gases acquiring considerable velocity as they pass through the kiln stacks. The combination of extreme heat, the intense draft and these heavy gases tend to pick up and carry up the stacks a portion of the most finely powdered limestone and clay dust as it is poured into the kiln at the upper end.

This has caused severe complaint among the ranchers in the vicinity of the cement plant, they claiming the dust is harmful to surrounding crops and shrubbery. This still remains an open question; it is also yet an open question, in fact, whether it is any more harmful than road dust or any other kind of dust.

The orange growers maintain that it is, while the company maintains that the neighborhood troubles are due to other things besides cement dust. The region is a windy one, the frosts the last two winters have been severe and the growers' methods of fertilization and cultivation have also been criticized. Altogether it is a complex question.

To overcome this difficulty, however, the company has for several years been making many experiments to discover a method of catching this dust as it was emitted from the kiln stacks. They went into this matter very thoroughly and much time and money was expended by them on the problem. They were really pioneers in this work, for no company had ever before gone into the matter with as much persistency and determination to succeed as they did. After many experiments they finally decided upon what is known as the electrostatic dust precipitation system, or lateral system. So confident were they of the success of this new system that they went to an additional expense of over a quarter of a million dollars to install ten dust treaters. These treaters are now in operation and give every promise of meeting fully every requirement expected of them, and the cement company already feels highly pleased with the results so far obtained. Considering the many uses to which cement is daily becoming adapted, it would seem the industry is only yet in its infancy. Modern skyscrapers, residences, bridges, culverts, piping, dams, reservoirs, canals, roadways, in fact, everything built these days

is of cement and built to last. The day of permanent construction is here and good concrete is the one permanent structural material."

There is but little further to report since the above was published. The company has continued to enlarge its plant until now it has a capacity of 7,000 barrels per day. A large rotary kiln for serving clinker storage has been installed, which is rather unique in the industry. During the war a highly successful process for extracting potash from cement flue dust was developed and operated for several years, but at the present time it is not operated owing to the low price of German potash, which has made the production of home potash unprofitable.

The company now carries life insurance in favor of all its employees, free of expense to them, which becomes effective as soon as the employee has been six months in the employment of the company, gradually increasing as the term of service increases.

Shipments of cement are made throughout all the southwestern states and also Mexico, Central America, the west coast of South America, and the Hawaiian Islands, and occasionally to Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

**THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE.** To an outsider it would look as if the manufacture of ice would occupy but an insignificant place in the fruit industry of Riverside and California, but when we take into consideration the fact that whenever the weather gets the least warm not a car of fruit leaves the packing house without being in a refrigerator car and iced from its initial start to its destination with at least five tons of ice in its bunkers. Out in the Imperial Valley, where it is much warmer, before a car ever starts for the packing house it has to be first cooled off before it can be used at all, and the ice has to be replenished at intervals during its long journey East. The one item of 10,600 cars of cantalopes shipped from the Imperial Valley in 1921 in the short space of about two months will begin to give an idea of the importance of the ice business to Southern California. Ten thousand carloads of grapes were shipped out of the State in one month, all iced. It is currently reported that one railroad alone used one million tons of ice in its refrigerator business last year. The railroads in addition to furnishing refrigerating cars, also furnish the ice for the whole trip.

The National Ice and Cold Storage Company has an ice manufactory in Riverside which has been in operation since 1893. The factory at that time was small with a capacity of but 12 tons per day. The growth of the citrus industry and the expansion of the city and surrounding country has increased the demand for ice so, that the company had to build a new factory in a more favorable location with a much increased capacity and storage room which was done in 1906. A few years later there was added to the plant a thoroughly modern cold storage warehouse. The present output of the factory is sixty tons per day, with an ice storage capacity of 5,000 tons.

The retail delivery system covers more than fifty square miles, much of it by auto truck, but in closely settled places, horses are used in considerable numbers as they are more convenient in these locations than auto trucks. Besides local use many car loads of ice are shipped to smaller towns in the county, besides furnishing large supplies to the railroads for icing fruit and vegetable shipments.

The storage department has been an unqualified success, large quantities of goods for the local produce dealers, principally apples and eggs, this being of great value to buyers in this section.

George L. Roberts, manager of the company's interests at Riverside since 1898, has been with the company for thirty years. In emergencies ice has been shipped to almost every part of the State.

The company has manufactories in all the leading shipping towns of the State from Red Bluff to Los Angeles. The plant is situated on the Santa Fe railroad at the head of Twelfth Street.

**CITRUS FAIRS.** The citrus fair is an institution peculiar to Riverside as such a thing was not ever heard of until Riverside became a producer of citrus fruits, and had its inception in the very early days of the settlement when the orange tree was first planted. But little could be got from what little planting there was. The old trees at the Mission San Gabriel had been growing for a good many years, and bearing fine oranges and private parties near San Gabriel and in Los Angeles, notably the Wolf-skill orchard of two thousand trees was flourishing and paying large returns. There were no works on the subject that were available and what few there were in the Spanish language. Old San Bernardino had a few growing trees in partial bearing, showing that the orange would grow and bear inland, beyond the bounds of Riverside. As to the time of planting and the care of the trees, but little was known and the general supposition was that the same care and method of treatment bestowed on deciduous trees would be proper for orange trees, but sad experience soon convinced us to the contrary. An orange tree, it was found, moved in winter, stood a poor chance of growing and they could be moved in the height of summer and do well. As the orange tree has two or three periods of growth, it can be moved any time between these growths. Probably the best time to plant is just before the spring growth begins, or even later in the month of May in warm weather.

Orange growing in the early days was a fruitful topic for discussion, and when we first heard of orange trees without thorns or without seeds it was a subject of interest. The first settlers, many of them at least, started in by saving all the orange seeds they could get hold of and many of them made partial failures because of letting the seed dry out before planting. Other tree seeds with which they were acquainted all being dry when planted. Here was a new problem in growing semi-tropical evergreen trees and experience gained in this way was costly, and so whenever two or three settlers met together, orange culture came up for a share of discussion.

The weekly newspaper was not in evidence to give currency to the daily news, which at best were meagre. November, 1875, saw the first issue of a small weekly, which at best, was a poor apology for a paper, but at that it was welcome, but being conducted by two young men who knew nothing of agriculture or horticulture it had but a checkered existence for a year or so, to be started up later on once or twice finally "petering out." The outlook for a paper seemed discouraging, until James H. Roe, in 1878, started the Riverside Press, which was a great improvement, but Mr. Roe was not a farmer in any sense previous to coming to Riverside, but he was a live man and bought some government land, and in that way became interested in the progress of the colony. His business was selling drugs, his business education having fitted him for that. Being before the public in that way the regular reporter not yet being evolved, he had an opportunity of getting the news, especially in orange growing, and time went on and fruit trees became nearer fruitage.

Deciduous fruits came first into bearing and Los Angeles and the Southern California Horticultural Society, being but newly formed, held

a fair in Los Angeles, October 19, 1878. On one or two previous occasions there was an exhibit of fruit at an agricultural fair, which in reality was the nucleus of the Horticultural Society. J. De Barth Shorb was president and L. M. Holt secretary of the society. Mr. Holt was really the life of the society, as there was an appropriation from the State, and being a salaried officer he could devote the whole of his time to the work. A horticultural paper which he conducted was also a great help. The fair was favored by the leading citizens of Los Angeles and various proposals were made on behalf of buildings and building lots, among the rest, Newmark and Company who were the leading men in Los Angeles, in a commercial way offered a lot on a 99 year lease at a nominal rent.

The result of it all was the donation of a large lot by P. Beaudry on the high ground half a mile or more up from the junction of Main and Spring streets, with a cable car line running past it. The lot was large and roomy with a frontage of 200 feet running back over 300 feet to another street. A large pavilion was planned, one section of which was built at a cost of \$8,000 to be finished in time for the fair. The grading of the lot cost \$1,100. Contributions were liberal and everything was in readiness for the fair, which was a success in every way, and was attended by the Governor of the State, General Stoneman, and other dignitaries as well as all the leading fruit growers of the four Southern counties. Riverside had a good representation, considering that it was a four days trip by wagon there and back to take an exhibit, as there was no other method of travel except by stage by way of San Bernardino. Everything from Riverside took a premium. James Boyd with the largest display took several premiums, mostly firsts, on sundried peeled peaches a diploma regardless of whether they were machine dried or sundried. Twogood and Russell had a display of fruit in glass which was commended, but as there was no premium offered none was given. Carleton and Brown (E. G.) took the premium on raisins with the remark of the judges that they had never seen better raisins, either California grown or Spanish. Premium of \$15 was equally divided between them. Honey was also on exhibit from Riverside and San Diego. Riverside honey being characterized as "white as printing paper." The total receipts of the fair were \$3,151—compare that with the total receipts of the last Riverside fair of October, 1921, of \$80,000, or the San Bernardino citrus fair of 1921 of about \$60,000.

Interesting discussions on various fruit questions were held, which were reported in the papers of the time. This was before the Los Angeles Times was established with its mammoth mid-winter edition of nearly 300 pages. Los Angeles then had a population of about 10,000 with a valuation of less than some city blocks in 1921. The Los Angeles fair suggested a citrus fair in Riverside with the proviso, that if it was to be held, a suitable building would be required. At the Los Angeles fair one of the questions asked was what and where is Riverside? That was in 1878, now no one in the United States needs to ask that question.

When Riverside starts out to do anything, she generally succeeds, and by a strenuous exertion and contributions of labor and money, the first public hall for citrus fruit exhibitions was ready for the first citrus fair ever held in the United States or elsewhere. This was held on February 12 and 13, 1879. Naturally the exhibit was small as compared with the modern citrus fair, and it was an exhibit on plates each exhibitor to bring his own plates. There were 275 separate plates, boxes or bunches in all. Some exhibitors had fifteen or twenty plates. There was also a local orchestra that furnished music for the occasion. There

were a few exhibits other than citrus fruits. Messrs. De Barth Shorb of Los Angeles, and Elwood Cooper of Santa Barbara had olive oil.

The Kimbal brothers of National City had pickled olives. Ripe olives by Craft of Crafton and Beers and Boyd of Riverside. Prunes by Boyd and lemons by many growers in variety mostly seedlings. Next to irrigation the hall was pronounced the greatest convenience in Riverside, but a year or two more and it was pronounced too small, and sold to the Odd Fellows.

The discussion and investigations of fruit matters which today seem trivial, were of the utmost consequence at the time, and laid the foundation of coming things of more importance, such as farmers' clubs, farmers' institutes, finally culminating in our state experimental stations. Among the serious and important matters discussed was that of lemons, all of which were seedlings. It was a matter of great concern that all of the seedling lemons had a bitter pulp which was conveyed in the juice rendering it very objectionable for lemonade or pies. Committees were appointed to experiment with lemons and try the juice by letting stand over night, all with the same result. That report of the committee after experimenting with twenty-eight samples was that none of the seedlings could be recommended. It was fortunate at this juncture that the seedling lemon got gum disease in the root and in a short time most of the seedlings were dead from that disease. From that time on lemons have been budded on orange root and the Eureka and Lisbon lemons have taken the market, and are pronounced superior to the imported lemon in point of acid.

There was quite a discussion on the relative merits of budded and seedling oranges, which was not finally settled for a year or two, but in a gathering of that kind where all the leading growers were represented there soon came to be some light thrown on the matter. However, the fact was established at the fair that the Washington navel was the "best orange in every respect." This was the first public exhibit of the Washington navel, as the few trees that were budded were just beginning to bear. Only a year previous the first Washington navel was tested at the home of G. W. Garcelon by a few growers and pronounced the best orange. At the fair there were a few specimens of the Malta blood and Mediterranean sweets, then known as the Du Roi, which were pronounced excellent. There were, too, a good many of good budded seedlings. There were no oranges on exhibit from north of the Tehachapi, although the fair committee requested exhibits and offered to pay express charges.

James Boyd opened the discussion on planting, cultivation, transportation, etc., which was partaken in by such men as Blanchard of Santa Paula, Higgins of San Diego, Dr. Shorb of San Gabriel, Van Leuven of old San Bernardino, Jas. Bettner and many others of that time, all since dead except Boyd, Waite and a very few others.

That fair was such a success in every way that it paved the way for others. Not the least of the benefits of the fair was the large amount of advertising it gave to Riverside itself, as all visitors to Southern California at the time made it a special part of the visit to see the fair. Soon the public hall was too small for the annual fair, and the building was sold, and in two or three years a large pavilion was erected with commodious rooms for meetings which was ample for gatherings of all kinds, but it was burned, and the purpose of the fairs having been fairly well accomplished for some years they were suspended. After the county was formed it was thought that a county fair would be a good thing, and a forty acre tract was secured about a mile from the city, and close to Fairmount Park, which has a very large equipment of buildings

suitable for fair purposes, with a very fast half mile track with commodious grandstand capable of seating a good many thousands, but the fair committee requested exhibits and offered to pay express charges. is now too small, and it is going to be enlarged. From being at first a county fair and a good place for reunions of acquaintances from all over the county, it has merged into what is now known as the Southern California Fair, with visitors and exhibits from all over the State south of San Francisco. In some respects it is equal to the State Fair. Some of the best exhibits of stock have been had for the last few years. The exhibits of produce from various counties have been very extensive and varied and competition has been keen. As the name implies, the fair aims to take in and be recognized as serving the whole of Southern California, and to the South what the State Fair is to the North. A small appropriation of money has been given by the state to be expended in premiums solely. The county also contributes towards its success. The horse races are also an attractive feature. For the season of 1921, the total receipts of the fair have been \$80,000. This is the only fair in the State outside of the State Fair that makes a financial success. The grounds occupied by the fair are practically owned by the City of Riverside, and are in close touch with the Pacific Electric and steam railways.

When Riverside abandoned the citrus fair in favor of county fair with all the usual accompaniments of such a fair, San Bernardino County took up the citrus fair and for several years past has made a complete success of it, and in a great measure the two counties co-operate together, each helping the other's fair and thus making a greater success than would be alone. Exhibits come to these citrus fairs from all parts of the State where oranges are grown. At the fair of 1921 about \$50,000 was taken in from all sources.

**THE WOMAN'S CLUB.** The Woman's Club may well be classed among the older organizations of Riverside, for it has been in existence for a period of over twenty-five years.

At first when a Woman's Club was heard of, it was received as a wonder by the men folks and the question was asked, whatever could the women want by organizing a club? We had been hearing of woman's right and woman suffrage away in the dim and misty past, and of bloomer costumes with a good deal of ridicule, and even of active opposition from certain quarters so long ago, in fact, that the name of Susan B. Anthony is not to the younger generation much more than a tradition, but for all that, universal suffrage is today a fact without creating a revolution. But a "Woman's Club," whoever heard of such nonsense? What is it anyway? No one seemed to be able to throw any light on the movement. Could not the women "ask their husbands at home" as had been written ages ago, and submitted to for just as long?

At first Women's Clubs were looked on by men as something sort of mysterious, and as no men were admitted, there was all the more curiosity manifested by them. However, they came to be recognized as legitimate institutions as time went on.

Mrs. M. E. Hewitt is the original suggestor of the idea in Riverside, and in conjunction with Mrs. Dr. Sarah E. Maloy, a recent comer from Chicago, a club was organized with 16 charter members at the office rooms of Dr. Sarah E. Maloy on January, 1896, membership increasing immediately to about 35 members.

There were four subdivisions almost from the start, viz., an Art Class, a Home Class, a Review Class and a Music Class.

Started with the design to make an organization where character, not social position or wealth, should be the basis of club aristocracy, the Woman's Club has grown until it is one of the permanent and most valued institutions of the city. The meetings were held at first in the homes of the members, later in leased public halls, but finally in the splendid Woman's Club house erected for their use. The club had some 200 members to start with. While educational and social features have been its leading characteristics, the club has given its influence and material assistance in behalf of other organizations and for the beautifying of the city. The first building on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets was built by stock issued, which was bought up, not only by the members, but the citizens also, the organization that had charge of the building and building fund was incorporated under the title of the Woman's Club House Association, the board of directors being chosen from active members of the Woman's Club. In 1908 the building was completed and occupied, the building and contents representing an outlay of \$25,000.

The Wednesday Morning Club, with a charter membership of one hundred, was organized in 1902 primarily to study parliamentary usage and train its members in presenting orally their views on important current events, and also to stimulate a public spirit, which should induce improved sanitary conditions and the further beautifying of the city. Mrs. Mary E. Darling, former president of the State Federation of Clubs was the founder of the Wednesday Morning Club. They were very active during the war in all the various labors in connection with the soldiers welfare, both at home and abroad, and in providing for the comfort and welfare of those who were called out. So also were they active in promoting the sale of all the various bond issues by the National Government, and in seeing that Riverside did her full share in raising the money. Also working with the Red Cross and the Salvation Army in every useful and necessary work.

In 1916 the club sold the fine building that had been occupied so usefully and beneficially, to the Elks. Since that time being without any building the women have not been idle, but have been meeting in rented quarters. This was found to be inconvenient and another movement was made in 1921 looking towards a new building, the result of which has been that a large lot was secured on the corner of Walnut and Tenth streets, which is likely to be ample for the needs of the club for many years to come. Mrs. H. E. DeNyse president of the club was one of the active members in raising the funds for the new building, quite a large balance being held over from the former building sold. The total investment in the new building will represent something like \$25,000, part of which has been raised gradually by the active work of willing members.

Not the least part of the useful work of the members has been in influencing legislation along special lines in which women have been especially interested. Membership in the club is gradually increasing. The new building was ready for occupation on January 31, 1922.

#### MISSION INN

The Mission Inn of Riverside it might be said is one of the wonders of the world and is a great reminder of the Arabian Nights and Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. The foundation was laid about 1877 and was an unpretentious two-story building made of adobes or unburned clay blocks which Mr. Miller, the "Master of the Inn," helped make by taking off his shoes and tramping the clay with his bare feet. The buildings today occupy a whole city block of two and a half acres, between Sixth

and Seventh and Main and Orange streets, three stories high with a solid frontage of buildings on three streets, the main entrance being mainly occupied by the frontage and grounds on Seventh Street. In addition to this two and a half-acre block there are two large buildings adjoining on the opposite side of Sixth Street containing quarters for the employes, etc., as the original buildings are inadequate for the needs of the hotel proper. The open court in the center of the square is used as an open air dining room in the summer with a spacious awning to shut out the direct rays of the sun. It would be impossible in the space at command to give anything of a detailed description of the inn; there are so many features apart from an ordinary inn. The aim has been to build up and perpetuate all the best features of the Spanish colonization of both North and South America, and old Spain.

It is an extensive museum for curiosities of all sorts of Spanish and Indian antiques, crosses, bells, pictures, etc. (as well as specimens of curios from other parts of the world), mainly illustrative of the religious life of the padre missionaries. The music room and chapel are in constant use for services and meetings and in connection with the Sunday evening song services which are a great attraction to guests of the Inn and specially invited guests from the outside and one has only to attend one of these musical evenings to be put in a frame of mind that would convince without any argument how easy it would be to be good while enjoying the harmonies of the occasion. Space will only permit the following:

THE GLENWOOD MISSION INN—FAMOUS TOURIST HOTEL

BY J. R. GABBERT OF THE RIVERSIDE ENTERPRISE

Story of Frank A. Miller's efforts to reproduce outstanding architectural features of all old missions of California commemorating early Franciscan Fathers and their work:

While at Atlantic City last summer in attendance upon the sessions of an international organization, with about 8,000 delegates present, I wore a badge upon which was the name of Riverside. Some of the expressions from those who saw that name were as follows:

"Riverside, California. How well I remember being there once at the Mission Inn."

"Do you know Frank Miller? Well, when you get back to California, say 'Hello, Friend Miller,' for me."

"Riverside! Say, isn't that the place where they turned an old mission into a hotel?"

"Beautiful Riverside, the Mission City of California."

These are fair paraphrases, written down shortly afterward, to be treasurer and printed sometime in Riverside and to record the impression that at least 90 per cent of the people met with during five weeks of travel about the East, immediately associated the Glenwood Mission Inn and its master, Frank A. Miller, with the name of Riverside. At least that large a percentage of the people who have ever heard of Riverside refer, casually or directly, to the most unique hotel of this country. Those who have never visited Riverside but have heard of it at all, have also heard of the Mission Inn and Mount Rubidoux. Some of them have fantastic ideas about both, but they do have ideas and that is a lot.

Writing this story of the Glenwood Mission Inn and its dominant personality, I am not doing so from the point of view of a reporter, or space writer, but from the point of view of an observer of eight years standing. The impressions I am voicing will probably appear hackneyed and commonplace to most Riversiders, but they may appear to some of

the hundreds who have never visited Riverside in such a light as to create within their hearts a desire to come to Riverside and spend some of their days at the Inn and to become acquainted with its master in his own home, for the Inn is literally the home of Frank Miller and his family and has been for many years. What the Glenwood Mission Inn is today is an embodiment of a life's dream, nearing completion, but not completed, growing each year a little nearer to an ideal establishment in the mind of its great creator, many years ago.

The building of the Inn was the first attempt in California to perpetuate California Mission traditions and the history of their influence upon West Coast civilization as the traditions of Plymouth Rock and the Old South Church have been preserved along the Atlantic Coast. Every village and hamlet of New England is treasuring the mementoes and keepsakes of the Colonial days and the stories of the heroes who make American independence a possibility. Everywhere is still felt the influence of the Pilgrim Fathers. The old burying grounds are preserved as sacred, even in the middle of great cities, where the property so dedicated is worth fabulous sums.

But Frank Miller, son of a veteran of the Civil war, intensely patriotic and holding in greatest reverence the eastern traditions of his forebears, grew from boyhood in California and, being a poet by nature and a dreamer, seized in his early youth upon the fact that the old California had a civilization antedating the American Revolution and began to wonder what it was that had made such a civilization possible. He learned of the Franciscan Fathers, who braved the dangers of the explorer and landed on the California coast, building, under the leadership of Father Junipero Serra, a chain of Missions from San Diego to San Francisco, established one full day's journey on foot apart, and connected by El Camino Real, the King's Highway, in reality little more than a winding trail among the foothills of which the California poet, John McGroarty, says in one of his stanzas:

It's a long road and sunny, it's a long road and old,  
And the brown padres made it for the flocks of the fold,  
They made it for the sandals of the summer-folk that trod  
From the fields in the open to the shelter-house of God.

It hurt Frank Miller's sense of the fitness of things that the work started so wonderfully well by the "Brown Padres" should have been allowed to be obscured by the onrush of Americans. Grasping greed of the money-makers and the rush of settlers, who came along with the gold-seekers, and before, resulted in the abandonment of some of the missions and their walls were allowed to fall into ruins. Some of them, around which towns and cities were builded, were preserved and others were rebuilt. The Riverside innkeeper had a vision of the possibility of creating a great building which would preserve in solid masonry all of the outstanding architectural features of the missions of the padres. He realized that such a structure would be ideal for Southern California weather, delightfully cool in summer and warm and cozy in winter. It should be surrounded by pepper trees, introduced by the Mission Fathers, and handed down to California city builders as an ideal ornamental tree for street decoration.

So this hotel man became the leading spirit in the revival of mission architecture in Southern California. He planned, fought for and built the hotel of his dreams, a Mission Hotel, with cool cloistered walks, shaded court, tower of the bells and the other wonderful mission features which have been imitated so often in recent pieces of architecture, but

equalled by no other building in this country. He began the collection of the mementoes of the Spanish and Mexican occupation. He secured valuable Spanish paintings, which lead to the building of a Spanish art gallery in a new wing of the hotel, and he is still planning new features that it will take several years to complete.

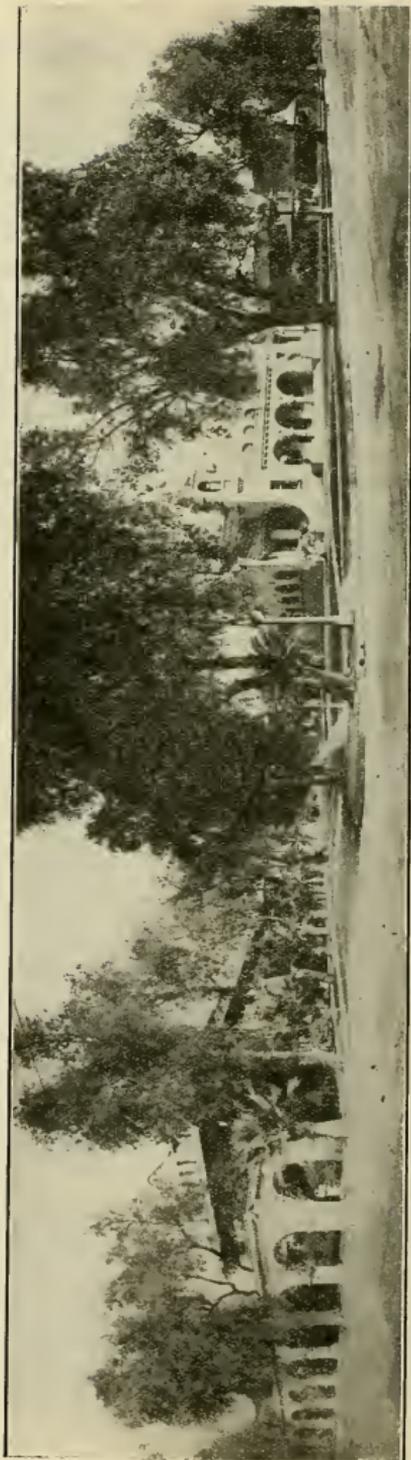
This brief story of the Glenwood Mission Inn is entirely inadequate, but gives some of the outstanding features of the hotel. No stranger to the community feels that he has seen Riverside until he has visited it. It has influenced the entire character of the community life. Instead of being an industrial center, the city has become an educational city, a city of happy, prosperous homes, of churches, parks and shaded streets. It has come to take on many of the characteristics of the Inn, being roomy, well shaded, comfortable and is constantly attracting more and more people to it who desire to live in it all of the remaining years of their lives.

When the present Glenwood Inn grew into tangible form, it immediately attracted national attention and since has come to be known internationally as a hotel unique among hotels. It breathes the spirit of the old mission days, the hospitality of the Mission Fathers and the holders of the old Spanish grants. There is a dignity about the place which develops an immediate feeling of quietness and repose. The gilded palaces that are commonly met with in the great hostleries, with their garish decorations and marble halls are conspicuous by contrast with the Glenwood Mission Inn. It is said at the Inn that you cannot be grand and comfortable at the same time and the Miller family prefers to be comfortable and it happens that the people who come to the Inn year after year to spend a few months of the winter, prefer the same thing.

The demand on the part of the tourists for California keepsakes, has resulted in the Curio Room at the Inn and innumerable corridors and sequestered nooks in the basement, where there are Oriental curios, old Indian relics and all sorts of pioneer mementoes, which may be purchased for the collection of those to whom they appeal. Through all of these underground passages are reminders of the Missions, including a complete collection of the Ford paintings of all of the Missions, as they appeared in the early '80s, some of them showing a number of views. There are also many mammoth photographs of mission scenes, appearing as transparencies in the windows of the corridors.

The most conspicuous feature of the Inn, and the one most loved by its friends, is the Cloister Music Room, fitted with a great pipe organ, where there are several programs of music each day and from where the ringing of bells of the bell tower is controlled. It is in the quiet, semi-religious atmosphere of this room, that a Sunday night hour of music, including the familiar old songs, is held. It has grown out of the family custom of years standing and is continued through the year. Those present participate in group singing and there are readings of some appropriate selections from the fund of literature selected by DeWitt Hutchings, son-in-law of Frank Miller.

A few years ago, after returning from a European tour in quest of ideas for hotels in keeping with the Spanish architecture and ideas of the Inn, Mr. Miller established his famous court dining room, out under the blue sky, and shaded during the day from the sun by immense awnings, spread from one of the wings of the hotel to another. The larger part of the year, diners have their meals in this court, including breakfast, luncheon and dinner. It is a pleasant experience for the eastern tourist, fleeing a January storm at the old home, to have his first meal, after coming over the Cajon Pass and into Southern California, in this open air dining place.



PANORAMA OF MISSION INN AND PUBLIC LIBRARY

Frank Miller is a leader in the community life of Riverside and the hotel is the center of many social features. He has been in the forefront of the outstanding civic movements that have made Riverside distinctive among the cities of Southern California in a number of ways, in addition to mere attractiveness. It was his vision that made an annual event of the Easter Morning service on Mount Rubidoux. The first service came as a suggestion from Jacob Riis, the world famous philanthropist and philosopher. Its permanence has been the result of the perseverance of Frank Miller. The service has grown steadily each year, until it has come to mean that from 15,000 to 20,000 people each Easter Sunday morning make their way to the summit of the mountain and participate in a service that has become ritualistic in character.

Many worthy community movements are given their inception in the Glenwood Mission Inn. The master of the Inn has been a leader in many campaigns of the other days to secure such improvements as Sherman Indian School, the United States Army aviation field and school at March Field, the University of California Citrus Experiment Station, the University Farm School, putting over the war drives and many efforts in behalf of worthy local institutions, all of which have been successful as a result of the "luncheon plan," devised by Mr. Miller. In these efforts, leaders of different community activities were usually called to the Inn as the guests of the master of the Inn. There, following a delightful repast, there would be unfolded to them some fine community idea. Before the meeting would disperse there would be a substantial start made toward a permanent organization and the success of the venture was always assured from that time forward.

The people of Riverside participate in the social life at the Inn and mingle with the guests. During the season there are dances given every Saturday night for guests and there are usually a large number of dinner parties made up of Riverside society folk who participate in the social affairs that follow. Every other week night dancing is enjoyed in the refractory dining room between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

The true character of the Glenwood Mission Inn may be tested by the condition that obtain behind the scenes as well as in the lobby. The traveling tourists are as greatly interested in and really marvel more at the kitchen than they do about the beauties of the rest of the hotel. The kitchen is as spotless as a perfectly appointed drug store. It has attractive Mission Day paintings on the ceilings and walls. The floor is of tile and the comfort of the operatives is carefully planned with perfect ventilation. The average temperature there is little higher than that of the rest of the hotel. It is in the management of this department and the household features of the entire hotel that Mrs. Alice Richardson, sister of Frank Miller, is an important personage. Mrs. Richardson is in reality the manager of the great hotel and efficiency expert in making things go. She is one of the dominant characters of the family group.

Mrs. Frank A. Miller is an essential partner in the Inn. She has apparently always been essential for its success and welfare. She is the constant companion of Mr. Miller in all of his rest hours, many of which are spent at Arch Beach in the family cottage and she is also his constant confidant and advisor in all business matters relating to the operation of the great hotel.

Mrs. Alice Hutchings, daughter of Mr. Miller, has grown up in the Inn from girlhood. It is as much a part of her life as any home could be. She specializes in the purchasing department, particularly for the curio room.

The employes of the Inn form a part of the Mission Inn family, also. They are intensely loyal to the institution and all of the executives have

been there for many years. They participated during all the war period as a distinct group, always co-operating on a 100 per cent basis in all of these activities. Many members of the official family, including women as well as men, enlisted in different forms of war service, the service flag now including some golden stars.

It would be impossible to do justice to the Mission Inn. To describe it is beyond the writer's powers, and nothing short of a complete catalogue of the almost innumerable curios, antiques, works of art, historical relics of not merely momentary but also of historical value, the like of which is probably not to be found in the museums and depositories of the whole world. There is probably the greatest collection of bells to be found anywhere collected from the whole world of belldom. The collection of crosses is also large, rare and invaluable. The whole inn is a museum of everything in connection.

The wonder is how Mr. Miller coming here a comparatively poor boy, without anything more it might be said than the merest rudiments of education, has been able to do so much of what really requires a world wide experience.

At a complimentary informal surprise dinner given to him on February 3, 1922, Mr. Miller in giving an acknowledgement of the honor tendered him, whose whole knowledge of inn-keeping and building the most remarkable monument to the Mission Fathers and their labors in California, embracing all that is best and most valuable, not only in California but in Europe, Spain especially, a monument that will be lasting and which will perpetuate a feature of the Roman Catholic Mission and the unselfish labors of a past devotion, enthusiasm, self-sacrifice (almost fanaticism) that has passed away and can never return.

But the Mission Inn has another feature of the missions that is almost forgotten. They were the only inns of California and the traveler could travel the whole length and breadth of the land and fare on the best at the missions without money and without price. Almost the Mission Inn has reproduced the same features ecclesiastically, for if there is ever a poor preacher traveling for his health or otherwise he is always welcome at the Mission Inn and it would seem that the more Mr. Miller gives in this way the more he receives. And this is not given ostentatiously for "his right hand knoweth not what his left hand doeth" and it is only incidentally that these things are known at all. His ministrations are not confined to religious objects for they are everywhere when you come to inquire and not confined to his friends but to his enemies, or detractors and the only question is, are you needy, not merely of the necessities but do you need sympathy or encouragement? Are you unfortunate? For instance, the writer was burned out of house and home a few years ago, with a sick wife. When Mr. Miller heard of it he came out with the message: "Come to the Mission Inn for ten days. If your wife is sick she can have her meals in her room and every attention." Fortunately a loving daughter had responded and taken her mother to her own home. At a later period, when that loving companion, after fifty-three years of companionship, passed over the silent river and the home was solitary and silent, again the message came sympathetically. "I know how you feel, I have been through the troubled waters come to the Mission Inn for a time and new scenes will renew and revive your lonely and sad heart." The invitation was accepted and the good-will and prayer beneficial. Mr. Miller is the good Samaritan to many a down and out one who needs not only assistance but encouragement until the tide turns and employment elsewhere turns up, and the needy one goes rejoicing on his way. These are the things that make the Inn prosperous

and that is the spirit that starting out without a penny, as it were, has drawn to itself a something that millions could not create. Mr. Miller has well said, that he does not know just how he got the Mission Inn. It just "grewed." It is indeed like a fairy tale from out the Arabian Nights. Mr. Miller got the magician's wand and he waved it and wished and we have the Mission Inn, and the end is not yet. "Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

Mr. Miller's benefactions have been so great and helpful in making Riverside noted, not merely locally but throughout the United States and indeed through the world, not only by the Mission Inn but by making Mount Rubidoux a public shrine on Easter day and otherwise. It was felt that on the twentieth anniversary of opening what is in modern times called the Mission Inn, something of a public recognition of his personal worth and public services should be had. Accordingly a call was made by a few of the leading citizens and pioneers to give emphasis to what was in reality a public sentiment to take the form of an informal surprise dinner to Mr. Miller, the Master of the Inn, as he is usually termed. Invitations to the extent of two hundred were sent out to all of the old pioneers and others to assemble on February 3, 1922, to do honor to the man and the occasion and to present a simple memorial and testimonial which took the form of an album, signed by all present and an enlarged photograph taken of Mr. Miller when he was about twenty-one. About two hundred guests were present and it was a very happy occasion, reminding the pioneers that it was probably the last occasion on which so many of them would again be present.

This surprise dinner was participated in not merely by Mr. Miller's friends but by his detractors and opponents of the past and was really a universal public tribute.

My first acquaintance with Mr. Miller was as a pruner and budder working for me at one dollar and fifty cents per day. My next, when I was working on the block on which the Inn now stands putting the preliminary work with my team for his father, levelling and getting ready for what was to come, and his son, Frank, now the Master of the Inn, without his shoes treading clay to make bricks. More or less I have had dealings with him ever since, but never have I known him (saying it in common parlance) to "fall down." This from one who has known him in all his Riverside career of well on to fifty years.

**TOY BALLOONS.** Among the industries of Riverside there is one that always brings pleasure to the boys and girls, and that is the manufacture of toy balloons. While it has not been established much more than two years it is in a flourishing condition.

The Pacific Balloon Company of Riverside. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of California on November 14, 1919, with a capital of \$100,000. The company is engaged in the manufacture of toy balloons and toys having balloons as a base or part.

The factory which the company erected at 186 Blaine Street, Riverside, has 10,000 square feet of floor space, and is capable of turning out 20,000 balloons per day with thirty employes. This is the only factory of its kind on the Pacific Coast and it is building up a large business in the territory west of the Mississippi River.

The officers of the company are: Harold A. Dodge, president and Donald Fullerton, secretary and treasurer.

The customers of the company are largely in the ten cent stores, but many large stores in the cities draw a large patronage by giving balloons on purchases.

## BIOGRAPHICAL

JAMES W. WATERS, a noted hunter, trapper and mountaineer of the Rocky Mountains, was born near Brainard's Bridge, in Rensselaer County, New York, June 20, 1813.

In 1835 he started out, a young man, with his rifle in hand, bound for the Rocky Mountains and the great West to begin his career and fell in with those noted hunters, trappers and guides of the Rocky Mountains, Kit Carson, the Subletts, Major Fitzpatrick, the Bents, Bill Williams, John Brown, Sr., V. J. Herring, Joseph Bridger, Alexander Godey and others, famous in frontier life for deeds of valor with whom he hunted and trapped from the head waters of the Columbia and Yellowstone rivers along the mountain ranges as far south as Texas, through the country of the Arapahoes, Utes, Cheyennes, Sioux, Blackfeet, Comanches, Crows, Snakes and Apaches among whom he experienced many thrilling and hair-breadth escapes. On one occasion, when he and old Bill Williams were hunting on the Big Bottom, near the Rio Las Animas for three days and nights they were besieged by a band of Apaches. Mr. Waters was severely wounded by a rifle shot in his side. He cut the buttlet out on the other side of his body with his butcher knife; after holding the bloody savages at bay for three days without food, he and "Old Bill" escaped by riding their horses over a bluff ten feet high and traveled forty miles before camping. Notwithstanding Mr. Waters' suffered greatly from his wound, his comrade bolstered him up with blankets around his saddle. They reached Bents' Fort in five days' ride. On another occasion over 800 Utes and Apaches surrounded him, Mr. Brown and sixteen other hunters who, by the most daring bravery, repulsed their assailants and made their escape, losing three of their men.

These were among the numerous experiences of his adventurous life, which he followed until the year 1844 when he came across the plains with a pack train to Southern California, by way of the Santa Fé Trail and the Cajon Pass. At San Pedro he chartered a small sail boat and went down the coast to Lower California and returned with a cargo of abalone shells which he packed on mules, returning the way he came, back across the Rockies 2,000 miles and exchanged these beautiful shells with the Indians for beaver skins and buffalo robes. These he took to St. Louis by pack train and exchanged them so to obtain means to purchase supplies while hunting and trapping.

About this time General Fremont desired him to act as guide for his expedition across the mountains to California. As winter was approaching and the snow on the mountains would most likely render the passes impassable, Mr. Waters and his companions advised him not to undertake so perilous a journey at this time of the year. General Fremont did not heed this advice of these old mountaineers so familiar with the passes and trails, but ventured into an unknown region where he and his company nearly all perished in the deep snow, he barely escaping from his own folly. Had he taken the advice of the real pathfinders he would not have lost the lives of so many of his men nor suffered untold agonies in the snow banks of the Rockies.

For some time after the discovery of gold in California, 1848-49, Mr. Waters remained on Green River exchanging fresh horses for animals that had become exhausted in crossing the plains. In September, 1849, he came to California by the Southern route, through the Cajon Pass, to avoid the snows of the Sierra Nevadas, the most direct road then to the new gold discovery on the American River, near Sutter's Mill. He served as guide for a company of 140 New Yorkers on this trip.

He bought 900 head of sheep from Victor Prudonne and Col. Isaac Williams and drove them to the Merced River, where he sold them for \$16 a head. He then purchased a herd of cattle and kept them at the Las Bolsas ranch.

At San Juan Mission he was glad to meet his old friends, John Brown and Alexander Godey, and with them opened the St. John's Hotel and Livery Stable.

In 1856 he came to San Bernardino and at Yucaipa married Miss Louisa Margetson, a most estimable lady, who was born in England October 5, 1837, and died at Old San Bernardino February 28, 1879. His old Rocky Mountain friend, John Brown, being a justice of the peace, performed the marriage ceremony.

The following year he purchased the Yucaipa from Mr. Brown and was a permanent resident of San Bernardino County from that time up to his death, which occurred September 20, 1889.

He became the owner of a portion of the San Bernardino Rancho. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County during the years 1866-67, 1868-69, 1874-75, 1880-81. From the day of his settlement in this county he was loyal to his interests and exerted a wide influence in its affairs by his active energy and public spirit. The monuments he left behind to perpetuate his memory are the large brick building on the northeast corner of Third Street and Arrowhead Avenue, the brick building on Third Street, formerly used for the Court House; his fine residence on Second and F streets, and, finally, the magnificent Opera House on D Street, in charge of his daughter, Mrs. Martha Waters Kiplinger, for many years. Mrs. Nettie Waters Cole still survives, also his son, Frederick. His son James W. Waters died some year ago.

DON CORNELIUS JENSEN was one of the supervisors of San Bernardino County, associated on the board with James W. Waters and John Garner during the years 1868-69.

He was born on the Island of Sylt, off the coast of Denmark, in 1815. He went to sea at an early age, made several trips around Cape Horn, visiting South American ports and Mexico and was in California as early as 1844. In 1854 he opened a store at Agua Mansa, on the hill near the old church. He married Señorita Mercedes Alvarado, eldest daughter of Don Francisco Alvarado, one of the prominent Spanish families of San Bernardino County. The priests were frequently entertained at their home by Mr. and Mrs. Jensen. They were highly esteemed by all who knew them.

JOHN GARNER was a supervisor of San Bernardino County with James W. Waters and Don Cornelius Jensen during the years 1868-69.

In 1850 he crossed the plains and arrived in San Bernardino in 1851. He became a successful farmer and one of the highly esteemed citizens of San Bernardino.

DR. BEN BARTON, an early settler of San Bernardino County, was born in South Carolina June 8, 1823, the son of Thomas Barton, a native of the same state and a descendant of a colonial family which has always been prominent, several members having served in the American armies during the Revolution, and one member, Major Barton, being famous for his deeds of bravery in the cause of freedom.

Doctor Barton was brought up on the old family estate, which he left in 1843 to pursue his professional studies in Lexington, Kentucky. After completing his course in medicine, he practiced in Alabama and in Texas until 1854, when he came to California, locating first at El Monte, then went to the northern part of the state, but in 1857 came to San Bernardino and purchased from Messrs. Lyman and Rich the property known as the "*Old San Bernardino Mission*," including about 1,000 acres of land, later adding many acres to this princely domain which he sold in parcels at various times.

In 1858 he built an adobe house at the southwest corner of C and Fourth streets, in the town of San Bernardino which he occupied as a drug store, and as the post office, having been appointed postmaster. The following year he disposed of this property, gave up his practice of medicine and devoted himself exclusively to the care of his ranch affairs. In 1866 and 67 he built a large brick residence on a commanding site of his ranch and here for many years he enjoyed his new home extending generous hospitality to his many friends from all over California.

In 1861 and '62 he was elected to the assembly of the state, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of San Bernardino County. He bought property on D Street, built a palatial residence on it, and passed his last days here quietly and happily with his old friends, among them George Lord, Judge John T. Knox, Uncle Jim Waters. He died January 1, 1890.

Doctor Barton was married at Bastrop, Texas, to Miss Eliza Brite, daughter of Henry Brite of Missouri, one of the most winsome daughters of the South, and proved a happy and faithful help-meet to the doctor all the days of his life and a fond and confiding mother, enduring physical infirmity with Christian patience and resignation for several years, blest by the devotion of a faithful daughter, and kindness from all her kindred, a good neighbor—"None knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise her." Her saintly spirit took its flight to the mansions above on August 7, 1920.

The following children were born to Doctor Barton and his wife: John H. Barton, born at El Monte, September, 1855; Hiram M. Barton, born at San Gabriel, December, 1856; Lelia, born in San Bernardino in 1859, died in infancy; Mary Barton, born at the Mission, 1860, and Anne, born at Mission, 1864.

HORACE C. ROLFE, pioneer jurist, came into the new town of San Bernardino driving an ox team in 1851, made the shavings fly from his jack plane on the carpenter's bench in his carpenter shop on 4th Street just west of the adobe school rooms, helping to erect the first houses in San Bernardino. He spent some time mining in Nevada County, then did some Indian campaigning in Southern California.

In 1858 he began the study of law with William Pickett, then recently established at San Bernardino with a good law library. With but a common school education he devoted his time to hard study, was admitted to the bar and in 1861 was elected district attorney of the county for a term of two years, and re-elected in 1863 for another term.

In February, 1872, he was appointed by Governor Booth judge of the eighteenth judicial district. In June, 1878, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in which he served with Hon. Byron Waters and R. S. Swing, Esq. In 1879 Judge Rolfe was elected Superior Judge, which office he filled with distinction and honor. He was one of the most industrious, hard-working members of the bar and bench, and became one of the safest counselors in the state. He was specially attentive to the younger members of the bar, and to law students, who cherish his memory with gratitude, among them being Byron Waters, John Brown, Jr., and Frank B. Daley. He was the author of a historical paper entitled the Bench and Bar of San Bernardino, devoted mostly to the early members of the San Bernardino bar. He was also a contributor of historical incidents in California to the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers. He was always active in all measures calculated to promote the welfare and progress of the city in which he spent most of his life and in which he lies buried. His brother, Samuel Rolfe, was one who held the chain when H. G. Sherwood and Fred T. Perris surveyed the Town of San Bernardino in acre lots, and eight-acre blocks in 1853. The Rolfe family were useful and important pioneers at the organization and development of the County of San Bernardino.

DON PABLO BELARDE, pioneer Indian fighter and trail blazer, was born near Abiquiu, New Mexico, in 1832, came to California with a company of New Mexican colonists when he was eleven years. He followed blazing the Santa Fe Trail his father, Baltazar Belarde, and large company had traversed the year before, crossing the Colorado River near what was afterwards known as Fort Mohave, now near Needles, continuing westward across the deserts, then up the Mohave River and down into Cajon Pass, where he remembers seeing a Pahute Indian rancheria just south of where the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers built their first monument to designate the junction of the Santa Fe and Salt Lake trails, and afterwards for the same purpose erected another monument north of this one, near the mouth of the narrow canyon through which the noted Rocky Mountaineer, John Brown, Sr., built a toll road in 1861, and near where Camp Cajon is now located.

Don Pablo settled on the frontier of the Bandini donation to these New Mexican colonists, so that they would fight the Indians committing depredations and thus protect the ranches all below them, which they did successfully and insured the safety and progress of the people living on the frontier of that remote period. All honor to such brave adventurers. He still lives (1922) at Colton with his daughter, Mrs. Martinez, though quite feeble in his ninetieth year, the last survivor of those heroic New Mexican colonists of 1842 and 1843, who blazed the trails and drove the wild Indians back to the deserts where they came from so that Christian civilization could prosper.

On Sunday, January 15, 1922, a committee from the Pioneer Society, Amos Bemis, Charley Mecham and John Brown, Jr., called on this venerable patriarch for some historical information. Although he was in bed, he was pleased to see his old friends and in the brief visit he conversed freely of olden times, going back to his trip to San Bernardino on horseback when quite a boy; then the Pahute Indian Village in Cajon Pass; the encounters had with them later in protecting the frontier; he remembers Politana where the mission Fathers had erected a "*Capilla*," or chapel for worship with a bell in front; a large Indian Village of Mission Indians, "*Coahuillas*," was along the ridge known as "*Politana*."

At the west base of the hill where Byron Waters now lives, known as Bunker Hill, there was an adobe house in which Vicente Lugo lived, the youngest son of Don Antonio Maria Lugo, father of the Lugo boys who owned the San Bernardino Rancho, and sold it to Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, pioneer colonists of 1851.

Don Pablo visited Vicente Lugo and the rest of the Lugo family, all anxious to repel the incursions of the desert Indians from the North who wanted fresh ponies and fat beef.

I remember the great feast and barbecue our good friend James W. Waters gave us at Politana in the year 1844. He invited all the New Mexican colonists, all the owners of ranches and the old chief of the Coahuilla Mission Indians, the big president, Juan Antonio, who came with his interpreters and body guard and all together enjoyed a council, smoked the pipe of peace, and established a lasting peace and friendship resolved by such a union to resist any assaults that might be made by the hostile Pahutes of the North. *Señor Waters, muy buen hombre*, said Don Pablo in his bed; translated, "Mr. Waters very good man." Just the kind of a visitor to unite them all for their welfare under those exciting, dangerous frontier conditions.

Don Pablo further stated that he knew Cristobal Slover very well; was a neighbor of his where they lived with the New Mexican colonists just south of Slover Mountain in Agua Mansa; this mountain took its name from him; he was buried at its southern base, but no mark is there to show his grave. He killed the bear and the bear killed him was the brief summary of the last bear hunt this Rocky Mountain hunter and trapper was in; he wounded the grizzly, then followed him into a dense brush thicket where the bear got him.

Don Pablo was quite reminiscent on this visit of the pioneer committee and recalled the name of the Indian sub-chief, Solano, whose village was at what is now known as Harlem Springs, near Highland. Here he held sway under the big chief, Juan Antonio, a dignified natural born ruler, whose word was law and was obeyed by all the Indians in the San Bernardino and Yucaipa valleys.

On the committee withdrawing from this historical and impressive interview, this venerable patriarch thanked them for this pleasant visit, extended his hand to them from his bed, and invited them to come again.

NOEL DAVENPORT, pioneer of Colton, was born in Mobile Alabama, December 19, 1847, the son of Gorham Davenport, a merchant of that city and member of an old Maine family. Noel was educated at St. Joseph College, near Mobile, and left school to enter the Confederate army. In 1868 he landed at San Francisco and for the first year acted as an accountant for the wholesale firm of Sanderson & Horn. In 1869 he went to San Diego, where he was engaged in business. He aided in the survey of the San Diego and San Bernardino Railway made in 1870 and later became interested in the Ivanpah and Panamint mines. In 1876 he located in Colton and entered the firm of Hathaway & Davenport, the first general store in the Town of Colton, and lived to see the town grow into a flourishing city known familiarly as "*The Hub*." For many years he served the city most efficiently as its city clerk.

On December 25, 1874, in the Catholic Church at San Bernardino, he married Miss Sylvia Brown, daughter of the renowned Rocky Mountaineer, John Brown, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Davenport entertained at their hospitable home in Colton the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers on different occasions. The latch string of their home was always out for their friends.

They were exceedingly proud of Colton when Mr. Fleming, president of the cement works gave a barbecue to over three thousand people, all seated at the table at the same time. That surely was some California hospitality, breaking all records. Then the Star Spangled Banner flying on a flag pole on the highest point of Slover Mountain is another triumph for Mr. Fleming worth recording, inspiring Colton and all beholders with 100 per cent Americanism, and keeping Colton at the front.

CRISTOBAL SLOVER, the noted hunter and trapper of the Rocky Mountains, settled with his wife Doña Barbarita, at the south end of what is now known as Slover Mountain, near Colton, San Bernardino County, about the year 1842. He belonged to that class of adventurous pioneers who piloted the way blazing the trails, meeting the Indian, the grizzly, the swollen rivers, the vast deserts and precipitous mountains, all kinds of trials, privations and dangers in opening the way for others to follow and establish on these Western shores a civilization the nation can be proud of.

In the book entitled "*Medium of the Rockies*," written by his old Rocky Mountain companion, John Brown, Sr., may be found a brief and interesting historical reference to Mr. Slover in the simple and exact words of the author which are here given: "A party of fur trappers, of whom I was one, erected a fort on the Arkansas River in Colorado, for protection and as headquarters during the winter season. We called it 'Pueblo.' The City of Pueblo now stands upon that ground. Into this fort Cristobal Slover came one day with two mules loaded with beaver skins. He was engaged to help me supply the camp with game, and during the winter we hunted together, killing buffalo, elk, antelope and deer, and found him a reliable and experienced hunter. He was a quiet, peaceable man, very reserved. He would heed no warning and accept no advice as to his methods of hunting. His great ambition was to kill grizzlies—he called them '*Cabibs*.' He would leave our camp and be gone for weeks at a time without any one knowing his whereabouts, and at last he did not return at all, and I lost sight of him for several years.

"When I came to San Bernardino in 1852 I heard of a man named Slover about six miles southwest from San Bernardino, at the south base of the mountain that now bears his name, so I went down to satisfy my mind who this Slover was and to my great surprise here I again met my old Rocky Mountain hunter, Cristobal Slover, and his faithful wife, Doña Barbarita. We visited one another often and talked about our experiences at Fort Pueblo, and of our other companions there James W. Waters, V. J. Herring, Alex. Godey, Kit Carson, Bill Williams, Fitzpatrick, Bridger, Bill Bent, the Subletts and others, and where they had gone, and what had become of them.

"Mr. Slover's head was now white, but his heart was full of affection. He took my family to his home and made us all welcome to what he had. His wife and mine became as intimate as two sisters, and frequently came to visit us.

"He never forgot his chief enjoyment in pursuing the grizzly; when no one else would go hunting with him he would go alone into the mountains, although his friends warned him of the danger.

"One day he went with his companion, Bill McMines, up the left fork of the Cajon Pass almost to the summit where he came across a large grizzly and Slover fired at close range. The bear fell but soon rose and crawled away and laid down in some oak brush. Slover after re-loading his rifle began approaching the monster in spite of the objection of McMines. As the old experienced bear hunter reached the

brush the bear gave a sudden spring and fell on Mr. Slover, tearing him almost to pieces. That ended his bear hunting. Frequently the most expert hunters take too many chances, as was the case this time. McMines came down the mountain and told the tale, and a party went back and cautiously approached the spot; found the bear dead, but Slover still breathing but insensible. He was brought down to Sycamore Grove on a rude litter and there died. The scalp was torn from his head, his legs and one arm broken, the whole body bruised and torn. He was taken to his home and buried between his adobe house and the mountain; the spot was not marked, or if so has rotted away so that I have been unable to locate the grave after searching for it, so to place a stone to mark the resting place of my old Rocky Mountain associate, Cristobal Slover, as I have brought from Cajon Pass a granite rock and placed it at the grave of my other companion, V. J. Herring, more familiarly known as "Uncle Rube." My other Rocky Mountain companion, James W. Waters, more familiarly known as "Uncle Jim," has also passed on ahead of me and has a fine monument to mark his resting place adjoining my family lot, where I hope to be placed near him when I am called from earth, both of us near our kindred for whom we labored many years on earth."

DON YGNACIO REYES, last survivor of the "Vaqueros," or cowboys, of the Lugo family, was born in Los Angeles, California, on July 1, 1816, and died at his ranch near the mouth of Reche Canyon, about eight miles south of the City of San Bernardino, December 16, 1914, having passed his ninety-eighth anniversary, most of his life having been spent in the saddle as one of the most experienced and skillful horsemen in all California.

His father, Antonio, was the first Catholic child born in Monterey; his mother, Clara Cota, was from Santa Barbara, the family being well known to Don Pio Pico, the governor of Alta California in those days. He was "major domo" for the Lugo family in driving their vast herds of cattle from Los Angeles County to the newly acquired San Bernardino rancho. He loved to relate how he and his vaquero companions, all expert riders, would enjoy themselves lassoing grizzly bears at the base of the mountains north of San Bernardino and around Little Mountain, where the bear had come down to feast on the wild plums so plentiful then. The grizzly would be lassoed by the feet, four or five lariats would secure all his feet. When fastened tightly and safely on the ground, the venturesome riders would turn old bruin over on one side, then on the other, until weary with such sport, would mount their horses and release the grizzly, glad to gallop off to the mountains.

Don Ygnacio related a queer story as to how Devil Canyon, near by on the west, derived its name. While sporting with the grizzlies, as stated, a mysterious woman on a cream-colored horse came from that canyon to enjoy the sport; she appeared so often that they wished to know something of her, and rode with his vaqueros towards her, when she retreated and increased her speed on her fleet horse as they approached, going towards this canyon. She disappeared, vanished, and with diligent search could not be found, so Don Ygnacio and his vaqueros concluded that his satanic majesty had something to do with this mysterious disappearance and called the canyon "Devil Canyon," which name it has borne to the present day. Daniel Sexton, the veteran pioneer, gives his version of the way this noted canyon derived its name, which may be found in his sketch.

Señor Reyes had several encounters with the Pahute Indians, who came from the northern deserts to steal horses and cattle. He states that fifteen of the redskins were killed by the ranch men near where San Bernardino was afterwards located. He owned an interest in the Muscupiabe Ranch, granted originally to Michel White, 1843, at the mouth of Cajon Pass, so that he would assist in preventing the Indians from committing further depredations. This barrier was of some help, but the noted old bandit, Chief Walker, continued his depredations, driving the Lugo stock up the west ridge of Devil Canyon. His trail may be seen on the mountain side to this day.

In 1851 Don Ygnacio drove the cattle and horses back to Los Angeles County, as the Lugo family had sold the San Bernardino rancho to Lyman, Rich and Hanks, the pioneer colonists. No more picturesque character of the early days of pastoral California lived in Southern California. On May 16, 1906, when ninety years of age, he entered the law office of Hon. Byron Waters in San Bernardino to pay his respects to his old friend, having his lariat, spurs and bridle lying on the floor beside him, and presented a picture which even a Bierstadt would yearn to paint. He felt like a school boy just granted a holiday on his way with his old friend and chaperon, John Brown, Jr., to his birthplace, Los Angeles, to lead the municipal parade in a feast and barbecue, where he was accorded ovation after ovation, the recipient of such honors not excelled by those given to Generals Sheridan or Custer.

DANIEL SEXTON, pioneer of 1841, states that he was born in Louisiana, March 24, 1818, arrived at Old San Bernardino in December, 1841. The Indians at that time had full and entire possession of all the country. He hired a number of Indians to cut and saw timber in the San Gorgonio Pass, just north of Doctor Edgar's ranch, which was located in 1876. He furnished lumber to Col. Isaac Williams at Chino and to others. He paid the Indians 25 cents per day for labor. Horses and cattle could be bought for 50 cents each. One hide was worth two living animals. He acquired great influence over them and could have raised five hundred warriors in a few hours. In 1842 the Indians asked me, he says, if the Americans had any feast days. I told them they had and I made an American flag and hoisted it over the camp north of San Gorgonio Pass and with the Indians celebrated the Fourth of July, 1842.

During this year the Lugos came in with their cattle and horses to stock their new ranch, which had been granted them by the Mexican governor. There were already 3,000 or 4,000 horses on this plain. I have seen hundreds of them in a drove going down to water at the river near Riverside. At Old San Bernardino Mission the Indians cultivated much land and raised large crops of corn, beans and potatoes. Mill Creek Zanja was then in good condition, kept so by the Indians under the supervision of the mission fathers. The Indian, Solano, who laid off this ditch in 1822, died at my house, he states, in 1858. He told me about the Temescal tin mines. I married his niece in 1847. In 1852 I built a saw mill near the foot of Mount San Bernardino, in Mill Creek Canyon. This is how Mill Creek got its name. I have been asked frequently how Devil Canyon got its scary name. I will tell it now.

I was working for Colonel Williams at the Chino ranch. He stated to me one day that he was getting tired of eating meat and concluded he would have some vegetables, so he sent me and two of his favorite Indians to the low gap in the San Bernardino Mountains, about twenty miles to the northeast, to spy out a road to the top where the timber was, so he could build a road there

down which he would bring fencing material for his vegetable garden, as the cattle roamed at will in all directions. Daniel went with his two companions, taking provisions for a two days' trip. He had not gone far up the canyon when a rattlesnake bit one of the Indians, who died soon after. Continuing his way up the canyon, we reached the top, found a feasible route and grade for the proposed new road, he returning down the canyon, the second Indian being bitten by another rattler. As the Indian jumped, but too late, the venomous reptile had inserted his fang. This Indian had exclaimed, "El Diablo"—the first direful exclamation that came to his lips, "The Devil." Mr. Sexton heard this shriek, went to the Indian, but having no preventive application or antidote this second Indian soon became the victim of the poison. On reaching home Colonel Williams at once inquired for his two Indians. When Mr. Sexton informed him he was very sorrowful and asked if the Indians said anything before dying. Yes, Mr. Sexton said, the second one exclaimed as he was bitten, "El Diablo"—the devil—so that canyon took its name Devil Canyon and has borne it ever since.

UNCLE JOSEPH HANCOCK, the veteran patriarch of the pioneers, was born on the banks of Euclid Creek, near Cleveland, Ohio, May 7, 1822, where he lived until his thirteenth year, when his parents moved to Clay County, Missouri, where his mother died. He lived in Quincy, Illinois, and came to Iowa, where he became acquainted with Miss Nancy Hunt, who afterwards married the well-known and highly esteemed pioneer, Edward Daley. At Council Bluffs, Joseph Hancock married Nancy A. Bemis, August 31, 1848, and crossed the plains to Utah, where they arrived in 1851, and started for California in 1854, arriving that spring in San Bernardino, settling in the western portion of the town, where he has continued to live to the present time (February, 1922) as one of the successful farmers among a neighborhood of industrious tillers of the soil. Uncle Joseph Hancock is a descendant of patriotic and revolutionary ancestry. His grandfather, Henry Hancock, a shoemaker by trade, was the brother of the immortal John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress July 4, 1776, which honorable distinction Uncle Joe has lived and borne with becoming modesty. In celebrating Independence Day in the early days of San Bernardino he was leading member of the band to furnish music for the occasion on his fife, with Mother Highmore on the bass drum and Ben Van Leuven, with his two fingers in his mouth, whistling energetically "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "America," "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," and other revolutionary and patriotic airs, always receiving vigorous hand clapping and generous applause from the enthusiastic Americans, not alone for the trio of musicians but for the thrilling sentiments aroused by the musical selections, after discoursing their music from the top of a wagon box, called a "prairie schooner" in those days, used as a platform.

At a meeting of the Pioneer Society in San Bernardino when Uncle Joe was ninety-six years of age, he gave the very interesting history of Mount Vernon School District, in which he lived and raised his family. He stated that he was one of the school trustees of that district with John Garner and Joseph Thorn, and traded the lot and the small adobe building thereon, one room used for the first school, for the large lot on which was built a larger school room, used for many years, and then increased in size to accommodate the children of the growing district, giving the name "Mount Vernon" to this school in honor of the home and burial place of Washington.

On May 7, 1921, occurred a memorable family reunion at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lucina Hancock Lord, 1073 Mount Vernon Avenue, on the occasion of Uncle Joseph Hancock reaching his ninety-ninth birthday. Mrs. Lord's sister, Mrs. Jerusha Hancock Tyler, furnished the large cake, 14 by 16 inches in dimension, on which ninety-nine candles were lighted, illuminating the face of this venerable patriarch, and all those around the table betokening the bright past and promising future. By his side sat his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Lois Boesch (just celebrated her fifth anniversary), who put her arms around grandpa's neck and kissed him to show the love of the fourth generation and of every generation. His heart was made glad. He thanked everybody, sang songs, played on his old fife, told stories of the long ago. His eyesight is good, uses no spectacles, hearing a little defective, uses a cane and crutch around the house a little, but likes to ride out in the open air in his buggy and take his old friends for a little ride. In the morning he uses weak coffee, no tobacco, no liquor, but does like apple pie, and says he hopes to see one hundred years, which he is likely to do at this writing (February 22, 1922), being in his usual health, occupying himself around the house and yard. He was smoothing and fitting a new handle in his ax, which he had broken splitting wood recently. He does not worry and has a kind word for everybody.

He loves to sing and talk of olden times. From a journal kept by him he sang several verses on this, his ninety-ninth anniversary, of a song composed by Thomas and Amy Ward Hancock, put in verse by Levi Hancock and sung by Solomon Hancock and his two sons, Joseph and Charles, July 4, 1837, while standing on the cornerstone of the intended meeting place in Caldwell County, Missouri, now (1922) eighty-five years ago, the first and ninth verses being:

"Come, lovers of freedom, and gather  
 And hear what we have to say,  
 For surely we ought to remember  
 The cause which produced this great day;  
 O, may we remember while singing  
 The pains and distresses once borne  
 By those who have fought for our freedom,  
 And oft times for friends called to mourn.

"Go celebrate this birthday of freedom,  
 Be sure and don't let it be lost,  
 Remember the toils of your fathers  
 And also the blood it has cost;  
 Yes, daughters, you, too, love your freedom,  
 You, too, love your country most dear,  
 You love well your own independence  
 Your forefathers gained for you here."

At the meeting in the log cabin in Pioneer Park, May 6, 1916, Wilford A. Boren being president of the Pioneer Society, selected Uncle Joe Hancock and Aunt Nancy Daley as his right and left supporters and places of honor. When Aunt Nancy moved that best congratulations be extended to Uncle Joseph Hancock on his ninety-fourth birthday, with whom she had been acquainted for the past eighty-two years, away back in Iowa when she was only seven years old when he came to her father's house one evening shouting, "Wolf! Wolf! Come out with your gun and shoot the wolf!" causing an excitement she never forgot, adding

that Uncle Joe was the soul of honor in all his dealings with his fellow man. A vote of greetings and congratulations was extended to Aunt Nancy for the blessing she has been to San Bernardino ever since she arrived in June, 1851, the pioneers being highly honored by the presence of these two most worthy members.

Grandfather Hancock is filled with patriotic pride to realize that seven of his grandsons responded to their country's call in the late World war, but very few can surpass this record, those brave American boys being James Hancock, Clyde Hancock, Earl Hancock, Beauford Hancock, Solomon Hancock, Philip Hancock and Don Charles Joseph Tyler.

Uncle Joseph Hancock, who married Nancy Augusta Bemis, August 31, 1848, had seven children—four boys and three girls—born to them:

Alvin Hancock, born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 13, 1850.

Elnorah Hancock, born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 19, 1851.

Solomon Hancock, born in Great Salt Lake, Utah, November 11, 1852.

Jerusha Hancock, born in San Bernardino, California, August 30, 1854.

Lucina Hancock, born in San Bernardino, California, April 29, 1856.

Foster Hancock, born in San Bernardino, California, October 21, 1857.

Joseph Nephi Hancock, born in San Bernardino, California, November 25, 1866.

Uncle Joseph's father was named Solomon Hancock, and his mother's name was Alta Adams Hancock. His wife, Nancy Augusta Bemis, was born in the Town of Eliceburg, Jefferson County, State of New York.

HENRY GOODCELL, SR., pioneer farmer and builder, son of Thomas Goodcell, was born September 26, 1823, at Nonington, a county parish about ten miles north of Dover, England. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a sea captain and the two years following served as a seaman before the mast and the next six as mate of the vessel on which he had served as an apprentice. His experience and knowledge of navigation was of use to him all through life. In 1853 he crossed the Atlantic and the American continent to Utah, where he remained till the spring of 1857, when he started with a train of ten wagons for California. On the way they stopped for a few days' rest at Mountain Meadows to recruit their stock, the last train that encamped on that ill-fated spot prior to the frightful massacre. Mr. Goodcell drove into San Bernardino in May, 1857, and became a permanent resident until his death. He purchased land and planted an orchard and vineyard and became one of the successful farmers of San Bernardino.

In 1867 he established a brick yard and for many years furnished the brick for many of the business blocks and residences serving as monuments to his memory for activity and perseverance in building up the city of his choice.

Mr. Goodcell married Miss Harriet Birch in 1847. His eldest son, Henry Goodcell, Jr., always of a studious disposition, became one of the prominent school teachers of the county, then served as county school superintendent, following the term of his old schoolmate, John Brown, Jr. He has the honor of being the first San Bernardino graduate of the State Normal School. By close application he qualified himself for the legal profession and at once gained and has retained the reputation of being one of the leading members of the San Bernardino Bar. His son, Rex B. Goodcell, is following in the footsteps of his father, demonstrating his love for the science of jurisprudence.

Mr. Goodcell, Sr., was an honored member of the Pioneer Society and frequently attended and participated in the meetings with his old friends. His wife died in San Bernardino in November, 1885, and he passed away March 11, 1902, aged seventy-nine years, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

Mrs. Mary Bennett Goodcell, beloved wife of Henry Goodcell, Jr., was one of the leading women of San Bernardino, promoting the welfare of the city in various activities as public school teacher, in Teachers' Institutes, at the Woman's Club, at municipal celebrations. Her latest achievement was her perseverance in transforming what was known as "Tin Can Alley" in the southeastern portion of the city to the beautiful "Meadowbrook Park" that now adorns the city. Justice requires the mention of Col. W. L. Vestal, veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic, who aided her in this commendable municipal enterprise.

AMOS W. BEMIS, pioneer farmer, was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1828, son of Alvin Bemis. When Amos was eight years of age his parents removed westward to Ohio, and in 1844 to Lee County, Iowa, where his father died three years later. The family lived in Iowa three years after the death of the head of the family, and in 1851 the mother, with seven sons and three daughters, started for California overland. Amos being the eldest of the family, the greater responsibility rested on him. They did not come through direct to California, but spent two winters in Ogden, Utah, where Amos W. Bemis was married to Miss Julia McCullough, also a native of the Empire State, and started with his bride for California from Ogden, March 20, 1853, crossing the deserts and plains with team to San Bernardino, where they arrived June 5 the same year. He at first bought twenty acres of land, camping out all the first summer. Later he increased his holdings to 200 acres, which he developed into a fine home, devoting most of his time to farming and stock raising. When Mr. Bemis came to San Bernardino it was little more than a fort and trading post. Frequent encounters with Indians and wild animals occurred and life was uncertain, being combined with hardships of which the present generation knows nothing. In fact, Mr. Bemis' brother, Samuel Bemis, met death from a bear near San Bernardino, while his brother, Nephi Bemis, had been killed in ambush by Indians.

Amos W. Bemis has during all his life of more than half a century in the San Bernardino Valley been one of its most highly esteemed citizens, his name ever being a synonym for honesty and upright living. He believed in law and order. He was never excused from jury duty by the prosecution when it had a good case requiring the enforcement of the law.

His wife preceded him to that undiscovered country, her death occurring June 3, 1902, he following her June 5, 1905.

Seven children were born to them: George, Amos, Henry, Levi, Irvine, Wilson and Loran Bemis, highly respected citizens who honor mother and father.

EDWARD DALEY, pioneer of 1851, one of the founders of San Bernardino, road builder, was born in New York State, March 31, 1825, came to the new State of Ohio, then in 1844 moved westward, pioneering in the Middle West six years. July 24, 1846, he married Miss Nancy Hunt, daughter of Capt. Jefferson Hunt. In 1849 they started overland to California, and arrived at Sycamore Grove in the month of June, 1851, and moved down to San Bernardino in September on the purchase

of the San Bernardino Rancho from the Lugo family and helped to build the fort in which the colonists entrenched themselves to repel the attacks of hostile Indians. Mr. Daley was active in all matters promoting the welfare of their new home. He opened the first restaurant to accommodate the travelers through the new country near what is now Third and E streets, known by the pioneers as "Daley Inn," and being the birthplace of their son, C. J. Daley, the well-known pioneer. Mr. Daley was a successful farmer and served the county as supervisor for four years and guarded the interests of the people as he did his own with great care and circumspection. His home was the gathering place for his neighbors and friends, who were always made welcome. The girls and boys who were entertained by Aunt Nancy and Uncle Ed in their hospitable home are now grandmothers and grandfathers who look back to those childhood days with gratitude for the many happy hours and games enjoyed under the roof of Aunt Nancy and Uncle Ed Daley.

The Daley road from San Bernardino to the mountain tops and then on to Little Bear Valley to the Talmadge and La Praix Saw Mills will always remain a monument of his resolution and determination to afford more convenience to those saw mills to enable them to supply the increasing demands for more material to continue the building of the city.

He died at the old homestead, January 25, 1896, in his seventy-first year, his beloved wife following him January 4, 1921.

To them were born eleven children—Loami, Celia, Edward, Jefferson, John, Grace, Annetta, Frank, Lou, May and Kate Daley, all living (1922) except Loami, Grace, Edward and John, who have passed on to their heavenly home, those living being among our most highly respected and honored citizens.

GEORGE COOLEY, pioneer farmer, county supervisor, was born in the Village of Eythorn, in the County of Kent, England, December 21, 1831, started from Dover, England, for California March 13, 1853, arrived in New Orleans June 5, 1853, came up the Mississippi to Keokuk, Iowa, then crossed the plains with an ox team by way of Salt Lake, Utah, then to San Bernardino, California, where he arrived May 11, 1857, and settled down permanently on his extensive farm about four miles south of San Bernardino, followed the honorable occupation of a farmer, being one of the successful tillers of the soil by reason of his industry and perseverance.

For a number of years he consented to serve as a county supervisor. The Hall of Records and Court House are objects of his pride, as he saw to it that the money of the people was judiciously and economically used in their construction, thus establishing himself strongly in the confidence of the people. This excellent example has been followed by his children and grandchildren in the community where they live and transact business. His son, George M. Cooley, began his apprenticeship under the pioneer tinner and hardware merchant, Jack Ruffen, gradually climbed the business ladder, until now (1922) he is doing an immense business, formed a company with his sons and takes time to attend to his valuable ranch of citrus and deciduous fruits, besides becoming a recognized authority on the culture of the potato.

Uncle George Cooley was married to Mrs. Ellen Cooley, who was born in Charlton, Kent County, England, July 14, 1834, the romantic wedding taking place on the American ship *Camillus* of New York, Charles R. Day, commander, and who performed the marriage ceremony about eleven miles north of Monte Christo, West India Islands, and came

to San Bernardino with her husband, lived a long and a happy life and raised sixteen children.

DE LA M. WOODWARD was one of the interesting pioneers of the San Bernardino Valley, active in the progress of the county in various capacities. First as a successful farmer, then as president of the Board of Trustees of the City of San Bernardino, he was leading star of the first theatrical troupe of San Bernardino, Harry T. Payne, Edward Peacock, J. A. Kelting, George Mattison, Mrs. Minerva O. Kelting, Mrs. John Miller being the other members of this histrionic aggregation. Ed Peacock was the painter of the scenes, the other members did the carpenter work, while the lady performers prepared the costumes. The complimentary tickets were distributed so generously that the treasurer was not able to meet the demands, so after a brief season the troupe suspended the circuit confined to San Bernardino.

Taney Woodward was active in the literary societies of the city, exhibiting much natural ability in the debates on municipal, state, national and worldwide subjects. He was active in May Day and Fourth of July celebrations. He borrowed a yoke of oxen from John Stutchberry and with Harry T. Payne and George Mattison went up Devil Canyon and brought down the first Christmas tree and placed it in the old adobe school room on Fourth Street, when Mr. and Mrs. Robbins engineered the crowning of the Queen of May. On several Christmas tree festivities he made an ideal Santa Claus. He became one of the active members of the Pioneer Society, served on the various committees with his old friends and associates, filled the office of president two terms, assisted his companions in erecting the pioneer monuments in Cajon Pass to indicate the junction of the Santa Fe and Salt Lake Trails leading into San Bernardino, thence to Southern California.

He had the honor of sending the first telegraphic message from San Bernardino, a copy of which was as follows, with the reply:

"San Bernardino, California, September 18, 1873.

"To A. E. Horton.

"Founder of San Diego.

"The telegraph line from Anaheim to this city has just been completed. As the interests of San Diego and San Bernardino are mutual, we extend to your thriving city the hand of fellowship, hoping that the iron rail may soon connect our flourishing city with the rising metropolis of the Pacific Coast.

"DE LA M. WOODWARD,

"President of the Board of Town Trustees."

The reply:

"San Diego, California, September 18, 1873.

"To De La M. Woodward,

"President Board Town Trustees,

"San Bernardino, California.

"Your telegram just received. Allow us to congratulate you on being thus brought intimately into connection with the world. We appreciate your sentiments with regard to our mutual interests and earnestly await the day when we can return the compliment in person by the railroad.

"Allow us to shake hands through the medium of the telegraph. Our little city by the sea extends to you and to the citizens of San Bernardino her best wishes for your success and future prosperity.

"A. E. HORTON."

Mr. Woodward married one of San Bernardino's fair daughters, Miss Carrie Craw, daughter of Charles Craw, one of the well-known

pioneer freighters of San Bernardino County. They had two daughters, Josephine and Lettie Woodward. The first moved to Pennsylvania years ago, the latter married Frank Keir, one of the popular employes of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and at this time (1922) lives in Los Angeles. Lettie, as she was familiarly called by her old associates, was one of the most popular young ladies of San Bernardino because of her training the children in elocution, and she herself entertained the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Pioneer Society and on many patriotic and social occasions she endeared herself by her versatility of talents, amiability and unselfish disposition to a large circle of friends, for whom mother and father entertained just pride.

RICHARD WEIR, one of the builders of San Bernardino, was born in London Township, Ontario, Canada, on July 17, 1856, the son of John and Jane Talbot Weir. His father was a native of Ireland, whose family immigrated to Canada in 1810. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Talbot of the British Army, a native of Ontario, Canada. Richard lived on the home farm until thirteen, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade. After serving his term he was employed as a journeyman by a firm of contractors and finally went into business on his own account. He lived in London, Ontario, until 1883, when he came to California and spent a year at Sacramento. He returned to Canada and in 1887 removed to San Bernardino, where he has followed his trade in building many residences all over the city. He has a fine residence on Birch and Olive streets.

Mr. Weir is very fond of outdoor life and spends his summers with his family in the mountains hunting, fishing and camping. Among his most enjoyable camps was one at the J. B. Smithson mountain home near Strawberry Peak, then called the "Smithsonian," now known as Pine Crest, where Bart Smithson and his estimable wife, Jane, entertained the pioneers in whatever numbers they came to enjoy the beautiful surroundings and real California pioneer hospitality. Another joyful camp was the one known as "Pioneer Camp," on the stream flowing into James' Flat, where over three hundred pioneers had the time of their lives "in that lone, sequestered spot, the world forgetting, by the world forgot." Here Mr. Weir learned the worth of such men as Bart Smithson, Sheldon Stoddard, Sydney P. Waite, John Brown, Jr., George Miller, George M. Cooley, Jap Corbett, Silas Cox, Taney Woodward, Bill Holcomb, Joe Brown, Mark B. Shaw, with whom Mr. Weir cut down pine trees at Knapp's Ranch on the mountains and helped erect log cabins for the pioneers in San Bernardino to perpetuate their memory, and also pioneer monuments in Cajon Pass to show the present and coming generations where the Santa Fe and Salt Lake Trails joined. The second monument has its arrow pointing direct to San Bernardino, the most desirable place to settle in. With such builders, hunters, fishermen, mountaineer campers and jolly good fellows Mr. Weir has enjoyed many happy outings.

December 28, 1882, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Heck, a native of Kingston, Canada, and a direct descendant of Barbara Heck, the founder of Canadian Methodism, who came to Canada from New York in 1776, and whose ancestors landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir have four children—Herbert Heck, Emma Edna, Alma Jane and John Wesley Weir.

It may not be inappropriate to close this interesting sketch by relating a humorous story illustrating a commendable virtue in Mr. Weir, that

of making fun and brightening up life a little as we journey along. It so happened one spring when the neighbors were planting out their vegetable gardens that his close neighbor, George Washington Sutzenfield, planted a new variety of cucumber recommended for its large size and rapid growth, and called his neighbor, Richard, over to his garden to see that new cucumber and how he had fertilized and cultivated the soil, the cucumber vines looking healthy and the young cucumbers then being about two inches long. Sut, as Sutzenfield was familiarly known, would go over to Weir's and look at the growing cucumbers that Richard had and boasted that his looked better because he had a better variety and cultivated the soil more. Richard, hearing this boastful spirit of his neighbor, resolved on getting even, surpassing his neighbor if possible, so goes down to the city and on the racks of a vegetable store notices some cucumbers about a foot long, so buys half a dozen of these, takes them home and places them carefully among the leaves of his cucumber vine and removes the small cucumbers and lets three days pass and goes over to see Sut's cucumbers, about two inches long, and has a spirited conversation with him and invites him over to see the rapid growth at Weir's garden. On arriving there and beholding these cucumbers a foot long, growing on a vine from seed planted about the same time as his, he wondered at such marvelous growth, a foot long, when his cucumbers were only two inches long, and after such great care in planting, fertilizing and cultivating he had done, he exclaimed, "By the heavens, Weir, you have beat me." Mr. Weir took out his pocketknife, stooped over the cucumber vine and made believe that he cut the cucumber from the vine, handed the twelve-inch cucumber to Sut, telling him to take it to Sarah, his wife, and show her what kind of soil Weir had to raise cucumbers, which he did, and she was more surprised than he was. Mr. Weir kept the secret till next day, for it was too good to keep. Sut, acknowledging that the cucumber trick was well played on him, and only went to show that his neighbor, Dick Weir, has his funny spells, and a jolly good fellow.

JOHN ANDRESON, SR., one of the active builders of San Bernardino, was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, near the borders of Denmark and Germany, in 1834. He came to America sailing around Cape Horn in 1850 and returned to England in 1852. He again came to America around Cape Horn and sailed up the Pacific coast, and after spending six months in the Argentine Republic, continued sailing his way up the coast to California. He continued his sea-faring life for a number of years along the coast being prominent as a ship owner.

From 1861 to 1863 he carried on a grocery business in San Francisco and later went to Arizona, prospecting and mining at LaPaz. In 1870 he visited his place of birth after an absence of twenty years. On his return he settled in San Bernardino where he had purchased an acre of land on the northwest corner of Third and E streets, on which stood a small brewery. This building was disposed of and he erected a large two-story building which is now the home of the Farmers Exchange Bank.

Many of the finest buildings of the city were built by Mr. Anderson and his partner, H. L. Drew, and to their foresight the city has flourished wonderfully. They realized San Bernardino would grow and made it thrive by erecting substantial buildings.

They were projectors of the D Street horse car line, and were two of the four far seeing men to whose personal efforts is due the securing of the depot and work shops of the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Mr. Andreson served as supervisor of the county and as chairman of the board several terms with his old friends, James W. Waters, Lewis Cram, Don Cornelius Jensen, George Cooley, to look out for the interests of the tax payers.

He also served on the Board of City Trustees and was largely instrumental in securing for the city its complete sewer system. He was a member of the Library Board for many years, was treasurer for Phoenix Lodge, I. O. O. F., a valued member of the Pioneer Society, and in the early days was among the first volunteer firemen of the city—in all of which capacities he performed his part well. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Kohl, 633 Fourth Street, San Bernardino, January 13, 1912, one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. He left one brother, Jacob, who spends his summers at Skyland, where he has a mountain cottage.

John Andreson had the following children, three sons, John Andreson, Jr., William Andreson, Edmund Andreson, and two daughters, Mrs. O. H. Kohl and Mrs. Walter Kohl,

ALFRED MORGAN LEWIS came to Riverside in 1885. He was born in 1868 at Neponset, Illinois, of Welsh ancestry and Revolutionary stock. He was raised on a farm like so many of our sturdy pioneers. His education was gained mainly in Iowa and Illinois where he attended school and worked on the farm at the same time.

Coming to California at the early age of seventeen, he worked his way in various lines, but the most of the time he was connected with the grocery business. He worked thirteen years with one firm and then with a partner went in business for himself. The business prospered and in 1918 he bought out his partner.

He has the largest retail grocery business in Southern California, outside of Los Angeles, with two branch stores at Arlington and West Riverside. He conducts a complete food store and uses every means to reduce the cost of merchandise by carload buying and modern transportation facilities. Purchased the three story block in 1921, known as the Pennsylvania Block, 100 by 157½ feet.

His early struggles and success has not led him to be completely absorbed in business matters as he is most active in Boy Scout work and is a director in the Chamber of Commerce, Business Men's Association, Present Day Club, and Rotary Club. He is a trustee of the First Baptist Church and Sunday school superintendent, is a member of the Pioneer Society and the Independent Order of Foresters and is a Knight Templar Mason.

He was married in Riverside in 1891 to Miss Catherine Lee Todd, a native of Missouri, of Scotch ancestry and an old southern family. She too is most active in community work. They have two children. The daughter, Ruth, received her education at the University of California and the son, Paul, at the University of Southern California. Paul Lewis was the first man accepted by the Riverside Board of Service on the World's war and served eleven months on this side and eleven months overseas. On his return he became associated with his father in business. In 1920 he married Miss Ruth Rougny.

Mr. Lewis's residence, situated at the corner of Seventh and Rubidoux Drive, is considered one of the most attractive homes in Riverside.

Mr. Lewis does not always confine himself to his every day labors, for often when he finds a "down and out" who is worthy and in need he is not backward in giving him or her, mostly her, employment in

his store until better days arrive. In this matter he makes it a rule not to "let his left hand know what his right hand doeth."

It is always a pleasure to the writer of history to chronicle the successes of those who can be classed among the pioneers and have "grown up with the country," such a one is Mr. Lewis, one of the leading grocers in Riverside.

**GEORGE N. REYNOLDS.** Long in the hearts of his many friends and associates will live the memory of George N. Reynolds, a pioneer merchant and revered philanthropist of Riverside, who passed away September 21, 1911, and whose life was an example well worthy of emulation. His characteristics of sterling integrity and keen executive ability united with broad and generous sympathies and a deep religious nature found adequate expression not only in the management of his own wide financial interests, but in countless benevolent enterprises as well. His career was remarkable not only for the wonderful success he achieved from an infinitely small beginning, but for the continued generosity displayed by him even throughout the years in which he laid the foundations of his future vast interests.

Born November 24, 1860, at St. Catherine, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Reynolds was the only son of Robert and Catherine (Nicoll) Reynolds, the father's death occurring when the boy was quite young. Subsequently the mother married William Caldwell and taking charge of her daughters, Isabelle, now deceased, and Margaret Robinson, who now resides in Kingston, Canada, placed her boy in the hands of his uncle, Joseph Nicoll, who conducted a nursery and greenhouse in Cataraque. During his residence with his uncle he attended the country school several winters, completing his education at Cataraque, Ontario, and in 1880 he came to Riverside, California, securing employment on a ranch which was later chosen for the site of Chemawa Park. After five years, during which time he had risen to the position of foreman of the Everest Rancho, he determined to engage in business with the small capital of \$1,200, which he had saved from his earnings, and in 1885 established a mercantile store in the room which now forms the south half of the Newberry grocery store. Nine years later, his trade having grown too large for his small quarters, he removed to the Castleman Block, on the spot where the First National Bank now stands. In 1896 he added to his store the north room now occupied by the Hinde Hardware Company, his stock comprising men's clothes, furnishing goods and shoes. Shortly thereafter, however, having reached the limit of expansion along special lines, he decided to establish a department store, feeling sure that this field offered unlimited opportunities for a man of confidence and training. To that end was erected the building once occupied by Frankenheimer & Lightner, and in which the Reynolds Department Store located October 7, 1896. As new departments were added it became apparent that more room would be required and the venture appearing to justify his next move he erected in 1900 his present building, consisting of three stories and basement and covering 100 by 157 feet. In 1903 he purchased the Casa Palma Hotel which he remodeled under the name of the Reynolds Hotel Building, his many real estate transactions being directed with a view to the development of Riverside in whose future he ever maintained unswerving faith.

Mr. Reynolds enjoyed the distinction of operating the largest department store in Southern California, with the exception of Los Angeles, and was the largest individual taxpayer in Riverside County, having erected a greater number of business blocks than any other person or

corporation. Following is a list of business property owned by him, his residence holdings also having been considerable. The Reynolds Hotel Building on Main Street; the two-story brick block, 50 by 100 feet, adjoining; a building between this structure and the Pennsylvania Building; 157 feet of a store building on Ninth Street, east of Main; one-fourth of a block on Ninth and Orange; 175 feet of unimproved property on Orange between Ninth and Tenth; and the College Building on Main Street between Seventh and Eighth, which he built for a store building and later sold. He was also active in the development of Halls Addition, a rapidly growing and desirable section of the city. An enthusiastic believer in civic improvements Mr. Reynolds lent much aid towards establishing and improving roads, schools, parks, in fact, everything that tends to beautify a city and its environs. His donations toward public improvements are a matter of special mention and include the fountain and lily pond presented to White Park in 1909, and Fairmount Park improvements aggregating several thousands of dollars.

During the past few years of his life Mr. Reynolds traveled extensively, having made three trips abroad, including a year's tour of the world, his keen observation and appreciative nature rendering his journeys not only pleasant but profitable. On June 1, 1911, owing to ill health, he was forced to relinquish the activities of his life, his son, Charles L., relieving him of all responsibility. Mr. Reynolds held active membership in the Riverside Chamber of Commerce from the time of its organization, having served several years on its directorate also. He was a valued worker in the Business Men's Association of the city and upon his death his fellow members tendered to the bereaved family a beautiful tribute to his memory in the form of a resolution setting forth the incalculable inspiration and encouragement his life has been to them. In truth, the entire city paused in mourning during his funeral services, for he was widely known and loved. A member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, Free and Accepted Masons, and Riverside Lodge No. 643, Benovolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was affiliated, also, with the Victoria Club. A staunch republican, he was deeply interested in political developments, though never desirous of office. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, his religious life being that of a consistent Christian whose personal success never for a moment dulled his sympathies for those less fortunate than himself.

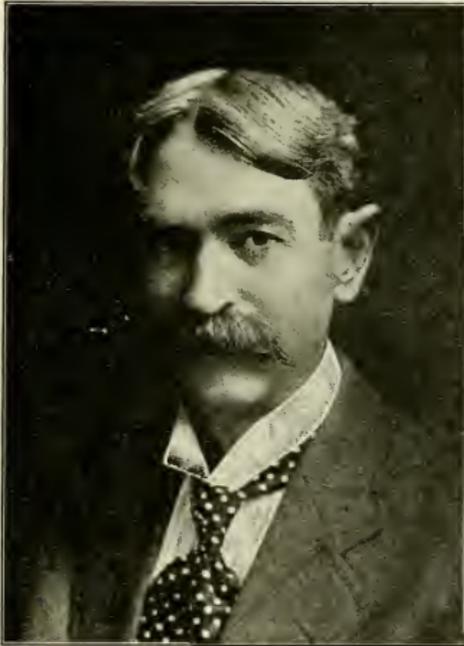
Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage November 29, 1888, in Riverside, with Miss Laura T. Low, a daughter of J. D. Low, who, in 1883, brought his family to California from Chicago.

ROBERT HORNBECK comes of pioneer stock; ancestry on father's side, Holland Dutch; settled in Ulster County, New York, where name is still common; great-grandfather went to Virginia and later to Kentucky with Daniel Boone; heard of the battle of Lexington, returned to Virginia and enlisted in Morgan's riflemen; at siege of Boston; at end of war was a captain in Fifth Regiment New York Infantry, Colonel Weissenfels; returned to Kentucky. Mother's father soldier of 1812. Father served in Civil war in First Alabama (Union) Cavalry. Wife was youngest sister of Fred T. Perris, of San Bernardino. Her father in Civil war and was among the "missing." Father was an early settler on Puget Sound and went to Riverside about fifty years ago; left 1882

Robert W. Hornbeck learned trade at Decatur, Illinois, and San Bernardino; was newspaper correspondent at fifteen; wrote letters for Toledo Blade after coming to California; printer of Riverside News, 1877; was hired by J. H. Roe as printer of Press in 1878 and printed first issue;

after paper was bought by Holt they were partners for a short time. Ran opposition paper to Holt but venture was financial failure and finally sold to Holt. Was in job printing business several years but burned out in 1883. Went to San Diego 1885 with Union; helped to establish a daily paper at Coronado Beach in 1887.

Went to Santa Rosa and Petaluma in newspaper work. To San Francisco later on Pacific Rural Press and Chronicle. While in Arizona in 1890 took the editorship of Yuma Times and remained Chronicle correspondent. In 1901 went to Redlands with Scipio Craig on Citrograph. Seven years later Craig died and paper was suspended. After



ROBERT HORNBECK

being with Redlands dailies for some time went to Sacramento as proof-reader in State Printing office, but lost his voice and has quit newspaper work entirely. Self and wife live with unmarried sons, twins born in Arizona. Both boys were in World war, one in France, and one in navy. Another older son born at Riverside was a lieutenant and trained many hundred men at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Robert W. Hornbeck was connected with the establishment of over twenty papers on the Pacific Coast and been employee of about twenty more.

Mr. Hornbeck published several books, one on Social Topics quite successful. His book on Rubidoux Ranch exhaustive on that subject and looked to as an authority. He took an active part in the early newspapers of Riverside.

REV. WM. FREDERICK TAYLOR, D. D. Perhaps no one who had such a short time to live in Riverside as Rev. W. F. Taylor, will leave such a pleasant memory as he did. Not so much as being a preacher of the gospel as from being founder of the Present Day Club. In his previous life he saw more changes in his ministerial career than falls to most preachers outside of the Methodist Church.

Born in London, England, December 25, 1844, and came to the United States when three years of age to Brooklyn, New York. His father died when he was eleven years of age, and at fourteen he was in business for himself with the art firm of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt. However, art did not suit him and from there he went to the University of Rochester, where he graduated from the Theological Seminary in May, 1875, and was ordained pastor at Medina, June 1, 1875. July, 1882, found him pastor at East Orange, New Jersey. From there to Indianapolis, May, 1889, and in Seattle, Washington, May, 1894. From there to Dayton, Ohio, June, 1895. November 1899, he was installed in Riverside where he ended his life work in Riverside on October 19, 1905. He received his D. D. from Dennison University in 1898.

Doctor Taylor was a popular and talented preacher while in Riverside, very active in every good work. It was, however, as founder of the Present Day Club that his greatest credit came from, of which he was president until the time of his death. This Present Day Club was founded to discuss everyday life questions and has grown in popularity and usefulness until it has a membership of over 700 who take a great interest in the proceedings. The club is often helped by outside talent presenting papers which are discussed by members present. The club never takes a vote on any question and in that way never settles anything. Doctor Taylor brought the nucleus of the club from Dayton, Ohio, but the Riverside club has far outgrown its origin and for that matter anything of similar character in the United States.

Doctor Taylor married in July, 1877, Carrie Achilles, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. The oldest son, Wycliff, is in business in Los Angeles, the other son in Riverside is doing active Y. M. C. A. and Boy Scout work and the daughter, Mrs. Feris Moulton, is living in Los Angeles. Mrs. Taylor still resides in Riverside.

MRS. MARY A. CRANDALL, noted typical pioneer mother, was born in the little town of La Salle, La Salle County, Illinois, December 12, 1834, now (1922) nearing her eighty-eighth anniversary, was the daughter of Nathan and Betsey Wixom, pioneers of Illinois, who started westward to Utah and California in 1850, attracted by the wonderful excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California in 1849. The Wixom family joined a large caravan of prairie schooners for their better protection from attacks of hostile Indians while crossing the Indian country through the Rocky Mountains and plains, crossing the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, the great rendezvous of the onrushing immigration. Miss Mary Wixom, although a child of fifteen years, helped her parents in crossing these mountains and vast plains and deserts, doing the work of a grown woman by driving an ox team, and when her shoes were worn out and could not be patched any more she drove the team barefoot, as was generally the case with many others in the train. In her advancing years she loves to relate the thrilling stories of incidents happening along this six months' experience crossing the American continent from Illinois to San Bernardino, California, with an ox team in 1850.

At Salt Lake City, a much needed rest was taken especially to recruit the almost worn out oxen, and to replenish the almost exhausted supply of provisions for the remainder of the journey to California.

While crossing the San Bernardino range of mountains into Cajon Pass, the wagons had to descend on a mountain ridge called the "Hog Back," owing to its narrow and steep condition, where one yoke of oxen was used to keep the wagons on the ridge, and the other oxen yoked behind to hold the wagon back, and keep it from turning somersaults on the forward oxen and roll down the precipitous sides hundreds of feet below. This was one of the experiences encountered by these brave and intrepid pioneers as they began entering California. Another and the last adventure that can be given here, owing to want of space, happened down below in the Cajon Pass Canyon, near where the pioneers have erected their monuments designating the junction of the Santa Fé and Salt Lake Trails. Mary was driving her ox team sitting on the wagon tongue between the two favorite oxen, her mother was up in the wagon hovering around the small wagon stove with the children, it being December and cold, when all of a sudden a violent gust of wind came and lifted the wagon box off the running gear, blowing it to the side of the road with mother, the children, the stove and all the contents, when a fire started to burn the wagon cover, the bedding and all, which was extinguished by Mary grabbing the churn filled with buttermilk and pouring the contents quickly on the fire which providential act saved the life of mother and the children. The Wixom family had some loose stock oxen to replace those too weak to pull any more; cows to provide milk that was poured in the churn which was placed over the hind part of the wagon which at the end of the day's journey, by the jolting over the rocky road, would be churned and the milk turned into butter, which made the slap jacks cooked over the camp fire more palatable with the coffee and bacon.

In December, 1851, Mary, with her parents, entered the San Bernardino Valley, joining the pioneers in the old fort, who had preceded her in June, having camped at Sycamore Grove, at the mouth of Cajon Pass till September, when they moved down to the present site of San Bernardino, and renewed the acquaintance of Capt. Jefferson Hunt, and his family, Aunt Nancy, Aunt Jane, and Aunt Harriet, she had known in Illinois.

Mary went with her parents to San Juan, Monterey County, and moved into the house vacated the same forenoon by our well-known pioneer hunter and trapper of the Rocky Mountains, John Brown, Sr., who was starting down the coast to San Bernardino, who had been proprietor with James W. Waters of the St. John's Hotel and Livery Stable at San Juan. Here was her first acquaintance with the Brown family, and with John Brown, Jr., secretary of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers.

Here at San Juan Mission, on January 15, 1853, Monterey County, California, she married Lucian Crandall, the young gentleman who crossed the plains with them. In July, 1855, she returned to San Bernardino for good, becoming a permanent resident of this beautiful valley, grown up with the humble city from its beginning, all along until now she marvels at its wonderful growth and prosperity, always taking part in its civic, educational and spiritual development.

She holds the key of the pioneer log cabin, witnesses the 134 log cabin weddings under the marriage bell, and is regarded as one of the typical pioneer mothers of California; attends all the May Day, Fourth of July, Admission Day, Washington and Lincoln anniversaries, besides

all local birthdays of the pioneers and re-unions with the Grand Army of the Republic and Women's Relief Corps, and booster for the San Bernardino National Orange Show, and just loves to dance quadrilles, Virginia reels, the varsoviene, and other fancy dances of "*ye olden time*," and at the age of eighty-eight years young as she insists on being considered.

She is proud of her nineteen grand-children, fourteen great-grand-children, her children, W. N. Crandall, L. D. Crandall, Nathan D. Crandall, Eliza Crandall, Laura E. Crandall, Myron Crandall, Rose Crandall Wilson and Chauncey Crandall. Rose married Mr. W. T. Wilson, one of the popular employees of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. They have three promising children, Nathan, Lowell, and Ariel, who are devoted to their parents and grandma, and with the other relations always join in celebrating Mother Crandall's birthday which is looked forward to every year with increasing interest. The log cabin of late years has been the gathering place for her many friends to meet and greet her for the happy life she is living, for the altruistic and cheerful disposition she inspires in others. The secret of her longevity is in keeping busy in making others happy, making the world better because she lives and loves to be in it. So her friends are drawn to her and enjoy the many happy occasions with her, not to forget the enjoyable quilting parties she loves to attend. Her special friend, a native daughter of San Bernardino, Mrs. R. F. Garner, never fails to bring a beautiful birthday cake in honor of this highly esteemed pioneer mother, who has been crowned Queen of May, and participated in the crowning of many of her pioneer sisters on May Day, the happiest day of all the glad new year, while they were here on earth, a most beautiful and inspiring custom of the pioneers not to wait till they are gone to show, perhaps with a few flowers, some appreciation of them, but to cheer them while they are living and can enjoy these tokens of regard and affection.

Mother Crandall is rich in the memory of so many pioneer mothers in San Bernardino who deserve as much consideration as the pioneer fathers, if not more, for enduring the hardships, trials and dangers with them in crossing the plains and deserts and experiencing the privations of frontier life.

Pioneer mothers, Daley, Stoddard, Mayfield, Brown, Rathbun, Robbins, McElvain, Kelting, Carter, Roberds, Bottoms, Wood, Glenn, Heap, Holmes, Kissel, Alexander, Boley Curtis, Goodcell, Atwood, Swarthout, Holcomb, Hudson, Davidson, Seely, Barton, Highmore, and many others, are deserving of recognition with the pioneer husbands for their faithful devotion in planting civilization on these western shores for succeeding generations to enjoy.

All honor to the brave, the heroic pioneer mothers and fathers. Mary A. Crandall surely being one of the genuine typical pioneer mothers, none name her but to praise her, none know her but to love her.

GEORGE LORD, pioneer of 1849, was born in New York City in 1800 and lived until February 8, 1898, passing his ninety-seventh anniversary as honorary past president of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers.

When a young man he went to Kentucky where, in 1833, he became a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and at his death was one of its oldest members in the United States. He joined the Masons in 1828. In 1849, he crossed the plains to Steep Hollow, California, and went into the gold fields. Returning to Iowa he married Miss Arabella Singleton. In 1851 crossed the plains again to California, arriving in San Bernar-





Geo. A. Atwood

dino in 1852, where he resided until his death. He was long engaged in ranching and was the first to produce marketable raisins, made from muscat grapes.

He was the first president of the Pioneer Society and held the office several terms as long as the members could prevail on him to retain the office. When he finally insisted on a successor being elected, the office of honorary past president was created for him as long as he lived to cease at his death. He enjoyed this mark of respect for him by everybody. He guided the Pioneer Society with a steady and kindly hand, genial, kind-hearted, upright in all the relations of life. Intensely patriotic, a champion of Abraham Lincoln, the Union and Freedom. President of the Union League during the Rebellion; with those other patriots, John Brown, Sr., William Heap, Moses Martin, J. D. Potter, Joseph Sawyer, J. W. Wilson, Mrs. Highmore and Mrs. Blackburn, they campaigned the county and carried the day for Abraham Lincoln, an honor they and their children may well be proud of as loyal American citizens.

GEORGE ARNOLD ATWOOD—Men are known by their deeds, and George Arnold Atwood, of San Bernardino, has etched his upon the face of nature, where they will remain for men to read for all time to come, for he was the pioneer farmer of the Yucaipa Valley and organizer of the forces which have poured the life giving waters upon its land. He has not made "two blades of grass to grow where there was but one," but millions where there was none. To such a man all mankind is indebted.

Mr. Atwood, like many others, had the advantage of early residence in California, but he was a man who could make himself master of circumstances and act on his own and who had the gift of organization. He was capable of fully appreciating the potentialities lying in the union of arid lands and water, and he set himself to the arduous task of fostering and promoting that union. Today the beautiful, fruitful green valley testifies to his 100 per cent success.

The life record of Mr. Atwood gives Iowa as his native state and his birthplace as Harrison County. He is the son of Danford and Jane (Garner) Atwood, his father being a native of Connecticut and his mother of Illinois. They are both of Revolutionary stock and English descent. They came to San Bernardino in 1860, with the customary ox teams, and followed the occupation of farming, acquiring a farm near San Bernardino. Mr. Atwood died there in 1893, but his widow is still living in San Bernardino, having at this writing (1922) reached the age of ninety years.

George Arnold Atwood was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino and when through school life he worked on the home ranch with his father. Those were exciting days, and he soon left the ranch to commence life for himself. He went to Pioche, Nevada, where boom mining was going on. He took a contract to supply timbers for mining tunnels, cutting, trimming and then hauling twenty miles to the mines. He remained there through the summer of 1872, but in winter went to Salt Lake. From there he went to San Francisco on the Union Pacific, thence by boat to Los Angeles, and to San Bernardino by stage.

Mr. Atwood next took up the cattle business and went to Utah, where he purchased three hundred and fifty head of cattle which he brought down across the desert to San Bernardino. He sold these cattle, which were sent to Northern California. Mr. Atwood next purchased the first header ever brought into the valley and went out

harvesting grain through the county during the season. He followed this occupation for some time, but when the Southern Pacific built its line here he went to Banning and Beaumont to go into the wood business, furnishing wood for the road builders for several months. It is worthy of note that he was always seeking new fields and always pioneering in some line, and always his own master.

In 1884 he went to Yucaipa Valley, taking with him twelve six-mule teams, and at once put in one thousand acres of wheat, the first farming ever done in the valley. The land he planted on was owned by the Houghton estate of San Francisco, which he kept on farming, there being in the entire holding of the estate five thousand acres. Mr. Atwood commenced handling the property in a general way, subletting to others until 1910. In this year the Redlands & Yucaipa Land Company was organized as the result of his pioneer work. Of this company he was, of course, a member, and the company not only purchased the five thousand acres he had been handling but also the Dunlap ranch, consisting of three thousand, eight hundred and forty acres, the North Branch property of one thousand eight hundred and forty acres, together with other properties which brought the total acreage up to ten thousand five hundred acres. Mr. Atwood was then made a director in the company and its general manager, which position he has held ever since.

Since that time, under his management, the company has laid eighty miles of steel riveted water pipe for irrigation purposes, it has built fifty miles of wagon road and has developed water by running tunnels, sinking wells and installing pumps. In this manner enough water has been secured to cover the entire tract with it. There is now planted in the valley about six thousand acres of deciduous fruits, mainly apples and pears. Those which have come into bearing have proven the value of their planting, for they are well sized, of delicious flavor and luxuriant growth.

Mr. Atwood's company has built one reservoir with a capacity of forty million gallons of water, four cement reservoirs with a capacity of four million gallons of water, and a number of other smaller ones. In this way they have installed what is conceded by engineers to be one of the most complete water systems of the South.

Mr. Atwood also owns the Casa Blanca ranch of two hundred and sixty acres, and has large interests in various places.

He married in January, 1886, Miss Alice Frederick, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Frederick, of San Bernardino. They have one child, Leon A. Atwood, of San Bernardino. G. A. Atwood is a republican in politics. He was appointed director of the Sixth Agricultural District by Governor H. H. Markham, and has been reappointed several times. He is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 290, I. O. O. F., having joined it in 1881. He was one of the charter members of the Tri-County Registration Committee, which was organized in January, 1906, and at that time was president of the San Bernardino Board of Trade. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood are members of the First Congregational Church of San Bernardino.

ISRAEL COLEMAN CURTIS—The history of San Bernardino cannot be fully written without some mention of the spirit of lawlessness that pervaded a part of the community in the early days. There were many noble law abiding citizens, but there were also those who were wild, reckless and law-breaking. In the center of town every other place

of business was a saloon, gambling was carried on openly day and night, fighting and other forms of vice were common and crimes were frequent.

Into these scenes of immorality and crime came a man to rebuke vice and crime, to preach righteousness and obedience to law both civil and divine. This man was Israel Coleman Curtis. He and his family had taken the long perilous journey across the plains with ox and mule teams. They were seven months and seven days spanning more than half the continent from Iowa to California. That was in 1864, and ever since then Mr. Curtis or some of his descendants have been fighting vice and crime in San Bernardino and advocating morality, justice, law and religion.

Mr. Curtis was both a lawyer and a minister of the Gospel. He preached the scriptures in which he sincerely believed, yet he knew that many in the community never entered a church, and to these his message came by his example. On the street and in the court-room men and women felt the high principles and the moral influence of his daily life. Therefore a sketch of this man's life must prove interesting.

Mr. Curtis was born near Fort Adams, Wilkinson County, Mississippi, and lived in that state until he reached manhood. His father and paternal grandfather were both named William Curtis. His mother was Mary Barfield, to whom his father was united in marriage in 1797. They had six children, of whom the youngest was Israel. His father's uncle, Richard Curtis, was the first Baptist minister to preach the doctrines of that faith in the State of Mississippi.

Religious influences surrounded the boy from his youth up, but it was not until 1843 that he became a member of the church in the doctrines of which he had been reared. He had the advantage of schools in common with children of other planters, but a fervent desire for a more extended course in education was early implanted. His father died in 1833, and after partly settling his estate Israel entered Miami University, Ohio, with a view of preparing for the law. Before completing the course complications in his father's estate required him to leave college and return to Mississippi.

In 1837 he was united in marriage with Lucy M. Holman, daughter of Jesse L. Holman, a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Mr. Curtis was then living in Aurora, Indiana. He was a merchant, but lost the greatest part of his property in the financial crises that swept the country in 1837 and the next few years. It was then that he turned to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. Believing that a new country offered greater opportunities for rebuilding his fortune Mr. Curtis, in 1844, removed to Iowa and settled on the Des Moines River, near Pella. For several years he devoted himself to farming but in 1851 he was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church, and by his talents and devotion soon became a leader in this denomination. He was the organizer of many churches both in Iowa and subsequently in California. He was the moderator of the Oskaloosa Baptist Association for seven consecutive years, and held the same office in the Los Angeles Association four years. The First Baptist Church of San Bernardino was organized by him and he became its first pastor. Believing that the church could not attain the highest success unless aided by institutions of advanced learning, he was largely instrumental in the founding of Central University at Pella, Iowa. He drew its charter, became its agent for six years and gave liberally of his time and means to its advancement.

Mr. Curtis was equally successful in the law as in the ministry. He was a good logical and persuasive speaker. Of Southern birth and breeding, he was courteous and hospitable. He ever sought to be and to do right. He was a man of strong convictions and of resolute will. Once convinced of the justice of his cause he went forward with great firmness. He believed it the duty of every citizen to take an active interest in the government, and that particularly the religious element should aid in purifying politics. With this end in view he was elected district attorney of Marion County, Iowa, and represented the same county in the legislature from 1857 to 1860. He was a member of the legislative committee whose work culminated in the adoption of the state code of laws.

In 1864 Mr. Curtis with a few friends resolved to migrate to California. No railway spanned the continent, the long wearisome journey must be made with teams. Innumerable dangers confronted the little caravan. It was attacked twice by Indians; their stock died, their food became exhausted and starvation threatened them. But at last the travelers found rest in San Bernardino. Here Mr. Curtis lived until 1868, and then removed to Los Angeles County where he died October 3, 1883, respected and loved by all who knew him.

LUCY MILDRED CURTIS, wife of Israel Coleman Curtis, was born at Veraestau, near Aurora, Indiana, May 4, 1819. Veraestau, the beautiful county seat of the family, was built on a high bluff overlooking the Ohio River. Across the stream is Kentucky, a few miles north and within sight of Veraestau is the State of Ohio.

Her father and mother were natives of Kentucky. Her maternal grandfather, Richard M. Masterson, was a prominent lawyer and a distinguished judge. Her own father, Jesse L. Holman, was a student of law under Henry Clay. After removing to Indiana Mr. Holman was a judge of the Supreme Court fourteen years and later served as United States District judge by appointment of Andrew Jackson, whom he personally knew. Mrs. Curtis' brother, the late William S. Holman, was a member of Congress thirty-three years and served his nation more than half a century.

In 1837 Mrs. Curtis was married to Israel C. Curtis, and from this union ten children were born, five sons and five daughters. All of these were of age before their father died. Two of the sons, the Hon. W. J. Curtis and R. H. Curtis, Esq., still reside in San Bernardino.

Mrs. Curtis was a pioneer of two states, Iowa and California. Iowa was still a territory when, in 1844, she with her husband and their three children settled on the Des Moines River. The land was little more than a wilderness. We look back in wonder at the handicaps and the dangers confronting these lonely settlers. Fever attacked every member of the family. During their absence at church their house with all its contents burned to the ground. It was more than a hundred miles to the nearest flour-mill. Savage wolves abounded in the forests, and untamed Indians occasionally visited the little settlement. Yet over these dangers and difficulties, and many others, the family triumphed and to the splendid courage and devotion of Mrs. Curtis much of the credit must be attributed.

After living in Iowa twenty years, Mrs. Curtis again turned her face to the great West, and with her husband and all their children then born set out for California. Some mention has been made in the sketch of the life of Israel C. Curtis of the dangers and difficulties they encountered on that journey and need not be repeated. Mrs.

Curtis in girlhood united with the Baptist Church and was a faithful and consistent member during the rest of her life. She attended divine services regularly. Even when age had dulled her sense of hearing she still went to church. She could hear the songs and now and then catch a word from the Bible, and from her well-stored memory she could complete the verse containing the word.

Mrs. Curtis was a constant reader of good literature; her taste and reading were of a wide and varied character. In addition to the scriptures, history, biography, travels, the best fiction and poetry afforded her occupation and delight. Her splendid memory retained much that she read. Poetry was a source of the highest pleasure. After she had passed her ninetieth year she repeated poems of considerable length which she had learned in childhood. For months though very aged and not very strong she went regularly to read the Bible and other literature to a poor, lonely, blind woman, and so far as lay in her power Mrs. Curtis visited the sick, relieved the needy and comforted the sorrowing. Her chief characteristic was a spirit of forgiveness. She ever sought to shield the erring from punishment; to forgive though you erred seventy times seven. While her life was centered in her children and home, her love was not confined to her own household. All humanity with whom she came in contact interested and awakened her sympathy. Over all her accomplishments was thrown the mantle of a sincere love which made of every acquaintance a friend. The close of her long, beautiful life of more than ninety-three years on earth came painless and peaceful June 7, 1912. She left surviving her seven children, sixteen grandchildren and thirteen great-grand children.

W. J. CURTIS is one of the men now living who helped to make San Bernardino the attractive and beautiful city and busy business center that it now is. He settled here in 1864. He has seen it grow from a struggling village of cheap and unattractive buildings and a few hundred inhabitants with but two small school houses, no churches or public buildings to a city of more than 20,000 people, with beautiful homes, large business houses, splendid school houses, fine churches, commodious public buildings and all the conveniences and luxuries of modern civilization.

For more than fifty years Mr. Curtis has watched with interest and pride the growth and upbuilding of this city, and most of that time he was an active and busy worker in and about the city, first as a teacher in the public schools, second as a small farmer, third as a practicing lawyer, and fourth as an orange grower and shipper. He is the oldest son of Hon. Israel C. Curtis and Lucy M. Curtis. His father was a prominent member of the bar of Marion County, Iowa, for many years and represented that county in the State Legislature several terms. His mother was the daughter of Hon. Jesse L. Holman, one of the early justices of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and a sister of the late Hon. William S. Holman, who for more than thirty years was a member of Congress from that state. After Judge Holman had served as a justice of the Supreme Court, in 1834 President Jackson appointed him judge of the United States District Court of Indiana, in which he served until his death at Veraestau in 1842. He presided over the first Bankruptcy Court held in the United States. The court was held in the Baptist Church at Aurora, Indiana, and during its session was attended by insolvent debtors all over the (then) western country.

Mr. Curtis was born on a farm called Veraestau, situated on a high hill on the Ohio River near Aurora, Indiana, on August 2, 1838. Six years later he moved with his father's family to the territory of Iowa, settling near what is now the City of Pella. He lived on a farm until he was sixteen years old. He was educated in the public schools and Central College at Pella, Iowa, after which he taught school for a part of three years in Iowa, and then began the study of law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1863 and immediately became a partner of his father. In 1864 he crossed the plains with oxen and mule teams, came to California and settled in San Bernardino, where he has lived ever since.

Here he taught school for several years, and after reviewing his law studies, in January, 1872, began the practice of law as a partner of Judge A. D. Boren, who had been county judge fourteen years. In 1873 Mr. Curtis was elected district attorney and re-elected in 1875. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California in 1878 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1888. In 1890 he was nominated by the democratic party for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. W. W. Bowers, of San Diego.

He served several years as president of the Board of Education of the City of San Bernadino, and more than twenty-five years as president of the San Bernardino County Bar Association. In 1915 he resigned the presidency of the Bar Association, and the Los Angeles Daily Journal of December 15, 1915, published the following account of the action of the Bar Association accepting his resignation.

"A much-deserved compliment was recently paid W. J. Curtis, one of the leading attorneys of the city of San Bernardino and a man prominent and in high rank in the legal world of the state. Mr. Curtis has for over a quarter of a century been president of the San Bernardino Bar Association, an organization which has included and yet includes in its membership some of the ablest lawyers in the State of California. Having because of accumulating years retired from the active practice of the law and desiring still further to assure himself of the quietude of complete severance from the cares of professional life, Mr. Curtis recently resigned the presidency of the Association referred to and was succeeded in the position by the Hon. John L. Campbell, former judge of the Superior Court of San Bernardino County. A meeting of the San Bernardino Bar Association following the resignation of Mr. Curtis as its president was made the occasion for a demonstration of the deep respect and high esteem in which he is held by the Bench and Bar of his County. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved: That the San Bernardino Bar Association do, and it hereby does, extend to W. J. Curtis, the president of this association for 28 years, its thanks and appreciation for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this body. We love and respect him for his integrity and ability as a lawyer of more than 40 years' standing at the bar of this county and state, and in retiring from the presidency of this association we extend to him our best wishes for a long and pleasant life in his retirement and hope that he will honor us with his presence in all our future meetings. We emphatically insist that as in the past, he be present when we wine and dine to recount again in his inimitable manner the stories, pathetic or ludicrous, of his experiences as a member of this bar.

We refuse to say farewell to him, and hope to profit by his counsel in the future as in the past."

Commenting on the retirement of Mr. Curtis the San Bernardino Daily Sun of Dec. 12, feelingly and appropriately says:

"Touching scenes yesterday marked the formal retirement of W. J. Curtis from the presidency of the San Bernardino Bar Association, after 28 years as the head of the organization. He had requested several months ago that another and younger man be named to direct the association.

"Mr. Curtis had not yet reached the meeting when the resolutions of love and respect, adopted in honor of the veteran attorney, were read and adopted amid deep feeling on the part of the assemblage.

"Shortly after the resolutions had been read, Mr. Curtis entered the court room and the attorneys greeted his arrival with a burst of applause.

"To become a permanent record of the county in which Mr. Curtis has been one of its most prominent and useful citizens for more than a half century, the resolution of the bar association on Monday, as the superior court sits en banc, will be presented in open court and ordered by the jurists spread upon the minutes of the court there to be perpetuated forever."

Mr. Curtis was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that re-nominated Woodrow Wilson for President in 1916.

In 1861 Mr. Curtis married Frances S. Cowles, of Delaware, Ohio. They had six children, three of whom, Holman C. Curtis, Judge Jesse W. Curtis and Harriet M. Curtis, are now living. In addition to being grandfather, he is a great-grandfather, the two little daughters of Captain Merritt Barton Curtis, U. S. Marines, now stationed at Port Au Prince, Haiti, being his great-grandchildren.

He has been associated at different times in the practices of his profession in California with Judge A. D. Boren, Judge Horace C. Rolfe, John Brown, Jr., Esq., Hon. John W. Satterwhite, Judge George E. Otis, Henry Conner, Esq., Judge Frank F. Oster and Judge Jesse W. Curtis.

In 1908 Mr. Curtis, being then seventy years of age, retired from the practice of his profession. He is and has been for almost twenty-five years a member of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers. He is, and has been a director of the San Bernardino County Savings Bank ever since its organization.

JESSE WILLIAM CURTIS, judge of the Superior Court of San Bernardino County, was born in the City of San Bernardino on the 18th day of July, 1865. His father is W. J. Curtis, and his mother was Frances S. Cowles Curtis. He was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino and the University of Southern California, from which he graduated in 1887, and in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1891.

He comes from a long line of lawyers. His father, W. J. Curtis, and both of his grandfathers, I. C. Curtis and Leonard H. Cowles, were lawyers, and one of his great-grandfathers, Judge Jesse L. Holman, was on the Supreme Bench of Indiana for about fifteen years and thereafter was appointed by President Andrew Jackson, United States district judge, which position he held until his death in 1842. Judge Curtis was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1891 and in California the same year and became a member of the firm of Curtis, Oster and Curtis, and continued a member of this

firm until 1896, when Mr. Oster was elected Superior Judge and withdrew from the firm, which was thereafter known as Curtis & Curtis. In 1908, W. J. Curtis retired from practice and J. W. Curtis and Hon. S. W. McNabb became partners under the firm name of Curtis & McNabb. This partnership continued until 1914, when Mr. Curtis was elected Superior Judge of the County of San Bernardino for the term of six years. In 1920 he was re-elected, having received the greatest number of votes of any candidate running for office at that election. From 1899 to 1903 Mr. Curtis served as district attorney of San Bernardino County. He also served one term as a member of the Board of Education of the City of San Bernardino. During the recent war with Germany he found time in addition to discharging his duties as judge of the Superior Court to serve as chairman of the County Council for Defense until the close of the war. Judge Curtis is a democrat and a great admirer of Ex-President Wilson.

Judge Curtis is deeply interested in everything connected with the city, takes an active part in business and social affairs, and for six years has been president of the Y. M. C. A. and for twenty-five years has been superintendent of the Sunday School of the Baptist Church. He is a director of the San Bernardino National Bank, president of the West Highland Citrus Association, president of the West Highland Water Company, and a trustee of the University of Redlands. He is a member of the San Bernardino County and State Bar Associations, is a Mason and a Native Son. Besides attending to his duties as judge of the Superior Court he is a successful orange grower.

In 1892 Judge Curtis married Ida L. Seymour, daughter of Ex-Senator E. C. Seymour and Martha M. Seymour, of Highlands. Senator Seymour is a veteran of the Civil war and an orange grower.

The Judge and Mrs. Curtis have three children: Margaret, now a chemist in the Boston City Hospital, Jesse W., a sophomore in the high school, and Helen Seymour, a student in the Junior High School.

JOHN CHARLES RALPHS is by birth an almost Californian and by his life a real one, for he was born when his parents were on the way to California and he has spent his more than worth-while life in San Bernardino. Here he was reared, educated and married, and here he is now enjoying life in the beautiful home with his wife, a home now in the heart of the business district. Theirs is one of those happy unions so rare these days of stress and change, they were wedded when very young, they have reared a fine large family, and next year they will celebrate their golden wedding day, the milestone on life's journey so few, so very few, ever attained. Their friends and their children are waiting lovingly for that golden day to dawn and its celebration will be a joyous occasion, for those who have the happiness to be one of their large circle of friends and for the children and the grandchildren, nearly all of whom are living in San Bernardino.

After the strenuous life of the pioneer days Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs went happily through all the long years of their wedded life, contented to be together, just as much the lovers as they were nearly fifty years ago. Such lives are like the hidden rose in the hedges throwing its sweet perfume on the air, influencing for good all who pass by, a fragrant memory ever afterward. Hand in hand they can look back over the years without a regret and look forward to many years of

happiness together after that wonderful golden wedding day, for, despite, that, they are not old in years, just in experience, happiness and love.

Mr. Ralphs is one self made man who can prove that such men are usually "the salt that keeps civilization from decay." He was educated entirely by private instruction, and he worked on his father's ranch and in his father's brick yard until he was married, which was before he was of age. Mr. Ralphs is a man of commanding physique and of corresponding strength and, like his wife, looks many years younger than he is. He was born in Utah, October 24, 1852, while his parents were crossing the plains on the way to the West. His father was Richard Ralphs, a native of England, who came to America about 1846. Here he met the girl who was to be his wife, Mary Newell, also a native of England.

Richard Ralphs was a brick mason and a bricklayer by trade, and he settled in Missouri, but after several years decided to come out West. So he got together the ox teams and necessary equipment and with his wife started out. They reached San Bernardino, and he at once bought land and went into farming, and also operated a brick yard. He made the first brick ever manufactured in that district, and he followed both occupations, with a side line of contracting, until his death in 1878. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, who lived to manhood and womanhood.

John Charles Ralphs, as stated above, worked for his father until his marriage, and then he went into the cattle business, next in the sheep business and later he took up general farming, and these three lines have been his life occupations. He married in 1872 Eunice Samantha Roberts, a daughter of John Roberts and of Martha (Walpool) Roberts. Mrs. Ralphs is a "Native Daughter," and was born in Mendocino County, where her father was a farmer and stock raiser. He moved to San Bernardino when she was a child. The date of her birth was March 25, 1854. They were the parents of eight children: Mary Angeline, wife of Charles Hugglerath, of San Bernardino, who has one child; Martha Eudora, wife of Charles Reber, of San Bernardino, who has one child; Richard Albert, in business in San Bernardino, married and has two children; George Edwin, a farmer in San Bernardino County; Eudora May, wife of Ralph Guy, of San Bernardino, has one child; Charles Benjamin, a farmer in the Imperial Valley, married and has three children; John C., Jr., assistant cashier of the San Bernardino National Bank, married and has two children; Dennis Franklin, with the bank at Brawley, Imperial Valley, married and has one child.

Mr. Ralphs is a strong republican and a dominant figure in politics. In 1893 he was elected city marshal, and he held the position for two years and then ran again but was defeated. He then returned to his farming operation. But he had made too good a record as marshal, and in 1903 he was elected sheriff of San Bernardino County and served four years. He was then re-elected and served four years more. But he could not then retire for he was elected the third time for a term of four years, a record of service in this office never before equaled. Mr. Ralphs made a wonderful record as sheriff, being absolutely without fear in the discharge of his duties, yet just as fair in all his actions, intolerant of crime, yet with sympathies wide as the world, with a deep seated instinct for fair play, yet always the "iron hand in the velvet glove." His magnificent physique and wonderful constitution, built up by the outdoor life he had always led, made him,

with his strong personality, the ideal sheriff who figures in fiction and moving pictures but is seldom "met up with" in real life. Mr. Ralphs now owns the home ranch of 30 acres near San Bernardino and a 640 acre ranch in the Imperial Valley.

SAMUEL CARY EVANS, second of the name, stands out among the people of the City and County of Riverside and the State of California as one of the best types of American manhood. Equipped with all social and business qualities, he was more than equal to the task of making a name and fortune for himself, but the fortune was his from the threshold of life and he added to it, the rest he also speedily won by his own sterling merit.

A "worthy son of a worthy father," Samuel Cary Evans, the second, has more than justified the gifts of fortune and added prestige to the name so long identified with the history of the County of Riverside. There is scarcely an industry or enterprise of any magnitude with which Mr. Evans has not been connected in either a business, civic or political way, and in all charity work he is indefatigable, his purse ever open. By virtue of all these activities he wields an influence in the life of Riverside as great as it is unsolicited. By his life all have known him, for his watchword seems to be service, and yet more service. The record of his public spirited labors is a long one, worthy, but difficult of emulation.

Mr. Evans was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 22, 1866, the son of Samuel Cary Evans. He was educated in the Jackson, Illinois, Business College and the public schools of Riverside until he entered the University of the Pacific at San Jose, whence he was graduated in 1889. He was also a student in a military school for a year and read law for a year, expecting to go to Harvard, but his father met with an accident and was unable to do much afterward and the son had to take charge, and so he never realized that ambition, though he did manage to take a year's trip around the world. After his graduation from the University he returned to Riverside in 1889 and took up his life work, and with his brother, P. T. Evans, assumed entire charge of his father's business, a large acreage, three hundred in oranges and lemons, one hundred in raisin grapes, etc.

Since then Mr. Evans has been doing general farming and has gone largely into cattle and general farming, having fifteen hundred acres in Riverside County devoted to the two enterprises. He has a natural inclination toward the handling of real estate, in which his success has been undeviating. He is also president of the Riverside Land & Irrigating Company, which his father organized and of which he was the first president.

Mr. Evans has been the logical and popular choice of the republican party for various positions, a member of the State Legislature from the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, Riverside and Imperial counties during 1916-21, the four year term.

He was chosen as president of the Freeholders Charter Board, and after the City of Riverside adopted a city charter he was its first mayor, served for five years, and in that period Riverside made her greatest advance in real improvements. He was a member of the Riverside County Highway Commission when the concrete roads were built through the county, for which county bonds to the amount of \$125,000 were issued, this work being commenced in 1914. He was a member of the Board of Education for twelve years, but has



*V. C. Evans*







SAMUEL CARY EVANS

refused for lack of time many civic and political positions. He has spent time and money in the advancement of Riverside and its citizens, and among his varied interests is the Settlement House, and he donated the property used for that purpose to the city. He is a member of the California League of Municipalities and usually attends its meetings and in 1910 was its president. He is a republican, and has served the party as a delegate to county and state conventions.

During the World war, Mr. Evans was chairman of the Four Minute Men Committee of Riverside County. He worked early and late on all activities pertaining to the war and accomplished much for the cause of humanity. He was also chairman of the Second District Exemption Board for California, with headquarters in Bakersfield.

He married Miss Mary Southworth in Stockton, California. She is the daughter of H. O. Southworth, an early settler in Stockton. They have two sons: Errol S. Evans, a graduate of Stanford University, is now an electrical and mechanical engineer for the Standard Oil Company. He married Alva S. Greenwalt, of San Jose. Wayne, the younger son, is a student in the Riverside High School. The Evans family is identified with the Congregational Church and interested in all church matters. In college Mr. Evans became a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He is a Mason and a Shriner.

Samuel Cary Evans, the First, father of Samuel Cary Evans, the Second, was one of the early settlers in Riverside, coming to the city in 1874, and today his memory is loved and revered by its citizens. Special honor is given to the pioneers, but Mr. Evans was more than that—he embodied progression itself. He was large of soul and of action, and he had the vision to see what opportunities had been placed in his hands and the ability to use them rightly. He had the independence of spirit, thought and action admired by all true men, and as success is the prerogative of valiant souls he won it, fairly and squarely. He came to Riverside with a position in life attained upon which most men would have retired, but he at once purchased half an interest in 10,000 acres of land, much of which is now Arlington and Arlington Heights. It was then known as the Hartshorn tract, and Captain W. T. Sayward, of San Francisco, owned the other half. At once construction was commenced on what is now known as the Lower Canal, and to develop water for their acreage they had to pay out large sums of money. In 1875 Mr. Evans organized the Riverside Land & Irrigating Company, and was its president, holding the position for many years, and it was this company which eventually purchased the land and water rights of the Colony Association. It gave the company control of the water system of Riverside, and they extended and expanded in every direction possible. Over 1000 acres were thus placed under irrigation, the irrigation which has literally given life to Riverside.

Reading the record of his life it seems as if it must have required a superman to accomplish all that he accomplished. Everything brought to his attention, which he deemed worthy, was at once taken up and made successful. He was not only president of the Land Company but also of the Arlington Railway, of the Loring Opera House, director in the Riverside Water Company, a large stockholder in the Riverside Gas & Electric Light Company, etc. And with it all he found time to engage largely in horticultural pursuits and in

all manner of development work. He was among the first to put acreage in oranges and lemons and grapes. He did not confine his attention to Riverside City alone but was interested throughout the county and many have cause to "Rise and call him blessed," for he brought them prosperity. There are many today who count no greater privilege than to have been his friend. Mr. Evans was an aggressive and progressive republican, a dominant figure in the councils of the party. He was a charter member of Riverside Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was connected with the Presbyterian Church.

He was born in Fort Defiance, Williams County, Ohio, in 1823, son of John Evans, a native of Kentucky and a well known merchant, who went with his parents to Fort Wayne in 1840. He died in 1845, and all the family and business cares came upon his son Samuel, and the son proved worthy of his father's faith and trust in him. When only nineteen he went into business with a brother, but three years later he disposed of his interests. In 1855 he organized the S. C. Evans & Company, himself as manager. And five years later he owned the business, disposing of it to purchase the controlling interest in the Merchant's National Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana. It took him only ten years to put this bank at the head of the banks of its kind in the state. He was a vigorous worker for the Fort Wayne project, and one of the organizers of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. When he decided to locate in Riverside Mr. Evans closed all his interests elsewhere and transferred his capital to California, one of the best things which ever happened to Riverside. Mr. Evans had two sons, both residents of Riverside: Samuel Cary Evans, second, and Pliny T. Evans.

HORACE PORTER, Riverside's popular mayor, is a very unusual type of public official. Up to the beginning of America's participation in the World war he was for many years identified with the ministry, and was pastor of a church at Riverside. In the profession of the ministry he laid special emphasis upon the constructive possibilities of direct and indirect service in solving the problems of the people, not only in the spiritual sense but in their social and moral relations. Thus Mr. Porter has always been deeply interested in civic affairs, and he possesses the fearlessness, the energy and the judgment required of an executive municipal official.

His birth occurred in the historic city of Marietta, Ohio, November 8, 1863. His ancestors were identified with the original colony that settled at Marietta in April, 1788, this being the first permanent settlement planted west and north of the Ohio River. His ancestors have lived in America from 1625. One of his Colonial forefathers was Moses Porter of the seventeenth century, who at the time of his death was said to be the largest individual land owner in America. He owned land covering what is now occupied by Salem, Danvers and many eastern Massachusetts communities. Simon S. Porter, father of Horace Porter, was a native of Ohio, and for forty consecutive years until shortly before his death, was principal of the Washington School at Marietta. During the Civil war in addition to his duties as an educator he engaged in special local service for the Government.

Reared and educated at Marietta, Horace Porter attended public schools and graduated from Marietta College in 1886 with the degree Master of Arts. For three years he attended Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, and immediately after his graduation went into

a portion of the new South, Alabama, where he organized several churches. For three years he was pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church at Decatur. He organized that church, secured the land, superintended the building, collected money, and acted the part of janitor as well as preacher.

On leaving Alabama in 1892 Mr. Porter removed to Brooklyn, New York, to become an associate of Dr. Lyman Abbott in Plymouth Church. For a time he had charge of the Bethel Mission and later of the Mayflower Mission of that church, and then was associated with Dr. Abbott in the pastorate of Plymouth Church itself. Almost daily for nearly eight years he was co-worker with that distinguished American preacher and thinker.

Following a severe accident on Brooklyn Bridge in 1900 Mr. Porter resigned from Plymouth Church and spent the following three years recuperating on a farm at Southington, Connecticut. Following that came a period of interesting and constructive service at Montclair, New Jersey, where he was associate pastor for Dr. Amory Bradford in the pastorate of the First Congregational Church, and then organized the Watchung Avenue Congregational Church of Montclair, and was its pastor six years.

At that time, on account of the sudden and successive losses by death of his mother, father, wife and sister, Mr. Porter came to California with his small son, Horace Shepard Porter. For short periods he lived in Redlands and in Pasadena, and in May, 1909, came to Riverside to accept the pastorate of the First Congregational Church. The present handsome church edifice was erected during his pastorate, which continued for eight years. He resigned soon after America entered the war to become the organizer and chairman of the Red Cross for Riverside County. He made a campaign through the county and organized Red Cross branches in practically every town, including Blythe in the extreme eastern end of the county. A portion of this work was performed during the famous hot spell of June, 1917. While he was in some of the Central and Eastern territory the mercury went as high as 127 degrees, with a fierce sandstorm blowing at the same time. In spite of such adverse climatic conditions several of the Red Cross Chapters were organized amidst the greatest public enthusiasm. One of the incidents of this campaign should be told, partly as an episode of war times and also as illustrating the determined and resourceful character of Mr. Porter. His meeting in one of the central towns was interrupted by a band of "I. W. W.'s" who cursed the country, the flag, and damned the President for letting the country get into the war. These intruders declared publicly at the meeting that if any attempt was made to "plant them in Europe" they would see to it that a number of American citizens were first "planted under American soil." On another occasion the "I. W. W.'s" attempted to break up Mr. Porter's meeting, saying they did not propose to have any Red Cross in the town. Mr. Porter bethought himself of a telegram he had in his pocket from Secretary Tumulty saying that President Wilson requested that all county chairmen of the Red Cross push the work of organization with the utmost expedition. Reading this telegram to the audience, Mr. Porter declared that the meeting was called by the President of the United States and that any attempt to break it up would be dealt with by the United States Government. The "I. W. W.'s" promptly withdrew in a body, and the Red Cross was formally organized.

It was in the fall of 1917 that Mr. Porter was elected mayor of Riverside. On taking office January 1, 1918, he resigned as chairman

of the Red Cross of Riverside County. He was re-elected for a second term as mayor in November, 1920.

Mayor Porter is a republican. He has been deeply interested in civic administration from the time of his pastoral duties in Brooklyn, where he came to admire and appreciate the high-minded attitude and the practical idealism of Dr. Abbott, whose splendid Americanism might safely be copied at any and all times. While in Brooklyn his experience with the masses of the city poor gave Mr. Porter a clear vision of the relationship between civic government and the interests of the people. While there he organized the Brooklyn Civic Association for the study of civic affairs of Brooklyn. A large part of his active interest in politics has been directed to city administration.

He was also one of the founders of the famous "Get Together Club" of New York City, a club very similar to the Present Day Club of Riverside. This consisted of men of New York and Brooklyn who were interested in social questions. Their interests led them on one occasion to hold a great meeting in "Little Hungary," in one of the great popular saloons of the metropolis, where they debated the temperance question with the saloon men themselves. While at Montclair, New Jersey, Mr. Porter was an active member of the Civic Society. At the close of the Spanish-American war he was one of the organizers of the Cuban Industrial Relief Commission and went to Cuba to help relieve the "Reconcentrado Population" which, it will be recalled by those familiar with the history of that time, was the agricultural people of Cuba whom Governor Weyler had impounded and reduced to starvation.

During his ministerial work in Alabama Mr. Porter was appointed by President Clark of the National Christian Endeavor Society as state superintendent of the society, and he organized the first Christian Endeavor in Alabama and its first State Convention at Montgomery. At one time he was a trustee of Marysville College in Tennessee. He was a member of the Boys Military organization in Marietta, belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta college society, the Knights of Pythias in Alabama and the Masons in Brooklyn.

At Brooklyn in 1894 Mr. Porter married Miss Elizabeth Shepard, a native of that city. Her father was Dr. Charles H. Shepard, a well known Brooklyn physician. Miss Shepard was an active member of Plymouth Church while Mr. Porter was its associate pastor. She died at Montclair, New Jersey, in 1907. Their one child, Horace Shepard Porter, is now a student in the University of California. At Riverside December 29, 1910, Mr. Porter married Miss Maude Chapman, daughter of D. P. Chapman. Miss Chapman was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Riverside while Mr. Porter was pastor and for many years preceding.

During his two terms as mayor Mr. Porter has devoted his entire time to the administration of his office. In addition to the many general interests centering in such an office his work has been in close association with the departments of police, streets, parks and trees, legislative and executive work as presiding officer of the City Council, the administration of city franchises and ordinances, the presidency of the Board of Health, and the presidency of the Board of Public Utilities. The Board of Public Utilities is the administrative head of the departments of municipally owned water and electric light and power.

For thirty years interested in public ownership of public utilities, Mr. Porter has been specially interested in problems of public ownership of water and hydro-electric power for the City of Riverside, and as closely allied with the problems of such public ownership for the

State of California, including all cities, towns and farm districts. As his term draws to a close in the winter of 1921-1922, Mr. Porter's special interest has been in helping to formulate and place before the people of the State the celebrated Amendment known as "California's Water and Power Act." For Mr. Porter holds as an absolute conviction that public ownership of public utilities is sound public policy, and the only right solution for the people. And this especially in California, where, as it lies in the public domain of the great mountains and river systems, the public owns these utilities in their sources, and the people ought also to own and control these utilities in their daily service to the people both in the cities and in the farming districts.

Mr. Porter believes that the greatest single thing that can be achieved for the people of California is that the people shall own these utilities and have the benefit of them at cost of production. This the mayor contends will immensely minister to the prosperity and the happiness of the people of California.

Mr. Porter has an abiding faith that the people of California will appreciate this great opportunity and stand for the great principles involved, notwithstanding the powerful interests that are arrayed against public ownership of public utilities.

**FRANK P. WILSON.** The genial and efficient sheriff of Riverside County, Frank P. Wilson, has safeguarded the citizens for more than thirty years, and his has been an administration of the office that has demanded and received recognition, just as his filling of other offices of similar nature was recognized. At the polls his victory is assured before the election, and no higher endorsement could be given.

It takes a man of peculiar ability to fill such offices, and an officer of the law fitted to hold such an office is almost as rare as a "blue moon." Mr. Wilson has the seventh sense, intuition, and an instinctive recognition of evil doers. He is just, gives every man his chance, but any breakers of the law find the Sheriff as inflexible as iron, the mailed fist very much in evidence. In the pursuit of criminals he is as untiring as a blood-hound, and they are prone to remember this, as the records of the county will show. Outside of his office he is a different man, genial, popular and takes a living, kind interest in his fellow men. It would be difficult to name a citizen of the county who is better liked and an official more highly respected and honored.

Mr. Wilson was born in Barry County, Michigan, August 16, 1860, his father being the late James Wilson, and his mother, Hannah K. Wilson. James Wilson was a native of Barry County also and a farmer by occupation. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company I, Second Regiment, Missouri Cavalry. He was in many battles and actively engaged until he was killed by Morgan's Guerillas in 1862 near Memphis, Missouri. His widow took her family and went to Sterling, Illinois, to live among relatives in 1863.

Frank P. Wilson went to school and remained until graduated, when he took an additional course in the Sterling Business College for a year. He then spent three years on the farm near his boyhood home. He decided to come out West, to California, and did so, settling in Riverside November 19, 1886. For a period of two years he engaged in carpentry work and then was elected constable and also served as deputy sheriff of San Bernardino County before the formation of Riverside County. He served in this office for five years, and so efficient was his work that he was elected chief of police. This office he filled to the satisfaction of everyone, for twelve years, his courage, impartiality and

fitness for the office giving him the position of Sheriff in 1906 and he took charge of the office January 7, 1907. The first term ended in 1910, but he was re-elected and has held it ever since, this being his fourth term. While he is a strong republican and active in the service of his party, serving it in county conventions as a delegate and as a member of the Central Committee, politics have played no part in the continued tenure of the office. It is the man, not the party.

Mr. Wilson joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows January 9, 1882, and has been through the chairs in the Subordinate Lodge, No. 282, and also in the Encampment. His other fraternal relations are as a member of the Riverside Lodge No. 643, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. and A. M., and the Sons of Veterans.

He is also a director in the National Bank of Riverside.

Mr. Wilson married in Sterling, Illinois, December 19, 1883, to Miss Lydia Bressler. They became the parents of two children. Maude is the wife of A. W. Reynolds, an employe of the Gaylor Rouse Department Store of Riverside and they have one child, Robert, eleven years of age and attending school. James F. Wilson the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, was born in 1890, and died June 17, 1918.

James F. Wilson was a graduate of the Riverside High School and attended the local business college. He was employed by the National Bank of Riverside for two years and a half and then for the same length of time by the Security Investment Company of Riverside. It was while he was at work at the latter institution that the World war broke out, and he did not wait for the draft but enlisted in the regular army in June 1917. He was in the general infantry service at Fort McDowell and was one of the two sent from his company to the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Camp Lewis. He was there about three months, being a sergeant, when he was taken ill and came home to Riverside on a furlough of a few days. He returned to Fort McDowell and was there ten days; then was taken seriously ill with meningitis and taken to San Francisco. His father brought him back to Riverside, but he passed on in thirty days, to be remembered and honored as one of the brave boys of America who gave his life for his country, a hero and a patriot just as much as though he had died in the trenches. He gave to the utmost—his young life.

**WILLIAM GRANT FRASER**—To name some of the outstanding features of constructive development and financial institutions of Riverside is to name the large affairs with which William Grant Fraser has been closely and actively identified since coming to this section of Southern California thirty years ago.

Known to many as a banker, Mr. Fraser brought to California a wide and thorough experience in banking affairs gained during his residence in Canada. He was born near Inverness, Scotland, November 4, 1862. His father, Hugh Fraser, was a life-long resident of Scotland, a farmer by occupation, and a man of prominence in his community. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four. During his early life in Scotland William Grant Fraser attended the grammar and high schools of Inverness, and also had some of the routine duties of the home farm. Leaving Scotland, he went to Canada in 1882, and acquired his first experience in the banking business at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. He was connected with several branches of the bank, and finally was in the head offices of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Halifax.





J. T. Jarvis

When Mr. Fraser came to California in 1887 he acted as cashier of the bank at Elsinore until his removal to Riverside in 1890. Since then, while for many years actively identified with banking, perhaps the most interesting part of his career has been in development and constructive lines. He helped plant the first citrus trees on Arlington Heights. About January, 1891, he became a factor in the affairs of the Riverside Trust Company, Ltd., which had acquired from the late Matthew Gage the Gage canal system together with the Arlington Heights land, consisting of about five thousand acres and another tract of about three thousand acres in the San Bernardino valley. For a number of years he was accountant for the Riverside Trust Company, Ltd., later was made assistant manager, and in 1900 became general manager of the company's business in California. From that office he retired, after nineteen years, on October 1, 1919. January 1, 1920, Mr. Fraser was elected president of the Security Savings Bank and vice president of the Citizens National Bank, after having been a director in both institutions for a number of years.

Mr. Fraser has been president of the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange since its organization about eighteen years ago. The Riverside Fruit Exchange and the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange recently consolidated, under the new title of the Riverside-Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, of which Mr. Fraser is still President. Since 1900 he has been president of the Gage Canal Company. For many years he was a director and one of the vice presidents of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and Fruit Growers Supply Company, resigning from that board after he severed his connection with the Riverside Orange Company, Ltd., which was the successor of the Riverside Trust Company, Ltd., and the Arlington Heights Fruit Company. Mr. Fraser is a director of the Riverside County Building and Loan Association.

These brief facts suggest the highly important role he has played in Riverside County for many years. In politics he is a republican, but has had no active part aside from voting. In 1919 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Riverside City. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pioneer Society, and is a trustee of the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

November 21, 1893, Mr. Fraser married Miss Helen Maxwell. She is a native Canadian. Her father, Frank B. Maxwell, had been for thirty years manager of the Cook Brothers lumber interests at Toronto. Their two daughters were both born at Riverside. Miss Frances Maxwell Fraser is a graduate of the Riverside schools, is an A. B. graduate from Vassar College and Columbia University, and is now teacher of history and mathematics in the Westover School for Girls at Middlebury, Connecticut. Miss Ruth Barbara Fraser, the younger daughter, is a graduate of the Riverside schools, of Vassar College with the class of 1920 and is now taking post graduate scientific studies at Columbia University.

JOHN T. JARVIS, a well known and well liked citizen of Riverside, is one of the up to date, live wires of real estate dealers, handling only the very best class of lands. He is equally well known as a citizen who is always to be found ready to join any movement tending toward civic improvement, public spirited to a high degree and wide-awake always to be the best interests of his adopted home. He almost ranks with the pioneers, and to pursue an account of his successful life is to be helped in a practical way, for Mr. Jarvis commenced life without means or position, and the brilliant success he has gained financially, civically and socially has been attained only by his own energy, industry and wise judgment. There is not a better judge of real estate in the state than Mr. Jarvis, hence his clientele.

Mr. Jarvis was born March 10, 1847, in Ontario, Canada, and he is a descendant of old families prominent in many ways. He is the son of Jonathan and Eliza (Allen) Jarvis. The education he acquired inside the four walls of schoolhouses was very meager, comprising the period of his life from the age of six to thirteen, and then, owing to untoward circumstances, he had to engage in the battle of life, a battle that even at that age he had determined would be a victory for John T. Jarvis.

He commenced that fight and his business career as an errand boy in a grocery store, and it was not long before he was behind the counter and very soon after that promotion he was appointed manager of the store. He remained in that position until 1869, when he decided that the future he intended to gain did not lie along mercantile lines. So he resigned and at once went into the dairy business with his father. They had a good business from the inception, adding the making of fine cheeses, but it was a case of hard manual labor and no rest day or night, and this in a climate which certainly left much to be desired. So with his customary quick decisiveness he disposed of his interests and sought the ideal home and came to California and, of course, to Riverside County.

Once here he wasted no time in preliminaries but got right down to the business of raising oranges, also running a nursery. Highly successful, he knew that he still had not attained his life work, and this he found when, in 1887, he left that business to engage in real estate, and here he found himself. Successful from the first, he found a further outlet for his energies in handling also life, fire and accident insurance for a time. But these he was forced to give up to devote his entire attention, as he is now doing, to high-grade real estate, in which he is in Class A. Mr. Jarvis is a republican in politics. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1884. He is also a Mason and a member of the Commandery.

He was assessor four years, 1895-99.

He organized the Peoples Abstract Company in 1895 and brought it through to success, being its president for ten or twelve years. The company was later sold to the Riverside Title Company.

He organized the Royal Steam Laundry, was its president for ten years and at the present writing is its vice-president.

He was the means of organizing the Citizens Bank, securing the subscriptions for it, but never accepting any official position, although he was a stockholder for many years.

At one time Mr. Jarvis was the largest realty operator in the city, being connected with a syndicate that dealt largely in San Diego lands and handled the 32,000 acre Lankersham ranch in the Cajon Valley.

In the early days he ran a drygoods store under the name of J. T. Jarvis & Company, but sold out to Gaylor Rouse and for a time the two were partners. The Jarvis store was the foundation of the present big Rouse Department Store of Riverside.

When he first came to Riverside, Mr. Jarvis planted and handled more orchards than any other man in the valley. He was one of the leaders in the raisin industry and packed and sold many thousand boxes.

He also handled and dried apricots and peaches for a Chicago firm, buying much of the fruit in this valley and elsewhere.

He also handled a large part of the orange crop for several years, including much of the Riverside crop in 1885 and 1886.

He also bought and shipped honey.

He was with the Griffin & Skelley Company as one of the partners and buyer for the firm.

He handled the San Bernardino and Highlands crop before Redlands was planted.

Mr. Jarvis planted and cased for several hundred acres of outside orange groves and at one time, with others, had 700 acres.

One year he and his brother dried apricots from 142 acres he owned, 80 acres of which were on California Avenue, between Adams and Monroe, and the remainder in ten and 20-acre pieces in that neighborhood.

He was one of the eight or ten Imperial County men who brought in the domestic water to Riverside in 1887-8. Mr. Jarvis has always lent a helping hand to others, etc., and there are many men in the city today who owe their start to his interest and help.

Mr. Jarvis married in May, 1869, Miss Matilda A. Dundas in Ontario, Canada. She is a daughter of Robert and Harriett Ann Dundas, the former a native of the north of Ireland and the latter a native of New York state. They are the parents of eight children: John, a mining man; Lelia, wife of M. O. Pann, of Riverside; Constance, William and four children who are deceased. Mr. Jarvis and his family are members of the Episcopal Church.

HUGH H. CRAIG, formerly judge of the Superior Court at Riverside, came to California with the reputation of an able lawyer and man of power in his native city in Iowa, and during his connections with the bench and bar of Riverside has justified the expectations entertained by his older friends and associates.

Judge Craig was born in the river town of Keokuk, Iowa, October 1, 1874, son of John H. and Alice (Read) Craig.

John H. Craig was one of the best known lawyers of the Middle West from 1857 until his death. His father was a member of the early Pennsylvania Legislature, and was Scotch Irish descent. Judge Craig's mother was of English descent.

Hugh H. Craig graduated from the Keokuk High School at the age of seventeen. Soon afterward he entered Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, graduating in 1896. An invaluable experience giving him active contact with men and affairs and broadening his mental horizon was his early service after leaving college as a newspaper man. For three years he was connected with the Keokuk Daily Gate City, which twenty-five years ago was paper of wide influence and much power in the central states. He began as a reporter, but eventually was city editor, and apparently had a big career before him in the newspaper field, since he had displayed unusual talents in news getting, diplomacy and as a versatile writer both in the editorial and reportorial fields. About that time, however, he decided that he had a real "flair" for the law and gave up journalism to study with his cousin, John E. Craig, a brilliant lawyer of prominence and high standing. Under such direction he made careful preparation for his new vocation, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Iowa. His undisputed talents and technical and theoretical knowledge caused his progress to be rapid. The experience of his early years of practice matured him into the successful lawyer and rising man of power. From the time of his admission he practiced at Keokuk seven years, and while there was also city attorney for three years. The people of his native city came to regard him as a man of most unusual abilities and in many ways proved their faith in his judgment and character. While at Keokuk Judge Craig showed an active public spirit in

public affairs and in educational matters particularly. He served four years on the Board of Education.

In 1908 Judge Craig removed to Riverside and became a partner in the law firm of Collier, Carnahan & Craig. This firm enjoyed a most extensive clientele and handled many important cases involving technical questions and large values. The partnership was dissolved in 1911, Judge Craig and Mr. Collier continuing their association as Collier & Craig. Judge Craig gave most unselfish devotion to the increasing tasks and responsibilities of his private practice until he was elevated to the bench of the Superior Court.

He was appointed to the position of Judge of the Superior Court of Riverside County by Governor Hiram W. Johnson on March 16, 1916. Thereafter he was elected to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor and again elected for a full term, being unopposed each time at the primary and general elections. On September 1, 1921, he resigned, while more than three years yet remained of his term, to become general attorney of the Southern Sierras Power Company, as he was desirous of again engaging in the practice of law.

In politics Judge Craig is a democrat by principle, and has been a deep student of political questions and issues. A successful lawyer, he never regarded politics as an avenue to power and success, but always as a responsibility involving subordination of private advantages to the general good. In that spirit he exercised his duties on the bench. He was also appointed in 1911 a member of the Board of Education of Riverside, and subsequently was elected to the same position.

During the great war he was Chairman of the County Council of Defense, latterly known as the Riverside Division, State Council of Defense. He was Chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for Riverside County, was a member of the Executive Committee of the War Relief Council, which was in charge of raising war funds, and was a Four Minute Man.

Judge Craig is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Masonic fraternity. November 29, 1905, at Chariton, Iowa, he married his college classmate, Miss Jessie McKlveen, a native of that Iowa town and a young woman of thorough education and social prominence. Mrs. Craig is a daughter of Dr. J. A. McKlveen, for a number of years president of the Iowa state Board of Health and a member of the state senate. The family is an old American one of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Craig's grandfather, Daniel Read, was president of the Missouri State University at Columbus, Missouri. Judge and Mrs. Craig have one child, a daughter, Katharine.

**WILLIAM B. CLANCY**—Of the movement that led to the creation and organization of Riverside County William B. Clancy is an authority by reason of the active participation he had in that historical movement. Mr. Clancy was auditor of the new county twelve years. He is most widely known, however, as a banker, and has been one of the active executives in the Citizens National Bank of Riverside from its inception. His record as a financier has earned him special prestige among California banking circles.

Mr. Clancy was born at Yates City, Illinois, November 15, 1868. He grew up in Illinois, attended grammar and high schools, the Illinois State Normal School and Musselman's Business College at Quincy.

He was a young man just at his majority when he came to California in 1889. For a number of years he was secretary of the Banning Land & Water Company, the interests of which company were located about half in what was San Bernardino and half in San Diego counties. The organization of a new county was a matter of direct business advantage to Mr. Clancy and his associates, affording a better means of settling titles and transacting other public business. He, therefore, put himself in the lead in the popular movement to secure a new county, and out of that movement Riverside County was established in 1893. In 1894 he was elected county auditor, being the second to hold that office in the new county. He was re-elected and served three terms, being re-elected in 1898 and again in 1902.

Mr. Clancy resigned this office at the time of the organization of the Citizens Bank of Riverside July 1, 1903. It was organized as a state bank with fifty thousand dollars capital, and its first home was on the southeast corner of Ninth and Main streets. In May, 1904, it occupied the quarters of the Orange Growers National Bank, liquidating the affairs of that institution. At that time the capital was increased to a hundred thousand dollars. In October, 1907, the Citizens National Bank was started, at which time the capitalization increased to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The original officers of the Citizens Bank were S. H. Herrick, president; Charles H. Low, vice president, and W. B. Clancy, cashier. Mr. Herrick continued as president when the bank was nationalized in 1907. In 1909 Mr. Clancy was promoted to vice president, and in 1916, when the Citizens National took over the affairs of the First National Bank, he was chosen president. In 1907 the Security Savings Bank and the Citizens Bank of Arlington were organized, the stock of these institutions being held by the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Clancy is now president of the Citizens National of Riverside, the Citizens Bank of Arlington, and is vice president of the Security Savings Bank. These are all notable institutions in the financial affairs of Riverside County. The Citizens National of Riverside has capital of a hundred fifty thousand dollars, surplus of a hundred fifty thousand dollars, undivided profits of one hundred sixty-five thousand dollars, and deposits of three million dollars. The Security Savings Bank is capitalized at two hundred thousand dollars, has surplus of fifty-eight thousand dollars and undivided profits of sixty-five thousand dollars, with deposits aggregating three millions. The Citizens Bank of Arlington has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, surplus and undivided profits of twenty thousand dollars and over three hundred thousand dollars in deposits. In the remarkably successful record of these institutions Mr. Clancy takes the greatest satisfaction, and to him is due no small measure of that prosperity and the wise management that produced it.

Mr. Clancy is also an orange grower on a small scale. He served as worshipful master of Riverside Lodge of Masons in 1901-02, and is affiliated with the Council and Knight Templar Commandery at Riverside, Al Malaikah Temple of the Shrine at Los Angeles, and the Elks.

August 10, 1893, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Alice Hampson, who was born in Pennsylvania. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Clancy are: Gertrude M., who is a graduate of Stanford University of California and Columbia University of New York; Marian A., now in the fourth year of Stanford University; Ellen G., who has completed

three years of high school work; and Francis E., in the second year of high school.

**A. AIRD ADAIR**—The name of A. Aird Adair is one which stands very high in the annals of the City of Riverside, of which he has been a resident for thirty years, for he has been an important contributor to its progress and prosperity in a professional and business way. His career strikingly demonstrates the value of early discovering what one wants to do, and then doing it, even if alone and unaided. In his boyhood he determined to qualify as an attorney, and every move was made with that idea in mind, and he made his own way on his own resources from an early age. In after life his ability to organize and his keen aptitude for finances took him into the banking business in Riverside, and he has achieved the same success in this line as in his profession. He is a man of whom it may truthfully be said, "he was a lawyer by early choice and training and a financier by predilection."

Mr. Adair was born in London, Ontario, Canada, August 25, 1857, the son of John and Rose (Aird) Adair. He received his primary education in the grammar schools of St. Mary's, Canada, graduating from High School in the spring of 1873. He earned his own way in the world from an early age, devoting all his leisure time to the study of the law. He kept at this method for five years, and then he matriculated in the University of Toronto, Canada, and completed the regular course in the spring of 1887, with the degree of LL. B.

He at once commenced the practice of his profession but in a year he was appointed to the office of county crown attorney for the district of Muskoka and Parry Sound, Canada, and this position he retained from 1888 to 1890, when he resigned, for the purpose of finding some country where life could be enjoyed without so many discomforts as that somewhat austere climate entailed. His attention was attracted to California, and he found in beautiful Riverside the ideal home he was seeking, and also a wide field for the practice of the law. He soon formed a partnership with W. A. Purington, which continued for over twenty-nine years and until the death of the latter in 1918. The firm was second to none in importance or legal requirements. Mr. Adair after the death of Mr. Purington, entered into a partnership with A. H. Winder, who had been associated with the firm for a number of years, the new firm taking the name of Adair & Winder. It has met with a continuation of the success and prominence of the first partnership.

Mr. Adair entered the financial field of Riverside through the medium of the National Bank of Riverside, of which he was one of the main organizers and aided materially in its establishment. He was elected president of that institution, and carried it to enduring success and solidity of foundation.

He married in Ontario on June 13, 1882, Miss Jennie E. Knight. They are the parents of three daughters: Ada D., wife of Paul D. Willard, residing in Hibbing, Minnesota; Jean, wife of Shirley Houghton, residing at Oakland, California; Alexina, wife of Frank C. Nve, president of the Riverside Realty Company, residing in Riverside. Mr. Adair is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**GAYLOR ROUSE**—The State of New York has contributed many highly valued citizens to Riverside, and one of the distinctive, outstanding figures in the mercantile and civic life of Riverside hailing from there is that of Gaylor Rouse. Gifted not only with practical foresight, but with ability as an organizer as well, he has made a thorough success of every under-



*Taylor Rouse*



taking from the time when, yet a mere boy, he made a splendid record for efficiency in the Civil war up to the present time. Today he stands at the head of one of the foremost mercantile establishments in Riverside County, and one which he organized and made the success it is.

Gaylor Rouse was born in Watertown, New York, January 1, 1842, the son of Collins and Dolly Rouse, both of whom were descendants from old eastern families. In 1858 he entered the academy at Belleville, Jefferson County, New York, from which he was graduated in 1862. Immediately afterward he enlisted as a private in the Union Army, Company G, New York Heavy Artillery. He was sent at once to the front, where he saw what war was from the angle of most active service. His record was a brilliant one, for he was promoted to a lieutenantcy and served on the brigadier staff as assistant inspector general until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He immediately went to Washington, D. C., where he was needed as a clerk in the War Department. He served here until 1868, when he concluded that mercantile life would be a better outlet for his energies, now the war was over. So he resigned.

He left Washington, going to Philadelphia, in New York State, where he opened a retail merchandise store and where he proved that he was in the right field. He remained there, highly successful, until 1878, when a desire for a more desirable scene of action brought him to California. He located first in Antioch, Contra Costa County, where he conducted another successful dry goods store. It was in that city, in August of the following year, that he was united in wedlock with Mrs. A. R. Jessup. By a marriage contracted in the State of New York, Mr. Rouse is the father of one son, Charles G. Rouse, who is connected with the Riverside firm as vice president.

After spending eight productive years in the town of Antioch Mr. Rouse was attracted to Santa Barbara, where he opened an exclusive men's clothing store. This city held him just three years, when its beauty and charm (and a desire to have a permanent home and a permanent business) brought him to Riverside. With his keen perception it did not take him long to determine that here was the opportunity and the home he had been seeking. The second year of his advent here Mr. Rouse organized the stock company of which he is president and his son vice president. That he was more than justified in his faith in the possibilities lying dormant here, waiting for some one with the vision to understand and the self confidence to initiate, is evidenced by the concrete symbol, the department store of G. Rouse & Company. It is second to none in the county in its line, that of varied furnishings for women and men.

Of the social side of his life it can truthfully be said that "Those who know him best, love and honor him most." He is often affectionately alluded to in public print and speech as "The grand old business man of Riverside." And such he is, for he is an upholder of the best traditions as applied to his daily life, and at the same time his progressive, live ideas for the civic good of the city have always been manifested in no uncertain way, his loyalty as a citizen always a factor to be counted upon as one absolutely dependable.

Mr. Rouse is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion and is a Knight Templar Mason. He is in religious faith an Episcopalian.

BENJAMIN SHERWOOD HAYWOOD, D. D.—Riverside feels a special degree of affection for the cultured and high-minded minister, Dr. Haywood, who has to his credit many years of service in the Southern California Conference and has been frequently marked for distinction

and some of the largest responsibilities of the church abroad. He was recently appointed pastor of Nelshire Boulevard Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles.

Dr. Haywood was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and during his youth there acquired a common school education. He did his college work in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and in Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana. Cornell College gave him his Doctor of Divinity degree at the semi-centennial of that staunch old Methodist institution in 1904. At Cornell College a fellow student was Miss Harriet Porter, and the romance of their college life ended in a most happy marriage.

Dr. Haywood entered the Methodist ministry in 1890 and for two years was in missionary service in old Mexico, being presiding elder of Orizaba District and pastor at Pachuca. Then followed some years of congenial and useful labors in the Southern California Conference, and he was pastor of the first church at Riverside when in 1904 he was called by the Board of Bishops at the General Conference to the superintendency of Porto Rico Mission. Dr. Haywood was for eight years in charge of the Porto Rico Mission, during which time he directed the work of over two hundred Methodist Congregations in the West Indies.

Following this, in June, 1912, he became general secretary of Hospital Work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the church, with headquarters at Washington. While there he came in close personal touch with national movements and broad world interests. His knowledge of men and of the world has been diversified not only by his important duties but by engagements on the Chautauqua and lecture platforms and extensive travel at home and abroad.

Dr. Haywood again accepted the pastorate of the First Methodist Church at Riverside in 1916, and after an absence of twelve years he returned to a post of duty that had manifold attractions for him. During the World war he was appointed by President Wilson a member of Exemption Board No. 1 in Riverside County, and served in that capacity throughout the war period.

CAPT. W. B. JOHNSON, whose home was in Riverside County from 1892 until his death, is remembered for his business ability, his important public service, and his character he always maintained as a highly patriotic and progressive citizen.

He represented a family of old American traditions and his great-grandfather, Col. Benjamin Johnson, came from Scotland to America, becoming a Virginia planter and serving with distinction in the war for independence. The traditions of the family trace the descent from the Norse Vikings who settled in Scotland. Captain David Johnson, son of Col. Benjamin Johnson, was a native of Virginia and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He was an Indiana pioneer and shared with Levi Beam the honor of being the first settler of Owen County, which then comprised the present counties of Owen, Greene, Putnam and Monroe. His son, Reuben Johnson, born in 1812, was a farmer in Owen County until 1853, and then moved to the new State of Iowa and lived in Clarke County nearly forty years, until his death in 1892. Reuben Johnson married Elizabeth Barrickman, whose father, John Barrickman, was a native of Germany, was a Virginia planter and lost his life while fording a river. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson died when about fifty years of age. Her two daughters, Angeline and Sarah, both died in Iowa.

Of three sons Capt. W. B. Johnson was born July 1, 1846, at Spencer in Owen County, Indiana, and was a boy of seven when his parents moved to Iowa. He and his two brothers for part of the period of the Civil war were all members of Company D of the 39th Iowa Infantry. David H., the oldest, was a sergeant in the Company, and after the war was for two terms treasurer of Clarke County. The other brother, John C., was also a sergeant of Company D and died at Green Bay, Iowa.

W. B. Johnson in June, 1861, shortly before his fifteenth birthday, joined an Iowa Battalion and was on duty with that organization in Missouri for six months. He then enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa, with his brother, but after a period was transferred to Company G of the Seventh Iowa. He was not discharged until July 12, 1865, so that his army record covers practically the entire war period. Among the major battles in which he participated were Parker's Cross Roads, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, many of the engagements of the Atlantic campaign, and he was with General Sherman on the march to the sea and in the campaign through the Carolinas, ending with the battles of Goldsboro and Bentonville. At the battle of Altoona his brigade held Altoona Pass when General Sherman from Kenesaw Mountain, about twenty miles away, signalled the words "hold the fort for I am coming," words used as the first line and title of a popular religious song that has stirred the hearts and emotions of people for more than half a century. Captain Johnson went through the war with two slight wounds. His alertness, courage and resourcefulness made him valuable in the scouting service. At the Grand Review in Washington he was barely nineteen when he marched at the capital in charge of the Division Forage Squad of Sherman's army.

His military experience continued several years after the war, and he became identified with several interesting phases in the development of the great Middle West. He served as a scout and wagon master, fighting in the Black Hills against the Indians and assisting in protecting the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad. Later he was appointed captain of Company B, Second Regiment of Nebraska, better known as the Cowboy Company, and commanded that company on the frontier, guarding the settlements from Indians. For two years he was a deputy United States marshal in Kansas and the old Indian Territory. He was for two years sheriff of Wheeler County, Nebraska, and held a similar position for Valley County, and while living at Osceola, Iowa, was city marshal and under sheriff four years. Besides discharging the duties of these official positions Captain Johnson was for a number of years identified with the cattle industry in Nebraska.

It was in 1887 that he took up his residence in Southern California, locating at Los Angeles. Los Angeles was enjoying boom times, but the boom collapsed shortly afterward and he lost heavily through his real estate investments. For two years he remained there as a special detective, and in 1892 located at Riverside, where he conducted a livery and operated a stage line from San Jacinto to Strawberry Valley. He was elected sheriff in 1894 and filled that office four years. For eighteen months he was a general merchant at Winchester, and then returning to Riverside engaged in the real estate business and also had mining interests in Riverside and San Diego counties. Captain Johnson was finally elected chief of police of Riverside and was in that office when he died.

He was a widely known and honored figure in Southern California for many years, where he served as president of the Iowa Soldiers Association of California, was a past commander of Ord Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in Nebraska, past commander of Riverside Post No. 108 of the Grand Army, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a staunch republican and was its candidate for all the public offices he held except once when elected on a citizens' ticket.

Captain Johnson met and married Miss S. S. Freeman in the vicinity of Osceola, Iowa. She was born in Illinois and is now a resident of Riverside. They were the parents of four children: Eugene, now deceased, who was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war; Laura J., wife of D. M. Hinkle, of Rock Island, Illinois; William A., a well known Riverside banker whose career is briefly sketched elsewhere; and Lois J., wife of H. H. Jenkins, who has charge of all orchard work for the Colony Association of Atascadero.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, president of the National Bank of Riverside, was for a number of years active as an engineer and contractor, and has been identified with a number of important business undertakings in the county.

He is the only surviving son of the late Capt. W. B. Johnson, a well remembered figure of Riverside County whose story is told elsewhere. William A. Johnson was born while his parents lived at Ord, Nebraska, March 6, 1885, but has lived at Riverside since he was nine years of age. He attended the grammar and high schools of the county, and from public school his experiences quickly led him into the engineering and contracting business. For a number of years he was associated with R. T. Shea in the firm of the Johnson-Shea Company. Their working interests extended to many points in Central and Southern California and into Arizona. They handled some extensive municipal contracts, building water systems, paving and sewer construction, and performed a large amount of that class of work in Riverside and immediate vicinity.

For a number of years Mr. Johnson has been identified with the National Bank of Riverside as a director, but since June, 1919, has been its president. This bank was organized in 1906 and still retains its original capitalization of a hundred thousand dollars, while the surplus is a hundred seventy-five thousand dollars and deposits aggregate a million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Johnson is also one of the directors of the Security Investment Company of Riverside and is one of the owners and directors of the Liberty Ranch Company, operating a five hundred acre alfalfa farm at Winchester in Riverside County.

During the World war he sought every opportunity to do his part as a patriotic citizen, co-operating with other workers in Riverside in behalf of the various financial drives and at the close of the war was made head of the local Red Cross. He is a republican and a member of the Republican County Central Committee, but his business and private interests have absorbed his time to the exclusion of politics so far as his personal candidacy is concerned. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has been a Mason since he was twenty-one years of age, and is affiliated with the Lodge, Council and Commandery at Riverside and Al Malaikah Temple of the Shrine at Los Angeles. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Present Day Club.





*L. C. Waitt*

June 11, 1908, at Riverside, Mr. Johnson married Miss Irene LaRue, a native of Riverside and daughter of the late Seneca LaRue, one of the prominent citizens of this section of Southern California. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are Frances, born in 1911, and Margaret, born in 1913, both attending the public schools of Riverside.

CAPT. LYMAN C. WAITE is not only the oldest resident of Riverside, but he has the distinction of being one of its most prominent citizens and has been connected with its growth and development from the beginning of its history. As he reviews the past from the days when he first located here, even then being imbued with an unwavering confidence with its future, the present marvelous development appears like a miracle, although no other man is better acquainted through personal experience with the actual progress, step by step.

The birth of Captain Waite took place in Walworth County, Wisconsin, September 12, 1842. He is a son of Sidney and Parmelia (Barker) Waite, both of whom were born in Western New York, where Sidney Waite was engaged in farming until 1836, when he moved to Wisconsin, arriving there during its pioneer period. He was located in different sections of the state, including those in the vicinity of Sheboygan Falls, Fond du Lac and Appleton, and there Lyman C. Waite grew to manhood and acquired first a common-school training and later one in the more advanced studies at Appleton University, which he entered in 1860.

Like so many of the youths of that day his studies were interrupted by the call of patriotism, and he enlisted in 1862 and was assigned to Company D, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Those were the days which proved a man's mettle, and this young private, through his bravery and capability, rose very rapidly through all the stages to be captain of Company C of his regiment. Later his regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and had the honor of serving at different periods under Generals Grant, Buell, Rosecrans, and Sherman. During his service he participated in forty-two battles and skirmishes, and was with General Sherman on his historic March to the Sea and in the Grand Review at Washington. Among the notable engagements in which he took part were those of Chaplin Hills (Perryville), Nashville, Jefferson Pike, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Averysboro and Bentonville. The history of his regiment is most interesting. For one year and eight days after its organization there were but forty-two men able to report for duty, and it was commanded by a captain. Captain Waite's own company could muster only five enlisted men and two officers, and it is likely that the latter were numbered among the living only because they had been serving on detached duty.

Returning to his university after receiving his honorable discharge Captain Waite completed his courses in it and was graduated therefrom in 1868, and at once began teaching school. A year later he went to Belle Plaine, Iowa, and became principal of its graded schools. It was not his intention to remain in the educational field, and in 1869 he began the study of law in the office of Clark & Tewksberry, and in October, 1870, was admitted to the bar at Toledo, Iowa. In January, 1871, he was admitted to the bar of California in San Bernardino County, and at once opened an office at Riverside. He was first justice of the peace and the first notary public, and acted as both for four years. Had he cared to devote all of his energies to the law there is no doubt but that he would have become one of the leading lights of his profession, but

fate ordered his life otherwise and bestowed upon him still greater honors.

Upon very small circumstances oftentimes hinge a man's career, and this is the case with Captain Waite. Being on a visit to Chicago, he happened to attend the old Woods Museum, and saw a picture of Inspiration Point in the Yosemite which so attracted him that he resolved to push further westward, although it was not until 1877 that he was able to gratify his desire to gaze upon that marvel of natural beauty, Inspiration Point. In that year he visited the Point and other places in the Yosemite Valley staging from Merced City via Coulterville, making a stage trip of 200 miles. It was in 1907 he visited the Yellowstone Park and Salt Lake City, the headquarters of the Mormon Church.

It was in 1870 that Captain Waite came to California, arriving on December 8, sole capital at time being \$100 in money and the unlimited enthusiasm of youth and a well-balanced, highly-trained mind. During 1872 and 1873 he returned to his first calling and taught the children of the first settlers at Riverside, and at the same time began his experiments in horticulture, which, although then were productive of but little profit, laid the foundation for his future wealth and opened up a new vista for the people of his country. His first purchase was of ten acres of land, to which he later added fifteen acres, and he has lived in the same and adjoining block for 46 years. When he first came to California Los Angeles had a population of but 5,725, San Bernardino, 1,500 and San Diego, 3,000. He was with Judson Brown when Redlands was first surveyed, and there started two nurseries. He also established two nurseries at Highland, and with Stephen H. Herrick owned the first packing house of that community.

His small holdings in realty were expanded until at one time he was one of the heaviest landowners in this vicinity. His early nursery operations in Riverside were carried on under the firm name of Waite & Simms, J. A. Simms being the junior member. As early as February, 1871, Captain Waite volunteered to go to Los Angeles for supplies for the community at Riverside. Accompanied by T. J. Woods, he made the four day trip, arriving on the return trip March 1, 1877, bringing with him not only the required supplies, but also a number of lemon, orange and walnut seedlings, the latter two supposed to bear in eight years and yield a profit in twelve years. The lemons proved worthless, and the walnuts were the hard-shell English nuts. In all of the earlier planting Captain Waite and his associates were ignorant of the amount of water to use, and the best varieties for the soil and climate. Some of the trees proved to be utterly worthless, and the ground had to be re-planted several times. Out of these first experiments, disheartening as many of them were, has sprung the most important industry of the Golden State. By 1886 such favorable results had been obtained that Captain Waite with two associates took with them to the fair held at Chicago during that year such an exhibit of orange-bearing trees and many other California products, including calla lilies, as to make a profound impression and to awaken enthusiasm for this then not widely-exploited Southwest. As an orange grower Captain Waite met with remarkable success, producing some of the finest trees in the world, and became the owner of a model orange grove. In connection with his orange-growing Captain Waite has the distinction of having received the highest price paid up to that time for a forty-acre tract of oranges in Highland, from Alexander Fry who paid him \$100,000 for it, and it was then conceded to be the finest grove in the state. For many years Captain Waite maintained an interest at Highland, where he had owned the first fifteen acres of land





*Mrs Lyman C. Fraile.*

laid out for town sites. He contributed the land for the freight and passenger stations of the Santa Fe railroad, and was connected with many of Highland's leading concerns.

Captain Waite during his active years was a dominant factor in the life of Riverside. He was a director of the Citizens Water Company, which later became the Riverside Water Company, and for years was president of the Pioneer Society. Among other concerns which he served as official or stockholder were: La Mesa Packing Company, of which he was president; was a director of the First National Bank of Riverside, which he assisted in organizing in 1885, and of which he served as vice president from 1885 to 1900, and president from 1900 until 1905; a director of the Artesia Water Company, the Pacific Lumber Company and the Loring Opera House Company; president and largest stockholder of the Highland Domestic Water Company of San Bernardino; a director and stockholder in the Coast Line of the Santa Fe Railroad; and president and a director of the Riverside Savings & Trust Company, which he assisted in organizing. He was one of the organizers and was president of the bank of Banning. Owing to an injury, Captain Waite was forced to retire from all business activities, resigned from all his official positions, and took an extended trip to Honolulu.

Captain Waite's activities were not confined solely to business affairs, for he was always foremost in securing advantages of all kinds for his home community and those in which he felt an interest. He organized the first school district at Riverside, in 1872, which was several miles square. When this property was assessed to secure funds for the erection of a schoolhouse it was discovered that the tax to be collected was not sufficient to complete a building 16x24 feet with the plaster. With customary energy Captain Waite went among the residents and urged upon them the importance of raising the necessary money among themselves, and the building was completed that year. This building not only housed the first school, taught by the energetic Captain, but was useful for numerous community purposes. In it the first church of Riverside County had its home. Here the people gathered for social intercourse, and many pleasant memories are retained of this pioneer building by the older people. Captain Waite did not relinquish his connection with this first school even after his increasing cares made it impossible for him to continue its teacher, but for many years served as clerk of its School Board. The attendance on this first school increased so rapidly that before long a second building of the same size had to be erected to hold the pupils. This original school building was also used as the first Court House in the county.

It was Captain Waite who organized the first judicial district, securing the signatures to take before the Board of Supervisors. This work took full two days on account of the difficulty in securing transportation. During the early history of Riverside there was a good deal of trouble from the Mexicans, who regarded the Americans as trespassers, and on several occasions it took a good deal of diplomacy on the part of Captain Waite and other prominent citizens to avoid serious conflict. The first justice of the peace, Captain Waite, was elected for a term of two years. The following election, the Mexicans, massing their forces, elected their own man. It was then that the new judicial district was created by cutting the old one in two, and Captain Waite was reelected.

A pioneer in many undertakings, Captain Waite has the distinction of also being the first white man to be married at Riverside, the ceremony occurring April 5, 1872, when he and Miss Lillian M. Shugart were united in marriage by Rev. I. W. Atherton. Mrs. Waite is the daughter

of the late Doctor Shugart, who with his wife and family came to Riverside among its pioneers. The following children were born to this marriage: A son who was accidentally drowned when two years and eight months old; Marion P., who was graduated from Stanford University, is a broker of Los Angeles, California, and married Miss Anna Chapman, a daughter of D. P. Chapman of that city; Charles E., who was also graduated from Stanford University, was for seventeen years connected with the Riverside Savings & Trust Company, is now a broker for the Dubiske holdings at Riverside; Lillian Martha, who was graduated from the Marlborough Institute, is at home; Leila M., who is the wife of John A. Robertson, of Phoenix, Arizona, has two sons and one daughter; and Mildred H., who is the wife of U. L. Voris, in charge of shipments on the 35,000-acre farm of the Gates Estate at Corcoran, California.

Believing it to be the duty of every man to make personal sacrifices for the public welfare, Captain Waite has responded generously to calls made upon his time and capabilities and served in the City Council of Riverside for five years, being elected to it from the First Ward in 1906. He retired from the office in January, 1912. During the time he served as a member of that body he was one of its most active workers to secure lasting public improvements, many of which still stand as monuments to his foresight and public spirit. He is a member of Riverside Post No. 118, G. A. R., and of the San Bernardino Valley Division of the Loyal Legion of the States of California and Nevada, which he served as vice commander. The distinctive character of Captain Waite, his broad and warmly human traits, and the unfailing and sincere attachment which he inspires in all those who have come within his influence are perhaps the secret of his remarkable success, quite as much as his unusual mental endowments and excellent business capabilities.

CHARLES E. WAITE, one of the enterprising business men of Riverside, was during the past few years the local representative of the H. W. Dubiske & Company concern, one of the largest industrial security houses in the world, with over 100,000 satisfied clients secured during its short business career of about four years. This company has its headquarters in the Consumers Building, Chicago, Illinois, and a branch office in New York City, New York. Mr. Waite built up a satisfying clientele of his own, and was one of the most popular salesman in the district.

Mr. Waite was born in the old home on Mulberry Street, Riverside, January 14, 1878, youngest son of Lyman C. Waite, whose sketch appears above. He received his educational training in the public and high schools of Riverside and Leland Stanford University, class 1903. On November 1, 1903, he went into the First National Bank of Riverside to learn the banking business, and filled various positions in it up to and including that of cashier, which position he resigned in 1906 to become assistant cashier of the Riverside Savings Bank, and later was made assistant cashier of the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, and remained with that institution until March 1, 1920. Recognizing a profitable and pleasing future in the selling end of business, he associated himself with the Dubiske Company, with the result as above stated. On September 1, 1921, he was appointed Riverside County representative of the Super Test Products Company of Los Angeles, of which his brother, Marion P. Waite, is one of the stockholders and directors. This company is the wholesale manufacturer of various paints and accessories, its products being widely sold throughout this state. He was vice president and one of the directors of the Riverside Title Company, and for many years

was secretary and one of the directors of the Riverside Hospital, but disposed of these interests so as to devote all of his time to his present work.

During the late war he claimed no exemption, but was not allowed to enlist on account of the order issued by the administration that all banking officials must remain in their positions. He is a republican, and has been active in politics, although he has never sought office aside from membership on the county central committee for a year, and that of delegate to the county convention one year. He served as alternate for his father, who was unable to attend, to the State Senatorial Convention. Fraternally Mr. Waite is a Shriner Mason, through the York Rite, and belongs to Riverside Lodge, B. P. O. E., which he has served for fourteen years as treasurer. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, the Loyal Legion, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen and Royal Arcanum. Until the parlor at Riverside of the Native Sons of the Golden West was discontinued he was active in that organization, and he takes pride in his membership in the college fraternity Phi Delta Theta.

Mr. Waite married October 19, 1905, at Woodhull, Illinois, Gertrude Ferris, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Robert O. Ferris, a farmer. Her great-great-grandfather Ferris was one of the founders of Galesburg, Illinois. The Ferris family is of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Mrs. Waite is a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, and a very accomplished and cultured lady, and with her husband is numbered among the social leaders of Riverside.

ASHBEL G. LOVE—Until he was about fifty years of age Ashbel G. Love was completely absorbed in a growing and profitable business as a merchant in the Middle West. When he disposed of his interest there and came to California it was for the purpose of retiring, but the purchase of an orange and alfalfa farm at Riverside has furnished him a great deal of occupation, pleasant and profitable, and he has continued to enjoy an active life while here. He is one of Riverside's most esteemed citizens, a worker for everything good in the community.

Mr. Love was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1845. His parents were James and Martha (McNair) Love, both natives of Pennsylvania. His mother was born in Bucks County, of an old family of Scotch ancestry. James Love was of Scotch-English descent. To the task of farming James Love gave all his active years. In 1856 he removed with his family to Galesburg, Illinois, and later to Altona in that state, and lived out his life on a farm.

Ashbel G. Love was eleven years of age when the family went to Illinois, and he finished his education in the public schools of Knox County, of which Galesburg is the county seat. After school he went to work as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Altona, and the mercantile business opened for him a broad and successful career. In the fall of 1891 he removed to Holdrege, Nebraska, and for seven years had charge of one of the largest stores in that thriving community.

When he came to California in 1906 Mr. Love and his sons purchased fifteen acres of oranges and alfalfa at 271 East Central Avenue. He has had many opportunities to sell this property at an advantage, but is thoroughly attached to it and still makes it his permanent home. His son Waldo owns it with him, but Mr. Love gives it his personal attention while Waldo is engaged in other work.

Mr. Love is a republican in politics. For many years while at Altona, Illinois, he took a leading part in politics. He was for several years postmaster at Altona and a representative party in county con-

ventions and on the city and county central committees. He gave his first presidential vote to General Grant. Mr. Love has not been active in politics in California. His spare time is chiefly devoted to church work, and for the past six years he has been one of the trustees of the Magnolia Avenue Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange No. 10.

In November, 1879, at Altona, Illinois, he married Miss Abbie W. Waldo. She was born in that state and comes of an old New York family of English ancestry. Her father, M. B. Waldo, was for forty years an employe of the Burlington Railroad, most of his time being divided between his duties at Princeton and at Altona. Mr. Love lost his wife in Nebraska in 1899, after they had been married twenty years. She is survived by two sons, Waldo Love and Frank K. Love. Waldo Love, associated with his father in the ownership of the orange and alfalfa farm, gives most of his business hours to his duties as one of the employes of the Mission Garage of Riverside. He married Miss Anna C. Craven, a native of California and daughter of Dr. Wallace Craven, of Riverside. They have a daughter, Mary, member of the class of 1921 in the Riverside High School. The younger son, Frank Love, is an employe of the American National Bank of San Francisco. He married Miss Edna Barr, of Holdrege, Nebraska, and has a daughter, Helen McNair Love.

WILLIAM T. KIRKPATRICK, whose services as a contractor and builder have been responsible for the erection of many beautiful homes in Riverside, came to this city sixteen years ago and was instantly converted into an enthusiastic admirer of the community, and all his work here has been permeated by the spirit of loyalty and regard for the best interests of the locality. No one stands higher in his profession than Mr. Kirkpatrick.

He is a native of old Kentucky, born near Paducah, January 12, 1859, son of Rev. J. D. and Mary Jane (Rudolph) Kirkpatrick. His parents were natives of Tennessee, his mother of German ancestry. His father was descended from Roger Kirkpatrick, whose name figures conspicuously in the early day politics of Scotland. Rev. J. D. Kirkpatrick gave his active life to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He was a Confederate soldier the last thirteen months of the Civil war, being in the cavalry under General Forrest and Colonel Holt. His service was along the Mississippi and at Nashville and Chattanooga. He died in December, 1912.

William T. Kirkpatrick acquired his education in the public schools of Kentucky. His father also owned a farm, and to its duties he gave his time after leaving school until he was thirty. Having a strong inclination for mechanical work, he then became a carpenter at Paducah, and from his trade developed a business as a contractor and builder. During his active career at Paducah he constructed many buildings in that city. Mr. Kirkpatrick came to Riverside in 1905. His brother had been here for a year, and Mr. Kirkpatrick came out to investigate for himself the glowing reports sent back East. He found that the most enthusiastic statements were more than supported by fact, and nothing has occurred since then to mar his complete satisfaction with Riverside as a home and place of business. He resumed his career as a journeyman carpenter, but after a few years had accumulated the facilities for a general contracting and building business. Many houses in the city are the result of his work, including the Lewis and McDermott homes on West Seventh Street. He also did carpenter work for the

Masonic Temple and the Crossley Garage, under contract, and a few years ago he overhauled and improved the Desert Inn at Palm Springs. He also built an ice plant and several cottages there.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is independent in politics, was quite active in local politics in Paducah but has concerned himself only as an intelligent voter since coming to California. He has been an elder in the Calvary Presbyterian Church for fourteen years, and believes that the church and its benevolent causes demand a proper share of his influence and energies.

In Kentucky Mr. Kirkpatrick married Miss Mattie Dishman, who died in 1902. Mr. Kirkpatrick married at Los Angeles, November 14, 1914, Miss Ada James, of Portland, Oregon, daughter of late Fred James, of Prince Edward Island, Canada. His children, all by his first marriage, are five daughters and one son: Pearl, who is the wife of Linus Roof, a resident of Paducah, Kentucky, and has four children, named Lucile, Raymond, Velma and Eloise. Miss Nina Kirkpatrick lives at home with her father. Velma is the wife of Floyd K. Brown, of Los Angeles, and has two children, Perry and Barbara Alline. Miss Beulah Kirkpatrick is in the office of the Aetna Insurance Company at Hartford, Connecticut. Alline, wife of Stanley Wimpress, connected with one of the oil companies at Tampico, Mexico, is the mother of one son, Norman. J. Ewing Kirkpatrick, the only son, was in the draft at the time of the World war, but the armistice was signed before he went overseas. He is now employed as a chemist by the Citrus By-products Company at Corona, California, but will continue his higher education in the University of California in 1922.

MAXWELL R. WHIFFIN—While Southern California may not be the "melting pot of civilization," it is the one portion of the globe any person not completely centered in his local surroundings hopes to see before he dies. Its citizenship has been naturally recruited from men of most diverse nationality and experience, but perhaps none can better appreciate its charms from the contrast of personal travel and experience in most remote parts of the world than Maxwell R. Whiffin of Riverside. Mr. Whiffin is a native of Scotland, represents a family of distinction in British military history, himself had an early training for the army, afterward entered the English Civil Service, and spent many years in the Orient and other British possessions. He finally came to California, and the impression made upon him by Riverside was such that as soon as possible he returned, and regards this as his home for the rest of his life. Mr. Whiffin has long been prominently identified with the fruit business, and is now general manager of the American Fruit Growers Packing House at Riverside.

His father was General Henry Edward Whiffin, a native of Wales. General Whiffin, who retired from the army in 1881, was accountant general in the British service. He was on active duty through the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny. General Whiffin married Jessie Cecelia Scales, a native of Scotland, who is still living in England at the venerable age of eighty-five. Maxwell R. Whiffin has two brothers whose active lives have been largely given to the British military establishment. They are Major General Henry Edward Whiffin and Colonel George Whiffin. Both were on the retired list when England entered the war with Germany, but immediately resumed service. Colonel George Whiffin had charge of the transportation of troops and munitions of the British Army over all the railroads of England, with twenty-five thousand men under his supervision. General Henry Edward Whif-

fin was in charge of the engineering and road building of the allied armies in France.

Maxwell R. Whiffin was born at Edinburg, Scotland, September 9, 1871. He received his early education in the United Services Military College of Devonshire, at a place with many literary as well as historic associations, called Westward Ho. One of his classmates was Rudyard Kipling. He passed the examination for a lieutenancy in the army in 1886. Army life not appealing to him, he soon afterward went to the East Indies and became an indigo planter. Not long afterward the Germans discovered a dye which brought practical bankruptcy to the indigo industry. He was in India through the Bengal uprising, and also when the cholera plague destroyed twenty per cent of the inhabitants.

In all the years until he came to Southern California Mr. Whiffin was possessed of an unconquerable desire to see more of the world, and his travels led him to Australia, New Zealand and Egypt, everywhere attended with interesting and sometimes weird incidents. He was in Ceylon in 1887, when he witnessed one of the great elephant drives of the British Government. He has seen one hundred and fifty bull elephants at work in the timber jungles. In the course of his travels he finally reached Manitoba, Canada, where he was in the cattle business as a buyer until 1900.

In that year he came to California. After a few months he joined a party of five bound for Cape Nome, Alaska. Among other hardships of that expedition was surviving a tidal wave. Through dangers and difficulties he was buoyed up with the vision of Riverside, a gem in perfect setting, the most ideal place he had ever seen in all his travels. Throughout his struggles in the frozen North there was in him a profound conviction that he would be able to return and make Riverside his home. His adventures and efforts there, in fact, provided him with enough money to achieve this object. Reaching here, he made a payment on an orange orchard and eventually became owner of thirty acres of oranges in perfect bearing on Arlington Heights.

For twenty years Mr. Whiffin was in the service of the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, and in practically every capacity. For the last five years he was superintendent of the packing houses. In all these twenty years his superior official was Mr. William Grant Frazer, whose career is sketched elsewhere in this publication. Mr. Whiffin has a high admiration for Mr. Frazer, and states that he never heard him give utterance to an unkind word. After the change in management Mr. Whiffin accepted the position of general manager of the Minnehaha Orchard Company in Tulare County, California, the holdings of this company comprising eight hundred and fifty acres of citrus and farm land. Mr. Whiffin is still a large stockholder in that business. Owing to the poor health of Mrs. Whiffin and her desire to be back in Riverside, he resigned his work in Tulare and is now manager of the Riverside Packing House of the American Fruit Growers, Inc. Mrs. Whiffin has absolutely regained her health and is happy and contented since her return to Riverside.

Mr. Whiffin became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1905. His sentiments are wholly American. He is a republican in politics, thoroughly progressive, and was deeply interested in the success of all drives during the war period. What is for the good of Riverside is certain to enlist his heartiest co-operation.

Besides his citrus and Tulare county interests Mr. Whiffin is a director in the Keystone Drug Company. He owns a fine home at 245





Hugh A. Bain

Oakwood Place. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge at Visalia, he and Mrs. Whiffin are communicants of the All Saints Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Whiffin in addition to church and home interests undertook much work in the Red Cross during the war. She is a member of the Parents-Teachers Association.

At Los Angeles, June 3, 1902, Mr. Whiffin married Miss Vyvyan Lovelock. She is a native of England. Her father, the late Samuel Lovelock, was a chartered accountant of London. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Whiffin, both natives of Riverside, are Maxine, a student in the Grant school, and Virginia, a student in the New Magnolia Avenue School.

HUGH A. BAIN. A Scotch engineer and business executive with a record of fifty years of active and strenuous participation in business and industry, Hugh Bain when he retired selected what many besides himself would regard as the most beautiful and attractive place in the world, Riverside, and the people of this community have come to know him as a man of genial and sympathetic interests with local affairs and a man of the highest distinction and attainments.

Mr. Bain, who resides at 1484 Orange Grove Avenue, was born at Nairn, near Edinburgh, Scotland, April 18, 1849. His father, Hugh Bain, Sr., was a Scotch capitalist with extensive business interests and in 1856 moved to Canada and for the rest of his life lived as a retired gentleman in Paisley County, Ontario.

Hugh A. Bain when sixteen years of age walked ten miles every day to teach school. Later he secured the horses to drive, and these were the first brought into Paisley. His home was the first house ever built in Paisley, and there were more Indians than white people as neighbors. The Indians were friendly, and one memory that stands out clearly with Mr. Bain was their offerings of cooked venison, which he says was the finest he ever had. It was no uncommon sight to see large herds of deer pass the school window.

After three or four years teaching at Paisley, Mr. Bain entered the Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario. During vacations he again taught and worked at other employment. While a student he was also at Brockville. After graduating from Queen's University he took a law course at McGill University in Montreal.

About that time occurred a reversal of family fortunes, and to support himself and contribute something to the family he went to New York City. He reached the metropolis with ten cents in his pocket, and lost no time in connecting himself with employment. His first salary in New York City was eight dollars a week. After some varied experiences he became connected with the Lewisohn Brothers, a firm for many years distinguished by the extent and magnitude of their capitalistic enterprises. By his resourcefulness and energy Hugh Bain rapidly acquired the confidence of this firm, and for a number of years looked after their ranch interests and later other general interests.

Many of Mr. Bain's important achievements are associated with the Montana mineral district. He went to Butte as representative of Lewisohn Brothers. This firm contemplated the erection of smelters at Butte. Mr. Bain's investigations proved that the cost of coal as laid down in Butte made a general smelting project prohibitive. After consultations with the late J. J. Hill and others he commenced a systematic search for a location where conditions would be more favorable. Some of the property interests of Lewisohn Brothers were in the neighborhood of Great Falls, where coal could be recovered from the surface.

Various chemical analysis showed this coal was suitable for gas, and the firm of Ledoux & Rickett of New York reported that a perfect gas production could be secured from the coal samples. Thereupon Mr. Bain determined to smelt by gas, although Mr. Klepetko said that it could not be done. Another reason for selection of Great Falls as a site for the smelter was the forty-foot drop in the river, which made possible great power development.

The smelter was blown in and ore was shipped from Butte for reduction, the smelter expert selected by Mr. Bain being Frank Klepetko, well known in the mining world. After things were in order Mr. Bain went to England for the Lewisohn Brothers, to attend to some business with Baring Brothers. While there he received a telegram from Lewisohn to "stop all work and come back, as things were in bad shape." Responding to the call and returning to Montana, he found that he had a big problem to solve through the inadequacy of the gas production. He finally solved it by putting the gas production on a level with the blast.

He found that the gas supply was ten or twelve feet above the numerous smelting furnaces. When first blown in the furnace would operate perfectly for a short time, and then the pipes would choke up with refuse under the high pressure. He devoted a long time to the problem, working until one and two o'clock every morning and seriously undermining his health, but continuing his experiments and studies until he satisfied himself that the fault would be remedied by putting the gas supply on, or below the level of the blast. The wisdom of this plan was assailed on the ground that it would not relieve the situation and that the installation had already cost a million dollars. Mr. Bain replied that the change would save the company \$12,000,000, and ordered the first unit brought down to the level. This was done and the test showed perfect smelting. The remainder of the furnaces were soon changed and it has resulted in the successful operation of the big plant ever since. Like all radical departures from accepted and established forms the work at the Great Falls smelter was watched with intense interest by the scientific world, and its successful outcome wrote a new page in the history of ore reduction.

Mr. Bain was the first to use electricity in the separation of gold, silver and copper from ores and superintended the installation of the first plant. Before this time, if under a certain percentage, it was sent to Europe for separation. This electrical process is now employed by all large mining companies in the United States.

Seeking recuperation, Mr. Bain went to New York, but though very ill at the time, A. S. Bigelow wired him that he must return with him and others to Montana on a trip of inspection. A special car was provided and the plant inspected and approved, but as a result of the effort Mr. Bain was in bed for six months.

Thus in many essential respects Mr. Bain should be credited with the building of the gigantic smelters at Great Falls, Montana, for it was his work that made the successful operation of the plant possible and the separation of metals by electricity. His achievements in the recovery of copper and other metals from base ores give him high rank as a mining engineer. After his recovery from the strain of overwork, concluding with a long vacation in Bermuda, he engaged in general business for the Lewisohns until his retirement. Mr. Bain had been coming to California for twenty years, and deciding upon Riverside for his winter home, built the commodious and handsome place on Orange Grove Avenue which he still occupies. He goes away every summer, particularly to Rockland, Maine, where he still has interests.

Mr. Bain has been in every state of the Union and most of the foreign countries. He is known as a philanthropist and has provided an endowment fund for the education of four children and has educated fifteen or twenty in the Staten Island Academy. He built the contagious wards in the Smith Infirmary, and has always been ready with his time and purse to assist those less fortunate than himself. Much of his time has been spent in travel, and he has crossed the Atlantic seventeen times. He is a life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is a director in the Riverside Hospital and a member of the Masonic Order. His wife was Miss Helen Snow, a native of Maine, daughter of Israel Snow, a shipbuilder of Rockland. Mrs. Bain is of Mayflower ancestry.

DAVID W. LEWIS has the worth while distinction of being the oldest title man in Riverside County, and is president and manager of the Riverside County Title and Guaranty Company. He came to Riverside over thirty years ago, and as an incident of his work, involving practically the writing of the title history of this district, furnished much of the data favoring the formation of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. One of the contentions set forth in behalf of Riverside was that this portion of the older county had not received its share of benefit from the taxation, though paying more than one-third of the total volume of taxes of San Bernardino County, of which it was then a part. Information supplied by Mr. Lewis had much to do with determining where the boundaries of the new county should run. From official records he supplied the data accounting for the jog made in the county line in order that that line might be kept a certain distance from the county seat.

David W. Lewis was born in the little village of Eaton, Indiana, November 24, 1864, in the locality where the first petroleum oil discoveries were made in the Indiana field. His father, Isaac Lewis, was of Welsh ancestry and of old American stock and was also born in Indiana. He served as a member of Company C, 84th Indiana Infantry, during the Civil war, and the hardships and exposure of that struggle brought on his death two years after he returned home. The mother of David W. Lewis was Jaretta Babb, a native of Indiana and now living at Portland, in that state. Her father was David Babb, a merchant and farmer, and of German ancestry.

David W. Lewis supplemented his public school education with a college career in DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. He graduated Ph. B. in 1891, and subsequently received the Master of Arts degree.

Mr. Lewis, soon after coming to Riverside in 1891, took the post of manager of the Riverside Abstract & Title Company. He was with that company until 1894, and part of the time he was also correspondent for the Los Angeles Express in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. During 1894-95 he was director of searches for the Riverside Abstract Company, and from 1896 to 1901 was secretary of the Abstract & Title Guaranty Company of Santa Ana. From 1901 to 1911 he was manager of the Riverside Title & Trust Company, and part of the same time, from 1908 and continuing until 1913, was assistant secretary and then vice president of the People's Abstract & Trust Company of El Centro. This was the pioneer title company in the Imperial Valley. From 1914 to 1916 he was with the Title Insurance & Trust Company of Los Angeles, and in January, 1917, he and associates organized the Riverside County Title and Guaranty Company, of which he has been president and manager. This company was organized with a capital of

a hundred thousand dollars, and its prestige and success from the beginning has been largely due to the fact that its president was able to give the company the benefit of his more than twenty-five years experience in title work.

While he was with the Title Insurance & Trust Company of Los Angeles an attack was made on the title of the Yorba estate, covering property extending from east of Corona to Newport Beach and including other property in Riverside, Orange, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties. In connection with Walter L. Koethean, a former resident of Riverside, Mr. Lewis wrote a resume of the title to those properties, and an opinion recommending that the claim be ignored. He also assisted the attorneys in furnishing the records in regard to some of the Yorba heirs from 1858 down. The decision of the Supreme Court was made in accordance with their recommendations as to the invalidity of the claim. While in Santa Ana Mr. Lewis helped straighten out one of the early Mexican claims. Mr. Lewis was also one of the leaders in ignoring the claim of the new Mexican colony to Riverside, a claim first presented in 1884. Most of these matters have since been adjusted. The company he was with furnished the abstract for the ground occupied by the Post Office building in Riverside. Incorporated in the abstract were the opinions of four different attorneys, which were required before the U. S. District Attorney would pass the claims of the Mexicans as being invalid. The opinions of William Collier, W. A. Purington and Judge J. G. North accompanied this abstract.

While in the Imperial Valley Mr. Lewis straightened out many titles, including the titles of the townsite of Seeley. None of the township or the government maps or the Imperial County survey agreed. He had a record survey made with cross references enabling the various descriptions to be harmonized.

From all this it is not difficult to understand the authoritative position Mr. Lewis enjoys among the title men of Southern California. Besides the business of which he is president he is interested with others in a two hundred acre tract, highly suitable for deciduous fruits, known as Cabazon, near Banning. This property is now being developed. He is also interested in some oil development in this section.

Without seeking office Mr. Lewis has worked for the success of the republican party and is generally around the polls on election day. His support and encouragement can be readily depended upon when anything affecting the welfare of Riverside is concerned. One organization in which he has long been interested is the Sons of Veterans. He has been commander of the Riverside Post of this order four different times, has been identified with the order itself more than thirty years, and was a member of the Division Council of California and the Pacific one year and is a member of the Past Commanders Club of the Sons of Veterans of Southern California. In former years he was one of the directors of the Riverside Y. M. C. A., and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 18, 1893, at Riverside. Mr. Lewis married Miss Edith M. Binks. She was born at San Jose, in the famous Santa Clara Valley of California. Her parents, Benjamin and Melissa Binks, the former a native of England, and the latter of Canada, were early settlers in the Golden State. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have four children. Gertrude, the oldest, is the wife of L. E. Bloodgood, in the insurance and real estate business at Santa Ana, and has two children, named L. E., Jr., and Ellison. Robert O. Lewis enlisted in the navy about the close of the war, and after his discharge entered the abstract business with

his father. He married Miss Helen Lenardt, a native of Danville Illinois, and they have a daughter, Ruth. The third child, Clara Louise, is the wife of Brooks W. Lowentrout, with the Union Oil Company of Riverside, and has one son, Jack Lewis Lowentrout. The youngest of the family is Benjamin, a high school student, a young man of special talent whose studies are now concentrated on art in preparation for a career as a cartoonist.

Mrs. Edith Binks Lewis through her great-great-grandfather, Christian Schell, is a member of the D. A. R. Her great-grandfather, during the Revolutionary war, was carried away to Canada by the Indians.

HENRY A. WESTBROOK is one of the few survivors of those who established themselves permanently at Riverside in the centennial year. He is from Iowa, the fountainhead of the early colonization in this part of Southern California. He has contributed effort and cash to the progressive development of the city. For many years he performed an essentially constructive service, since he was a contractor and builder. For a quarter of a century or more, though identified with banking and other enterprises, his principal time has been devoted to his twenty acre orange grove at 150 North Orange Street.

Mr. Westbrook was born at LeRaysville, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1848, son of Benjamin A. and Lucy (Nichols) Westbrook. On both sides his family has been in America since Colonial days. His father was a native of New Jersey and of a Connecticut family of English descent, while his mother was born in Pennsylvania of Scotch ancestry. Henry A. Westbrook had a public school education. He lived and worked on a farm until he was seventeen. His father was also a contractor and builder, and after learning the carpenter's trade Henry Westbrook was associated with his father in the construction of houses for three years. It is not his fault that he had no military experience, since during the Civil war he tried to enlist, being rejected by the examiners because of his youth.

For a year or so Mr. Westbrook followed his trade in Northern Illinois, at Freeport, and at Lanark and Mount Carroll in Carroll County. In September, 1869, he went to Clinton, Iowa, and thence to Belle Plaine, where he was in the contracting and building business until the great fire in Chicago in October, 1871. He reached Chicago ten days later, while the ruins were still smouldering, and for two years his time and energies were devoted to the tremendous task of rebuilding that city. While in Chicago he contracted tuberculosis. His physician gave him but a short time to live. In May, 1873, he returned to Belle Plaine, Iowa, and on the 10th of April, 1876, arrived at Riverside. Messrs. Waite, Twogood, Rowe and others from Belle Plaine were among the first settlers from Riverside, and it was through them that he heard of the many attractions of the locality. Chief among the benefits conferred upon him personally was a complete recovery from tuberculosis, but many other things as well have contributed to the complete satisfaction he has enjoyed during his forty-five years of residence in this garden spot of the world. His father-in-law, Robert McDowell, had started to build the house at 150 North Orange Street, and Mr. Westbrook completed it and has lived in that one place ever since. The first year he largely rested, working around the home, and then actively resumed the contracting and building business. His first contract was the house on Fourteenth street now occupied by S. L. Herrick. Mr. Westbrook was a building contractor here until 1893, since which year he has looked after his private interests. A number of the pio-

near structures of Riverside bear testimony to his enterprise. These include the Evans business building, the Evans residence on Magnolia Avenue, the old Y. M. C. A., now part of the Glenwood Mission Inn, the Frederick building on Main Street across from the Inn, the Hayt and Masters buildings on Main Street, the J. S. Sims residence on Orange Street, remodeling the National Bank of Riverside from a one to a two story building, the one story brick building adjoining and its remodeling to two stories, the George Cunningham block where the Gaylor Rouse store now is, and several frame blocks on Main Street that have since been burned. Four of these buildings were on Eighth and Main, owned by H. M. Beers.

The twenty-acre tract of land he took on North Orange Street was partially replanted, but he has since replanted all of it, and his continuous management of the grove since 1893 has resulted in many profitable crops. Mr. Westbrook was a stockholder and organizer of the National Bank of Riverside, and remained a director and vice president until 1920. When this bank was projected it was the intention of Los Angeles men to control the stock. The plan was upset by Mr. Westbrook, who placed all the capital among Riverside men. He is also a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank. For many years he has been a director in the Riverside Water Company and has been a director in the Riverside Heights Orange Growers Association since its organization, and is also a director of the Fruit Growers Exchange.

These facts indicate the substantial nature of his association with Riverside. At the same time he has throughout enjoyed the highest degree of civic esteem and is one of Riverside's most popular citizens. He has been interested in local elections as a republican, but has never sought office.

January 4, 1871, at Belle Plaine, Iowa, Mr. Westbrook married Miss Jane Elizabeth McDowell. She was born in Ohio. Her first American ancestors were two brothers from Scotland, one settling in Pennsylvania and the other in Tennessee. Her grandfather was at Valley Forge with Washington. Her father, Robert McDowell, was a lumberman, farmer, and an extensive land owner and dealer in Iowa. Mrs. Westbrook is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their two daughters are Lucy Ada and Lova Elda. Lucy Ada is the wife of George E. Morris, of Riverside. Lova Elda is the widow of Alexander Nielson, and has a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth. Alexander Nielson was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and at the time of his death was associated with the Bank of Italy at Los Angeles.

**CAPTAIN JOHN T. LAWLER**—A Southerner by birth and ancestry, one of the bravest and most intrepid soldiers and officers of the Confederacy. Captain John T. Lawler was always distinguished by the charm, address and perfect courtesy of the old Southern gentleman. He lived for many years at Riverside, where he was a prominent orange grower, and was equally active in church, fraternal and social circles. It was ill health brought on by hazardous undertakings and exposure during the war that caused him to come West, and ever afterward he was a loyal son of California and exemplified the generous nature of the old soldier who buries the dead past. It was perhaps typical of his tolerant spirit that he even voted with the republican party after coming to Riverside.

The death of this gallant soldier, March 4, 1910, was an occasion for mourning among his many friends. Captain Lawler is survived by his

widow, Mrs. Jennie B. Lawler, who occupies her old home at 472 Fourteenth Street.

When the war broke out between the North and the South Captain Lawler was living in Memphis, Tennessee. He at once joined the first cavalry regiment raised for action in the Confederate Army. Because Colonel Jackson for some reason failed to report it, the regiment was organized as the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry. Captain Lawler helped recruit Company A of the regiment, and was second sergeant, then orderly sergeant, and on the reorganization in 1862 was made second lieutenant, later rising from second lieutenant to the captaincy of a company. On account of his brilliant personal record he was promoted in 1864 to major of the Fifth Mississippi Cavalry, but he declined the promotion and refused to leave the men with whom he had shared so many dangers on field of battle. The Seventh Tennessee was the crack regiment in General Forrest's Cavalry. While the regiment arrived too late to take part in the battle of Belmont, it afterward shared in the experiences of such battles as Lockridge Mill, Bolivar, Medon Station where Captain Lawler sustained a flesh wound, Briton's Lane, the following day, where he was again wounded, Davis Bridge, second battle of Corinth, and Holly Springs, where he received the surrender of Colonel Murphy. Then followed a period of detailed duty watching the enemy at Memphis, and Captain Lawler took part in skirmishes at Matthew's Ferry on the Tallahatchie River, Walnut Lake, where with a very small company he kept in check a large force of the enemy and saved the Confederate wagon train of General Chalmers from capture. At this time Captain Lawler was four times wounded while gallantly leading his devoted men into action. Toward the close of that phase of his duty he was captured by the Federals. Any one of his wounds was regarded as fatal, and for that reason he was paroled by Major General Sweeney of Sherman's Army Corps. Summoning all his resolution Captain Lawler refused to die and after a nine months' fight was able to rejoin his regiment. His parole paper is still in the possession of Mrs. Lawler. After reporting for duty he was in the battles of Athens, Sulphur Springs, Trestle, fighting all along the line of the railroad from Pulaski, Tennessee, and October 30, 1864, at Paris Landing, was ordered by General Chambers to attack the steamer J. W. Cheeseman, which he did and compelled its surrender. During the last months of the war Captain Lawler was with Generals Head and Forrest in the constant fighting through Central and Southern Alabama. Part of the command pushed on to Selma under General Forrest, where they fought the entire column of Wilson's cavalry. At the end Captain Lawler surrendered with his regiment and came out of the army one of the best liked, most popular and daring of the South's gallant friends. He always led his men, put himself in the most dangerous place, and it was little less than a miracle that he escaped alive. The four serious wounds he received in one day came while leading his men against the breastworks of Colliersville, Tennessee, in October, 1862.

The war over, Captain Lawler returned to Memphis and resumed his business career, first as a druggist, then in the grocery business, and later as a cotton commission merchant. He steadily prospered, but in time his health failed completely. In 1886 he sought recovery at Colorado Springs, but in the spring of 1887 came to California and bought a ten acre orange grove at Riverside. This property he later sold. He then occupied with Mrs. Lawler a beautiful home on Fourteenth Street a home which for years has been an attractive center for the large group of their admiring friends. Captain Lawler also owned a seven acre

orange grove on Cypress Avenue. Though not fond of politics or public life, he served five years on the City Council in Riverside. Orange culture was a subject that enlisted his greatest enthusiasm, and he was busy in his grove from the time he came to Riverside until shortly before his death.

Captain Lawler was very actively identified with the First Baptist Church of Riverside, was church collector, then assistant treasurer and for eleven years was head of its Finance Committee. The loyalty and service he gave to this church is happily expressed in a memorial of sympathy sent to Mrs. Lawler after his death and still greatly prized by her. Mr. Lawler was a member of the United Confederate Veterans Association in Tennessee and was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Captain Lawler married at Memphis one of the South's most charming daughters, Miss Jennie B. Taylor. Her father, Colonel Washington Taylor, represented an old Southern family and at one time was a cotton operator on a large scale at Memphis. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Lawler was living near Memphis, Tennessee. She shared with Captain Lawler in church and social activities of Riverside, and during the World war was one of the busiest members of the local Red Cross.

**MIGUEL ESTUDILLO**—Descended from a long line of illustrious families brilliantly prominent from the earliest period of the life of our Golden State, Miguel Estudillo can surely claim to have been "born in the Purple," a Native Son of Native Sons.

No man could ask for his life to commence under more auspicious circumstances, and that he has been worthy of his heritage is proven by the record of his life, in which he has honorably represented his ancestors and has rewritten the names in the annals of the state and also in those of the nation. He has won political preferment because it was his due, not only for his forensic brilliancy but for the spirit born of honest purpose with which he always worked for the greatest good to the greatest number, seldom meeting with defeat, but when he did calmly marshalling all his energies for the success he ultimately won.

Miguel Estudillo was born in San Bernardino, September 20, 1870, the son of Jose A. Estudillo and Adelaide (Rubidoux) Estudillo. He was graduated from the public schools of San Diego and then entered Santa Clara College from which he graduated in 1890. He went to San Diego from there, but a little later returned to the family home. He served as deputy court clerk of San Diego County, which position he held until 1893. Here he was appointed clerk of the Board of County Supervisors, which position he held until 1895, at all spare moments diligently preparing for his career in the law. He was admitted to the bar and immediately opened an office and commenced his highly successful practice in the City of Los Angeles. In 1899 an important case which had to be fought in the courts of Mexico took him to the City of Mexico, and there he remained for nearly three years, when he returned to Riverside and his profession, to neither of which had his devotion ever lessened.

But the public needed him and on November 8, 1904, he was elected to the Assembly of the State from the Seventy-eighth District, where he began his work for the city of his adoption and for his state. In 1905 he secured an appropriation of \$35,000 for the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station at the foot of Mt. Rubidoux. At this session the bill was passed transferring the great Yosemite Park to the United States Government after a stormy session in which Mr. Estudillo



Miguel Estradillo



was a predominant figure, having always favored the bill. By his skill in handling this bill he attracted the attention of the prominent solons and also much special personal attention. Of the latter he was greatly pleased by the letters from the famous John Muir, who presented him with copies of his two works, "Mountains of California" and "Our National Parks."

In 1907 Mr. Estudillo was accorded the position of chairman of the ways and means committee of the Assembly, and in the same year was also made chairman of the California delegation to the Fifteenth Irrigation Congress at Sacramento. He also went as a delegate to the National Irrigation Congress at Boise City, Idaho, from Southern California. He was an ardent supporter of the Roosevelt-Pinchot Conservation policies, and won out in his fight with the Hon. W. R. King of Oregon, in which a resolution endorsing these policies was presented.

November 3, 1908, Mr. Estudillo was honored by the people with an election to the State Senate. Here he made his famous fight for local option, but though the bill was for the nonce defeated, he was not defeated and in 1911 again took up the fight, this time the Wyllie local option measure, and he carried it through to success. The papers were very laudatory and the official organ of the Anti-Saloon party said among many other things: "We may, however, without invidious comparison, mention the name of Senator Miguel Estudillo, of Riverside County, who had charge of the measure in the Upper House. \* \* \* Senator Estudillo introduced the local option bill in the Senate two years ago and did yeoman work in behalf of the measure. \* \* \* It was not only fitting but fortunate that the Wyllie Bill, after its approval by the Assembly, was in charge of the Riverside Senator. \* \* \*; without giving offence to those who opposed the measure, Senator Estudillo met and answered every argument against it, and, with unyielding tenacity, refused to accept amendments which were intended to impair its efficiency. \* \* \*. The subsequent career of the bill was thick-set with peril and it required skillful management, unflinching fidelity, courage and determination to carry the measure safely through and win for it success." And all these qualities Mr. Estudillo had, and has today.

In 1909 Senator Estudillo was chairman of the committee on election laws of the Senate, which recommended, by minority report, the passage of the direct primary law, creating a revolution in state politics and forever destroying machine rule. In 1911 this passed the Legislature. In 1911 Mr. Estudillo was appointed a member of the holdover committee, which investigated the notorious school book trust of the state, and as a result of the findings of the committee the trust became a thing of the past.

In 1911 Senator Estudillo secured another appropriation for his county, this time to establish the laboratory and make improvements at the Mt. Rubidoux Experimental Station. In his public life the Senator has always been a power to be carefully considered, and, withal, a most interesting figure of no slight distinction.

Mr. Estudillo was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, and is one of the three attorneys of this district who are members of the National Bar Association of the United States. The other two are Judge H. H. Craig and H. L. Thompson.

In Riverside, the city of his adoption, Mr. Estudillo is an honored citizen, always proving himself worthy of recognition, a true Californian. The grandson of Don Louis Rubidoux has many interesting documents relating to him, letters, books and pamphlets. Many books have been written of the proud old Don, a recent one being "The Story of the Rubidoux Rancho." A few years ago Mr. Estudillo received letters

from a man named Hardy, at that time over eighty years of age. He had been a close companion of Don Louis and a teacher for him, receiving for the latter fifteen dollars per month and his board and room, the state also giving him fifty dollars per month. He wanted to marry one of Don Louis' daughters, and while the Don was willing, her mother was not, as, being English, he would take her away from her home and country. She later married a rancher. Mr. Hardy had money when he came to California, but lost it in mining for gold. He went to Australia later, having been with Don Louis from 1856 to 1862. The Rubidoux name, as everyone knows, is a part of the history of California.

On the paternal side Mr. Estudillo is also linked with the history of California, for his grandfather, Don Jose A. Estudillo, was revenue collector and treasurer of San Diego County in 1823-30. In 1835 he was a member of the Territorial Legislative Deputation, the law-making body of California at that time. He was urged to accept the governorship of California at this time, but would not do so. In 1840 he was for two years justice of the Supreme Tribunal, and in the last year of this service he was granted the San Jacinto Rancho from the Mexican Government, grateful for his loyal, able service.

In 1843 he was appointed administrator of the Mission San Luis Rey and two years later he was made judge of the Mission. In September, 1849, Brigadier General Riley, of the United States Army, appointed Don Jose judge of the First Instance for the District of San Diego. Later he was elected assessor of San Diego, the first to hold that office under the American regime. Don Jose's ancestors were all fighting men, military to the core, a quality which has been transmitted down through the years to his descendants. His father, the great-grandfather of Miguel Estudillo, was a captain in the Spanish Army. He passed away in 1853, leaving his son, also Don Jose A. Estudillo, to carry on the name. His life work has been along the lines of a land owner principally. His wife, the mother of Miguel Estudillo, was a daughter of Don Louis Rubidoux, of whom extended notice will be found elsewhere in these volumes. One of Mr. Estudillo's uncles was state treasurer of California from 1876 to 1880, having proved his fitness for the office by the way he filled the office of treasurer of San Diego County for twelve years.

Miguel Estudillo had had a great deal of military experience in State military affairs as captain of Company M, Seventh Regiment, California National Guards, so when the World War broke out he organized the Home Guards. Of this he was elected captain and received his commission from the governor of the state. He also organized the Riverside Rifle Club, which is still in existence. He was appointed by President Wilson a member of the Legal Advisory Board of the Selective Service System, his associates being W. A. Purington (now deceased) and Judge Hugh H. Craig. Before the United States entered the war Mr. Estudillo organized the Riverside Red Cross Ambulance Corps, collected \$1,600 from the citizens and, at a largely attended public meeting held in the park, he presented the money to Hewitt Roblee, a son of Dr. Roblee, for the purpose of buying an ambulance for service in France. An up-to-the-minute vehicle was secured and did much service overseas. As a mark of appreciation for the part he had played in securing the ambulance, a picture of it in service, together with the ambulance plate, was sent to Mr. Estudillo after the signing of the armistice. During the war Mr. Estudillo spared neither his time nor his finances and energies to be of service. He was at work early and late on the various war activities, without financial consideration, eager

to do any service required of him, exemplifying in its truest, finest form that which we know under the name of "true patriotism."

In addition to his other activities Mr. Estudillo has been city attorney since 1918. As an attorney his splendid professional talent is never questioned and his wide knowledge and fine intellectual powers are in constant demand. He has also the rare gift of oratory, a magnetic and forceful speaker and can always "put across" any argument he is presenting. And he enthusiastically supports any and all things which are for the good of his city, county or state, is a valuable factor in all movements which are progressive and he is sure and resourceful in his handling of civic problems.

Socially Mr. Estudillo is well known and fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Victoria Club of Riverside and of the Jonathan Club and the Union League Club of Los Angeles. Politically he is proud of his allegiance to the republican party.

On February 22, 1903, Mr. Estudillo wedded Miss Minerva Cook, who is a direct descendant of James Cook, who came over in the Mayflower and settled in Winchester, New Hampshire, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Estudillo have two sons, Reginald and Francis.

**HAROLD N. DUNBAR**—The Riverside community for years has been sensible of the fine quality of public service and public spirited activity of both Mr. and Mrs. Harold N. Dunbar. Mrs. Dunbar in particular might be regarded as a pioneer in that form of community work which involves the participation of all local citizens in social entertainment and city progress, a plan and idea that in recent years have taken hold of nearly every progressive town and city in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar were responsible for the first outdoor Christmas celebration in Southern California. This celebration has been observed for five consecutive years in White Park at Riverside.

Mr. Dunbar, who gave a quarter of a century to public service in Riverside, as assistant postmaster, then as superintendent of parks and later as city treasurer, was born at Brockton, Massachusetts, December 13, 1859, son of Heman and Mary (Howard) Dunbar, both natives of Massachusetts and now deceased. His father was of Scotch and his mother of English descent. Heman Dunbar was a non-commissioned officer in the Union Army during the Civil war.

Harold N. Dunbar acquired a public school education at Brockton, and was only fifteen years of age when he left New England for the Pacific Coast. He reached California in 1874, and for the first two years was employed in a drug store at Gilroy in Santa Clara County. He then became secretary and assistant manager of the San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company for the great land owning and ranching firm of Miller & Lux. Subsequently he took charge of one of this firm's stores in Merced County, and remained in business there for sixteen or seventeen years. For two years he was also engaged in ranching in Merced County and for three years was manager for the Carnell-Hopkins real estate firm in San Francisco.

Mr. Dunbar moved to Riverside in 1890 to become assistant postmaster under his brother, F. M. Dunbar. He remained in that office until 1906 under Postmasters Dunbar, H. M. Streeter, Frank Abbott and George D. Cunningham. After leaving the postoffice he was for six or seven years superintendent of parks in Riverside, and he was first appointed city treasurer by the council to fill an unexpired term.

In the fall of 1919 he was elected to that office, beginning his four year term in January, 1920. Mrs. Dunbar is his chief deputy.

Mr. Dunbar is a Knight Templar Mason, being affiliated with Pacific Commandery No. 3 of Sonora, California. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, is a republican in politics, and he and Mrs. Dunbar are members of the Pioneer Society, the Historical Society and the City Home League. Mr. Dunbar owns a nursery on Prospect Avenue and Penrose Street, where plants and shrubs are propagated, the specialty being the Carob tree. In this work he is assisted by his son Fred J.

Among other community activities in which she has been a leader at Riverside Mrs. Dunbar assisted in organizing the Red Cross during the war and devoted to that cause most of her time. She helped organize and became secretary of the Spanish Art Society, for nine years was a director of the Riverside Humane Society, and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Dunbar before her marriage was Miss M. B. Boye. They were married June 10, 1885, in San Francisco, where she was born. Her father, O. H. Boye, was a San Francisco business man and with his wife came to California when they were young people. They were of French and German ancestry. Following is a brief record of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar: Miss Ethel C., formerly connected with the Riverside Post Office, now employed in the San Francisco Post Office; Fred J., his father's partner in the nursery business; Mabel, wife of Edwin M. Daugherty, a Los Angeles business man, their two children being Virginia and Richard; Miss Gladys D., associated with her uncle in the Boye Photographic Studio of San Francisco; Miss Marion H., a teacher at Oakland, California; and Miss Dorothy, a student in the Junior College of Riverside. Fred J. Dunbar for a number of years was a traveling salesman for the Eastern & Western Lumber Company of Portland, Oregon. When America entered the war with Germany he enlisted with the Forestry Division of the 21st Engineers Corps and was in France until the signing of the armistice.

PHILIP MONROE SAVAGE—Early in life Dr. Philip Monroe Savage determined to make his life work the healing of his fellowmen, and to secure the best education obtainable in order to realize his cherished ambition. He is a native son of California and his mother is a native daughter, and his primary education was gained in his home state. He has had more educational advantages than falls to the lot of the majority of surgeons, and it has been supplemented by wide and varied experiences, by long contact with and training by the masters of surgery in both the West and East. He is the natural surgeon whose work is a pleasure and his great aim in life to skillfully alleviate the suffering of humanity. By every means open to the wide-awake surgeon he keeps in touch with every improvement, every new method and discovery in the line of his work, and so today he ministers with undisputed skill to the surgical necessities of the community which regard him with confidence based upon his successful work in the city of his adoption and the surrounding country. No surgeon stands higher both with the profession and the people.

Dr. Savage enlisted early in the World war, and worked long months in the camps, but at the last moment illness, contracted in the line of duty, held him hospital bound until the war was over. He

served his country as truly as though he had worked overseas throughout the war.

Dr. Savage has a keen interest in everything relating to his home city, and is always to the fore when anything comes up which will be for her good, and is a dependable factor in all civic matters. In banking, fraternal and social circles he holds the same high position he does in his profession.

Dr. Savage was born in Tulare, Tulare County, July 17, 1880, the son of Philip and Flora (Darby) Savage, his father a native of Texas and his mother of California. His father came to California when a young man and located in Yolo County, where he followed the occupation of a wheat farmer. He died in 1913 in Sanger, Fresno County. His wife is now living in Berkeley, California. Her father at one time owned the old Arrowhead Hotel. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom six are now living: Genevieve, wife of George P. Manchester, of Berkeley; Geraldine, wife of Charles Kavanaugh, of Napa; Dr. Philip M., of San Bernardino, the subject of this sketch; Lucille, wife of I. J. Maxon, of Berkeley; William, a physician and specialist of San Bernardino; Harold, an attorney in Fresno.

Dr. Philip M. Savage was educated in the public and high school of Tulare, and then, after a preliminary course in the University of California, he attended the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco and was graduated with the class of 1907. Where many would consider this the close of their medical education, it was the beginning for him, and he went East and took a post graduate course in the Chicago School of Surgical Technique. From there he went to the famous Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota. He now devotes himself exclusively to surgery.

Dr. Savage was one of the organizers and is a director of the American National Bank of San Bernardino. He makes his home on the beautiful place he owns, an orange grove of twenty-three acres in East Highland. He was elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association, in 1921, upon the retirement of Judge Curtis.

Dr. Savage married, August 10, 1903, Bernice M. Roberts, a daughter of J. A. Roberts, of Sanger, California. They have four children: Philip Monroe, Jr., Meredyth, James and David.

Fraternally Dr. Savage is identified with San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the San Bernardino Post, American Legion, and of Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, Native Sons of the Golden West. He is a member of the San Bernardino County Medical Society, of the California State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and he is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In political faith he is a voter in the republican ranks. In religious belief he is a member of the First Christian Church and is chairman of its Board of Trustees.

He enlisted for the World war July 17, 1918, at Camp Kearney, and was ordered to San Francisco, where he took a special course in surgery at the University of California, lasting a month. He was then ordered back to Camp Kearney, and was there two weeks, when he was ordered to join Base Hospital No. 108 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Then the influenza broke out, and they were held there until November 25th, when he left there to go to Camp Upton, where he outfitted for overseas service. He contracted the disease just when he was ready to sail. He was on the transport George Washington,

and he was taken off and sent to St. Mary's Hospital at Hoboken, and there he remained until after the armistice was signed, but eventually he recovered. He was held in New York for some time and then ordered to Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he received his discharge December 19th, following, and at once returned to his home in San Bernardino.

CLARENCE D. DICKEY, highly esteemed in San Bernardino as one of the older physicians of that city, which is his birthplace, is not only a Native Son, but the son of one of San Bernardino's pioneers, one of the first physicians to settle here, and he, in turn, is the father of a physician, the three generations having one and all achieved success in their profession.

Dr. Dickey received his earlier education in the schools of San Bernardino and then entered the famous Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from whence he was graduated with the class of 1886. He returned to San Bernardino and commenced practice and has continued in it ever since. He is in politics a republican, but has never felt any inclination to assume public office.

Dr. Dickey was born in San Bernardino July 26, 1860, the son of Dr. Dudley Rufus Dickey, who came to San Bernardino with ox teams in 1849, undergoing the usual experiences of the hardy pioneers of that day. He practiced in San Bernardino until his death. The mother of C. D. Dickey was Adelia (Crandall) Dickey, of Iowa, who died in San Bernardino. Dr. Dickey is a member of the Woodmen of the World and was formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married in 1888 Julia Carnes, a daughter of Lindsay Carnes, of Indiana. They are the parents of two children. Lindsay, an attorney of Los Angeles, enlisted in the navy in the late war and was made an ensign. He served throughout the war in the aviation department and was regarded as one of the best aviators in the department. Clarence, a prominent physician and surgeon of Los Angeles, also enlisted in the war, but as a physician, and he served until the armistice. He is now devoting himself chiefly to surgery and is meeting with great success in that branch. Clarence Dickey married Miss Helen Reeves, a native of San Bernardino, and daughter of W. B. Reeves, the present constable of San Bernardino. They have one daughter, Emma Lou.

GAYLORD BRAYTON NORTON—The late Gaylord Brayton Norton played an important part in the horticultural development of Riverside city and county, and is remembered here for his work along this line, but he also made a distinctive record as an able business man in the commercial field before he came to this locality. He was born in Herkimer County, New York, May 28, 1837, and died at Riverside in 1905. Mr. Norton was proud of his family record, and traced his lineage back to his great-grandfather, who fought in the American Revolution and was a native of Connecticut. His son, Russell Norton, the grandfather of Gaylord Brayton Norton, was born in Connecticut, but moved to Herkimer County, New York, and there was engaged in farming and wagonmaking. W. L. Norton, son of Russell Norton, was a native of Herkimer County, and was a farmer and contractor and builder of Litchfield Township, that county, until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Esther Gaylord,



*Gaylord B. Morton*



a native of Oneida County, New York, and a daughter of Dr. Chester Gaylord, who moved from Oneida County to Herkimer County and was engaged in an active practice in the latter locality for many years. Still later he moved to Illinois, where he died. Mrs. Norton died at the age of twenty-eight years, her only son, Gaylord Brayton, being then but three days old.

Growing up in Herkimer County, Gaylord Brayton Norton attended its public schools and Whitestone Seminary, from which he was graduated.

In 1858 he went to Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, and was there engaged in clerking in a general merchandise store until he enlisted, in 1862, for service during the war between the states. He was assigned to Company E, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed as clerk at the headquarters of the Ohio Brigade. In the winter of that year he was located at Corinth, Mississippi, but in the spring of 1863 he was detailed to assist Chaplain Eaton in what was known as the Freedman's Department, and cared for the colored men who came to the Union troops for protection. They established a corral at Grand Junction, Tennessee, and another at Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Norton was later sent to Vicksburg, where he was under the command of Gen. John Eaton, and he located a camp at Youngspoint, Louisiana, twelve miles from Vicksburg. At one time there were 12,000 negroes at this camp. When the negroes became too numerous for the accommodations at Youngspoint they were transferred to Davis Bend, thirty miles south of Vicksburg, and placed on seven plantations, where they formed an industrial colony, being engaged in planting cotton and fortifying the place. While Mr. Norton was superintending these plantations he was an occupant of the house that was owned by Jefferson Davis. So well did he carry out the work of these plantations that he was commissioned a first lieutenant at Vicksburg, and at Davis Point was made a captain. He organized two colored regiments, the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-fourth United States Infantry, and only concluded his humane work for the refugees when he was mustered out of the service at Vicksburg in 1866.

During the fall of 1866 Mr. Norton returned to Portsmouth, Ohio, but did not remain there, soon leaving that city for Waynesboro, Tennessee, where he became manager for the store, and assistant superintendent of the furnace of the Wayne Furnace Company. Four years later he returned to Portsmouth once more, but left it for Hanging Rock, Ohio, where he went into business with his brother-in-law, S. B. Hemstead, of the S. B. Hemstead & Company Stove Foundry. After a year he bought an interest in the mercantile department of the Ashland Coal & Iron Railroad Company, and took charge of it. The company conducted a general store at their Colton mine at the time he acquired his interest, and he soon opened three others, securing the patronage for them all not only of the miners, but also of the people of the surrounding country, so that he made them paying propositions, and for twenty years continued to direct their activities, and then sold his interests.

In 1891 Mr. Norton came to California for the winter, but was so pleased with conditions that he decided to make this state his permanent home. He had invested previously in a stock business in Labette County, Kansas, where he owned 600 acres, but he sold this property after settling in California. During the first winter here he bought a ranch of twenty-one and one-half acres, later adding fifteen acres,

all of which are in alfalfa with the exception of five acres planted in oranges. This continued his home until his death, his widow in 1914 erecting a handsome residence at 189 Magnolia Avenue, where she and her children still live. For some years his residence on his first acreage was one of the show places of Riverside County. Mr. Norton was greatly interested in all horticultural matters and assisted in organizing the Riverside Naval Orange Company, of which he was long the president.

In 1868 Mr. Norton married Harriet E. Hemstead, a daughter of Dr. G. S. B. Hemstead, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Norton became the parents of five children, namely: Benjamin, who is a horticulturist of the vicinity of Artesia, California; Miss Mary E., who is at home; John, who was formerly in business at Lankersham, where he was a member of the Toluca Packing Company, and is now quartermaster of one of the merchant marine vessels plying between the Pacific Coast and Europe and Africa; Miss Helen G., who is at home; and Brayton, who is a veteran of the World war. He served on the Walter D. Munson as quartermaster, and made fourteen round trips across the sea. He had previously acquired considerable reputation as an author, his productions being published in the leading monthly magazines, the most popular one being "Sleeping Acres." He is now coast master at Laguna, California, and is still engaged in writing.

Gaylord B. Norton was a republican, but never took any active part in politics. Early joining the Presbyterian Church, he gave it a faithful service, and was a trustee of the congregation at Riverside. The keynote of his character was faithfulness. When he undertook anything he gave to his duties his best efforts and never rested content until he brought everything into excellent shape. He possessed great executive ability, knew how to direct others and obtain from them a whole-hearted co operation that was very effective. A devoted husband, kind and watchful father, sympathetic and helpful friend and conscientious citizen, Mr. Norton left his mark on the civilization of his times, and his memory is cherished by those who knew and appreciated his many virtues.

FRANK A. LEONARD, attorney of San Bernardino, has been in active practice there almost long enough to make him eligible to membership in the pioneer class of attorneys of that city. The firm of which he is senior partner is a strong one, doing a general practice but handling so much corporation business it might almost be regarded as specializing in that line.

Mr. Leonard was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, December 7, 1864, the son of Ira E. and Maria (Shepherd) Leonard. His father was an attorney of note, who was born in the State of New York, removing to Watertown about 1862. He was later judge of the District Court in Missouri, holding the position through the strenuous times of the Ku Klux troubles. He was nominated for supreme judge of Missouri, but being a republican was defeated, although he received the largest vote on the ticket. He moved to Missouri in 1866 and was an attorney for the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway for some years. On account of his health he decided to leave Missouri, resigning and moving to Boulder, Colorado. He practiced there but finally located in Socorro, New Mexico, where he practiced until his death in 1889. While in Boulder he was one of the regents of the University of Colorado.

His wife removed to San Bernardino where she lived until the age of ninety, passing away in the fall of 1921.

Mr. Leonard received his primary education in the public schools of Boulder, Colorado, and then spent one year and a half in the University of Colorado. He studied law at the St. Louis Law School, a department of Washington University, and was there one year. He entered his father's office and was admitted to the bar in Socorro, New Mexico. He remained with his father until 1888, when he came to San Bernardino, in November of that year entering into a partnership with Henry Goodcell. When Mr. Goodcell moved to Oakland Mr. Leonard practiced alone for a time and then entered into a partnership with E. R. Annabel. This partnership lasted only three weeks owing to the death of Mr. Annabel. Mr. Leonard again practiced alone until he formed a partnership with Howard Surr on July 15, 1907. This partnership has since continued. In January, 1915, George W. Hellyer was admitted into the firm, which now is Leonard, Surr & Hellyer. They are attorneys for the Fontana Companies; the Citizens Land & Water Company of Bloomington; the Etiwanda Water Company; the Rialto Irrigation District; the Muscoy Water Company; the South Mesa Water Company; the Western Heights Water Company; the Yucaipa Water Company No. 1; and the Arrowhead Reservoir & Power Company. Mr. Leonard is also the city attorney for Redlands.

He married in 1890 Fannie E. Sawyer, a daughter of A. M. and S. A. Sawyer, of Boulder, Colorado. They are the parents of four children: James S., of Oak Glenn, an apple grower, who has one child; Marion, wife of Charles H. Dyke, of San Anselmo, California; Albert at college; and Helen, who is at home. Fraternally Mr. Leonard is a member of the San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the San Bernardino County Bar Association and of the Phi Delta Phi. He is a republican. The family is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of Redlands.

E. R. BURT is the managing executive of the Riverside business known as the Riverside Tent & Awning Company at 393-395 Eighth Street. This is a manufacturing concern of important proportions, and has fully made good the claims of its motto "if it's made of canvas, we make it." Mr. Burt himself is an expert in every branch of the industry and has been rapidly extending the manufacturing processes and the trade demands so that the plant has complete facilities for the manufacture of such varied wares as tents, awnings, bags, aprons, canteens, camp furniture, and porch curtains, and an important feature of their business is the supply of the orange picking bags used throughout the Riverside district. The company's factory has a floor space of 10,800 square feet.

Mr. Burt was born at Gadsden, Alabama, December 12, 1882, son of Arthur Chilton and Clara Bell (Gramling) Burt, his father a native of Macon, Mississippi, and his mother of South Carolina. His father was born in 1852, and died at San Diego in 1908. Most of his life was spent in clerical service in banking institutions. The mother is still living in Riverside, near her sons and daughters. Her six sons are: E. R., Lawrence, Walter, Clarence, Claud Chilson and Charles Avery Burt, and the three daughters are, Lena Cornelia, Maggie Riddle and Clara Willie Burt, all residents of Riverside.

E. R. Burt acquired early education in the public schools of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and after school days were ended took up the carpenter's trade. As a skilled mechanic he arrived in San Diego January 7, 1907, and for a short time did some work as a journeyman carpenter and subsequently was a contractor there until 1910. Since that year he has been a resident of Riverside, and soon after coming here entered the employ of the Riverside Tent & Awning Company. In 1918 he became co-partner and manager of the business, and in the past three years the volume of output and sale has more than doubled.

ROBERT McFARLANE for the past eighteen years has been superintendent of the Riverside Cemetery Association, employing his expert skill as a landscape gardener in beautifying and maintaining Evergreen Cemetery.

Mr. McFarlane was born at Killin, Perthshire, Scotland, April 3, 1870, and was reared and educated there. After his formal schooling he devoted his attention to horticulture, which has been a life study with him, and for many years he has specialized in landscape gardening.

Mr. McFarlane came to Riverside in 1896 and a few years later was made superintendent of Evergreen Cemetery. This beautiful burial ground, located at the foot of rugged Mount Rubidoux, has been the direct object of his professional skill and devoted care for so long a period that it is in an important sense a monument to his endeavors.

Mr. McFarlane had a brother, John McFarlane, who was a well known resident of San Bernardino, where he died about two years ago. Another brother, Dr. William McFarlane, visited in Riverside in 1911, and left with the intention of making a permanent home here. The World war upset his plans, but since then he has been making preparations to carry out his original design as soon as he can settle his affairs in Scotland.

Robert McFarlane owns a home in Riverside and has a fine orange grove near the new experiment station. For the last fifteen years his annual chrysanthemum show has been an event attended by all lovers of that wonderful flower. He has cultivated about a hundred different varieties of many colors. Mr. McFarlane is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MAJOR ORIN P. SLOAT is the genial and well beloved secretary of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been constantly the presiding genius of the Elks Club House. To his zeal, his love for the order, his devotion to the interests of each and every member is due the social atmosphere that prevails and the harmony and good taste that marked the service of this, one of the best appointed Elks Clubs in the country. When the building was planned Major Sloat was one of those working most unselfishly for its establishment. Not content to direct the work, his own hands laid out the beautiful gardens surrounding the Club House, planting the flowers, shrubs and trees and erecting the summer houses and the hot houses. It was a labor of love, and now Major Sloat has the reward of living in the beautiful surroundings he created. It is one of San Bernardino's show places, with velvety green lawns, lovely flowers and foliage, the building covered with graceful vines over thirteen years ago by Major Sloat.



O. Sloat



Major Sloat has been secretary since 1908. He was already a well known and popular citizen, soldier and business man, and outside of the community has warm friends among the Elks in every state of the Union. The Elks are preeminently American, and it is fitting that such a true American as Major Sloat should be their secretary. Much of the popularity, the comradeship of an Elks Lodge depends upon its secretary, and Major Sloat has been an official of ideal qualifications in this respect. He has a keen eye for detail, keeps the Club House in perfect repair, and it is the first object of his care every hour in the day.

Major Sloat is one of California's most devoted adopted sons. He was born at Hobart, Delaware County, New York, October 22, 1860, son of William H. and Permelia (Peck) Sloat. His father was a skilled worker in wood, and some of the old friends of the family at San Bernardino have cherished specimens of his craft. The Sloat family is an old American line of Holland descent, three brothers having come to this country in Colonial days. One of the family was Commander Sloat, who raised the first flag on the Pacific at Monterey. When the monument to his memory was unveiled at Monterey Major Sloat represented the family at the ceremony, being sent from San Bernardino with Judge West by the Board of Supervisors. Photographs of that event show Major Sloat, Judge West and the artist who created the monument just before the unveiling. Every county in California gave one piece of rock for the base of the monument, and it was twenty years in building. It occupies the exact site where Commander Sloat raised the flag.

Still another ancestor was General Marcy, one of American's great soldiers. Some of that branch of the family were victims of the massacre in the Wyoming Valley in the Revolutionary struggle. The mother of Major Sloat was of strict Puritan ancestry, and many of that line were Presbyterian ministers. A complete record of the Sloat family has been compiled by John Drake Sloat, Jr., of Saint Louis, Missouri.

William Henry Sloat, father of Major Sloat, was a valued citizen of San Bernardino, and his death was a loss to the community. He was for fifty years a Mason, and that order had charge of his burial services. Major Sloat is almost the last of his family. He has never married, and was the only son. Of his five sisters four are deceased, one is living in Chicago, and he has several nieces in New York and one in Maricopa.

Major Sloat was educated at Oneonta, New York, and at the age of sixteen was working for a living in a shoe store there. At the age of twenty-one he went to Kansas, spent a year on a cattle ranch, and on coming to Los Angeles was connected with the W. C. Furry Hardware Company six years. Since then he has been an honored and useful and ever active citizen of San Bernardino. He was deputy county clerk in 1893-94 under Mr. Hamilton. He then became division store keeper for the Santa Fe Railroad, and held that post of duty for sixteen years, in full charge of all supplies issued in the Southern California Division.

He resigned that office to become secretary of the Elks Club, and his old employes and associates with the Santa Fe presented him when he left with a handsome watch as a token of their regard.

The military record of Major Sloat began with his active service in the National Guard of California. He was a first lieutenant in the San Bernardino Company when the Spanish-American war broke out. When its Captain, T. H. Goff, resigned the lieutenant was ready to take

command of the company, but he and his men were under orders to go to San Francisco before the commission arrived. Company K of the Seventh Infantry, of which Major Sloat was captain, was known in 1887 as the Waterman Rifles, a name given in compliment to Governor Waterman. It was mustered in October 29, 1887, as Company E, Seventh Infantry, was later transferred to the Ninth Infantry, and when that command disintegrated was assigned to the Second Battalion, First Brigade. December 9, 1895, this was designated as Company K, transferred to the First Battalion, Seventh Infantry. It was mustered into the Seventh California Infantry, United States volunteers, Independent Division, Eighth Army Corps, May 9, 1898, at The Presidio in San Francisco, O. P. Sloat, Captain.

In the meantime Major Sloat had worked hard early and late to raise the strength of the Company from fifty to the full quota of a hundred and fifty. He made a record as one of the best liked and most popular officers of the command, constantly looking for their comfort and welfare. The company on leaving San Bernardino received a wonderful farewell, and on their return the entire county welcomed them. After the war, when the Guard was reorganized, Captain Sloat was made major, an office he filled two years, until compelled to resign because of the exacting duties of his railroad work. Whether in the National Guard or out he has been devoted to the letter and spirit of Old Glory. When the Riverside Lodge of Elks new club house was dedicated he presented the beautiful flag to the new lodge as a gift from the San Bernardino Elks. He is an eloquent speaker and when occasion demands a most forceful one, and has been invited on numberless occasions to speak or serve in public affairs. He has often been written up by the press, and Dr. Owen made him the subject of a rarely beautiful story which he entitled "A Fable." Major Sloat has many interesting treasures in his rooms at the Club House, ranging from the medal presented on the return of the Company by the Native Sons to others received from all over the world.

Major Sloat is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is treasurer of the Salvation Army, member of the Spanish-American War Veterans, of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, F. and A. M. has been for four years treasurer of the Elks State Outpost Association, and now secretary of the same organization and treasurer of the Elks Outpost Association, an idea that was first originated by him and Dr. H. M. Hayes and has spread to Elks lodges all over the United States.

SAN BERNARDINO LODGE No. 836, B. P. O. E.—This Lodge, representative largely of the fraternal life of San Bernardino, with nearly every prominent professional and business man and citizen in its membership, was instituted February 26, 1903, in the old Armory Hall on Third Street, the ceremonies of installation being performed by Redlands Lodge No. 583. Of the one hundred and six charter members forty-five are still on the active list, and thirteen have answered the last roll call. The first regular meeting of the Lodge was held March 3, 1903, in the Masonic Hall and set a standard for good fellowship that has been characteristic of this Lodge ever since. The silver loving cup presented that evening by the San Luis Obispo Lodge stands on the table in the lobby of the present club today. At the third meeting Charles C. Clusker was granted a life membership as the oldest living Elk. The Lodge participated in the first Street Fair given in San Bernardino in May, 1903. Many members attended the Elks reunion in San Diego May 29-30, 1903. From the first members of this Lodge

have performed a leading part in the fraternal life of San Bernardino. On of their earliest activities was a minstrel show that was given with great acclaim and success during the Christmas holidays of 1903. In the meantime, after the thirteenth meeting the Lodge moved from the Masonic Hall to the Native Sons Hall and at the close of the first Lodge year twenty-three new members were added. Beginning with December 6, 1903, the first Sunday in December has been observed as Memorial Sunday. In April, 1904, the Lodge moved to its new quarters on the second floor of the Home Telephone Building. The only member who ever held the office of exalted ruler two successive terms was James Fleming, whose death, October 5, 1907, was one of the greatest losses the lodge ever suffered. He was the only member of this lodge selected for district deputy grand exalted ruler.

In January, 1907, the membership voted to acquire the Rolfe property, part of the present site, and the Club House was built and the first meeting held in the present lodge room November 20, 1908. Later an additional lot was acquired, and on it a gymnasium constructed, affording opportunities for all kinds of exercise and indoor games. The Elks Club, with its present facilities, particularly its lunch and dinner service daily, is the gathering point of the city for social and business affairs. Its membership embraces almost every business man, official, and man of prominence in the city. The Club has property valued at between eight thousand and a hundred thousand dollars, and the Lodge is second to none in the United States for the size of its membership, which now stands at fourteen hundred. During the World war this Lodge did more than its part, not only in the payment of the taxes ordered by the Grand Lodge but individually sending one hundred and forty of its members into the ranks, and several gold stars appear on their honor roll.

One feature of the Lodge is the monthly paper, *The Booster*, edited by the beloved secretary of the Lodge, Major O. P. Sloat. During the war it contained many letters from service men, and at all times it has sustained a high quality of interest as well as affording all the essential news of the order.

One of the things this Lodge as well as every one of the twenty Elks Lodges in Southern California is proud of is the Elks Outpost, built by these Lodges in the Cajon Pass at the point where the Old Trails Highway entered San Bernardino. It is for the use of every Elk coming that way. An Elk through his membership card has access to all the facilities provided by the Out Post, including stoves, ovens, broilers, wood, water, and cooking utensils.

Z. T. BELL—The belief that character and force of will combined with good business acumen will bring to their fortunate possessor a fair degree of business and financial success finds a good illustration in the life and activities of Z. T. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the Home Gas Company of San Bernardino and representative citizen. No man stands higher in the business world of his home city than Mr. Bell, and he is an example of the opportunities offered to young men of ambition and the energy to realize that it lies with them whether life is a success or a failure. Mr. Bell is one of the city's most public spirited residents, and anything started for the furtherance of San Bernardino's growth and progress finds him right to the fore.

Mr. Bell was born in Cherokee, Iowa, June 30, 1874, the son of Z. R. and Angeline (Cox) Bell, both natives of Philadelphia. Z. R. Bell was farmer and a carpenter, and he died in Calaveras County, Cali-

ifornia, in 1917, aged seventy-eight. He had been a resident of California sixteen years at the time of his passing. His wife died in 1885.

Z. T. Bell was educated in the public schools of Iowa, and he was engaged in various occupations until coming to California in November, 1885. He located first in Upland, and here he also followed different lines of work until 1890. He then moved to Los Angeles and learned the plumbing trade. He came to San Bernardino to do some work for the San Bernardino Gas Company. He was with them until February 1, 1905, and was then engaged with the Home Gas Company. He steadily progressed with this company until in 1911 he was elected secretary-treasurer, which position he so ably holds today.

Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Minnie Moore, a daughter of C. A. Moore, of San Bernardino, in 1903. By a former marriage she has one child. Mr. Bell has a number of fraternal affiliations, being a member of the San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E.; of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, A. F. and A. M.; of Keystone Chapter No. 56, R. A. M., San Bernardino; of San Bernardino Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar; and of San Bernardino Valley Council No. 27, R. and S. M. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party.

HOME GAS AND LIGHTING COMPANY—The Home Gas and Lighting Company of San Bernardino, was incorporated in March, 1905, by H. E. Harris, president; H. M. Barton, vice president; W. D. Wagner, secretary-treasurer; and Seth Hartley and Z. T. Bell, directors. The company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying gas to the city of San Bernardino. The capital stock was \$75,000 and all the stock was owned by residents of the city. The gas was turned on July 1, 1905. The company was operated under the name first chosen until August 1, 1909, when it was sold to the San Bernardino Valley Gas Company, the officers being: J. M. Gardner, president; H. B. Duncan, secretary-treasurer; C. J. Hall, C. R. Harris, W. E. Alexander, directors. The company operated until May 29, 1911. On June 30, 1909, it acquired the Colton Gas Company from C. H. Chestnut of Redlands, and also the Home Gas & Electric Company of Redlands. On December 21st it also acquired the Corona Gas & Electric Company gas plant. On May 29, 1911, the company went into the hands of a receiver and was operated until August 1, 1912, by the receiver, the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank. It was then sold at a receiver's sale to the creditors, who bid it in on August 1, 1912. It was then operated by S. J. Dubell, who represented the creditors, until August 1, 1915.

On this date it was turned over to the creditors' company the Citrus Belt Gas Company, which had been organized by the creditors on November 28, 1911. At this organization the officers were: E. D. Moulton, of Riverside, president; A. M. Ham, vice president; Z. T. Bell, secretary-treasurer; and F. P. Morrison, of Redlands, director.

The present officers are: H. E. Harris, president; Z. T. Bell, secretary-treasurer; and F. P. Morrison, Wilmot Smith, O. C. Evans, George E. Snedaker, directors.

COLIN CAMPBELL OWEN, physician of San Bernardino, while he has not been a resident many years, has already commenced building up a good practice. He had opened offices here and was well established when the World war called him to the colors, and he served the country as an officer both in America and overseas.

Dr. Owen was born in Detroit, Michigan, December 8, 1890, the son of John and Jeanie (Moderwell) Owen. The father was a native

of England who came over to Canada in 1850 and located in Stratford, remaining there a time and then removing to Toronto. In 1879 he located in Detroit. He was an artist and died in 1895. His wife was a native of Stratford, Ontario, and is now living in San Bernardino.

Dr. Owen was educated in the public and high school of Detroit, then worked in the drafting room of an iron works for two years, after which he returned to high school to prepare for college. He attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated with the class of 1915. To supplement this he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Lying-In Hospital, and from there came directly to San Bernardino to establish a practice and make it his permanent home. He practices both medicine and surgery.

He was a lieutenant in the 125th Field Artillery for one year and a half, being stationed at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, from October, 1917, to July, 1918. From there he went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and then overseas. He was first stationed at Bordeaux for a short period and then at an artillery school at Claremont, Ferrand. About one month after the armistice was signed he returned to Camp Stewart, Virginia, then to Camp Courchesne, El Paso, Texas, and was held there for ten months, receiving his discharge October 27, 1919, at San Francisco. He returned to San Bernardino and resumed his practice.

In June, 1921, Dr. Owen was appointed health officer of San Bernardino, which position he still holds at the time of publication. He is a member of the San Bernardino County Medical Association and of the California State Medical Association. He is roentgenologist of the Ramona Hospital, a full description of which is given elsewhere in this work. He is a member of the El Paso Lodge No. 130, A. F. and A. M., and a life member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E., and of the San Bernardino Post No. 14, American Legion.

JOSEPH E. RICH—One of San Bernardino's solid and substantial citizen who can claim (to all Californians the one inestimable blessing) of being a native son is Joseph E. Rich, who is also a native of the city. The son of two of California's earlier pioneers, he is loyal as such sons are loyal and stands ready at all times and all places to aid in the welfare of state or city. It is said that the reason native Californians who are the offspring of her pioneers, so often make good by means of their own exertions is because they inherit the initiative, ambition and courage of their parents.

It is the case with Mr. Rich, for his parents certainly possessed these qualities, and they also possessed the tenacity of purpose which their son Joseph has displayed. From early manhood he has been the maker of his own fortunes, and fidelity to duty has been the keynote of his life. And life has correspondingly rewarded him, financially, professionally, socially and civically.

Mr. Rich was born in San Bernardino on December 22, 1867, the son of Jacob and Dora Rich. Both were born in Germany and came to America at an early age, locating in San Francisco in 1853. Mr. Rich died in San Bernardino in 1872 and Mrs. Rich in Chicago in 1913. They were the parents of eight children: Rebecca, deceased wife of Julius Meyerstein, of San Bernardino; Daniel D., of Portland, Oregon; Ray, wife of Louis Newman, of Chicago, Illinois; Simon S., of Portland, Oregon, who is married and has two children, Jesse and Eugene; Ben B., of San Francisco; Leah L., deceased; Abe L., of San Francisco; Joseph E., of San Bernardino.

In his memoirs of "Sixty Years in Southern California," Mr. Newmark speaks of Jacob Rich coming to Los Angeles in 1853 and forming a partnership with J. P. Newmark in the dry goods and clothing business on Main and Requina streets, and of the fact that Mrs. Rich was the first Jewess to settle in Los Angeles. Prior to this time Mr. Newmark had lived at various restaurants and from all accounts the food and service must have been far from pleasing, for he particularly makes mention of the fact that he boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Rich and how glad he was that he had the opportunity. In 1855 the firm of Rich, Newmark & Company was formed, with Mr. Rich as the San Francisco representative. This continued until Mr. Rich withdrew and went into the dry goods business in San Francisco, where he remained until 1865, when he went back to Los Angeles, and after staying there a short time located in San Bernardino, opening a general merchandise business which he conducted till his death in 1872.

He was the first senior deacon of the old Masonic lodge, No. 42, chartered in Los Angeles. As comparing the difficulties of travel then and now it may be mentioned that when he brought the family down from San Francisco, by steamer, there were seven small children in the family, most of them having to sit on high stools at the table. They were nearly wrecked by a storm off San Pedro but after much difficulty arrived safely at their destination. Mr. Rich was very prominent in business affairs and had the respect and confidence of the entire community. He often disagreed with his fellow citizens and was very outspoken in his beliefs, but his sincerity was never doubted and he played a large part in the affairs of his chosen home. He was a strong abolitionist and always maintained his stand on that vexed question.

Joseph E. Rich was educated in the private school of Mrs. Hicks in San Bernardino until he was twelve years of age, when he attended high school in San Francisco for four years. He then worked in a chemical laboratory in San Francisco, and during this time studied shorthand. In 1885 he returned to San Bernardino and entered the office of I. Benjamin, the official court reporter, afterwards working for Chief Engineer Fred T. Paris as stenographer for about a year. In April, 1887, Department No. 2 of the Superior Court was established and he was appointed official court reporter and has held that position continuously ever since. He was appointed by Judge Henry M. Willis, and he has served under five different judges, an enviable record in these days of stress and change. From the time he was appointed court reporter he was in partnership with I. Benjamin, and this continued until Mr. Benjamin went to Los Angeles in 1911. For a time, as a side issue, he was a partner with John Flagg in the printing business.

Mr. Rich married in 1889 Sarah Samelson, a daughter of Lesser and Carrie Samelson, of Memphis, Tennessee. They are the parents of two children: Lester J., born in 1895 and now an electrical engineer in the employ of the Eastern Telegraph Company in England; and Lynn S., born in 1897, and now with the Chamber of Commerce and Orange Show organizations in San Bernardino. Mr. Rich is a director of the American National Bank of San Bernardino, of the San Bernardino Valley Bank and of the Santa Fe Building & Loan Association. He is one of the charter members of Arrowhead Parlor, No. 110, N. S. G. W., and a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, F. and A. M., also a member of the Lion's Club. He was president of the California Shorthand Reporters Association in 1921 and is a member of the National Shorthand Reporters Association. He is a member of the Board of Library Trustees and is the secretary of the board.

Mr. Rich was a member of the Executive Committee of the First National Orange Show of San Bernardino, which was held in 1911, and he has been serving in that capacity ever since. He was the president of the Twelfth National Orange Show, which fact speaks for itself as to his executive and business ability, for it is the one project dear to the heart of every San Bernardinian.

FRANK T. BATES—One of the leaders in the group of younger attorneys of San Bernardino. Frank T. Bates has created confidence in himself during his years of practice in the city. He is to all intents and purposes a native son, for he was a very small boy when his parents brought him to California, and much of his thorough education was gained in the high school of San Bernardino, so it was natural he should decide to locate in his home city. His mastery of the law and his thorough legal acquirements, combined with his natural ability, made it easier for him to win to the top than it is for the majority of young men, who find that promotion in legal circles is very slow and all success is hardly won.

He has been the popular choice for positions of trust legally, politically and fraternally, and he has more than justified the faith of his friends. He is a young man, and the future holds much in store for him, judging from the present. He is always on the alert for anything which will promote the welfare of his home city and always ready to help in any way. Politics have claimed his attention and he is a republican in the truest sense of the word.

Mr. Bates was born in Green, Iowa, on March 1, 1883, the son of Nelson S. and Rebecca Bates, his father being a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Illinois. Nelson Bates was a carpenter and contractor, and followed that occupation in the East, at the last devoting much time to building. He came with his family to San Bernardino in 1887, and he purchased an orange grove in Rialto and has retired, with his wife, to enjoy life. They were the parents of three children, of whom Frank T. was the eldest. The others are Daisy, who was assistant matron of the Seaside Hospital at Long Beach, and is the wife of Ira Worman, a druggist of Long Beach, and Charles H., of Los Angeles, who is with the Globe Mills as manager of the grain department.

Frank T. Bates was educated in the public schools of Rialto and in the San Bernardino High School. From there he entered Stanford University, legal department, and was graduated with the class of 1908, with the degree of A. B. He was admitted to practice in January, 1909. He started practicing with a partner in San Bernardino, Raymond Hodge, under the firm name of Bates & Hodge, and this continued until 1913, since when he has practiced alone. He handles both civil and criminal cases and has built up a large clientele.

Mr. Bates until 1921 was secretary of the Flint Packing Company of San Bernardino. He is president of the San Bernardino Bar Association and from 1911 to 1915 was assistant district attorney. From 1915 to 1919 he was referee in bankruptcy.

He married, in 1911, Ida Rosenbeck, a daughter of George and Mary Rosenbeck, of San Bernardino. Her father is now dead, and her mother is living in Los Angeles. They are the parents of four children: Howard E. and Dorothy M., students in San Bernardino public schools; Patricia and Frank T., Jr. Fraternally Mr. Bates is connected with San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E., with Aerie No. 506, F. O. E., the latter of which he was president in 1920. He is also a member of the Rotary Club, and, as stated, is a strong republican.

S. B. W. McNABB—Among San Bernardino's most prominent attorneys S. B. W. McNabb acquired a large fund of experience and knowledge in other lines of business and achieved success in them, as he has since in his real life work, the law. He is in the pioneer class of '87 and in thought, feeling and love for his chosen home is a Californian. He stands high in his profession and has built up a large clientele, one which is constantly increasing, doing a general law practice.

Mr. McNabb was born in Jackson County, Iowa, December 18, 1868, the son of James and Mary (Hogg) McNabb, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His father moved to Iowa in 1846 and located on a farm, and lived there until he was sixty years old, when he came to San Bernardino and lived with his son, S. B. W. McNabb until his death in January 27, 1913. His wife died when the subject of this sketch was a baby.

Mr. McNabb was educated in the public schools of Jackson County, Iowa, and an academy at Maquoketa, Jackson County. He then learned the trade of printer from the ground up, and worked at the trade in Maquoketa and other Iowa towns for several years. He decided to come to California, and 1887 saw him located in San Francisco, where he worked as a printer on the papers there. He soon left for Los Angeles, where he remained a short time, coming to San Bernardino soon and working there at his trade.

He first worked on the San Bernardino Courier, and he remained with the printing trade for many years, including seven years as foreman of the San Bernardino Sun. He worked in all the departments of the papers and was also in Riverside for one year as foreman of the Enterprise.

Mr. McNabb had studied law for two years in Iowa, and he now took up this study again, applying himself in the offices of Byron Waters and W. J. Curtis. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1909, and started practice by himself in the offices of Curtis & Curtis. At about this time W. J. Curtis retired from practice and Mr. McNabb went into partnership with Mr. Curtis, who is now superior judge. This partnership continued until Mr. Curtis was elected to the judgeship. Mr. McNabb practiced alone for a time, and then formed a partnership with Raymond E. Hodge, which has since continued.

He was married in 1889 to Bertha Dunlap, of San Bernardino, and they were the parents of one child, Vera, now the wife of R. N. McCloskey, of San Mateo. They have one daughter.

Mr. McNabb was united in marriage, July 16, 1916, with Alice L. Thompson, a daughter of Mrs. M. V. Thompson, of Los Angeles. They have one son, James W. Mr. McNabb holds membership in the San Bernardino Bar Association; San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, A. F. and A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 56, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, K. T.; Kaaba Temple of Davenport, Iowa, A. A. O. N. M. S.; San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E., and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. McNabb has the distinction of having been elected mayor of San Bernardino for the term of 1909-1911 without opposition, and again was elected to this office in 1921. In politics he is a republican, and in religious faith is affiliated with the Congregational Church.

DANIEL A. WHEELER—Although the period which the twentieth century calls western pioneer times has passed away, there are yet with us some who took an active and courageous part in the thrilling drama that resulted in the development of the vast expanse of country, the



S A Wheeler



frontiers of which eighty years ago seemed almost beyond reach. Many of these have long maintained homes in California and few of these hardy pioneers are better known or more highly esteemed than Daniel A. Wheeler, now living in comfortable retirement at Riverside.

Daniel A. Wheeler crossed the plains to Colorado in 1860, and repeated that journey eight more times before a railroad penetrated this region. Mr. Wheeler was born in the State of New York, February 16, 1840. His parents were Daniel and Alvira (Morse) Wheeler, both of whom were born in Massachusetts, and, on the maternal side, of Mayflower stock. Members of both families took part in the Revolutionary war, and their descendants ever since have maintained and exemplified the highest ideals of Americanism.

The parents of Mr. Wheeler moved to Wisconsin in his boyhood, and there he attended the public schools. His father was a blacksmith by trade, but as the youth showed no mechanical leaning it was decided that he be given additional educational advantages in order that he be prepared for another vocation. He completed the high school course with credit and then became a student in Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. Having some inclination toward the law, he then went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he had two years of experience as a clerk in a law office. Previously, however, he had learned a good, steady, self-supporting trade, having served an apprenticeship in a printing office in Wisconsin, a knowledge of which later on proved helpful.

Mr. Wheeler was but twenty years old when he made his first trip across the plains, and reached Denver, Colorado, when it was little more than a mining town. He had gone into the West as a prospective miner, and during a number of years afterwards he engaged in mining. He returned then to Denver and soon found work at his trade in the office of the Black Hawk Journal in Blackhawk and later on the Central City Register in Central City, becoming an important adjunct as outside man and also on the editorial staff. His newspaper connection ended when he enlisted as one of a company of brave men, one hundred strong, organizing hurriedly for the protection of Denver from an anticipated Indian raid. The savages, in all probability, learned of this resolute body, for they confined their brutal attacks to helpless wagon trains in the mountains, evidences of which were found in many desolate places before the company was finally disbanded.

Mr. Wheeler returned then to Wisconsin, and for about three years engaged in a mercantile business, removing then to Iowa, and there was interested in the lumber trade until 1888, when he embraced an opportunity to sell out to advantage and soon afterwards was on his way to California with the intention of locating permanently in this state. After considerable traveling about he reached Riverside, and very soon felt that his search for a home site was ended. He purchased property at 1590 Mulberry Street, on the corner of Prospect Street, where he erected his commodious residence, and has called Riverside his home ever since.

After locating at Riverside Mr. Wheeler was engaged for a time in the furniture business under the name of W. S. Sweat & Company. Later he disposed of his interest in this firm and purchased the Rose Mine in the San Bernardino Mountains. In company with his associates in the enterprise he erected a five-stamp mill, cleaning up what he got on the plate and shipping his concentrates to San Francisco and El Paso. He continued to work this mine for three or four years and

then disposed of his interests. The mine is still being worked. He did own the Egyptian Mine in Colorado, which is being profitably worked, a long tunnel now being constructed which will tap the ledge at a depth of about 1500 feet. Mr. Wheeler sold his interest in this property when he left Colorado.

After returning to Riverside, in 1903, he bought 680 acres of land in the Imperial Valley, which was soon afterwards put under water. He raised alfalfa, corn, wheat, barley and cattle for a number of years, but finally sold out when he felt like retiring and taking life a little easier. He has also made successful experiments in orange growing. He bought at one time sixty acres of land in High Grove, fifty acres of which he planted to oranges and brought into bearing. At one time he had 1500 stands of bees in and around Riverside, and his largest shipment of honey in one year was ninety tons.

In 1871 Mr. Wheeler married Miss Josephine Packard, who was born in Ohio, and they have four children: May, who is the wife of William Dunworth, a builder at Miami, Florida, and they have three sons; Frank, who is superintendent of the Globe Mills at Calexico, has a family of wife, two sons and two daughters; Hattie, who is the wife of W. B. Richards, interested in the orange and lemon growing industry at Long Beach, California, and they have two children; and Josiebelle, is the wife of Clarence Barton, of El Centro, who is treasurer of Imperial County. They had two children, but one of whom is now living.

Since disposing of his Imperial Valley property Mr. Wheeler has led a quiet life, although not an idle one. In addition to his handsome residence at Riverside he has other city property and owns the business block which is now occupied by the Daily Enterprise Publishing Company. This modern structure was built by his son-in-law, Clarence Barton. In political sentiment Mr. Wheeler is an ardent republican, and while living in Iowa he was quite active in the political field, frequently serving in township offices and as a member of committees and as delegate to party conventions. He has never united with any fraternal organization except the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Wheeler's sister (deceased) was Mrs. Hattie (Wheeler) Paine, wife of Colonel W. H. Paine, who was on the staff of the different generals of the Army of the Potomac. She died after presenting her husband with a daughter. He was a civil engineer and was commissioned a captain in the regular Army during the Civil war struggle and made a great name as a bridge builder. Later he was one of the engineers of the Brooklyn Bridge and when the cable was stretched across the river he and his daughter were the first to cross on it, prior to the completion of the bridge.

JAMES T. BARRETT, PH. D.—As professor of plant pathology and now dean of the Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California, Doctor Barrett stands in very close and vital relation with the primary industry of Southern California. The Experiment Station at Riverside, more fully described on other pages of this publication, is the practical laboratory where nearly every technical problem involved in the growing of citrus fruits is worked out, and growers from all over this section of the state resort to Doctor Barrett's office for advice and counsel on determination of proper fertilizers, cultivation, irrigation and the control and eradication of diseases.

Doctor Barrett came to California from the University of Illinois. He was born at Butler, Illinois, November 14, 1876, son of Jesse C. and Emma (Hutchison) Barrett, the former born in Indiana and the latter in Illinois. They are now living retired in Riverside. They are of English descent and of old American families. Emma Hutchison represents an old Kentucky line, being related with the Henry Clay family. Jesse C. Barrett was for many years active as a farmer and teacher, and for twelve years was county superintendent of schools of Montgomery County, Illinois.

James T. Barrett attended grammar and high school in Illinois, graduating from high school in 1894 and finishing his preparatory course in 1895. During 1898-1900 he taught in high school, and in 1903 received his A. B. degree from the University of Illinois. For five years he was on the research staff of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1907 he received his A. M. degree, and in 1910 was granted the Ph. D. degree by Cornell University. On leaving Cornell he returned to the University of Illinois in the department of botany, and served as botanist of the Agricultural Experiment Station until 1913.

Doctor Barrett in 1913 accepted the chair of plant pathology in the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture and Citrus Experiment Station, a department of the University of California, and has since been actively identified with the Riverside community. Since July 1, 1919, he has been acting dean and director of the station, his titles being Professor of Plant Pathology, acting director of the Citrus Experiment Station and acting dean of the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture. Doctor Barrett is serving his second year as president of the California Citrus Institute.

He is a member of the Riverside City Planting Commission, the Board of Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society of America, American Phytological Society and Western Society of Naturalists. In 1908 he was elected to membership in Sigma Xi, the national honorary scientific fraternity. He is an independent republican and once for a brief time was in local politics, being elected and serving a term as city clerk of Butler, Illinois. He is a member of the Official Board of the First Methodist Church and one of the superintendents of the Sunday School.

June 15, 1904, at Butler, Illinois, Dr. Barrett married Miss Anne Turner, a native of Illinois, daughter of William Turner, a farmer of that state, and granddaughter of a justly distinguished Illinois college professor and horticulturist, Jonathan B. Turner, who is known in the history of that state as the originator and strong supporter of the land grant idea for the establishment of agricultural colleges. The Morrill Land Grant Act, which resulted, was the first civil bill signed by Abraham Lincoln. Out of this Morrill Act came the provision resulting in a large measure in the founding and establishment of nearly all state agricultural colleges. The four children of Dr. and Mrs. Barrett are all students in the Riverside schools, their names being, respectively, James Turner, Mary Helen, Martha Anne and Paul Hutchison Barrett.

LYMAN M. JENKINS is a former Iowa man who has found contentment and happiness in the beautiful surroundings of Riverside. About twenty years ago he bought a place of eight acres on Palmyrita Avenue, and that, with its development and improvements, constitutes his home today. His father was a pioneer Californian, a gold seeker, and as a boy Lyman Jenkins heard many stories from his father's lips and thus came to know California and was attracted to its marvelous resources.

When the health of Mr. Jenkins' wife began failing in the eastern climate it was only natural that he should select the sun-kissed valleys of this state to restore her.

Mr. Jenkins was born in Illinois, August 17, 1858, son of Charles and Harriet (Thatcher) Jenkins, both natives of New York State and of English descent and Revolutionary stock. His father while in Illinois was a successful farmer and very popular citizen, and was county supervisor for eight or ten years. In 1850 he went across the plains to California in search of gold, remaining about two years. He afterward made two other trips west.

Lyman M. Jenkins had a public school education and attended the business college at Naperville, Illinois. From school he returned to the work of a farm in that section of the state, and in 1883 moved to Iowa, where for ten years he followed farming and was then a merchant at Winthrop until 1901.

Largely on account of his wife's health he sold his interests in Iowa and came to Riverside. His purchase of eight acres lies on Palmyrita Avenue and La Cadena Drive. He grows oranges, grain and alfalfa and has recently added chickens. The poultry is assuming an important place in his farm operation. His land is on a gentle anticline that commands an interesting view of the valley and the surrounding orange groves, with the mountains showing in the distance on all sides. He is a member of the Poultry Association and of the Riverside Farm Bureau.

Mr. Jenkins throughout his manhood has been a staunch republican. He was a leader in his party in Iowa, serving on the City and County Central Committees and frequently as a delegate to conventions. For five years he was a trustee of the town of Winthrop. Politics has given him little concern since coming to California. Here he has devoted his time to the ranch, both for pleasure and profit. He is also interested in city property in Calipatria in the Imperial Valley. Mr. Jenkins was secretary of the Lodge of Masons at Winthrop until he came to California. He is a member of the First Methodist Church at Riverside.

While in Illinois he married Miss Adela Baylis, who died, leaving three children. Charles, the oldest, is an electrical engineer with the Southern California Edison Company at Los Angeles, and by his marriage with Miss Ina Rudy, of Salt Lake, has a daughter, Betty. Rosa, the second child, is the wife of Baird Travers, a carpenter and contractor at Calipatria, California, and has a daughter, Adela. Howard, the youngest, associated with the Lewis Company at Atascadero, married Lois Johnson, of Riverside, a sister of W. A. Johnson, president of the First National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jenkins have one daughter.

At Winthrop, Iowa, November 27, 1895, Mr. Jenkins married Miss Jessie Fernald. She was born in Iowa, daughter of Charles Fernald. Her mother is now living with her in Riverside. Mr. Jenkins also has three children by his second marriage: Lucille, wife of Merrill Phinney, of Highgrove; Fred F., with the Lewis Company at Atascadero, and Miss Doris, of the class of 1924, in the Riverside High School.

**WILLIAM B. RICKER**—The growing of tropical fruits and nuts and the packing and shipping of the same occupy the attention of many substantial residents of Riverside County. The lavish bounty of nature has brought many a man with farming experience to this favored part of California. In all vocations in which climate and soil must be primarily taken into consideration the modern system of scientific training is a great and helpful factor in bringing about success, whether it is applied to growing grain in the East, corn in Illinois or oranges in California.





*Mr & Mrs. A. A. Monroe*

A prosperous fruit and nut grower, whose beautiful home is at Riverside, is William B. Ricker, who spent all his early years on a New England farm.

William B. Ricker was born at Turner, Androscoggin County, Maine, and is a son of J. W. and Betsy (Briggs) Ricker. Both the Ricker and Briggs ancestors came to New England in Colonial days and both were heroically represented in the Revolutionary war. J. W. Ricker and his wife spent their lives in Maine. He was a substantial farmer in Androscoggin County, and was prominent in politics and influential in civic matters at Auburn, serving in such offices as school commissioner and councilman. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving three years in Company C, Eighth Maine Volunteer Infantry.

William B. Ricker attended the public schools and completed the high school course at Auburn, Maine, following which he settled down on the home farm and assisted his father in its management and operation until he was twenty-nine years old. In 1903 he came to California, and shortly afterward bought five acres of land at the corner of Blaine Street and Chicago Avenue, Riverside, which he devoted to walnuts, oranges and other fruits. He has prospered greatly in this undertaking, and it is generally acknowledged that no other property in this vicinity is better cared for, more attractive or more profitable. He brought with him from the East well settled habits of industry, and during the winter seasons until recently he was usually to be found at work in the plant of the Riverside Heights, No. 10, packing house, of which he is a member, or the Monte Vista Citrus Association.

On June 21, 1898, Mr. Ricker married Miss Mildred Lowell, who was born in Maine and is a daughter of James L. Lowell, a substantial farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Ricker have had two children: Verna Grace, whose lamented death occurred on March 19, 1921, when aged but sixteen years; and Wesley L., who is a student in the Riverside Junior College.

In politics Mr. Ricker is a republican, but he has contented himself with being an earnest and loyal citizen rather than a seeker for public office. He belongs to the Sons of Veterans and also to the Present Day Club. He has never regretted coming to California, and no resident of Riverside could be more appreciative or more anxious to advance its welfare in every way.

HERMAN H. MONROE, of Riverside, has had a wide newspaper experience covering nearly a half century both in California and the Middle West, is a scholar, a writer, and has had residence in Riverside for thirty-five years. He was born at Knoxville, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1852. His father, Augustus J. Monroe, was a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch-English ancestry and of the stock that produced President Monroe. He was a criminal lawyer of some note, served as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the fifties, and in 1860 became a pioneer citizen of Iowa, where he served the Government as assistant assessor of internal revenue, was city attorney and otherwise prominent in his home town of Monticello. He practiced law in the courts of Cedar Rapids and Des Moines until he was past eighty and lived to the ripe age of ninety-six years. His wife was Adelia Wood, a native of New York State and of Revolutionary ancestry. They had three volunteer sons in the Civil war.

Herman H. Monroe attended the grammar and high schools of Monticello, and in 1868, at the age of sixteen, entered the local printing office and learned the "Art Preservative." In 1875 he became an

employe in the Government printing office at Washington. Later for some five years he had charge of the Record-Union at Rochester, Minnesota, an establishment that handled all of the printing for the great grain firm of G. W. Van Dusen & Company, then operating 140 elevators throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Mr. Monroe came to Riverside in the autumn of 1886 and soon after assumed foremanship of the Daily Press, then owned by L. M. Holt. Later, when the Clarke Brothers came over from Ontario and succeeded to the ownership of the paper, it was soon after incorporated and Mr. Monroe became first vice-president of the Press Printing Company. In 1889 he sold his stock to H. W. Hammond and purchased the Morning Enterprise, creating the firm of Monroe & Barton. This plant he owned wholly or in part four different times, but in 1913 finally disposed of interests in Riverside and became half-owner in the Hemet News with John E. King, another veteran newspaper man, who is also postmaster at Hemet.

When Mr. Monroe withdrew from the Press Printing Company the Daily Press said of him: "Mr. Monroe has been connected with the Press since 1886, and has won the fullest respect and kindest regard of all his associates. He is a well-equipped newspaper man with wide and varied training, and should make a success of his new venture. His former partners on the Press bespeak for him a cordial reception from the people of Riverside and the newspaper fraternity. The work of dramatic critic, which for years has been so acceptably done by Mr. Monroe, will be handled by some other member of the Press staff in a manner, we trust, to maintain the high reputation of that department of this paper."

The Hemet News is one of the live papers of the county and is generally regarded by newspaper people as one of the best weekly journals on the Pacific Coast. While conducting the Enterprise Mr. Monroe was a director of the local Chamber of Commerce and was active in the business life of Riverside. He served as city censor during five consecutive mayoralty terms. He is affiliated with Sunnyside Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is one of its oldest members.

It may not be improper to note that during his connection with the Riverside papers Mr. Monroe, as dramatic critic, had full charge of the department of amusements, and through his kindly efforts some of Riverside's young musicians were given publicity and encouragement to what subsequently led to successful careers. Among these might be named Isobel Curl (Mme. Piana), Norma Rockhold (Mlle. Rocca), Marcia Craft (Marcella Craft), Henry Ohlmeyer, the bandmaster, and other musicians and readers who have honored Riverside before the footlights.

At Monticello, Iowa, January 17, 1874, Mr. Monroe was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Austin, a native of New York State, and of English-Irish descent. Her father was N. W. Austin, a contractor and builder who operated in Chicago after the great fire. Mrs. Monroe is possessor of a beautiful lyric soprano voice and cultivated her musical talent as a pupil of Mme. Sarah Hershey-Eddy in Chicago. From childhood she was prominent in musical circles and always gave freely of her services. In 1891 she became interested in the order of Pythian Sisters, and by rapid advancement occupied the presiding chairs in Subordinate, Grand, and finally, the highest office that the order has to bestow, in the Supreme Temple. She has also for many

years been an active member of other prominent fraternal organizations.

FRANK D. TROTH was a Pittsburgh merchant for a score of years before coming to California, and his business activities have been successfully continued in Riverside, where he is well known as a financier, is president of the Title Insurance Company and is also head of one of the leading drug firms of the city.

Mr. Troth was born February 28, 1861, son of William J. and Margaret (Scott) Troth. His mother was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father was born in Vienna, Dorchester County, Maryland, and was a well known citizen of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for many years. He was in the internal revenue service in that city, and later, when Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company was organized, the first deposit company ever started in Pittsburgh and now one of the big financial institutions of that city, he became custodian, and filled that post of duty for twenty-four years, until his death.

Frank D. Troth grew up and received his early education in Pittsburgh, attending grammar and high school. As a boy he went to work in a drug store and gained a thorough and practical knowledge of the drug business and was also granted a license as a pharmacist by the state. For twenty years he conducted his own store at Pittsburgh.

On coming to Riverside in 1908 Mr. Troth took up an entirely new line of business, as an associate of the Union Title and Abstract Company. He was elected president of this company in 1912. Later the company bought the oldest abstract business in Riverside County, known as the Riverside Abstract Company, and continued under the name of the old organization, with Mr. Troth as president. In 1919 the business was reincorporated as the Title Insurance Company of Riverside, of which Mr. Troth is president.

August 5, 1919, Mr. Troth became a partner in a drug business which for ten years had been conducted by George A. McCarty. The new firm name is Troth & McCarty, and they have a splendid store, with a trade from all over the country and a rapidly increasing business.

Mr. Troth both in Pennsylvania and in California has been active in republican politics. While in Pennsylvania he was secretary of the School Board at Knoxville. He is the present park commissioner of Riverside. He is a member of the Business Men's Association, the Present Day Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Pittsburgh, Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles, Riverside Lodge of Elks and the Maccabees. He is a deacon in the First Congregational Church and a member of the Choir Committee.

Mr. Troth married Elizabeth Jahn, a native of Pittsburgh, daughter of John Jahn, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Troth were married in Castle Shannon in Pittsburgh. They are the parents of a daughter and twin sons. The daughter, Margaret, is the wife of W. H. Davis, chemist for the Standard Oil Company at Oakland, California. Frank D., Jr., is a student in Pomona College, and Fred B., formerly connected with the George Reynolds Company of Riverside, is now with the Owl Drug Company of Los Angeles.

S. LEONARD HERRICK—It sometimes happens that what at the time was regarded as a serious calamity is, in reality, a "blessing

in disguise," for through it and the resultant changes in plans of living and place of residence men oftentimes enter into a sphere of usefulness for which their talents specially fit them, and in this way succeed beyond their expectations and attain to a degree of prosperity which would not have been possible under other conditions. Such, without doubt, has been the experience of S. Leonard Herrick, one of the most successful orange growers of Riverside, who came to this city because of ill health which forbade his pursuing the course he had laid out for himself.

S. Leonard Herrick was born at Grinnell, Iowa, September 1, 1873, a son of Stephen Henderson and Hattie E. (Fellows) Herrick, the former of whom is a banker of Riverside, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He came to California in 1882, on an expedition to collect specimens for an Eastern museum, stopping during his trip with his family in Oakland. He was so pleased with what he saw of Riverside that he located there with his family in 1886, and became at once identified with the citrus culture of this region. Growing up in Riverside, S. Leonard Herrick attended its public schools, and then became a student of Pomona College at Claremont, California in 1889, the year the college was opened at Claremont, and was graduated from its preparatory department in 1892. He then went to Iowa College, now Grinnell College, at Grinnell, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His father had graduated from the same institution with the same degree just thirty years previously. After graduation he acted as private secretary to the president of the college until an opportunity presented itself by which he was enabled to attend the university of Chicago to study for another degree. He studied there twelve months and then he continued his studies abroad in company with an instructor in sociology at Grinnell College.

After his return from abroad he took the Degree of Master of Arts at Grinnell College. A position was offered him at Pomona College, which he accepted, and was engaged in teaching there during 1898-1899. He proposed to devote his life to educational work, specializing on the subjects to which he had devoted so much thought and study, but his health did not warrant the close confinement necessary for this work, and he was forced to entirely change his mode of living and turn his attention to some occupation which would insure his being in the open. His father's important holdings in ranch property afforded his son ample opportunity for developing his own interests and recovering his health, and the younger man has since 1900, looked after the outside interests of his father as well as his own, which have steadily increased in volume, and he is now numbered among the prominent orange growers of this part of the state. S. Leonard Herrick is secretary of the East Riverside Water Company, manager for the East Riverside Land Company; treasurer and general manager for the Herrick Estates, Incorporated; and treasurer for the Lemona Heights Company. He is a director of the Monte Vista Citrus Association, and for several years was president of the Highgrove Fruit Exchange and has been very closely identified with the citrus industry since he left the educational field. At Riverside and its vicinity he owns with his father two hundred acres of citrus groves, and a one-fourth interest in the Lemona Heights Company, which owns one hundred and eighty-six acres of oranges and lemons.

During 1918 and 1919 Mr. Herrick worked for the United States Government as a real-estate expert on a Board of Claims at Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, California. He also appraised the ground where March Aviation Field is now situated, and had the Realty Board make a second appraisal, and from these the valuation was determined and the purchase made by the Government.

He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Riverside, and active in that body. A republican, he takes a deep interest in local elections.

In 1901 Mr. Herrick erected his comfortable residence at 1437 Lemon Street. On August 24, 1899, he was united in marriage with Margaret Stuart, of Park Ridge, which is a suburb of Chicago, Illinois, Mrs. Herrick was born in Chicago, and is a daughter of the late Colonel O. Stuart. Mrs. Stuart survives her husband and is now residing in Riverside. Colonel Stuart was colonel of the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was one of the few men who had the doubtful pleasure of reading his own obituary. At Missionary Ridge he was shot through the abdomen, and the bullet dropped into one of his boots. He was reported dead, and his wife secured a permit from General Grant to recover his body and take it home which permit Mrs. Stuart still preserves. Not only was this report, fortunately, untrue but Colonel Stuart recovered and later marched with Sherman to the sea. After the war he was in the employ of the United States Government at Chicago, Illinois, until his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrick have one son, Stuart H. Herrick, who was educated at the Claremont School for Boys at Claremont, California, and the Riverside High School. He was connected with the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago for several months and is now associate manager of the Herrick Estates, Incorporated.

Mr. Herrick is an only son, but he has a sister, Lida, who is the wife of J. Lansing Lane, of Santa Cruz where he has large property interests. Mrs. Lane is a graduate of Mills Seminary, and was identified with the social life of Riverside during its early period, and was very popular. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have a son, Derick, and a daughter, Elizabeth. Derick Lane was in active service during the World war, as a member of the aviation branch in France, and was on the transport *Tuscania* which was sunk near the coast of Scotland.

Mr. Herrick has never lost his interest in the subjects to which in early life he devoted so much thought. He has a broad outlook on life, and is a capable business man and a great booster for Riverside and its citrus industry.

GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW, of Riverside, is a native Californian, though for a number of years he lived in the East and practiced law.

He was born at San Francisco February 19, 1882, son of George Tyler and Elizabeth V. (Waters) Bigelow. Until he was eight years of age he was in a private school at San Francisco, and from 1890 to 1898 had the advantage of private schools at Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Bigelow is an A. B. graduate of the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1903, and in 1906 received his law degree from Harvard University. On the conclusion of his education he practiced law in Boston and later in Oklahoma, and in 1910 removed to Riverside, where he bought an orange grove and up to 1916 devoted himself to orange culture. In 1917 he was made secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1918 became special agent of the Southern Sierra Power Company and is now assistant general agent of that corpora-

tion. He was campaign manager of all Liberty Loan drives and all other drives for Riverside City and County.

Mr. Bigelow has served as a director and was president in 1920 of the Chamber of Commerce. He organized the Rotary Club in 1920 and was its first president. He has been a director of the Present Day Club for three years and is a member of the Elks Lodge.

February 27, 1908, at Madison, Wisconsin, he married Miss Ada M. Welsh, daughter of George W. and Mary S. (Carpenter) Welsh. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow have two children, Mary E., born in Madison, Wisconsin, and Eunice M., born in Riverside, California.

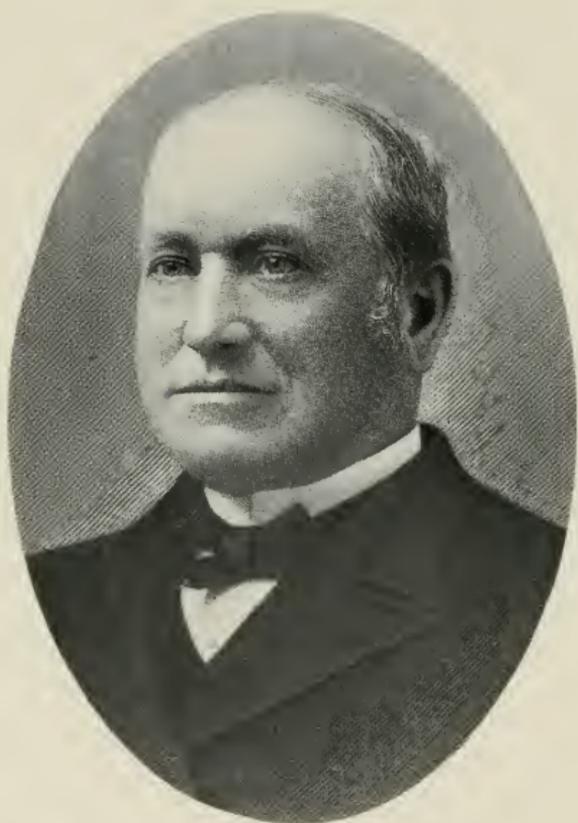
JUDGE E. G. BROWN, well remembered and loved, E. G. Brown, better known to everyone in Riverside as Judge Brown, was one of the most determined and foresighted of that original colony which fifty years ago set in motion the activities that redeemed waste places in Southern California and transformed them into the foundations of the present City of Riverside and of Riverside County.

He possessed the sturdiness of a native son of the Pine Tree State of Maine, having been born in Franklin County of that commonwealth in 1821, and reared on a farm. He graduated in 1842 from the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield. For several years following he clerked in mercantile houses at Rochester and Elmira, New York, and for three years did a successful independent business at Elmira. His next stage of progress took him half way to the final goal of his career. At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he became one of the pioneer business men, engaging in the warehouse and grain business under the firm name of S. C. Bearer & Company. This interest he sold in the fall of 1863 and at Belle Plaine, Iowa, started a general mercantile business and continued it successfully until he came to California.

It was as one of the original promoters of the Riverside Colony Association that Judge Brown came to California and with late Dr. Greves visited the Riverside site in June, 1870. They were among the first members of the association on the ground. At once Mr. Brown insisted the association purchase the land. His views were not shared by other influential members of the association. Unable to persuade Judge North, president of the company, to complete the transaction, Judge Brown returned to Iowa and began the organization of another company for the express and well advertised purpose of buying the Riverside land. Doubtless he would have persisted in his new course, though essentially it was a strategic move, and effected its purpose, since the original company put an end to delays and in September of the same year closed the deal and secured the land. Judge Brown had correctly estimated the temper and good judgment of his associates, and as soon as they accepted what he had persistently urged he abandoned his new company project and settling up all his affairs in Iowa in May, 1871, returned with his family to Riverside and thus joined actively in the colony project at the very beginning.

Judge Brown located on Government land in sections 13 and 14, getting a hundred and four acres half a mile north and east of the town site on Colton avenue, now La Cadena Drive. While not possessed of large financial resources, he had the invaluable pioneer traits of courage and perseverance. Though just turned fifty, he set about his task of making a home in the West with all the vigor and enthusiasm of a younger man. His first task was the building of a cabin 12x16 feet. He cleared the ground and put out a great variety of trees, vines, shrubs and plants. This was purely experimental on





E. G. BROWN

his part, since neither he nor anyone else knew what would grow and be of service and what would not. A small nursery for citrus fruits was another feature of his early enterprise. From the first he prospered, his orange grove grew rapidly and was soon a source of revenue. He added to his home until he had a beautiful ornamental residence known as "The Anchorage." His horticultural as well as other undertakings seemed destined to invariable success, and his home and ranch came to be known as one of the show places of the district.

A general esteem was paid him by every resident of Riverside not only for his enterprise but for his upright character. He got out of life what he put in it, loyalty, faith, energy, belief in his God and his fellowman. His time and money were used to further the upbuilding of Riverside and he lived to enjoy many years in the city he helped found. He was a member and for many years senior warden of the Episcopal Church, and in politics a republican. While he avoided public office, he consented to serve as justice of the peace through appointment, and afterward was elected and reelected, continuing in that office until 1880.

In 1850 he married Miss Sarah Van Wickle, a native of New York, whose family, of Holland-Dutch ancestry, was planted in New York at an early period in the European settlement of the continent. Mrs. Brown was a young woman of Eastern education, social ideals and accustomed to the comforts of Eastern life, yet she bravely and cheerfully accepted the tasks and responsibilities of pioneering both in Iowa and in California. Judge and Mrs. Brown had three children: Sara C.; Lyman V. W., of Riverside; and Catherine, who died at Belle Plaine, Iowa, in 1872, the wife of S. S. Sweet.

To the adventuresome spirit of Judge Brown, Riverside today owes an unforgettable debt. As long as the town endures and her history is known, so long will his name, his memory and influence be esteemed by its inhabitants. Beyond any other heritage his children appreciate what he was and what he stood for, a character unsullied by meanness, and constantly expressive of kindness and consideration for others. He was a strong man who seized the hour of opportunity.

GEORGE ROBERT FREEMAN has been practicing law in Southern California the greater part of thirty years. His home is at Corona, where he has directed a large and important practice, involving participation in the city's affairs as city attorney.

Mr. Freeman was born at Galesville, Wisconsin, March 18, 1867, son of George Young and Ann (Stroud) Freeman. His father was a native of New York State and of Knickerbocker stock, the family having been identified with the dedication of the famous Trinity Church. The great-great-grandfather of the Corona lawyer received a grant of land from King George of England. Ann Stroud was of Pennsylvania Quaker and Dutch stock and a member of the family for whom the town of Stroudsburg in Pennsylvania was named. George Y. Freeman and wife moved to Elkhorn, Wisconsin, during the fifties, and were among the first to establish their homes in the new town of Galesville in 1858. George Y. Freeman was a brilliant and talented lawyer and one of the leading democrats in the State of Wisconsin. President Cleveland appointed him a commissioner of contested land cases under Secretary Vilas in the General Land Office in Washington, D. C., where he rendered efficient service. For a number of years he was district attorney of Trempealeau County, and was once democratic candidate for Congress. While the Chicago

& Northwestern Railway was being constructed through Wisconsin he used all his influence to bring the route to Galesville, and during the construction and afterwards was attorney for the Northwestern Railway Company. His three sons all became prominent in professional affairs. Charles E. Freeman is a Presbyterian minister at Galesville, Wisconsin. His twin brother, E. W. Freeman, was one of the successful lawyers of Los Angeles, where he died in September, 1919.

George R. Freeman was educated in the public schools and college at Galesville, Wisconsin, and began the study of law with his father in 1888. In 1889 he entered the law department of Columbia University at Washington, D. C., and while there attended lectures delivered by Chief Justice Fuller and Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme Court and by other distinguished jurists. During 1891-92 he continued his studies in the Chicago Law College, graduating in 1892.

Mr. Freeman came to California soon after graduating and until 1894 he was deputy county clerk of San Bernardino County under George Hisom. He was an associate deputy with Frank W. Richardson, present state treasurer of California. About the time Corona was established he moved to that community and formed a partnership with his brother E. W. Freeman. In 1896, at the death of his mother, he returned to Galesville, Wisconsin, and took up his father's law practice. In 1899, his brother Edwin having moved to Los Angeles, he returned to Corona and took over the practice established by Edwin Freeman there. He has served for about twenty years as city attorney for Corona, and in addition has a large general practice before all the courts and is attorney for a number of local corporations in the state. He is vice president of the El Cerrito Ranch Company of Corona, has been a director in the Corona National Bank and stockholder in the three banks at Corona. Judge Freeman was a member of the Public Library Board at Corona when the present library building was constructed. In 1910 he was elected on the republican ticket to represent Riverside County in the State Legislature of 1911. Recently, in 1921, when the Legislature provided for an additional judge of the Superior Court of Riverside County, Mr. Freeman was selected by Governor Stephens for this judicial honor. He is now residing in Riverside and serving efficiently as a judge of the Superior Court.

As a boy in Wisconsin Judge Freeman attended a military school under the supervision of the War Department and had as his instructor the famous Lieutenant John L. Clem, "the drummer boy of Chickamauga." Judge Freeman is identified with the fraternal organizations of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Fraternal Brotherhood, and is a member of the Corona Country Club. At Chicago, Illinois, in 1896 he married Miss Mabel A. Miller, formerly of Auburn, New York. Her parents were Andrew C. and Elizabeth Miller. Her father was the inventor employed by the D. M. Osborn & Company manufacturing establishment of Auburn, New York. Mr. Miller perfected the original knotting device used in the first twine binder harvesting machinery. Judge and Mrs. Freeman have two sons, Edwin R., born November 18, 1898, graduated from Stanford University June 20, 1921. Lorraine M., born August 9, 1900, attended as a sophomore in Stanford University but is now attending the Riverside Junior College of Riverside County. Both are graduates of the Corona High School.

BON O. ADAMS, M. D.—While a graduate in medicine, Dr. Adams throughout most of his experience of twenty years has been primarily

a surgeon, and his practice at Riverside is limited to that field. He has been a resident of Riverside only five or six years, but his reputation as a surgeon is well established throughout this part of the state.

Dr. Adams comes of a family of physicians. Both his father and mother were graduates in medicine and both of their fathers were practicing old time physicians. Bon O. Adams was born at Marion, Kansas, September 17, 1872. His father was Dr. G. D. Adams, who for many years had an extensive general medical practice in Indiana. His mother was Dr. Mary Elizabeth (Lowe) Adams. Both were born in Ohio, and traced their geneological records through the American Revolution to England.

Dr. Bon O. Adams was educated in the grammar and high schools of Eaton, Indiana, his parents having located there when he was four years of age. In 1898 he graduated Bachelor of Science from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and received his M. D. degree in 1901 from the Medical College of Indiana. In the meantime, partly as a means to an end, he had been an active teacher and educator, and was superintendent of the schools of Eaton, Indiana, before he received either of his degrees. Like all thoroughgoing surgeons, Dr. Adams has kept in close touch with the great surgical centers. For several years he made it a rule to spend at least a month each year either in the Mayo Brothers Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, or the Murphy clinics in Chicago.

Dr. Adams after graduating remained in Indianapolis as an interne in the City Hospital during 1901-02. During 1902-03 he was on the staff of the Homestake Gold Mining Company's hospital in South Dakota. From 1912 to 1916 he had charge of the surgical service of the Minnequa Hospital for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado.

After fifteen years of heavy labor in his profession Dr. Adams took a well deserved vacation in 1916, and with headquarters at San Diego spent the larger part of a year looking over California for an ideal home locality. His investigations were thorough, and the fact that they finally led to the choice of Riverside is a significant testimonial to the unique beauties and attractions of this city. Nothing in his subsequent experience has caused Dr. Adams ever to regret or question the wisdom of his choice.

A month after America declared war on Germany Dr. Adams volunteered for service in the Medical Corps and received a captain's commission and was on duty at The Presidio at San Francisco. He is a member of the American Legion. Professionally he has the honor of being a regular elected Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, is a member and a past president of the Riverside County Medical Association, former president of the Pueblo Medical Society of Colorado, and a member of the California State and American Medical Associations. He was president of the Present Day Club of Riverside in 1920-21, is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, is a Knight Templar Mason at Riverside, also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of El Jebel Shrine of Denver, Colorado. Dr. Adams is a member of the Official Board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

In October, 1902, at Topeka, Kansas, he married Miss Jean Andrews, a native of Wisconsin. Their two children are Donald, of the class of 1922 in the Riverside High School, and Betty, attending grammar school. Besides keeping up his high school work Donald is employed by the Southern Sierra Power Company. His present

plans are such that he will be the first in four generations of the family to depart from the practice of medicine and surgery. He is preparing for a career as an electro-hydraulic engineer, and from high school will enroll in Stanford University.

**FREDERICK B. BLANNIN**—While his activities have been those of a commercial artist, Frederick B. Blannin by much of his work has earned the unstinted praise of critics who appreciate the best performances in painting as a fine art. Mr. Blannin has lived in Southern California for many years, and is at the head of an organization complete in personnel and facilities for handling every class of commercial painting.

He was born at Manchester, England, October 13, 1871. His father, Josephus Robert Hugh Blannin, was a native of England and a mathematician and school master. His mother, Mary (Hale) Blannin, was of French-English descent.

Reared and educated in the schools and colleges of Manchester, Frederick B. Blannin when fifteen left his native country and went to Manitoba, Canada, in 1886. He worked at farming and also learned architecture in Winnipeg, where he remained a year and a half. He also acquired his early training as a painter at Winnipeg, and followed his trade in that city for three years.

His first location on coming to the United States was at Minneapolis, where he was a painter three years. In 1892 he moved to Vancouver, British Columbia, and in 1897 to Los Angeles. He also spent several years at Girard, Kansas, and in 1900 located at Riverside.

He was at first associated with Howard Manchester, and for fifteen years handled the fine painting and commercial art work for Joe W. Cornwell. He also conducted a shop of his own three months, until Boyer and Godfrey bought him out, and he remained with that firm. He was also in Los Angeles again for a year, working for Ed Herwick. In November, 1919, Mr. Blannin and his son bought out the art business of Mr. Cornwell.

While he is the busy executive of a firm handling all classes of commercial sign work, Mr. Blannin in former years executed many notable pieces that have measured up to all the standards of real art. His subjects have been chiefly landscapes, marine, animal and still life, and a number of his pictures were sold at good prices. He painted the handsome mural friezes reproducing the old California Missions and surroundings. These friezes are the chief decorative effects in the Underwood's Mission Confectionery. Thousands of visitors have expressed their appreciation of this work, and no less an authority than John S. McGroarty, author of the Mission Play, has commended Mr. Blannin for the fidelity of his execution. He also did much painting for the Riverside Fair. The first year he exhibited his paintings he took three first and four second prizes.

Mr. Blannin while living in Canada served three years as a member of the 90th Scotch Regiment at Winnipeg. He was in service while the troops on both sides of the international boundary were campaigning against Sitting Bull. As an American citizen he is an active republican. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has filled all the chairs in the Independent Order of Foresters and for four years was chief ranger, and is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood.

At Los Angeles in 1896 Mr. Blannin married Miss Carrie E. Morgan. She was born at Girard, Kansas. Her father, James





*Frank A. Titley*

Morgan, was a Union soldier, was a farmer in Kansas, and also held the office of police judge. Mr. and Mrs. Blannin have two children. The daughter, Josephine, is the wife of Frank Smitheram, of Santa Barbara. The son, Laurel de Berg Blannin, left the Riverside High School three months before graduation to enlist in the Hospital Corps on July 2, 1918, and was a pharmacist mate, second class, making four round trips in the transport service. He was honorably discharged September 19, 1919. He is a member of the American Legion. After returning home he engaged in business with his father, and the firm is known as F. B. Blannin & Son.

FRANK A. TETLEY, well known as one of the most representative men of Riverside and a capitalist of many interests, is responsible for much of the development of this part of the state. His reputation is based not only on his extensive realty operations, but on his successful experiments in the growing of citrus fruits and the expansion of the fruit-growing industry in Los Angeles County and the Imperial Valley. His activities have not been confined to these lines by any manner of means. His genius for water development and the securing and exchanging of water rights has earned for him the sobriquet "water wizard." He has invested generously of his time and money in numerous enterprises of Riverside city and county, and his connection with any concern has been sufficient to make it acceptable to the public, for his good judgment and foresight are universally recognized.

Frank A. Tetley was born at Moscow, Russia, June 20, 1866, a son of Joseph and Nancy Alice Tetley, both natives of Bradford, England, members of old English families prominent in manufacturing circles. Joseph Tetley was extensively engaged in business as a wool merchant at Bradford, England, and Moscow, Russia, and was the foreign buyer of wools and camels hair for the large carpet firm of John Crossley & Son of Halifax, England, which was at the time probably the largest concern manufacturing carpets in the world. The Tetley warehouses at Bradford were on the site now occupied by the Great Northern Railroad Depot. When his son Frank A. was but two years old Joseph Tetley came to the United States, closing out his wool business and taking up the management of the Hotel Springside, which was in those days a very fine and popular summer resort for New York and Brooklyn people. He carried on the hotel business there for about twenty years, when he retired, passing the remaining years of his life at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Frank A. Tetley attended the public schools of Pittsfield, and when he was fourteen years old entered the office of the Pittsfield Journal as "printer's devil." Before leaving the employ of the Journal he became known as one of the fastest compositors in the business. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Tetley entered the Chickering Business College at Pittsfield, and secured his diploma in six weeks, breaking all previous records in mathematics for the rapidity in which he completed the regular course. He assisted his father in the hotel business for a time, and then, in 1887, came to California. His decision to locate at Riverside was made after meeting Frank W. Richardson, father of the late Frank W. Richardson, Jr., then manager of the Glenwood Tavern, whose story of the beauty of the place and perfection of the climate so fascinated the young man that he could not be content in his old home. Upon his arrival he secured the position of bookkeeper at the tavern, and held it very acceptably for three years, also discharging the duties of clerk.

So popular did the young clerk become at the tavern that Mr. Frank A. Miller, the owner, was very loath to part with him. Believing he was too good a man for such a position, Mr. Miller promoted him to the real estate office of White & Miller as clerk, and within eighteen months Mr. Tetley, with Mr. George F. Seger, bought out the old firm and formed the new one of Seger & Tetley. This association continued for three years, and then Mr. James Goodhue purchased Mr. Seger's interest and the new firm continued the business one year. Upon the retirement of Mr. Goodhue Mr. Frank A. Miller became Mr. Tetley's partner for a year, and then for ten years Mr. Tetley conducted the business alone. Branching out to include the raising of citrus nursery stock, Mr. Tetley took E. F. Kingman as an insurance partner, but within three years once more bought the business and handled it alone. During the period he was a realtor he handled many large properties and managed important deals so successfully that he was known as "Frank A. Tetley, the Half-Billion-Dollar Insurance Agent." As a real-estate agent he sold probably one-half of the business properties on Main Street, and at different times owned, himself, a number of pieces.

In 1902 Mr. Tetley engaged in the nursery business with John W. B. Merriman, the firm being known as Tetley & Merriman, and later sold his insurance business to Mr. Pember Castleman. The nursery business prospered and an immense trade was built up. Later Mr. William A. Childs was taken into the firm, which became Tetley, Merriman & Childs, growers of orange and lemon nursery stock and owners of the Monte Vista nurseries, located at Riverside and Puente. The oranges grown on the Monte Vista Ranch won first prize at the National Orange Show in San Bernardino in 1913, and have always been noted for their superior excellence in every particular. The firm continued in existence for seven or eight years, when Mr. Merriman died, and Mr. Tetley in the re-organization became sole owner. In December, 1918, he added walnut trees to the nursery stock, and they, too, have become famous. The firm is now known as Frank A. Tetley & Son, the junior member being Frank A. Tetley, Jr. Glenn Blackman has a small interest in the firm, although his name does not appear.

In all Mr. Tetley has planted between 900 and 1000 acres to citrus and deciduous fruits and alfalfa, all of which he has developed and sold. Approximately he has planted in Riverside County 325 acres, in Los Angeles County 325 acres, in San Bernardino County 125 acres and in Imperial County 200 acres. He has put in his own wells and has developed six or seven pumping plants to supply water. About 100 acres still remain unsold. The Monte Vista Ranch, south of the State Citrus Experiment Station, is one of the most beautiful of its kind in the country. It comprises 200 acres of land, through which is a winding driveway, making it resemble an English park. All kinds of roses and other flowers and Monterey pines add to the attractiveness of the place. It has seven building sites, five of which have been improved with residences. The profusion of oranges, lemons and grape fruit make of the tract a veritable paradise.

Mr. Tetley was a pioneer in the Imperial Valley, where he owned a dairy ranch and had 200 acres of alfalfa and four acres of oranges. He also owns the Marine Heights Ranch at Puente, consisting of seventy acres of oranges, lemons and grape fruit. An authority on orange culture, Mr. Tetley states that in the thirty-four years he has resided in Riverside he has seen ice every year except three, and that the idea that oranges can only be grown in a frostless section is an

erroneous one. In a certain district he developed citrus groves that during the big freeze of 1913 left only three trees out of the 4000 planted, and that, after having been replanted, this district is today one of the best in the state, some of the acreage having sold as high as \$4000 per acre.

When Mr. Tetley first came to Riverside the people were convinced that there was not enough water to cover the land, and that the project of pumping water from a well or the canal was not practicable. A few men were convinced that this could be done successfully, and one of the pioneers in the business was Mr. Harry W. Hammond, now business manager of the Riverside Daily Press, who developed one of the first producing wells to be pumped for practical irrigation. It was located seven miles west of Corona. Such remarkable results followed this first supply of water artificially obtained that other developments of an adequate water supply through wells and turbine pumps followed until, as Mr. Tetley aptly says, it now looks as though there were not enough land for the water. Mr. Tetley is partly if not wholly responsible for the project of switching the water from the Meeks & Daly Canal into the Gage Canal, which brought about 1200 acres of the choicest orange land under water and into production on Arlington Heights. The water was being used in the vicinity of Colton, California, and as he had a nursery on Arlington Heights Mr. Tetley conceived the idea of transferring the water as described. He bought up a lot of the Meeks & Daly water, but could not handle it alone. He enlisted the help of Mr. W. Grant Fraser, who, acting in behalf of an English company, bought 250 inches, which, together with that owned by Mr. Tetley, constituted the control. With the installation of pumps the project was brought to complete fruition.

It was Mr. Tetley's knowledge of water development and of water rights, and more particularly the transferring of such rights from lower to higher levels in Riverside and vicinity, that proved one of the potent factors in securing the location of the State Farm School at Riverside. It is recalled that Mr. George Roeding, a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California and chairman of the agricultural activities of that body, stated on one of his visits to Riverside that unless water could be secured from the artesian basin in the San Bernardino Valley he would not favor locating the Farm School in Riverside. This seemed like an insurmountable difficulty. Senator S. C. Evans put the matter up to Mr. Tetley, who immediately attacked the problem. He found a solution by purchasing land and wells on Palm Avenue in San Bernardino County and installing large pumping plants there and exchanging with the Gage Canal Company some of the water thus produced for carrying capacity in the Gage Canal. He next arranged to purchase from the estate of the late Ambrose Hunt in the San Bernardino Valley all of the Hunt land and water rights. Through a combination effected with the widow, Mable E. Hunt, involving a part of these water rights, Mr. Tetley was able to furnish the State of California with the remaining one-third of the artesian flow from the Hunt tract, the other two-thirds being owned by the City of Riverside, and to convey to the state carrying capacity for this water in the Gage Canal. Mr. Tetley states that no less than fourteen distinct transactions and more than \$100,000.00 in total considerations were involved in this transfer.

While he has been eminently successful in the above mentioned lines, Mr. Tetley has also made his influence felt in banking circles, and for the past twenty years has exerted himself in the development

of the finances of the city and county. He was one of the organizers of the Union Savings Bank, which later was consolidated into the Riverside Savings Bank. To Mr. Tetley and the late C. E. Rumsey is due the credit for keeping the Union Savings Bank alive following the disastrous failure of the Orange Growers Bank. At present Mr. Tetley is a director of the Citizens National Bank, the Citizens Bank of Arlington, and is director and vice-president of the Security Savings Bank of Riverside. While he helped to organize the First National Bank of Calexico, he later sold his interest in that institution.

Recognizing the desirability of securing for Riverside business buildings of a character to fitly represent the importance and dignity of its interests, he erected the Tetley Block, on Main Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets, the east half of the Victoria Block on Seventh Street between Main and Orange Street and occupied the same as an office for about five years. At one time he owned the stores now occupied by the Franzen Hardware Company and the north half of the Woolworth five and ten cent store and the Branch building adjoining the Odd Fellows Building on the South, between Ninth and Tenth streets. He also owned a tenth interest in the Rubidoux Building at Seventh and Main streets. He is the owner of the Tetley Hotel at Eight and Lime streets, which he rebuilt in 1912. It is now under lease to Mr. J. D. Goehringer. This building is a four-story brick structure with a ground area of 146x180 feet. It is well equipped and modern, and comfortable in every respect.

Mr. Tetley is a member of the Monte Vista Fruit Association, the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Pioneer Club, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. In politics a republican, he has represented his party as a delegate to county conventions and served on the Republican County Central Committee. At the present time he is a member of the Board of Public Utilities of Riverside. While not a member of any religious body, he attends the Episcopal Church. He has contributed freely to the building up of the city. He had an important part in raising the bonus which made possible the building of the Glenwood Mission Inn, and subscribed liberally to the funds raised for the Y. M. C. A. Building and the First Congregational Church, to say nothing of generous gifts to other religious and civic enterprises.

In June of 1885 Mr. Tetley married Marion Davison Oddy, a native of England and a daughter of John Davison Oddy, who belonged to an old English family. Mr. and Mrs. Tetley have three children, namely : Gordon O., who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business at Riverside; Frances, who is his secretary and office girl; and Frank A., who while attending the Boys' Polytechnic High School at Riverside, is assisting his father in the nursery business.

Mr. Tetley is a man who has a strong hold upon the hearts and confidence of the people of Riverside. He is admired for his manly qualities, his political sagacity, his knowledge of business, and for his fidelity to every trust imposed upon him. He is full of pride for his city, his state and his nation, and believes that the indomitable spirit of the Southwest will prevail and that this is the garden spot of the entire country. To his multiplicity of interests he brings a ripened judgment, mental vigor, a large heart and unfailing kindness. He represents the Southwest with hospitality, grace and tact in all his public acts, and his work will never be forgotten by the people whom he has led to such unexampled prosperity.

**Mrs. BERTIE MAE BUSTER**—The ability to stand firmly on one's own resources and to depend entirely on one's own capacities is a contributing factor to the happiness and self respect of any individual. The necessity of calling upon others for support is something that is distasteful to any man or woman who has even a spark of independent spirit, and when such a person has worked out his own independence, surmounting difficulties in so doing, the success is all the sweeter. In the building up and development of the Anderson House, the only hotel in the City of Colton, Mrs. Bertie Mae Buster has accomplished the achievement referred to. Through her own spirit, resource and enterprise she has won her way to a position of substantiality, where she can not only consider herself with a pardonable degree of pride, but can command the esteem and respect of her fellow-citizens.

Mrs. Buster was born October 30, 1886, at Macon City, Missouri, a daughter of Alonzo A. and Isabella Robbins. On both sides of the family she is descended from old and honored families of this country, and can trace both the paternal and maternal lines back to participants in the War of the Revolution. It may be that she inherits her spirit of independence from these distant ancestors, who felt firmly that they were able to govern themselves and to arrange their own lives. After attending the public schools she entered the University of Missouri at Columbus, from which she was duly graduated. She had been married at the early age of seventeen years, and less than three years later, April 6, 1906, the day of the great San Francisco earthquake and fire, came to California. Finding herself thrown on her own resources, she rose brilliantly to the occasion, and as manager of the Anderson House, the only hotel at Colton, has built this house up from a very inferior establishment to one of the largest and most finely appointed inland hotels in Southern California. This house is now a general favorite with the traveling public, who find the cuisine excellent, all comforts extended and a homelike air that is so often lacking in the larger hostleries. Mrs. Buster is a courteous and obliging hostess, always at the service of her guests.

Mrs. Buster, while an excellent manager and possessed of splendid business qualities, is by no means a "new woman" in the general acceptance of that term. She does not allow herself to be bothered about politics, and her chief interests are her hotel, her religion, which is that of the Presbyterian Church, and her only child, a charming and attractive daughter, Dorothy, who is twelve years of age.

**WILLIAM M. ROBERTS**—Among the citizens of Redlands in whose careers are joined the California of the early pioneer days and the times of modern civilization, one who has passed through the entire range of experiences and has won his way to success and position through his sheer, indomitable spirit and perseverance is William M. Roberts, now the possessor of extensive interests. Mr. Roberts was born at San Bernardino, California, April 25, 1858, a son of Berry and Frances (Thomas) Roberts.

Berry Roberts was born September 18, 1836, in Conway County, Arkansas, a son of Jesse and Mary (Aplin) Roberts. The youngest in the family, he was still an infant when his father, an Arkansas farmer, died, and he resided in Arkansas until he was something more than fifteen years of age, when, with his mother and others, he started across the plains, driving four yoke of oxen. This party started for the West April 10, 1852, and arrived in Mariposa County, Cali-

fornia, October 1. His mother later removed to Texas, where her death occurred. She was a native of Tennessee. After mining for five years Berry Roberts moved to San Bernardino County, in December, 1857, and located on a ranch, embarking in the cattle business in San Timoteo Canon, Riverside County. On his ranch of two hundred acres he was one of the breeders of fine livestock in this section, and was one of the men to introduce good blooded stock into the state. While he started life in a new community without means, at a time when money was scarce, this hardy old frontiersman made a success of his undertakings and through hard and earnest effort became not only the owner of a good ranch, but also the possessor of the esteem and respect of those who appreciated the strength of his character and the many qualities of heart and mind which were included in his makeup. His death occurred at the home of his son William M. at Redlands. In Mariposa County Berry Roberts married Miss Frances Thomas, a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of twelve children: William M., Ozrow, Mary, Ella, Emma Beach, Nettie, Berry Lee, Sterling, Ida, Early, Archie Milton and Edward.

William M. Roberts attended the public school in San Timoteo Canon, and when about seventeen years of age left home to make his own way in the world. He was first employed by the civil engineers who were surveying the right-of-way for the Southern Pacific Railway from Beaumont to the junction of the Salt and Gila rivers, Arizona. This was desert work and hardships were countless, but young Roberts was made of strong fibre and stuck to the job, later being made track-walker for the railroad in the same locality, a position which he held for two years. Subsequently he secured employment with Judson & Brown at Redlands, then engaged in the construction of the first canal for Redlands, and superintended the building of the reservoir now located on Roosevelt Avenue. By this time Mr. Roberts had saved \$1,200, and this he invested in eight horses and two wagons, with which he began freighting across the desert to points in Arizona, a business in which he was engaged for two years. His next work was the construction of the old rock ditch from Crafton through the ranch of M. H. Craft, and in 1885 he homesteaded one hundred sixty acres at the mouth of Mill Creek Canon. He filed on the water, and, developing his ranch, had a thirty-five-acre orchard as well as property which grew alfalfa and general crops, but which he was compelled to sell in 1907. Mr. Roberts became involved in law suits over the water rights with the Edison Electric Company, and, although he carried the case to the highest tribunal and finally won his fight in eight years, the litigation cost him such a sum in the courts that he was forced to dispose of this valuable tract. Mr. Roberts lived at Green Spot for several years and later on Eleventh Street, Redlands, for five years, but later bought forty acres on Victoria Avenue, near Loma Linda, which has been his home for years. He also owns other city properties and is a man of substantial means. During his career he has worked hard and faithfully and the prosperity that has come to him has been entirely of his own making. During the early days he operated pack trains extensively to the various mountain resorts, including Seven Oaks and Bear Valley, continuing in that line for seven consecutive years. It was his custom to carry building material, doors, windows, sash, etc., on pack burros, and also heavy kitchen ranges, which were packed in pieces and assembled at Clark's. While this was hard work, it was a profitable task, bringing in a profit of

\$1,500, which was a paying venture during a year's work in those days. Mr. Roberts has a number of good business, civic and fraternal connections, and is looked upon as a man of sound integrity and of public-spirited citizenship.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Roberts married Miss Kate F. Hanner, a native of Mexico, who died at Redlands, leaving three children: Ethel, now the wife of W. W. Newman, of Holbrook, Arizona, with one son, Theodore; Grace, who is the wife of Raynor Hubbell, of Louisville, Kentucky; and Roy C., who married, November 20, 1916, Izella Bennett, and has one child, Leonard Lewis, born in 1917. William M. Roberts' second marriage was with Miss Gertrude Dennis, of Kansas, and they had three sons: Walter Arthur, William Harold and Oscar Ralph. Walter Arthur Roberts was born September 14, 1891, in Mill Creek Canon, and he was educated at the Green Spot school. In 1908, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the United States Navy as an apprentice seaman aboard the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, under Admiral Robley D. Evans, in command of the fleet in its voage around the world. He advanced to able-bodied seaman, then to third-class fireman, to first-class fireman, and at the end of four years' service was acting oiler (now steam engineer). His captain was Charles F. Pond, now a retired admiral. Mr. Roberts was honorably discharged at San Pedro March 8, 1912, and returned to his California home. At Blackfoot, Idaho, September 17, 1917, he enlisted in the 347th Machine Gun Battalion, and after training at Camp Lewis left for overseas June 26, 1918, and arrived in France just one month later. His battalion was sent at once to the front and got into action September 13, 1918, in the St. Mihiel offensive. Later he was in the Meuse and Argonne defensive, where his brigade, the 181st, was in a continuous fight for nineteen days and nights with no relief. After six days relief the brigade was sent to the Belgium front lines, twenty-three kilometers from Ypres (at Rolers), and this offensive was pressed until the armistice was effected, at which time his corps was at Aaudenard on the River Schildt. He was then commissioned officer of Signal Corps 347, Machine Gun Battalion. His was a hazardous undertaking, and he was wounded four times, on one occasion being sent to the hospital, where he remained from November 3 to 9, then hurrying back to his corps. He received his honorable discharge at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, May 8, 1919. Mr. Roberts is by profession a steam engineer, the vocation which he learned in the United States Navy.

William Harold Roberts was born at Redlands, California, April 28, 1894, and was educated at the Green Spot School. For service during the World war he enlisted in the Regular Army, joining Company G, Third Ammunition Train, and was trained at Camp Pike, Arkansas. He went overseas in May, 1918, and took part in five heavy engagements, including the Marne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. While his services were of an extraordinarily dangerous and important character, consisting of bringing up ammunition at night under shell-fire, with no lights and no guiding roads, he escaped wounds, and after serving with the Army of Occupation in Germany was honorably discharged in October, 1919. In 1920 he re-enlisted for three years, and is again with the Army of Occupation, near Coblenz, Germany.

Oscar Ralph Roberts was born at Redlands, California, September 12, 1898, and was educated at the Green Spot School. He enlisted in the United States Navy in 1913, serving his term of service aboard the U. S. S. Raleigh, a torpedo-boat destroyer. He received his honorable

discharge about the time the United States entered the World war, and was not called to the colors, being placed in Class C because of his former service. He is now a passenger conductor on a railroad running out of Redlands. On June 28, 1919, he married Miss Anna Swanson, of Yucaipa, this state, and they have one son, Ralph Oscar, born January 12, 1921.

William M. Roberts married for his third wife Miss Amelia Vandeventer. His fourth wife bore the maiden name of Miss Pearl Davis, and after her death he married Mrs. Fannie Jamison. The present Mrs. Roberts bore the maiden name of Miss Flora Ida Stevens, and was both at Porter, Wisconsin, February 6, 1882, a daughter of Albert S. and Ida Stevens. In 1891 she married Charles E. Garnett, and they had one child; Ethel Alice, born March 6, 1910, at Wausau, Wisconsin. In 1914 they moved to California, where Mr. Garnett died later in the year. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts occurred December 8, 1916.

JOHN SUVERKRUP, a well known and highly esteemed business man of San Bernardino, has long been identified with the city, for he is one of the pioneers to whom so much is owing for their early work in the development of the city and state. He is also a pioneer business man and now owns and conducts a lumber business which is second to none in the county. He has always maintained a keen interest in civic movements of worth, and has contributed much to the progress of his home city.

Mr. Suverkrup is well known throughout the district, and his honorable business methods and personality have made him many friends. Square dealing has been the keynote of his life, and he fully merits his prosperity and high standing. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, near Kiel, Germany, April 26, 1851, the son of Frederick and Dorothy (Bowk) Suverkrup, both of whom were born in the same place as their son, and both of whom died at their birthplace.

Mr. Suverkrup was educated in the public schools of his native place and was then apprenticed to a flour miller and learned the milling trade. He worked at this until he was twenty years old and then, in 1871, came to the United States, landing in New York. Here he worked in a sugar refinery for two years, at which time he determined to come West. This he did, locating in San Francisco in 1873. He worked there in a grist mill for six months and then went to Sacramento, where he purchased a partnership in a grocery store, and was there for a year and six months when he sold out. He came then to San Bernardino.

Upon his arrival he at once rented a ranch, on which he started a dairy, which he conducted with success for nine years. In 1884 he bought a ranch, but later sold it.

He commenced his real life work by buying an interest with John Hook in two sections of timber land in 1887, and the following year, with Mr. Hook, he started in the retail lumber business in San Bernardino. In about 1910 he bought his partner's interest and since then has conducted the business by himself, building up a big trade and firmly establishing himself as an able, conscientious business man.

Mr. Suverkrup was united in marriage in 1884 with Emma Williamson, a daughter of William Williamson, of San Francisco. They have three children: Herbert, who is married and has one child and is employed by his father; Edwin and Fred. Mr. Suverkrup is a member of the Fraternal Aid Society and of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is affiliated with the republican party.





DAN RATHBUN

DAN RATHBUN—To write a history of San Bernardino County would be impossible without using the name of Dan Rathbun, for his name is associated with it from early pioneer days and memories of the county's growth brings to all old inhabitants thoughts of his virile personality. The details of his life from early boyhood belong to the history of San Bernardino and the record of his fearless, adventurous pioneering, his plucky, unyielding struggle with adversity, his final triumph, should prove a shining beacon to all posterity. The time to which his boyhood belonged is to this generation already history and will soon be too remote for reminiscence, but however swift the march of events the name of Dan Rathbun will remain long in the memory of his friends, for his sterling qualities of character left an indelible impress upon all with whom he came in contact.

By a very narrow margin San Bernardino secured him for its own, and it reads like a romance, for the disarrangement of cherished plans led him to his future wife and a permanent home. The treachery of one he trusted changed his destiny and left him penniless in a strange wild land, but he had the fighting heart and red blood in his youthful veins and he made failure change to success. It was a hard school for a boy, but he had the priceless gifts of energy and endurance and he graduated from the University of Difficulties a victor with the diploma of success. He has passed beyond the vale, but his memory lives and will be as a benediction to bless the many who loved him.

Dan Rathbun was born in Otianda, New York, May 13, 1830, and the genealogy shows that he descended from very fine old families on both the paternal and maternal sides dating back in America to Revolutionary days. He was educated in the schools of his birth place, but when he reached the age of twenty-one he went to Ohio, remaining there about two years. At the end of that time he with two other boys in Ohio decided to go out to California. Accordingly they hired a man to take them to Sacramento, but on the way he decided he preferred taking the Southern route. He told the boys he would pay their fares from Southern California to Sacramento if they would agree to change their route to oblige him. They agreed to do this, and all went well until they reached San Bernardino, when the man had another change of heart and refused to give them their fares to Sacramento. He would go on but they must remain there, stranded.

While the boys were sitting on a wagon tongue, whittling and dejectedly discussing the situation, George Garner, father of Mr. Rathbun's future wife, overheard their conversation and asked them what was the difficulty. When he heard their story he took the matter up with other citizens and a meeting was held in the church to see if any way could be found to make the man carry out his contract with the boys. They could do nothing, however, as the man was utterly worthless. Mr. Garner took the boys home with him and fed and lodged them for a few days.

Mr. Rathbun was not idle long, for he secured employment in a small dairy owned by George Day and located next to the home of Mr. Garner. He remained on this place for some time and then went with Mr. Day to a homestead the latter possessed on Lytle Creek. Here he stayed for two years and then commenced driving stage, taking down the first stage ever driven to Los Angeles. He continued in this employment until 1856, not only driving stage, but also carrying mail to Utah. He was married in this year.

From 1857 he worked for seven years on seven acres of land on Lytle Creek which had been given to his wife by her father. This

piece was then sold and thirty acres purchased, which was later increased to one hundred and ten acres. The freighting business next claimed his attention and he remained in it for twelve years and bought and sold cattle in Utah. He made the long, arduous trips to Utah, Montana, and other distant places year in and year out, but he had a phenomenal capacity for pegging away, and he drove over the weary trails for twelve long years, when he secured promotion to the position of superintendent of construction for the Union Pacific in Utah, which was the first line built into that state. While he was still freighting he had moved his family from Lytle Creek to a ranch he had purchased on City Creek, near San Bernardino. He engaged actively on this after leaving the railroad position, raising fine stock and farm products. Many of his cows and horses took prizes in the Los Angeles shows.

Mr. Rathbun's next move was into the City of San Bernardino, where he commenced a successful business life by opening a grocery store with Oscar Newberg as a partner. He conducted this for some time, and then he opened another store, this time with Smith Hale. While he was engaged in mercantile business Mrs. Rathbun was successfully running the ranch.

Mr. Rathbun was first, last and all the time a booster for San Bernardino, for he dearly loved and appreciated his chosen home. He erected business buildings, among them the St. Charles Hotel, and he was always active in the most ambitious efforts for the improvement of the city or county. He was also one of the builders of the Arrowhead Road and the motor road to Redlands. He was never enamoured with political honors although he served one term as a supervisor. He was a republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Rathbun married September 4, 1856 to Miss Sarah Ann Garner, born in Adams County, Illinois, April 2, 1837, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hedrick) Garner. Her father was a native of North Carolina, a pioneer of California, coming here in 1851. He was a rancher and stock raiser nearly all his life.

George Garner came across the plains from Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1850, and encountered many hardships during the trip. There were many deaths from smallpox and cholera in the wagon train which he had joined, and the going was very slow. When part of the trip was accomplished, he said he would rather take the chance of having his family killed by Indians, than sickness, and with ten other teams started on ahead of the main train. Terrific storms were encountered along the Platte River, and there was constant danger from the Indians, but they did not molest the little caravan, as they were given to understand that it was afflicted with smallpox. Mr. Garner took the first thresher into Salt Lake City, and became quite a favorite with Brigham Young, who would not let him continue the trip to California. He later sold his thresher, which made him possessor of an extra team and because Jefferson Hunt wanted the use of the animals Mr. Garner was permitted to make the trip across the desert with his family. Mrs. Rathbun was fourteen years of age when she arrived in California, and she says that the trip across the desert was an enjoyable one for her, as she was at an age that the novelty of the situation appealed to her. Mrs. Rathbun was one of the six children, namely: Henry, a rancher who died in San Bernardino County; Elizabeth Jane, who married Sanford Atwood, of Iowa, and is now living in San Bernardino; Frank, a rancher and stock raiser who died in San Ber-



SARAH A. RATHBUN



nardino County, Sarah Ann who married Dan Rathbun; Andrew Jackson, a rancher and stock raiser in Utah; Freeman, a rancher and stock raiser who died in San Bernardino County.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Rathbun were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living. Ann Elizabeth died at the age of two months; Dan is deceased; Sabrina became the wife of Homer Whitlock, who is now dead, and she lives in Los Angeles; George, of San Bernardino, who is the father of one daughter, Georgiana, who is married and has two children; Minnie, who married Will Talmadge and is now dead; William Fay is also deceased; Frank is living in San Bernardino; Gertrude is the wife of John McPherson, of Los Angeles, who has one child, Sarah.

ROBERT EDSON LEE, of San Bernardino, is one of the city's most prominent osteopaths and is very thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession. In the field of osteopathy more than any other school of the healing art the demand for the latest results of research and tenets of the profession is most stringent. Dr. Lee has a thorough knowledge of his branch of work, and it is his aim to keep abreast with all developments in osteopathy. He has built up a large clientele, which is constantly increasing.

Dr. Lee is a Westerner, having been born in Pomeroy, Garfield County, Washington. He is the son of Andrew E. and Mollie B. (Orffutt) Lee, his father having been a farmer until fifteen years ago, when he retired. He was a native of Wisconsin and his wife of Kentucky. Both are living. They were the parents of three children: Dr. R. E. Lee; Mary Ellen, wife of H. B. Frazier, of San Francisco; and Dr. Andrew B., practicing osteopathy in Redlands.

Dr. Lee was educated in the public and high schools of Pomeroy and afterward was for two years employed as a bookkeeper. At the end of that time he entered the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy and graduated in June, 1912. In September of the same year he located in San Bernardino, where he has practiced continuously. Being satisfied with nothing less than the best, he supplemented his osteopathical and medical education by a post-graduate course in the San Francisco College of Medicine and also a post-graduate course in the Osteopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of Los Angeles. The practice he has established is a speaking tribute to his knowledge and skill.

Dr. Lee married in June, 1913, Grace Houston, a daughter of Frank Houston, of Missouri. They have one child, Robert Edson, Jr.

Dr. Lee was president of the San Bernardino Valley Osteopathic Association for 1918-19-20, and filled the position ably. He is a member of the San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E. and of the Rotary Club. In politics he is a republican, and he is affiliated with the First Christian Church.

RICHARD H. WILLIAMSON. A visit from North Dakota, where he was a substantial and prosperous business man, gave Richard H. Williamson an impression of Riverside and love for a Riverside girl that soon resulted in a permanent transfer of all his interests and affections to this locality. Mr. Williamson is operating a profitable ranch for poultry and dairy purposes, and has a host of friends in the community.

He was born in Ontario, Canada, July 28, 1880. His father, Joseph Williamson, was a native of Ireland and at the age of eighteen moved to Canada and connected himself with pioneer phases in the development of the land and the farms in Ontario. He began when it was necessary

to deforest the land in order to put in a crop. All the early hardships of the pioneer were encountered by him, but he persevered and eventually became one of the substantial farmers of that section. One of his sons is still living on his old homestead of a hundred acres. Joseph Williamson married Mary Donaghy, who was born in Quebec, Canada, daughter of an Irishman who went there as a pioneer.

Richard H. Williamson acquired a public school education, in the schools of Ontario, Canada, also attended the Woodstock College at Woodstock, Ontario, and as a young man he came to the United States and took up a homestead in North Dakota. He remained with it for ten years, improving it as a farm, and when he sold that property he invested his funds in a telephone company and took charge of the exchange at Mohall, North Dakota.

While his brother, William Williamson, now a retired farmer living at Long Beach, was a resident of Riverside, Richard Williamson visited him and fell in love with the country as well as with one of the daughters of the city. He lost no time in returning to North Dakota and disposing of his interests there, and in the following year located at Riverside and bought his present place at 462 East Date Street. Here he has had some interesting success in the poultry business. In 1918 he added dairying, and now has a herd of registered Jerseys.

Mr. Williamson is a democrat. He has not been active in politics in California, as his private affairs keep him busy. He is one of the regular worshippers in the First Baptist Church and was one of the guarantors for the 1921 season of the Riverside Chautauqua.

Mr. Williamson married at Riverside in 1910 Miss Mary M. Fabb. She was born in the State of Maine and came to Riverside with her parents when she was a girl. The greater part of her school life was spent in Riverside, attending grammar grades and high school. Mrs. Williamson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fabb, were old residents of Riverside. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have a daughter, Marcia Adelaide, a student in the Riverside public schools.

CLINTON H. LEWIS is one of the citizens of extensive interests in Riverside County, a man of affairs, has lived here for a third of a century, and his individual success has been turned in many ways to the advantage of the public.

Mr. Lewis was born in Eastern Ohio, at Lewis's Mills in Belmont County, April 18, 1863. The old farm on which he was born and reared has been in the hands of the Lewis family for a hundred and ten years. This branch of the Lewis family is of Welsh descent, and its members were numbered among the early settlers of Massachusetts. The grandfather of Clinton H. Lewis was a Quaker in religion, and was the founder of the farm and mills in Belmont County. He acquired and developed two hundred acres of land. When the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the pioneer railway line west of the Alleghenies, was constructed through that portion of Ohio he was instrumental in getting the right of way for the railroad located through Lewis Mills. At one time he also held the position of county commissioner, and was a citizen of fine integrity and great influence. Thomas E. Lewis, father of Clinton H., was born in Eastern Ohio and followed in his father's footsteps as a miller and farmer. His only brother was a soldier in the Civil war.

Clinton H. Lewis attended the public schools and finished his education in Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio. August 22, 1887, when twenty-four years of age, he left home with a boy friend and started





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for California. On the first of September, 1887, he reached the home of his uncle and aunt at Carpenteria and on the 8th of the same month went to Wildomar and bought a merchandise store from William Collier. Mr. Lewis was a merchant and postmaster for thirteen years, selling out and in 1901 transferred his interests and home to Riverside. For the past twenty years he has been engaged to a greater or less extent in the real estate business and practically all the time alone. He has bought and sold property on his own account in addition to performing the general service of a real estate agent, and has been responsible for some of the large deals recorded in this vicinity. He owns large interests in the city and county of Riverside. He was formerly vice president of the Elsinore Bank.

Mr. Lewis was one of the organizers of the Riverside County Fair. He and J. F. Backstrand raised sixty-five hundred dollars and started the Fair in 1912. It has had a splendid and record growth each successive year, and while the essential features of the old time County Fair have been maintained, it has other improvements and attractions besides. It is one of the big events for Southern California, with magnificent displays of fruit, stock, special events and concessions. In the year 1920, eighty thousand visitors paid admission through the gates. The paid attendance for 1921 was about 92,000. Mr. Lewis was president of the Fair in 1917-18 and in 1921.

He has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee, is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce and is interested in the advancement and growth of the city and county.

September 17, 1890, Mr. Lewis married Miss Emma Kinney, also a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have a son and daughter. The son, Walter Kinney Lewis, graduated from the law department of Stanford University in 1916, and during the war was in the navy with the commission of ensign, on duty at San Francisco most of the time. He is now connected with the advertising firm of the Foster and Kleiser Company at San Francisco. The daughter, Miss Georgia B. Lewis, is also a graduate of Stanford University, and in 1921 graduated from the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. Following this she spent five months in Europe continuing her art work in Paris.

**ALBERT GLENN KENDALL**—The chairman of the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County, Albert Glenn Kendall, is one of the strong men of the state and well and favorably known to every citizen of the city and county. He is of the type of men some one has named "The noblest work of God, a self-made man." One often feels like changing that term to the noblest work of the man himself. Left fatherless when four years of age, he was without the guidance of his mother, and at a very young age started out to play the game of life singlehanded. He certainly must have thought the cards had been stacked against him at the outset, but he went on playing the game with the self-confidence which has always characterized him, and one by one solved the problems presented, gaining an education by most arduous methods and a wealth of experience in all lines, which has not only benefited him but his fellow citizens.

Mr. Kendall was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, April 2, 1849, the son of William and Matilda (Bickford) Kendall, the father a native of Vermont, who moved to Wisconsin in early days and was a farmer by occupation until his death. The mother was also a native of Vermont and in about 1891 she passed away in California. Mrs. Kendall and her eight children, two of whom were younger than

Albert, returned to Vermont after the death of the father, where the children were placed among friends. When Albert was fourteen years of age, he ran away from home, and has since worked out his own destiny.

Without relatives or friends to aid him he worked out on farms and in winters he attended the district schools, determined to secure all the education they could give. When he was eighteen years old he decided to come out West and did so, locating at Omaha, Nebraska, where he worked as a clerk in a drygoods store. After a time the proprietor sold out, or rather traded the entire stock in the store for cattle which he put on the range, and young Kendall went with him, herding cattle and afterward assisted in the butchering of the animals. His next work was as a train boy on the railroad. In 1871 he made his real start in life, going with his brother to the Loup River, where he took up a homestead and proved up on it; by purchase afterward acquiring about one thousand acres of land. In 1873 he was elected county clerk of Howard County, and he held that office until 1880.

In the meantime, in 1875, he was member of the Constitutional Convention, representing not only Howard County, but also Merrick County, of which he was the youngest member. A remarkable incident of that election was that in his entire home county he had only three votes cast against him, which speaks volumes for his record as a citizen there.

In 1919 he received an invitation from the State Bar Association of Nebraska to be present at their annual convention and banquet, the four or five surviving members of the State Constitutional Convention to be the guests of honor. Since that time two of the members of the Constitutional Convention have passed away, and but two or three survivors remain out of the original eighty.

In 1880 Mr. Kendall was elected commissioner of public land and buildings of the state, and had charge of all the public lands and buildings of the state for four years. In January, 1885, he returned to his former home, St. Paul, Nebraska, to fill the position of cashier of the new bank there, the St. Paul National Bank. In the fall of 1887 he resigned this position and came out to the real West, California, locating at Ontario. He purchased a ten-acre orange grove and proceeded to enjoy life, but not for long, for in four years, in 1891, he was elected tax collector for the county, then re-elected and was afterward county assessor for eight years.

Mr. Kendall helped to organize the San Bernardino County Savings Bank and was the cashier and active manager for many years. About this time the great tariff fight was coming on in Congress, and the California Citrus Protective League was organized to help protect the citrus interests. Mr. Kendall was elected its secretary and manager. They had to have a man of exceptional gifts to represent them, so of course Mr. Kendall was sent to Washington, D. C. Of his work in that capacity much was said and much was printed, all of a most commendatory and appreciative strain. His work there resulted in the greatest of benefits to the citrus industry at large.

He was then elected president of the Farmer's Exchange Bank and Savings Bank of San Bernardino, and he occupied these positions for eight years, when he resigned. He is now chairman of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Exchange National Bank.

In 1918 they got him back into public service again by electing him supervisor to fill the unexpired term of Mark B. Shaw. He was

elected in the fall of 1920 as supervisor for the Fifth District including the city of San Bernardino, without opposition, and succeeded J. B. Glover as chairman of the board.

It would be difficult to name a more popular and prominent man in the county than Albert Glenn Kendall is in all circles—official, political, professional, fraternal or social. His successes in the East have been followed by greater ones in the West. He is a real Californian, loving his city, county and state with quiet devotion but never overlooking an opportunity to further the interests of one and all.

He married in 1877, Fannie R. (Morse) Kendall, a daughter of Samuel Morse, of South Newfane, Vermont. They had three children: Beulah, wife of S. G. Reed, of Nehalem, Oregon, who has three daughters—Marian E., wife of George D. Brackett, of Marysville, California, who has two boys; Georgiana V., deceased wife of Clinton E. Miller of Los Angeles, but she died in January, 1919, leaving four boys. Mr. Kendall is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, A. F. and A. M.; of Keystone Chapter No. 56, R. A. M.; of St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, of which he was eminent commander for two terms; and a member of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His other fraternal affiliation is as a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E. Mr. Kendall supports the republican party in politics. In the World War he was very active, working unceasingly. He was made chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, which accomplished much during the war.

JOHN B. SMITH is the enterprising proprietor of the Arlington Times, and has given that old established journal in Riverside County a new vitality and influence. His success here is what might be expected of a newspaper man who has followed that profession almost steadily since boyhood.

Mr. Smith was born at Clarksburg, West Virginia, March 17, 1873, son of James H. and Martha (Darnold) Smith, both natives of Virginia, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. James H. Smith, though representing a southern family, was a Union soldier during the Civil war. For seventeen years he was city treasurer of Clarksburg.

John B. Smith was educated in the grammar and high schools of Clarksburg, and soon afterward began his apprenticeship in the office of the Clarksburg Telegram. He learned the newspaper business there and for ten years was business manager of the Telegram.

After leaving West Virginia and prior to coming to California, Mr. Smith had an extensive experience as a newspaper man on the Gulf coast. He was for three years business manager of the Gulfport Daily Herald in Mississippi, then for six months was connected with the Daily Post of Mobile, Alabama, and for fourteen months had charge of a weekly paper at Greenwood, Mississippi. On starting for the Far West Mr. Smith stopped at Columbus, New Mexico, where he leased a newspaper from the owner, who expected to be called to the colors. Failing to pass the medical examination he resumed the business and after four months Mr. Smith returned the lease.

It was on January 5, 1918, that Mr. Smith became a citizen of Arlington. He soon afterward bought the Arlington Times from J. E. Cassell. The Times has been published for about fourteen years, and enjoys a particularly high standing in the county. Mr. Smith changed the paper from a six to seven column publication, and has more than doubled its business. Besides publishing the Times he established a small stationery

store, and now has a prosperous business in handling commercial and general stationery.

Always an active factor in community work, he is one of the directors and secretary of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce. While a resident of West Virginia he served seven years in the National Guard, and played the tuba in the regimental band. He was a member of the Clarksburg City Council four years and has been a representative of the republican party in county and state conventions. His affiliations with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Masonry are in Clarksburg, and he is a member of Osiris Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wheeling. He is also a member of Clarksburg Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

August 12, 1902, he married Miss Valeria Heenan, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of R. M. Heenan. Mrs. Smith is an accomplished educator and formerly taught in the schools of Mississippi and Alabama and is now connected with the Arlington School. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Mrs. Genevieve Martha Shepherd, wife of Thomas E. Shepherd, of Los Angeles, and John B., Jr., a grammar school boy.

ARTHUR WINFIELD McDAVITT, a well known and popular dentist of San Bernardino, has during his residence of over twenty years built up a deservedly large clientele, one that is ever on the increase. A dentist occupies a peculiar position in a community when he first settles there, for he is at once the best friend and yet the bete noir of the citizens seeking his aid, until he has proved his worth. But once he has fully demonstrated that he is truly skillful, keeps abreast of all modern improvements, he is firmly established. This Dr. McDavitt has accomplished, and he is kept busy relieving the physical woes of his patients.

Dr. McDavitt was born in Stanhope, New Jersey, July 19, 1876, the son of George W. McDavitt and Julian D. (King) McDavitt. His father and mother were both natives of New Jersey and his mother died in 1897. His father is also a dentist, and is now practicing in Dover, New Jersey. They had three children born to them, of whom Dr. McDavitt was the eldest.

Dr. McDavitt was educated in the public schools of Dover, New Jersey, and the business college of that city. Afterward he went into his father's office and there he studied dentistry in all its branches, gaining a thorough and comprehensive knowledge. When he considered himself thoroughly equipped for his profession he located in Butler, New Jersey, and there he built up a good practice, remaining there for four years. At the end of that time he decided to move to California and did so, locating in San Bernardino, where he has since been in continuous practice and meeting with unvarying success.

Dr. McDavitt is the father of seven children, all of whom are living in San Bernardino. His eldest son, Arthur G. McDavitt, is a mechanical dentist in the office with his father. He married Florence Pugh, of Long Beach, and is the father of one daughter, Dorothy Doris. George Winfield McDavitt is a student of the high school, preparing to enter the State University, Dental course. James E., Orville W. and Julia Doris are all students of San Bernardino schools and Helen Betty and John William are not yet of school age.

In politics Dr. McDavitt is a republican.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON. The career of Charles E. Johnson proves that anything is possible to the alert, hard-working young man of today, especially if he selects as the scene of his operations one of the thriving

cities of the great Southwest. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder of fortune, Mr. Johnson has steadily mounted until today he is manager and treasurer of the Riverside Title Company with which he commenced in the humble capacity of janitor, but as one of the substantial citizens of Riverside.

Charles E. Johnson was born at Streator, Illinois, January 30, 1885, a son of William N. and Ella M. (Bullock) Johnson. William N. Johnson, now deceased, was born in the Empire State, from which his duties as a railroad man took him to Streator, Illinois. Later he came to Riverside, California, and died at San Bernardino, California. The Johnson family is of Revolutionary stock and Scotch-English descent. Mrs. Johnson survives her husband and is now residing at Riverside. Her family is an old one of the Keystone State.

Attending the graded schools of Streator and the Riverside High School, Charles E. Johnson was graduated from the latter in 1901, when he was sixteen years of age, and one year after his arrival in the city with his parents. For the subsequent year he was in charge of his father's orange grove at 567 Jurupa Avenue, and then he went to San Bernardino and worked for the contracting firm of Stevenson Brothers, and at the same time attended the night sessions of the San Bernardino Business College. For several months he was engaged as a driver for the grocery firm of L. V. Bean Company, and for a couple of weeks kept books in the second-hand store of Schaeffer Brothers.

Returning to Riverside, Mr. Johnson was employed by the Orange Growers Bank until it closed its doors. During the following year he worked faithfully at whatever he could find to do, from picking oranges to working in the grocery store of the Newberry-Parker Company, and in the fall entered the employ of a furniture store as salesman. After a year with this concern he returned to the Newberry-Parker Company as a solicitor.

In all of these connections, however, Mr. Johnson realized that there was no future for him, and so when the opening came on February 26, 1907, for him to enter what was then the Riverside Title & Trust Company, now the Riverside Title Company, he did so, although the position was that of janitor, and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of his decision. At that time the company was located at 733 Ninth Street, but removal was later made to the present commodious quarters at 908 Main Street. Mr. Johnson was determined from the start to secure a footing with this concern, and never ceased working to acquire an exhaustive knowledge of the duties of the position above him so that when a vacancy occurred he was ready to fill it, and in this way he rose steadily and surely through all of the positions to his present ones of manager and treasurer, to which he was elected in May, 1911. Prior to that he was made a director of the company. His associates in the company are as follows: J. W. Covert, president; Emerson L. Holt, vice president; John L. Prince, vice president; and L. B. Scranton, secretary. The company now carries on a straight title and escrow business. When Mr. Johnson first went to work for this company there were four others employed, but the volume of business now requires an office force of seventeen.

A man of many ideas and high enthusiasms, Mr. Johnson has connected himself with various organizations and is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; belongs to the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club, the Realty Board and the Present Day Club. He is treasurer of the Riverside County Council of the Boy Scouts of

America and intensely interested in this movement. Long an earnest member of the First Methodist Church of Riverside, he is one of its stewards and chairman of the Board of Ushers. While he has always voted the republican ticket he has not been active in politics.

On October 15, 1907, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Mae E. Andrews, a native of Iowa and a daughter of H. A. Andrews, a contractor of Riverside. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one son, Charles W., who is a student of the Grant School of Riverside. In his life and work Mr. Johnson sets an excellent example, and his influence, especially over the growing boys under his charge, is of the highest character, and his community work has always belonged to the constructive class. A man of unquestioned business ability, he has not allowed his cares in this line to absorb all of his time, but has broadened his outlook and widened the scope of his influence by interesting himself in many things.

WARREN W. VAN PELT. Men with newspaper training have decided qualifications for a service that every community needs and requires. Warren W. Van Pelt, of Riverside, was a newspaper man from boyhood until recent years, and along with the duties and responsibilities of conducting a newspaper plant there has seldom been a time when he has not been burdened with some outside official responsibility. He is widely known over Riverside and adjoining counties as secretary of the Southern California Fair Association and the Associated Chambers of Commerce. He has long appreciated the unrivalled opportunities of Southern California, and through his pen and other active connections he has found a means of communicating this appreciation to others and in a way to affect favorably the development and welfare of this section of the state.

Mr. Van Pelt was born at McMinnville, Tennessee, August 12, 1868, but his people were natives of the Ohio Valley. His father, Dr. W. R. Van Pelt, was born in Ohio, and was of Dutch ancestry, though his family had been in America from Revolutionary times. The mother was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, of Irish descent, and her father was an early settler of West Virginia. Her maiden name was Maria Warren. Dr. W. R. Van Pelt spent the greater part of his active life as a practicing physician in Eastern Ohio. He was also a civil engineer by profession, and in the early days of Belmont County surveyed many township lines and was a mine surveyor as well. In 1879 he removed to Kansas, where he followed civil engineering, and later came to Arlington, California, where he and his wife died.

Warren W. Van Pelt acquired a public school education, attended Baker University in Kansas and the Southwestern Kansas College. Before completing his education he was working as a printer's devil on the Walnut Valley Times at Eldorado, Kansas. For several years while attending college he earned his living by working as a printer with the Winfield Courier. After his apprenticeship and early service he bought and conducted for four years the Enquirer at Arkansas City, Kansas, on the southern line of the state. For four years he was also in the newspaper business at Ripley, Oklahoma.

Mr. Van Pelt came to California in 1906, first locating at Santa Anna, and then removing to Coachella, where he conducted the Coachella Valley News until the health of his wife made a move imperative. In 1908 he went to Arlington, where he founded the Arlington Times and was publisher of that paper until 1917. In 1917 he and Dr. George E. Henry built the Arlington Cannery, but he sold his interest in that establishment two years later.





*Thos. Crowley*

During all these years he was an active worker in the Arlington Chamber of Commerce and the County Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the organizers of the Associated Chambers of Commerce eight years ago, and with the exception of a short time has been its secretary. He is a member and for three years has been secretary of the Southern California Fair Association, a full account of which is found in the historical writing by the author, Mr. James Boyd.

Mr. Van Pelt has given a yeoman's service to the republican party. He represented that party in state and county conventions in Kansas, and continued his convention work until recently, and for many years was a member of the County Central Committee of Riverside. He has also acted for three sessions as engrossing and enrolling clerk for the California Senate. Mr. Van Pelt is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Riverside, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Present Day Club.

He married Miss Ida Johnson, of Neodesha, Kansas, a native of that state. The change of residence from Coachella to Arlington did not permanently benefit her health, and she died at Arlington in 1909. She is survived by two daughters, Lois and Katherine, both now students in the Riverside High School.

**THEODORE CROSSLEY**—The handsome and complete salesroom and garage at Main and Eleventh streets in Riverside are an appreciated institution by all motorists and motor car owners. Among permanent residents of Riverside that appreciation was the greater because the business reflects to some extent the interesting life story of its founder and owner, the late Theodore Crossley. Mr. Crossley was enjoying the climax of his successful business career when, engaged in a public service, the performance of his duty as a deputy sheriff, he and a companion deputy were shot down, he being instantly killed on September 22, 1921. Mr. Crossley and another deputy had gone to arrest some Mexicans at Belleville, charged with theft. Going to the home of the two Mexicans, one of the deputies got out of their car and approached the men, who without warning opened fire, Mr. Crossley being the second victim of their bullets, while still seated in the auto. Mr. Crossley along with his other interests had been a deputy sheriff for a number of years, and had frequently been called upon for special work requiring courage and resourcefulness.

Theodore Crossley was born in New York City, July 20, 1877. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Holmes) Crossley, were natives of England and were living temporarily in New York City when their son was born. Thomas Crossley at that time was representing an English machinery house in America. Theodore Crossley spent his youth in England. He was eight years old when his father died and sixteen at the death of his mother. He was educated in the Parochial schools, but for the most part his education was the product of work and active contact with the world. At the age of ten he entered a shop at Manchester, England, to learn the trades of toolmaker and die sinker. When he was seventeen, a year after the death of his mother, he came to America and worked at his trade in different places. He had an ambition to make something of his time and talents, and his desire for travel also led him to accept opportunities that took him to different localities. When he was about twenty-one he opened a shop in New York City, his total capital consisting of a hundred and twenty-five dollars. Gradually he built up business

for the repair of machinery and the making of tools and dies and other mechanical lines.

About this time the Locomobile Company was building a little steam car, and from his first glimpse of the machine Mr. Crossley could see the future of the horseless carriage, and thereafter was an enthusiast on the subject. He came in contact with various pioneer automobiles and secured several of the experimental cars manufactured by Haynes, Apperson and Columbia. In his shop he also experimented with a steam car. He had a promising invention well on the way to perfection, but he failed to carry insurance and when the machine took fire the destruction extended to the entire plant, and after meeting his obligations he had practically no capital left.

Very much discouraged and seeking some immediate change, while going down Barclay Street Mr. Crossley noticed a sign "Cheap Rates to California." He had a very vague knowledge of the United States west of Chicago. He went in and bought a ticket, and when the agent questioned him as to destination he had no answer ready. The agent said "City of Angels" or San Francisco. He liked the former title and thus it was he arrived in California in 1904, getting off the train at San Bernardino, the first city he saw after a long and tiresome ride. With San Bernardino as his headquarters he bought a bicycle and rode all over the surrounding territory. Two of the first points brought to his observation were Magnolia Avenue and the Mission Inn at Riverside. His investigating trips extended to Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Diego, but he decided to locate at Riverside, believing the city had a real future for him in his chosen line. With small capital but a thorough knowledge of the automobile business, he determined to open a garage, though there were one or two small places doing repair work. A site for his new venture he discovered in an empty lot next to the Reynolds Hotel. He interviewed Reynolds, telling him all his circumstances, and explaining his plan to put all the automobiles in the city in a garage and work shop covering the vacant lot 42x150 feet. The first year was anything but successful, and at the end of two years he was not much better off. Then followed two or three years of gradual progress, and at the end of five years he was out of debt and owned some property and a small margin of capital besides. His best years were from 1911 to 1916. Mr. Crossley remained in the place adjoining the Reynolds Hotel five years, until rental became burdensome, and then moved to Tenth and Market, where he was in business until January 1, 1920, when he moved into the fine new building at Main and Eleventh streets. He had bought a lot on Main Street five years previously, since his business was being crowded off that thoroughfare. He purchased a shop building at 1063 Main Street with the idea of locating there, but later realized the building was a good investment and as the corner of Eleventh and Main streets was vacant he bought the ground, 57x158 feet, from the Odd Fellows Association. On this he built a structure completely covering the ground, and one of the most beautiful salesrooms in Southern California. The front and sides are in Italian Renaissance style, the stone work and the lighting effects were made by Italians, and it contains cathedral opalescent glass windows and mosaic floor. It is a light and cheerful building, free from grease or dirt. Mr. Crossley was the only man in the business at Riverside who owned his own building, his own capital. He had sold several makes of automobiles, but finally settled on the

Mitchell car as the best offering for the money. One of his associates for a time was C. A. Dundas, who later went for himself.

Mr. Crossley was very active in all patriotic movements, assisting in the drives for funds, and though past military age did his best to get into active service and probably would have done so but for the signing of the armistice. He was a loyal knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a past grand of Riverside Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the largest lodge of the order in the state, a past chief patriarch of the Encampment, a member of the committee on petitions in the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the state. He was especially interested in the I. O. O. F. Orphans Home at Gilroy, California, for which he gave much of his time and money and did a world of good for the children many of whom looked forward to his visits with greater interest than for any one else. Mr. Crossley was instrumental in getting the new building at Gilroy established and assisted in many ways. He devoted a large part of his life to helping needy and unfortunate people, and those who knew him best say that a kinder man never lived. He was also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and was one of the leading republicans of the county. Mr. Crossley was a member of the Episcopal Church.

He is survived by his widow, who he married at Riverside, June 6, 1917. She was then Mrs. Idella Webb, widow of Justice Holton Webb of Riverside, who was likewise a victim of violence, having been killed by an Italian in resentment for a decision handed down by Justice Webb. Mrs. Crossley is a native of Eureka, Humboldt County, California, the daughter of John Rudolph, one of the pioneers of 1849. He came across the plains to California in 1849 with ox-teams and became an associate of Flood, Crocker, Lucky Baldwin, Badger and other well known factors in the early California life. He was one of the prominent figures in the state and became a large property owner in Santa Barbara County, particularly in Lompoc, where he was a merchant and large stock owner. His two sons, F. M. and H. S. Rudolph, are today two of the largest stock holders in that county.

Mrs. Crossley had three children by her former marriage: Mirian, wife of Edgar Craig, an oil superintendent in the Santa Maria fields, and John Rudolph Webb and Elvin Elbridge Webb, both graduates of the Riverside High School and now in charge for their mother, of the garage built by Mr. Crossley.

Theodore Crossley drove the first automobile in the streets of New York and created a sensation. The authorities raised many objections, claiming that it disturbed the peace, blocked traffic, caused congestion, etc. He was followed by more men and children than any circus that ever came to town. When he was three miles out of town the engine quit and he hired horses to tow him back.

LEGARE ALLEN has been a resident of California since 1856 and of San Bernardino since 1875. That he is one of the best known men in the county is due not only to this long residence but to the important role he has taken in commercial affairs and politics.

Mr. Allen was thirteen years of age when brought to California. He was born in Michigan October 22, 1843, son of Dr. Jacob and Abigail (Olmstead) Allen, both parents being of Revolutionary stock and of English descent. His mother was born in Cayuga County, New York, and died at Riverside. Dr. Jacob Allen, a native of New York State, was a pioneer in Michigan, but on July 6, 1856, left New

York with his family, bound for California. He took the Isthmus route, and from the Isthmus traveled to San Francisco in one of the old side wheel steamers whose normal schedule was thirteen days. In California he practiced medicine at Santa Clara until 1868, then became a pioneer physician in San Diego, and in 1875 removed to Riverside where he was active in his profession until his death. At one time he owned a city block in Riverside, now the site of the Baptist Church, and he held the office of coroner while in Santa Clara County.

Legare Allen, after finishing a public school education, entered the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara and graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1864. During the following year he was a student of medicine at Toland's Medical College in San Francisco. His father's vocation did not appeal to him after he had made this degree of progress in his studies, and he abandoned the study. After teaching school in Gilroy a year he joined his father in the drug business in San Diego in 1868. In 1875, the year his parents located at Riverside, he moved to San Bernardino and bought a drug store. He was the leading local druggist until 1883, following which for a number of years he held a number of prominent offices. For two years he was deputy sheriff under John B. Burkhard, then became candidate for county recorder, and was elected for two years and reelected, filling his second term. He was deputy marshal under L. Van Doren two years, and for the next six years was city clerk of San Bernardino. After making this extended record of public service Mr. Allen engaged in different lines of business, chiefly insurance, was also an employe of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and for a time was a merchant handling groceries, poultry and fish. The property requiring his active attention he sold in 1917, and has since been retired.

Mr. Allen was for fourteen years a school trustee and part of the time chairman of the board. He was chiefly responsible for the erection of the schoolhouse on F and Fifth streets. This achievement represented a long continued advocacy on his part, the voting of the twenty thousand dollars of bonds necessary for its erection failing the first time. In his official capacity he bought the land and put up the schoolhouse and had three dollars and seventy-eight cents left in the fund. Mr. Allen and his wife are members of the Pioneer Society of San Bernardino and he is president of that organization. He is a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, while Mrs. Allen is affiliated with the Eastern Star, the Ladies of Woodcraft and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen have occupied their home at F and Eight streets since 1911. He married Miss Emma Allen December 10, 1876. She was born in Ohio. The father, Rev. G. W. Allen, was a Baptist minister who came to San Bernardino in 1875 and was pastor of the Baptist Church here for a number of years. He was a native of England. Mrs. Allen has two sisters and one brother living: Nettie, wife of W. A. Harris, an attorney of Los Angeles; Adelphi, who owns an apartment house on Griffith and East Adams streets in Los Angeles, is the widow of A. A. Arthur; and Lucius G., a real estate man at Venice, California. Mr. Allen, by a previous marriage, had two children: Lena, wife of N. D. Powell, of Long Beach, and they have a son and daughter, and Lula, deceased wife of A. O. Harwood, superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of San

Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of Leola, wife of Lionel L. Jackson, superintendent of street railways at Eureka, California. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have two daughters, Frances and Dorothy. Legare Allen, Jr., the only son, is connected with the Santa Fe Railway Company. By his marriage to Orphie Sedgwick he has two children.

GEORGE M. HANCOCK—While the natural resources of any city play an important part in its development and prosperity, very little can be accomplished without the constructive labors of enterprising and progressive men in all lines of endeavor, who through their personal efforts build up flourishing concerns that give prestige to the community and financial standing to its institutions. It was not until more recent years that San Bernardino took its place among the important municipalities of the Golden State, although it is one of the old cities of the Coast, and its wonderful natural advantages have existed since a period long ante-dating the advent of the white man in this hemisphere. It was left for the aggressive business men of the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century to give to San Bernardino the impetus which has resulted so marvelously, and while they received a large material reward, they also deserve the credit for altruistic efforts as well. One of these men who had, and still has, strong faith in this part of the state and is doing his full part in maintaining the prestige already gained, is George M. Hancock member of the firm of Hancock & Wade, proprietors of the Home Furnishing Company, one of the largest and best furniture houses in Southern California.

George M. Hancock was born at Albany, Kentucky, September 10, 1868, a son of Benjamin and Rachel (Wynn) Hancock, both being members of old honored Kentucky families, of Revolutionary stock and distinguished ancestry, reaching back into the annals of England and Wales. Both parents are now deceased.

Benjamin Hancock was a Federal soldier, serving with the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry during the war between the states. By occupation he was a miller, and built the first flour mill to be operated by steam in Clinton County. He was prominent in his community, and served as magistrate in Clinton County, Kentucky. His father, Ben Hancock, established the family in Kentucky, where he was a pioneer, coming to the state from Virginia, and he belonged to the same branch of the Hancock family as did John Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. George M. Hancock is very proud of his connection with this famous leader for American independence, and has tried to live up to the standards raised by his illustrious relative.

George M. Hancock was educated in the public schools of Kentucky, and was reared on his father's plantation. His first work was that of assisting his father in the mill, and later he went into a mercantile business at Albany, Kentucky. At the age of nineteen years he left home, and, going to Joplin, Missouri, went into the furniture business with his uncle, J. C. Hancock, this association being maintained for twelve years. In 1903 Mr. Hancock sold his interests, came to San Bernardino, and opened a similar establishment in this city to the one at Joplin, the stand being on D Street, and he had E. L. Ward as his partner. The firm was known as Ward & Hancock, and continued for three and one-half years, and then Mr. Hancock founded the Home Furnishing Company, with Grant McIntyre as his partner,

who was later bought out by Charles Wade, the firm of Hancock & Wade having continued for the past decade. In May, 1916, removal was made to the present location on F Street, where they had erected a substantial two story building solely for store purposes. It occupies a ground area of 48 x 130 feet, and is one of the largest furniture stores in this part of the state. Business has steadily increased, and the firm are in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Hancock belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of San Bernardino; is a trustee of the Knights of Pythias of San Bernardino; is past dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose; was banker of the Modern Woodmen of America for sixteen years, and is very much interested in fraternal matters. A consistent member of the Christian Church, he has served as treasurer of the local congregation for six years. While he votes the republican ticket and is interested in the success of his party, he is not active in politics.

On November 22, 1895, Mr. Hancock married, at Bentonville, Arkansas, Miss Minnie Crowell, a native of Arkansas and a daughter of H. C. Crowell, a merchant of Bentonville. The Crowell family is an old one of America, of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have two children, namely: Pansy and Eugene. Pansy is the wife of W. J. Ham, an employe of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at San Bernardino. Eugene is with his father in the furniture business. He married Miss Josephine Arner, of Rialto, California. During the World war Eugene Hancock volunteered for service, and was placed in Company K which went from San Bernardino. He was trained at Camp Kearney, and was sent overseas to France with the Fortieth Division. After the signing of the armistice he was returned home and honorably discharged. He belongs to the local post of the American Legion, and is a fine young man, who stands very well in his community.

George M. Hancock possesses the characteristics which result in successful business operation. His furniture house has been a success from the start because he has known how to so conduct it as to meet the requirements of his trade as to quality and price, and at the same time to render a service that is second to none in the city. He also is possessed of social qualities which make him a welcome guest in the best circles and win for him warm friendships which are only terminated by death. Both he and Mrs. Hancock are very hospitable and entertain considerably as well as accept numerous invitations to the different functions of their set. Their children are a credit to them and their rearing, and they all occupy the place in their community to which their abilities and standing entitle them.

J. MORGAN, DAVISON is a progressive citizen and business man who has been an influential figure in connection with the development of the Arlington district of Riverside County, where he is the owner of a finely improved property and has developed an extensive enterprise in the raising of poultry in a commercial way, and where he also raises grain, peaches and walnuts.

Mr. Davison was born in Clayton Township, Woodford County, Illinois, on the 24th of October, 1864, and is a son of P. H. and Jane Caroline (File) Davison, both natives of the State of New York and both representatives of sterling families that gave patriot soldiers to the nation in the War of the Revolution: the File family, of Holland Dutch origin, having early been established in Rensselaer County, New York. The lineage of the Davison family traces back to staunch Scotch origin.

J. Milton Davison, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was given, in 1838, a commission as lieutenant of riflemen in the State Militia of New York, and this commission, bearing the signature of Governor William L. Marcey, is now in the possession of the grandson. J. Morgan Davison, who likewise treasures a woodcut picture published many years ago in Frank Leslie's Weekly and showing Mr. Davison's great-great-grandfather in the paternal line, who was a fife major both in the Revolution and in the War of 1812, and who is depicted, with a drummer beside him, as playing "Yankee Doodle" while standing on the breastworks on the morning of the battle of Bunker Hill.

P. H. Davison became a prosperous farmer in Woodford County, Illinois, and there served twenty years as treasurer of Clayton Township, besides which he held for some time the office of county treasurer. He was an honored and influential citizen who was active in both political and religious activities in his community. Both he and his wife continued their residence in Illinois until the time of their deaths.

J. Morgan Davison gained his youthful education in the public schools of his native county and in the Illinois Wesleyan University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887 and with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Thereafter he was his father's assistant in the office of county treasurer, and while thus engaged he took the required examination and obtained admission to the Illinois bar. He has, however, never found it expedient to engage in the active practice of the law. In 1891 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and there he continued to be actively engaged in the mercantile business until 1910, when he came to Riverside, California, and purchased twenty acres of land in the beautiful suburban district of Arlington, where he has continued to reside and where he has developed a valuable property. Here he conducts an extensive commercial poultry ranch, with special preference given to the White Leghorn type of poultry, of which he has at the time of this writing, in 1921, about 3,000 on his ranch. He is a leader in the poultry industry in this section of the state, and in his enterprise has achieved distinctive success and prestige. In the autumn of 1916 he was one of the organizers of the Poultry Producers' Association of Southern California, of which he has served continuously as a director and which has proved a valuable co-operative marketing organization working in conjunction with the California Market Association. The Poultry Producers' Association owns a well equipped warehouse in the City of Los Angeles, where the eggs are collected and where an efficient manager has supervision of the sale of the products. In 1912 Mr. Davison became one of the organizers of the Poultrymen's Co-operative Milling Association, of which he has served continuously as secretary and treasurer, as well as a director, and to the affairs of which he gives the major part of his time and attention. The directorate of this organization is largely interlocking with that of the previously mentioned Poultry Producers' Association, and the warehouses of the two, in Los Angeles, adjoin each other.

As a staunch and vigorous advocate of the principles of the democratic party Mr. Davison has been active and influential in local political affairs. He has served since 1913 as a member of the Board of Education of the Riverside city school district, which includes Arlington, and has been president of the board since 1915. Within his connection with educational affairs in this important district several modern school buildings have been erected in the same.

Mr. Davison is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has been long and actively identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and

has been president of its local organization in Riverside since 1912, besides which he has served since 1918 as a director of the California State Board of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is one of the influential members of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce, of which he has served as president, and held similar office in the Arlington Poultry Association, of which he was one of the organizers and which has been a resourceful factor in the building up of the poultry industry in Riverside and Arlington, the association having recently been merged with the Riverside County Farm Bureau. While a resident of Kansas City, Mr. Davison was one of the organizers of the Mercantile National Bank of that city, of which he became a director. At Riverside he is a member of the Present Day Club, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the First Baptist Church of this city. For a number of years he was moderator of the Santa Ana Valley Baptist Association, and during the year 1916 he was president of the California Baptist Convention. He has been active in the various departments of church work and has given effective and prolonged service as Sunday School superintendent.

At Eureka, Illinois, on the 12th of June, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Davison with Miss Annie S. Murray, who was born and reared in that state and whose father, John M. Murray, was a representative grain dealer at Eureka. Mr. and Mrs. Davison have four children. Bertha, eldest of the number, is the wife of H. H. House, chemist for the Exchange Byproducts Company at Corona, Riverside County, and they have two children—Gordon Davison and William Murray. John Murray Davison, who has active charge of his father's poultry ranch at Arlington, was graduated from the Riverside High School and was a college sophomore at the time when the nation became involved in the World war. He enlisted in the Marine Corps and went into active service with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas, his service with the allied Army of Occupation in Germany having continued for a protracted period after the signing of the historic armistice. P. H. Davison, the younger son, is associated in the management of the poultry ranch at Arlington. He is a graduate of the Riverside High School and of the Junior College in that city. When America entered the World war he became a member of the Coast Artillery and was stationed at The Presidio, San Francisco. After the receiving of his honorable discharge he entered the University of California, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1921 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Miss Martha Ellen Davison, the younger daughter, was graduated from the high school at Riverside, where she is, in 1921, a student in the Junior College.

LOUIS M. COY, M. D.—A native of San Bernardino County, a young physician and surgeon whose qualifications and experience have met every test of service, Dr. Coy until recently was superintendent of the County Hospital, and did much to make this institution realize the reputation it now enjoys as one of the best conducted in California.

He was born at Highland, in San Bernardino County, January 6, 1890. His father, Louis I. Coy, always known as L. I. Coy, was a native of Illinois and his great-grandfather's wife was a Peirce, a direct descendant of the Captain Peirce who was the pilot of the Mayflower in her second voyage. L. I. Coy came to California in 1887, and was a pioneer orange grower at Highland until his death. He was serving his third term as tax collector of the county when he was accidentally killed in December, 1908. L. I. Coy married Mary J. McFarland, who was born in Kansas and is now living in San Diego. Her father was a native of Ireland.



L. May



The first twenty-five years of his life Dr. Coy was getting the preparation and training for his chosen profession. He graduated from the San Bernardino High School in 1908, and for a year and a half attended Pomona College. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Southern California in 1915. Practically his entire professional career has been in connection with hospital duties. He was an interne at the old County Hospital and was then assistant superintendent, later superintendent. When America entered the war he resigned as superintendent to accept active duty in the Medical Corps. He enlisted in the orthopedic section of the Medical Corps and was assigned to the base hospital at Camp Kearney, where he was in service from March, 1918, until June 11, 1919. He received his honorable discharge as a lieutenant of the Medical Corps, and at once resumed his former duties as superintendent of the County Hospital. On July 1, 1921, Dr. Coy severed his connection with the hospital and has since been engaged in private practice.

Dr. Coy is a member of the County, California State and American Medical Associations. He has filled various offices in the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is now second vice president. His fraternities are the Phi Chi and Elks. His public service has been limited to the important duties he performed as county hospital superintendent. He votes as a republican. He and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church.

June 15, 1915, Dr. Coy married Miss Arline Donaldson, who was born in San Jose. Her father, M. V. Donaldson, is one of the prominent newspaper men of California, was for several years, until 1910, city editor of the San Bernardino Sun, and is now engaged in publicity work in charge of the advertising for the Clarkadota fig plantations and several other companies. Dr. and Mrs. Coy have one son, Louis Peirce Coy.

HANS H. PAULSON was an infant at the time of his parents' immigration to America from their native Denmark, and he was a youth of eighteen at the time of the family removal to California, and here, through his own ability and well ordered efforts, he has won substantial success and developed a prosperous ranch enterprise in Riverside County. While he honors the sturdy traditions and customs of his native land, he has known no other country than the United States and stands representative of the deepest and most loyal Americanism.

Mr. Paulson was born in Denmark on the 27th of July, 1872, and in the same year his parents came with their children to the United States. He is a son of John and Hancine Paulson, both representatives of sterling old Danish ancestry. John Paulson was born in October, 1839, received the advantages of excellent schools in his native land, and prior to leaving Denmark he had been for some time the incumbent of a position in a military school. His desire to afford to his children better advantages than were promised in his native land led him to sever the ties which bound him to the fair Norseland, and after arriving in the United States he made his way to Iowa, where he purchased a tract of land near Waterloo and instituted the reclamation and development of a farm. His energy and good management brought to him a goodly measure of success within the passing years, and he gained in the Hawkeye State the financial independence for which he had hoped when he set forth for this land of promise. In 1890 Mr. Paulson sold his property in Iowa and came with his family to California. He acquired a small tract of land near Riverside, and in caring for his orange grove

and gardens he found ample demand for his time and attention, besides finding his fruit-growing and horticultural activities a medium of financial profit. He remained in his pleasant suburban home until his death in 1902, and his venerable widow still survives him.

Hans H. Paulson passed the period of his childhood and early youth on the old home farm in Iowa. He came to California with his parents, and shortly afterwards began to work by the day on ranches in this district of the state, and for thirteen years he was employed by the firm of Pattie & Letts, in connection with the care of their many citrus-fruit groves in Riverside County. Notwithstanding the fact that his wages were far from being large, Mr. Paulson was frugal and economical and gradually added to his savings until he was able to purchase a tract of land at the corner of North Monroe and Colorado streets, Riverside, where he has developed a fine property and won substantial success in the growing of grain and alfalfa and the conducting of a dairy business with a herd of fine cows. He has made excellent improvements on his place, and here has one of the attractive homes of the beautiful Riverside district. The gum and pepper trees which he planted about his house have grown to splendid proportions and add materially to the beauty of the home.

In politics Mr. Paulson maintains an independent attitude, and he has ever shown loyal interest in community affairs of a public order. He served eight years as deputy assessor of Riverside County, under the administration of W. F. Montague. He has identified himself actively with the local Farm Bureau and its work, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Brotherhood, and both he and his wife are earnest communicants of the Lutheran Church.

At Riverside, on the 8th of January, 1894, Mr. Paulson wedded Miss Ellen Ringsburg, and of their four children three are living: Paul A., who was born in 1897, is now employed as a tractor operator in Riverside County; Walter, born in 1899, is employed in the shops of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at San Bernardino; and Mildred is a student in the public schools of Riverside. Dorothy, who was born in 1903, died at the age of nine years.

**HENRY A. GUERNSEY.** The life story of Henry A. Guernsey is a most unusual one and full of interest, for he assisted in making history of the United States when he was a young boy. The account of his life in the East reads like romance, and he served his country well and long and he took up the burdens of life as a child, becoming acquainted with the painful problems of existence at an age when boys usually are playing marbles. But he had a definite object in view and was determined to make his life a success, and he never lost sight of his objective all through the stress and storms of his early boyhood. He made a success of his first position, of his fighting in the wars, not only in material things but in the higher success not measured by figures. And since his residence in San Bernardino Mr. Guernsey has achieved a like success, financially and in all ways. He has met with losses but has never suffered atrophy of that strong will power of his, and he seems to make each disaster the stepping stone to greater success.

As the pioneer box manufacturer of the state, as one of the pioneer lumbermen, in his forty-three years of life in San Bernardino, Mr. Guernsey has shown himself a man of dauntless purpose and energy, with a quiet determination to do his part in the business and civic affairs of his home city. No man stands higher in the opinion of his associates, for his unalterable principles of rectitude were early established with

them and in his social relations he is known as a most trustworthy friend, in fact, an all around 100 per cent man.

Mr. Guernsey was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1844, the son of a native of Pennsylvania. His father was killed in a railroad accident and was superintendent at the time of his death. Henry A. Guernsey had attended school only two years at that time. His older brother was a baggageman on the railroad, and lived at home with his mother. The wife of an engineer on the railroad was a very finely educated woman and a great friend of Mrs. Guernsey and she persuaded her to allow Henry to become an inmate of her home, where she could give him an education. This was finally agreed to and the boy thus secured an education.

By way of recreation the engineer used to take Henry on round trips on the engine. He was then, as always, a keen observer and he soon learned to run the engine as well as the engineer. The latter was killed in an accident; the road was very short of engineers; and, accordingly, they had to have some. So Mr. Guernsey was given a position as one, but in a peculiar way. The fireman was the ostensible engineer, in charge of the engine, with half the pay of an engineer, but the boy ran the engine and received the pay of a fireman. He was far too young to be listed as an engineer, so he had to be camouflaged this way.

He remained in this position until 1857, when he moved with his mother to Mitchell County, Iowa, and located on a claim of 160 acres which Mrs. Guernsey had purchased. Hard work and lots of it confronted the boy, but he was not even then afraid to tackle the seemingly impossible, and he soon had fifty acres, which had been broken on the ranch, put into corn. This was all hand work, sowed by hand, with no machinery of any kind. The next year he ploughed this land and hand sowed it to grain. It was a big job for a young boy. He kept right on improving the place, but in 1861 the Sioux Indian troubles broke out and he, with many others, dropped all work to participate, as they were all enlisted in the state service. They went north to fight the Indians, and Mr. Guernsey had to leave 100 acres of grain in shock when he answered the call to arms.

As history records, the Indians were all either killed or captured and the latter every one was hanged. After this the expedition returned home, but as Mr. Guernsey was also enlisted in the national service he was at once sent to the South as a member of Company K, 27th Iowa Regiment, under Captain C. T. Granger. He saw active service until the end of the war and he was at Fort Donalson at the time of capture and in many of the noted battles of the Civil war. His company belonged to the Smith Guerillas of the 16th Army Corps, and was kept for reinforcements, and as they were always in demand he served under many of the famous generals of the war. He was wounded four times by bullets and once by a bayonet wound through his leg. It is almost needless to say that a little thing like that did not stop him, for he never applied for relief or to go to the hospital but just kept right on fighting. That is the keynote to his character, the fearless mind and the fighting heart, the fidelity to duty no matter what the cost to himself.

After the war was over he returned to Iowa and farmed there until the year 1869, and that winter he started West by stage, his goal, the Puget Sound country. But fate took a hand, for the stage could not get through owing to the high water in the Willamette River, so he stopped at Eugene, Oregon, where he lived for some years. In 1874 he moved opposite Astoria, Oregon, and ran a sawmill for three years. But in 1877 the health of his wife began to fail and he decided to come to South-

ern California and he did so, locating in San Bernardino. But it was too late to help her much, and she passed on in the following year.

Mr. Guernsey at first went to work in the lumbering business, but very soon purchased the plant. He also established the first box factory in the district. He made the first 20,000 boxes for orange shipments in the state. He has been burned out several times, but it is unnecessary to state that he has always rebuilt and started over again.

Mr. Guernsey married October 3, 1876, Theisa McFarland, a daughter of John McFarland. They had two sons: Peter B., married and living at Hermosa Beach, where he has served as mayor; and Roy T., a millwright living in San Bernardino, married and has one child, a son.

Mrs. Guernsey died in 1878, and he married Linna Bailey, a daughter of John Bailey, of Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Ruth L. Guernsey.

Mr. Guernsey is a republican in politics but has never desired any public office. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He was a charter member of the Woodmen of the World Camp in San Bernardino and was also a charter member of the National Union.

HENRY GOODCELL, JR., attorney of San Bernardino, is a son of one of the real pioneers of the city, a man who suffered many unexpected and adverse strokes of fortune but, inflexible in purpose, made his own hour of opportunity. His sterling qualities were transmitted to his descendants.

Henry Goodcell, Jr., was born in Dover, England, November 23, 1848, the son of Henry and Harriet (Birch) Goodcell. Henry Goodcell, Sr., was born September 26, 1823, at Nonengton, a county parish about ten miles north of Dover. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a sea captain, serving before the mast and afterward for six years was mate.

In 1853 he came to the United States, locating in Utah. In England he had accepted the Mormon faith from Mormon missionaries, but when he arrived in Utah he found the practices were not in conformity with what he had been led to believe, so he refused to join the church here. He started farming in Utah, and of course had a hard time. The first two years his crops failed, but the third year was a little better, and by the most rigid economy he was enabled to save enough produce to trade for a team of horses, and in 1857, with a train of ten wagons, started for California.

He reached San Bernardino in May, 1857, and purchased and improved a farm, but ill luck still followed him and floods destroyed all of his improvements in 1861. Other misfortunes followed, and it seemed none of his ventures were to be successful. One son, Hiram, was accidentally killed. But he never lost his grip and, undismayed, he stuck to his guns and eventually developed a fine property. In 1867 he established a brick yard and built up a large business.

In 1847 he married Miss Harriet Birch, and their children were: Henry, Jr.; Harriet, deceased; Hiram, deceased; Mary, the widow of Edward H. Dunford, of San Bernardino; William and Margaret, both deceased.

Henry Goodcell, Jr., came with his parents to San Bernardino and attended the public school, and also the private school of J. C. P. Allsop. In 1866 he started teaching in the public schools, and then attended the State Normal School of San Jose, whence he was graduated in the spring of 1873, the first Normal School graduate from San Bernardino County.

In the fall of 1873 he was elected county school superintendent, and held the position for two years, at the same time acting as principal of the San Bernardino city schools.

During this time he had been studying law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1875. He formed a partnership with A. B. Paris and also served as clerk of the County Court, was assistant in the district attorney's office one year and later was appointed district attorney, serving the remainder of the term. In the meantime his partnership with Mr. Paris was dissolved, but was resumed and continued until 1888. He afterward was in partnership with F. A. Leonard until 1896, when he moved to Oakland, California. In 1901 he returned to San Bernardino, and has since been in practice here. His practice is entirely civil.

He married in 1875 Minnie A. Bennett, of El Dorado County, California, a schoolmate at the Normal School. She died in 1886, leaving three sons: Roscoe A., of Los Angeles, secretary of the educational department of the Y. W. C. A.; Rex B., superior judge of San Bernardino County; Fred, who was news editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, and until recently, editor of the Salt Lake Telegram. In 1889 Mr. Goodcell married Mary H. Bennett, a sister of his former wife, and also a teacher by profession.

Mr. Goodcell is attorney for several water companies and specializes in irrigation law. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of San Bernardino Lodge 836, B. P. O. E.

He is affiliated with the Unitarian Church. In politics he is a republican.

**REX B. GOODCELL.** According to the firm belief of every Californian, whether adopted or born here, Judge Rex B. Goodcell, of San Bernardino, could not have asked for a life commenced under happier auspices. A native son, born in the city, he has always made his home here. His father and his grandfather were both pioneers of the early days. What more could a man ask? Many might say that it is inherited talents which so admirably qualify him for his position on the bench, for his father and grandfather ranked with the finest minds. His father occupied a prominent position as an attorney from his first appearance as such, and today is second to none in the profession. Thoroughly grounded in the law, Judge Goodcell by constant study of legal lore, participation in litigation where intricate questions were involved, won swift recognition in the profession where promotion is slowly gained, so hardly won.

Rex B. Goodcell was born in San Bernardino, September 15, 1880, the son of Henry Goodcell, Jr., and Minnie A. (Bennett) Goodcell. He attended the public school and then started his study of the law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar October 15, 1901. He went to Oakland, California, and practiced there until 1903, when he returned to his birthplace and practiced, forming a partnership with his father and continuing in this until December, 1908. He next entered the district attorney's office as deputy under W. E. Byrne.

In 1910 he was elected district attorney, and served until January, 1915, when he returned to practice with his father. In 1918 he was elected superior judge of San Bernardino County for the six year term, and is now occupying that position to the satisfaction of everyone. He is conceded to be fair, impartial and wise in his decisions, his findings always according to the law and the evidence.

Judge Goodcell took a prominent part in political affairs on behalf of the republican party, serving on the County and State Central committees and campaigning in all the western states for the party.

Judge Goodcell is a most genial character, diffusing the gospel of kindness as well as the eternal principles of justice. He has hosts of friends and is popular with all "classes and conditions" of men. His buoyant optimism is a characteristic and as a campaigner he is noted. Clean cut, he carries conviction and has the faculty of fusing the thought of others to his own. He was twice head of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce and materially assisted in building up the membership from 300 to more than 1,000.

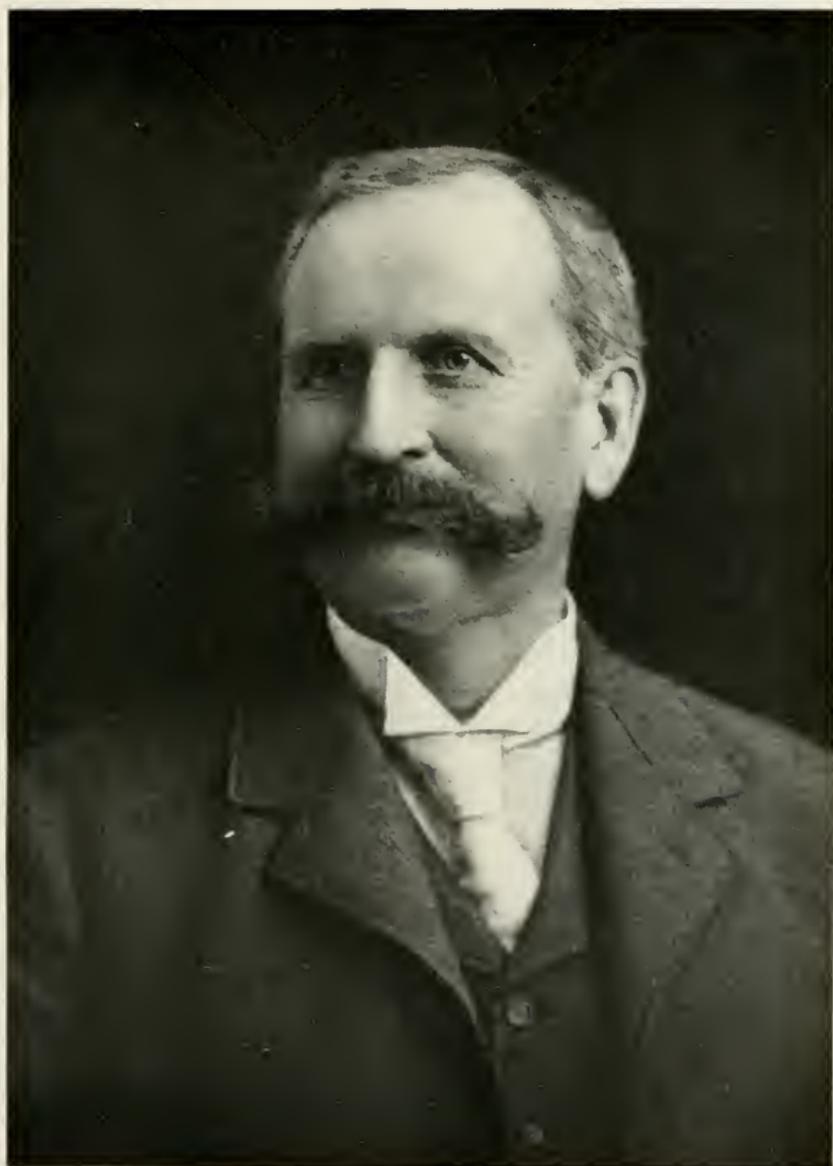
He was married January 10, 1905, to Helen Harmon Knappe, also a native of San Bernardino and a daughter of Dexter and Fannie Knappe. They have one child, Rex Harmon Goodcell.

In 1916 Judge Goodcell was elected grand worthy president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His other fraternal associations are as a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E.; Knights of Pythias; San Bernardino Parlor No. 110, Native Sons of the Golden West, Phoenix Lodge No. 178, A. F. and A. M.; Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, A. and A. S. R.

MICHAEL A. MURPHY, who now resides in a most attractive home on his fine orange ranch in the Highgrove district of Riverside County, has been a resident of California nearly half a century, has been concerned with enterprises of broad scope and importance, has done his part in the advancement of the civic and material development of the state, and has been a citizen of prominence and influence. That there are many interesting incidents in his long and vigorous career as one of the world's constructive workers needs no further voucher than the data that shall appear in this all too brief review, which, it is hoped, may offer a consistent tribute to a man of thought and action, a citizen of sterling worth and a constructive genius of much initiative ability. Mr. Murphy is a big man and has proved himself capable of achieving big things.

Michael A. Murphy was born at Waukegan, now one of the beautiful suburbs of the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the 15th of April, 1847, and is a son of John and Bridget (Rogers) Murphy, both of whom were born in Ireland, though their acquaintanceship was formed and their marriage solemnized in Chicago. John Murphy was a pioneer of the present great metropolis at the foot of Lake Michigan. He made his appearance in Chicago in the year 1829, when the future city was little more than a frontier trading post, and he obtained a tract of land and engaged in farm enterprise in Waukegan, where he reared his children, of whom Michael A. was the seventh in order of birth. John Murphy was a man of fine mental equipment, righteous and sincere in all of the relations of life, and was long an influential figure in the community which represented his home and the stage of his productive activities. He was nearly ninety years of age at the time of his death, his wife having preceded him to the life eternal, and she likewise having attained to advanced age. Both were devout communicants of the Catholic Church.

Michael A. Murphy was afforded the advantage of the common schools of Illinois and also those of the College of St. Mary's of the Lake, after leaving which he completed a course and was graduated in the Eastern National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1866 he became bookkeeper for John McEwen, who was then one of the leading contractors and builders in the City of Chicago and he continued in this service until the great Chicago fire of 1871, the fiftieth anniversary of which is being celebrated in elaborate memorial



W. A. Murphy



ceremonials in the great metropolis at the time this sketch is in preparation, in the autumn of 1921. Mr. Murphy gained from personal experience full comprehension of the havoc wrought by the historic fire, and did his part in the material and business rehabilitation of the city. He formed a partnership with Owen Laubach and they conducted a successful hardwood-lumber business in Chicago during the early reconstruction period, about two years having represented the duration of this partnership alliance in Chicago. In 1873 Mr. Murphy sold his interest in the business and went to Silver City, New Mexico, where he became a pioneer in the silver-mining industry and where he erected the first reverberatory smelting works established in that territory. It was necessary to use sandstone instead of fire brick in the construction of these great smelting furnaces, but the material proved unequal to the heat test and Mr. Murphy lost the money which he had put into the project. His financial resources were thus reduced to the minimum, and in the autumn of 1874 he came to San Diego, California, and found employment as a miner. For three months he worked in the Ready Relief Mine at Julian, San Diego County, whence he went to San Bernardino, and finally he made his way to Los Angeles, where he entered the employ of Perry, Woodworth & Company and was assigned to the tallying of lumber at San Pedro. Later he became a salesman in the lumber yards of the firm, and on the 10th of October, 1875, he was sent by the concern to Colton, San Bernardino county, to open the first redwood and Oregon pine lumber yards in the county. Upon the death of Wallace Woodworth in 1882 Mr. Perry, the surviving principal of the firm, incorporated the W. H. Perry Lumber & Mill Company, of which Mr. Murphy became a stockholder, his association with the company having thus continued until its corporate charter was resigned many years later, in 1903.

In 1886 Mr. Murphy effected the organization and incorporation of the Pioneer Lumber & Mill Company, of which he became president and general manager, this company having conducted substantial operations in San Bernardino and Riverside counties and also in a part of Los Angeles County. Mr. Murphy continued as the executive head of this company until its charter of incorporation was resigned likewise in the year 1903.

During all of these years of constructive activity Mr. Murphy was extensively engaged also in real-estate and agricultural operations in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, and he thus made large and valuable contribution to the civic and industrial advancement of this section of the state. In 1896 he purchased a substantial block of the California Portland Cement Company at Colton, reorganized the company and assumed charge of the business. He was the first man in California to manufacture Portland cement and place it on the market in a commercial way. In this enterprise he had to face the vigorous commercial opposition of strong and well established companies that were importing foreign cements, the only kind used in California up to that time. Mr. Murphy instituted a vigorous and well ordered campaign, and his enterprise was made successful from the start, the cement products of the company finding sale throughout all parts of Southern California. In 1900 Mr. Murphy sold his interest in this large and prosperous business and allied himself with the Treadwells, of the Treadwell Associated Mining Company of Alaska, and their associates, W. J. Barnett and J. Delzell Brown, in the California Safe Deposit & Trust Company of San Francisco, in the project of erecting a large cement manufacturing plant on the Telsa Coal Company's land

in Alameda County. After a careful and diligent survey of the properties Mr. Murphy discovered that the requisite materials were not present in sufficient volume to justify the establishing of a cement plant, but found on the lands very large deposits of kaolin and clays well adapted for the manufacture of architectural terra cotta, fire brick, face brick, sewer pipe, etc. As a result of the investigation the Carnegie Brick & Pottery Company was organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. The plant was erected and its operation was continued successfully during a period of five years, with Mr. Murphy as president and general manager of the company. During the year of the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco, and also during the following year, the factory of this company, the largest on the Pacific Coast at that time, did a business of \$1,250,000 a year. While San Francisco was still burning Mr. Murphy was called upon by the relief committee to construct barracks and refugee houses for sufferers who were homeless. He proceeded at once, under the instructions of General Funston and Major McIvor, to commandeer all the lumber that was still to be had and all vessels arriving in port, and with 5000 carpenters, teamsters and laborers completed in eleven days the barracks to house 23,000 homeless in Golden Gate Park, and for which he was complimented both by General Funston and Major McIvor for the magnificent manner with which he accomplished this work.

During the period of successful commercial activity on the part of the Carnegie Brick & Pottery Company, the managers of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Company were likewise interested principals in the Carnegie Company, and were successful in bringing the Western Pacific Railroad to the Coast and selling all of the terminals and rails of the Alameda & San Joaquin Railroad, which gave the Western Pacific entrance to Oakland and Alameda estuary, and thence to San Francisco. Mr. Murphy became largely interested as a stockholder in the banking institution mentioned, and in 1906-7, through manipulations that are now a part of California financial history and that constitute a dark chapter in that history, the bank was looted of the assets of all depositors, its failure in 1907 entailing a gigantic loss, fully \$16,000,000. In this crash Mr. Murphy lost the major portion of his fortune.

In 1911 Mr. Murphy returned to Los Angeles, where he had long maintained a home and where he still owns his fine residence property on Figuerora Street. He continued to reside in Los Angeles until 1916, when he returned to his orange grove in Riverside County, in the Highgrove section, where he is now living in semi-retirement, content to live quietly after the rush and manifold cares of former years of splendid activity, and taking satisfaction in having his home in the section of California which he had previously helped to develop and build. His idyllic orchard estate at Highgrove comprises sixty acres, all planted to navel oranges, and the products of the place he ships through the Alta Cresta packing house.

While a resident of Colton Mr. Murphy was a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of that place and served as city trustee from its incorporation until he took up his residence in San Francisco. In earlier years of residence at Riverside he was one of the organizers of the Riverside Highland Water Company and he served as president of the same until his removal to San Francisco.

The political allegiance of Mr. Murphy was given to the democratic party, and he was active in its councils and campaign work, served as a member of county and state central committees and repeatedly was

a delegate to county and state conventions of the party in California until the first election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency, when he transferred his allegiance to the republican party, in the ranks of which he has since continued to be aligned. He was one of the first directors of the Southern California Hospital for the Insane, and retained this office eight years, under the administrations of Governors Waterman and Markham. Mr. Murphy as a young man became a lieutenant in the San Bernardino cavalry regiment of the California National Guard, unattached, and later he was commissioned a major by Governor Stoneman. It is worthy of record that Mr. Murphy raised, on the Agua Mansa stock farm, near the cement plant at Colton, some of the fastest standard-bred horses ever produced in California, he having been president of the cement company at this time.

In Solano County, on the 15th of April, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Murphy with Miss Elizabeth A. Young, who was born and reared in California, a daughter of Dr. Edmund Young, who was a leading physician in the City of Oakland.

WILLIAM HALE REED, of San Bernardino, has been an integral part of the civic and social life of the city for a number of years, both commercially and professionally. While the World war was going on he was one of the most active workers in every way, giving time and money and neglecting his own affairs for the great cause. As a business man he is well known not only here but over the state and in the East, and he is without doubt the best known and most popular notary public in San Bernardino County.

Mr. Reed was born in the town of Crystal Lake, Illinois, May 8, 1878, the son of Eliphaz and Mary Jennie (Rinehart) Reed. His father was a native of Illinois and his mother of Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer while in the East, but he retired in 1900 and came to San Bernardino. After a life full of activity he was not contented to live in idleness, so he entered the employ of the Sante Fe, retiring in 1915. With his wife he is now living in San Bernardino, enjoying life.

William Hale Reed was educated in the public schools until eleven years of age and then at Alma, Harlan County, Illinois, where he completed his education in the grade and High School. Upon the completion of his studies he went into the grain business and for four years and a half continued in it in Alma, Greeley Center, David City and other places.

In the spring of 1901 he came to San Bernardino, where his parents were living. For a short time he was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, but he soon went into the hardware and plumbing business under the name of W. G. Ross & Company. In 1908 he sold out and started in the real estate business, in which he has continued ever since. In addition to this he also handles insurance and acts as resident agent for non-resident owners. He is also a notary public, probably the best known in the county.

Mr. Reed is secretary and treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association. He was one of the framers of the city charter of San Bernardino.

He assisted in organizing the San Bernardino Realty Board, and was one of the most active members in that organization, serving as its first president in 1920-21.

During the war he was very active in every way and was the official registrar for all the laboring men that were sent from the district. He gave most liberally of both time and money to all activities and now holds a certificate of honor for his work in the liberty loan campaigns. Mr. Reed married June 12, 1912, Annie L. Williams, of Virginia, a daughter

of Washington Bailey Williams, a pioneer of that state. During the Civil war Mr. Williams was a soldier in the Confederate Army. He and one daughter, Mrs. Alice Martha Hayes, are residing at Bristol, Tennessee.

Mr. Reed is a member of San Bernardino Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F. He is a democrat in his politics, and while living in Greeley, Nebraska, was appointed city clerk. Mr. Reed is affiliated with the Christian Science Church.

GEORGE W. HOLBROOK. One of San Bernardino's progressive business men and live wire real estate men is George W. Holbrook. While he handles more than his share almost of the real estate business in the city, he does not by any means confine his attention to either city or county, but has built up a clientele all over the state.

Mr. Holbrook is essentially a self-made man, one of the class honored by all for his attainments and for the success he has made unaided. When he was a mere boy he left the home farm to make his own way, in too often a way which invites disaster, with no trade or accomplishment, as he was too young to have achieved either, yet he manfully set to work to make a man of himself. And he is one man who can be proud of the job he made of it. It is true that the child of hard circumstances usually is sensitive to a fault, few have that happy combination and will power which enables them to graduate with honors from the school of difficulties and, above all, gives them the "understanding mind." Mr. Holbrook possesses these qualities, hence his success.

When he first began to work he had, of course, to take any jobs such as a young boy could fill, but he tackled any and everything and always got away with it. He had to try many vocations before he found his rightful niche, as he had no one to advise him or aid him, to tell him the requirements and rewards of the various trades and professions. So he naturally drifted from one thing to another, finding final anchorage in beautiful San Bernardino.

Mr. Holbrook was born in Warren County, Iowa, September 20, 1873, the son of George W. and Jennie (Young) Holbrook, his father a native of Appanoose County, Iowa, and his mother a native of Ohio, who came to Iowa before the Civil war. She died in 1907. George Holbrook, Sr., was an abolitionist and went through most of the Civil war. He enlisted when he was only seventeen years of age and he fought until he was taken prisoner at the end of three years. He was taken at Marks Mills, Arkansas, and was sent to Tyler, Texas, and there confined in a log prison. He was exchanged a short time before the close of the war. He is still living on the home farm in Iowa. They were the parents of nine children, only one of whom is dead.

Mr. Holbrook was educated in the public schools of Warren County until he was fourteen years old, when he struck out for himself, going to Oklahoma, where he worked at various things and managed to attend business college at night. He then learned the printer's trade and followed that for some time. He started a grocery business, built up a fine trade and then sold out and went to Kansas City. There for some years he was in the employ of the railroads, but he was not satisfied here and determined to come West.

In 1907 Mr. Holbrook located in Redlands, where he was engaged by the county in fumigating, and he also worked for the street car company. He was also the county jailer under Sheriff McMahon for two years and a half. During the war he worked for a copper company in Miami, Arizona. In 1919 he located permanently in San Bernardino

and opened a real estate and insurance office, and has been in that business since. He handles real estate all over the state as well as in San Bernardino city and county, and is doing a big business. Mr. Holbrook is a director in the San Bernardino—Colton Oil Company.

On June 4, 1913, Mr. Holbrook was united in marriage with Rachael Keller, a daughter of F. M. Keller, of San Bernardino. Mrs. Holbrook is a native daughter. They have one child, Margery. Mr. Holbrook is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Redlands and of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E. He is also a charter member of the Loyal Order of Moose. In politics he is an upholder of republican principles, and when in Oklahoma, represented the party in a county convention.

**J. DALE GENTRY.** The man who builds up a sound and reliable business, no matter in what line, is rendering a valuable service to his community, for in so doing he is adding to its prestige as a commercial and industrial center, is setting an example which stimulates others to like action, and affords employment to some of his fellow citizens, thus enabling them to become producers. Every man does not succeed in his own business, although he may make a good employe under another's direction. All men are not executives or money getters. Certain definite characteristics are required in order that man forge ahead, distancing competitors and building up a name for his special line of endeavor. Faith in himself and a natural liking for his work must come first, and closely allied with them in importance is a persistence, a far-sightedness and a knowledge of human nature. When the owner of a business is brought into direct touch with his trade it is necessary for him to have a pleasing manner, an accommodating spirit and a sincerity of word and action in order to win and hold his customers. Some of these salient characteristics are possessed in marked degree by J. Dale Gentry, proprietor of the large automobile agency for the Ford cars and tractors, with a fully equipped repair department attached, at 437 East Street, San Bernardino.

J. Dale Gentry was born at Sedalia, Missouri, April 12, 1884, a son of Clark and Emma (Parker) Gentry, natives of Sedalia, Missouri. The family came to San Bernardino about 1890, and from then on J. Dale Gentry was reared in this city. After he was graduated from High School he took a two-year special course in banking at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. For a short time after completing this course he worked at steamfitting, and then was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on construction work, having charge for two years as superintendent of the construction on the Colorado River irrigation dam project, and then for two years more was engaged in railroad construction work in Mexico.

While engaged in construction work Mr. Gentry traveled from Mexico to Alaska, but finally decided to return to San Bernardino, and in 1906 established his present business of buying, selling and delivering automobiles. In 1910 he secured the Ford agency, starting with a contract for not less than six cars. His business has so increased that today he is selling 1,200 cars annually. Mr. Gentry also handles the Fordson tractors, carries a full line of accessories, and has a fully-equipped repair department in which he is doing a thriving business. All the year round he employs fifty persons, and his establishment is second to the Santa Fe Railroad in San Bernardino in the number of men employed.

Mr. Gentry is not married. Fraternally he maintains membership with the Ma-sons and Elks, and is popular in both orders. In addition to his auto business he has other interests and among them is his connection with

the Farmers Exchange National Bank of San Bernardino, of which he is vice president. He also maintains membership with the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, and is one of the active forces in that body. Mr. Gentry is enthusiastic about his home city, has faith in its future, and is proud of the part he has played in its past.

GEORGE D. PARKER—Not a community or state merely, but an entire nation, can take pride in the achievements of such an inventor as George D. Parker, the man of genius at the head of the Parker Machine Works at Riverside. This is the only firm in the United States specializing in automatic box machines and box handling devices. Mr. Parker stands out first and foremost among all who have had any thing to do with box making machinery. To his genius is due the credit for some of the most essential features of fruit packing houses of the present day, and especially the citrus industry. He has between fifty-five and sixty patents, is engaged in working out others, and has taken out thirteen patents in nine foreign countries.

A native son of California, George D. Parker was born at Mariposa, February 2, 1870. His father, Robert Parker was of English ancestry, a native of Canada, and came to California in 1868. The mother, also deceased, was born in Canada and was Henrietta Patterson. Her father's cousin, Sir John Patterson, was an official of the Bank of England and one of the original promoters of the Panama Canal.

When George D. Parker was two years old his parents moved to Orange County, and he grew up there and received a public school education. After school he was employed in farm and orchard work until he was twenty-five, and he therefore knows the fruit industry of California from other practical standpoints than that of an inventor of packing house equipment. At the age of twenty-five he began and completed a thorough apprenticeship as a mechanic and machinist in shops at Los Angeles. He remained there until 1900.

About that time he developed his first box making machine. After working four years to develop this machine he came to Riverside with the idea that all his troubles were at an end. He found that he had only made a start, and then ensued another period of four years in which he was studying and contriving means of perfecting the machine to meet the most exacting tests that could be imposed. His first machine was sold to the Riverside Heights Packing House No. 10 seventeen years ago, and that machine is still in good running order. Without recounting all the details in the growth and broadening appreciation of Mr. Parker's box making machine it is sufficient to say that there is not a carload of fruit shipped from California or Florida which does not pay tribute to Mr. Parker through the agency of his devices.

For a number of years he did his experimenting and some of his manufacturing in the Stoner Iron Works, then the only machine shop in Riverside. It was afterward sold to Mr. Landwehr and became the Riverside Foundry and Machine Works. Mr. Parker bought in 1909 all other interests in the plant, and gave it the name Parker Machine Works, which manufactured all the varied lines of packing house machinery covered by his patents and became the controlling factor in the citrus packing house equipment.

In December, 1920, Mr. Parker consolidated the citrus packing house business with the Fred Stebler interests. The consolidation was considered beneficial to the industry as a whole, as it eliminated competition, the purchaser now being able to buy the best of the machines



*Geo D Parker*



furnished by the two companies. The present Stebler-Parker Company is a close corporation with Fred Stebler and Mr. Parker as principals. At the time of the consolidation Mr. Parker was employing a hundred and twenty-five mechanics and manufacturing citrus packing house machinery exclusively. His plant is still manufacturing and developing box making machines and box handling devices, and is the only firm in the United States specializing in automatic box making machinery.

The basic patents of Mr. Parker are all established and settled by court examination and decision. His were the first machines placed on the market. He has many patents on automatic nailing machines four on a fruit separator, eight on fruit sizers, three on fruit sorters, seven on fruit dryers used largely in the citrus trade and demonstrated as the only practical ones in use. Other patents are on box presses, fruit weighers, conveying systems, box emptying and elevating, combined box elevator and conveyor and pasting machines. His automatic machines have a normal capacity of twenty-five boxes per minute, and Mr. Parker expects to increase this efficiency to an output of thirty per minute. Machines manufactured under the Parker patents make seventy-five per cent of all fruit boxes in California. The business involves a tremendous amount of material.

Mr. Parker is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Association, is a republican, and is affiliated with the First Methodist Church. He is one of the public spirited citizens of Riverside, and his own work is an important source of Riverside's prestige both in California and abroad. Mr. Parker married in Washington, June 6, 1900, Miss Clara Barr. She was born in Oregon, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and is a daughter of George Barr, now deceased.

HORACE McDONALD HAYS, D. D. S., whose professional work as a dentist covers a period of eighteen years equally divided between Colton and San Bernardino, is a native son of California and, while a comparatively young man, has been an interested witness of the changing developments in the San Bernardino Valley, where he has lived since boyhood.

He was born at San Jose, November 28, 1879, son of Wilson and Tacie (McDonald) Hays. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where his father was born in 1839 and his mother in 1837. They were married in 1872, and the same year started for California, crossing the Isthmus on the Panama Canal Railroad and settled at San Jose. They lived at San Jose until their son Horace was five years of age, when they moved to Banning, where Wilson Hays helped organize the town and develop its water supply. Then, in 1885, when Dr. Hays was six years old, the family moved to Colton, where his father for many years was engaged in the fruit canning business. Thus Horace McDonald Hays has lived in the San Bernardino Valley thirty-five years. His father died in 1912, at the age of seventy-three, and his mother is still living at Colton, aged eighty-four.

Horace McDonald Hays grew up at Colton, acquired a grammar and high school education, and as a youth he was employed in the fruit farming industry at Colton and later was assistant postmaster under his father, who was Colton's postmaster for sixteen years.

Dr. Hays recalls that when he was a boy he and his mother accompanied his father to Crafton to see a lone orange tree reported to have at least eleven boxes of oranges on it, and they were among the many visitors to that marvel marking a pioneer step in the progress of the

great horticultural development of Southern California. Dr. Hays recalls a time when Redland was a wilderness site of red hills and sage brush, while a practical desert intervened to the west as far as Pomona Valley. As a boy he rode many times on the old Concord stage between San Bernardino and Colton, with the late James Cole as the driver. For years Colton was the nearest railroad point to San Bernardino. He was a member in 1894 of the first party that camped at Rogers Camp, now Skyland, on the Rim of the World, and all supplies and provisions had to be hauled up with teams, while the members of the party walked. Dr. Hays with his parents spent part of one summer at Flenings Mill in Little Bear Valley, the mill standing on ground that is now the middle of the lake.

After his early business experiences Horace Hays entered the dental department of the University of California and graduated with the Doctor of Dental Surgery degree in 1903. He immediately returned to Colton and practiced there nine years, and since then at San Bernardino. At the time of the Spanish-American war in 1898 he enlisted, but was not called for service. During the World war he was dental examiner for the United States Draft Board, and is dental examiner and dentist for the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Hays is a member of the San Bernardino Board of Education for the term 1921-25, and he was a member of the Colton Fire Department from 1903 to 1912. He has always voted as a republican and is a prominent member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, serving as exalted ruler for 1920-21. He has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America since 1907, and is president of the Horseshoe Band Club in the San Bernardino Mountains.

At Los Angeles May 11, 1910, he married Daisy Groves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Groves, of San Bernardino. Mrs. Hays was born in England, was brought to California when an infant, and has twice been back to her native country. She has three living sisters. Dr. and Mrs. Hays have one daughter, Florence Kathryne, born in 1911, and he also has a stepchild, Audrey B. Hale, aged fifteen.

JAMES E. RUSSELL is one of the men who has been connected with the orange industry for a number of years, as was his father before him, and he is also connected with much of the development of Riverside during the past few years, especially in connection with the operations of the reliable firm of E. V. Bean & Company. He was born in Newton County, Indiana, March 27, 1877, a son of Zadock Hiram and Jane (Roberts) Russell, both of whom were born in Indiana. Zadock H. Russell was a farmer by occupation, who came to Riverside in January, 1888, and here became a horticulturalist. At different times he owned four orange groves, two of which he planted and brought into bearing. One of these was on Sedgwick Street and the other on Massachusetts Street. Until within a short time of his death, which occurred in April, 1917, he continued in the orange industry, and was recognized as one of the leading business men and prominent citizens of the city. He was a Mason and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Russell family is of Revolutionary stock and English descent, while the Roberts family originated in Wales, but was founded in this country during the Colonial period.

Coming to Riverside in his boyhood, James E. Russell attended its public schools and made himself useful under his father's instruction, in this way learning the orange industry in all of its phases in a practical manner, and he has always been interested in it. He now owns a seven

and one-half acre orange grove on La Cadena Drive, and a twenty-acre alfalfa ranch on North Orange Street, which is a part of the Bandini Donation and is under the Trujillo water system.

In addition to his horticultural work Mr. Russell is engaged with the real estate firm of E. V. Bean & Company, and has been one of its salesmen since July, 1920. For the two years prior to that date he was field foreman for the Riverside Heights Number 10 Fruit Packing Association, of which he is still a member.

In politics Mr. Russell is a democrat, but has never taken an active part in his party's labors, as his personal affairs have so fully claimed his attention. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Riverside holds his allegiance and affords him an expression for his religious faith.

On February 15, 1902, Mr. Russell married Miss Stella Van Fleet, a native of Riverside and a daughter of M. B. Van Fleet, who for twenty-five years was agent for Wells, Fargo & Company at Riverside and is now living in comfortable retirement at Huntington Beach, California. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have three children, namely: Cecil, who is a student in the Riverside High School, class of 1921; Muriel, who is also a student in the Riverside High School, class of 1923; and Adele, who is the youngest.

Mr. Russell has one sister, Clara, who is the wife of Dr. C. O. Waterman, a practicing physician and surgeon of Long Beach, California.

NEWMAN JONES is a California lawyer with a wide experience in general practice in a number of counties. For the last nine years his time has been fully taken up in corporation law as attorney for the Southern Sierras Company, and his duties and character make him one of the citizens of high standing at Riverside.

Mr. Jones by an interval of eighteen months only escaped being a native son of California. His father, Lewis F. Jones, was a California forty-niner. He was born in Petersburg, New York, and sailed around Cape Horn in 1849 in search of golden treasure. After some adventures in the mining regions he returned East and married, and in the fall of 1854 brought his little family to California. His son Newman Jones was born at Pawlett in Rutland County, Vermont, May 8, 1853. The wife of Lewis F. Jones was Sarah Allen, a native of Vermont and of an old American family, like her husband. She died in 1909.

Lewis F. Jones on returning to California continued his active mining interests until 1861, when he was elected County Judge of Mariposa County, and at the expiration of his term as such he entered upon the practice of the law and practiced in Mariposa County, and achieved something more than local prominence there and over the state. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879.

Newman Jones acquired his early education in the public schools of Mariposa County. His law studies were pursued in his father's office, and when he reached the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar and took up the practice of the law in Mariposa County, where he resided until 1889, after which he practiced at Fresno and Los Angeles and elsewhere in this state.

In 1912 Mr. Jones was appointed attorney for the Southern Sierras Company, and since 1913 has been performing his duties for the company at Riverside. He is a republican in politics and served two terms as district attorney in Mariposa County.

September 21, 1895, at Hanford, California, Mr. Jones married Miss Lelia Park. She was born in Tennessee, her father, Rev. Andrew G.

Park, being a Methodist minister. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children, Vera, Laura and James Carlton Chase Jones.

GLENN ARTHUR SCHAEFER—It has been said that "Land is the basis of all Wealth." It must therefore be apparent that any business which deals with this commodity is one of utmost importance in the development of the community.

Satisfying investors that the title to the lands situated in Riverside County are perfect is the important work performed by Glenn A. Schaefer, active vice-president and general manager of the Title Insurance Company of Riverside and the Riverside Abstract Company. That this is a work of magnitude is made clear when it is considered that Riverside County is an empire of nearly eight thousand square miles—larger than any one of several Eastern states, and that the yearly real estate transactions mount to millions of dollars.

Glenn A. Schaefer was born in Ord Valley County, Nebraska, July 8, 1880, the only son of Arthur Henry Schaefer and Florence Ferguson Schaefer. Mr. Schaefer's parents were identified with the first efforts at settlement in the central part of Nebraska. Mr. Schaefer's father served as county clerk of Valley County several years following its organization. Previous to that time, and following his arrival in this country from Germany, he enlisted in the Regular Army of the United States, and was stationed at frontier posts in the states of Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, assisting in holding in check the activities of hostile Indians. Moving to Salem, Oregon, in the year 1893, he was engaged in the abstract of title business in that city for more than ten years, or until the date of his death in 1905, and it was in the office of his father that Glenn A. Schaefer gained his first experience as a title man, working in his father's abstract office after school hours and during the vacation season.

Mr. Schaefer's mother married M. E. Getter, a business man of Long Beach in the year 1913, and now resides at that city.

Mr. Schaefer moved to Riverside in the year 1906, and became identified with a local title company. After serving as a title searcher for about one year he accepted an important position with the Union Title Company of San Diego.

The lure of Riverside, however, could not be resisted, and after arriving at San Diego he began to devise ways and means of returning to Riverside, and finally conceived the idea of organizing a new title company. With the assistance of W. H. Robinson of Riverside and L. O. Harvuot, a former resident of this city, this dream was realized in the organization in the fall of 1908 of the Union Title and Abstract Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000.00. Probably no business of this nature has ever been launched under less favorable conditions. To quote Mr. Schaefer: "I had less than \$100.00 in my pocket when I arrived at Riverside to take up this work, and Capital proved exceedingly reluctant to assist in the organization of the new venture." Nevertheless, by dint of hard work and many sacrifices the company grew year by year, and soon numbered among its patrons many of the most influential residents of the county. In the year 1917 the Union Title and Abstract Company purchased a controlling interest in the Riverside Abstract Company and a merger was effected, which placed Mr. Schaefer in the active management of the consolidated company.

The rapid development of property interests in Riverside County and the influx of many homeseekers brought to Mr. Schaefer and his associates a realization that the old methods of transacting title business must



*Glenn A Schayer -*



yield to the march of progress, and during the latter part of 1919 the Title Insurance Company of Riverside was organized, with an additional capital of \$100,000.00 and it is significant to note that this entire capital was subscribed for and paid up in cash in less than ten days after it was offered for sale. Mr. Schaefer was selected as active vice-president and general manager of the new affiliated company, the two institutions having nearly 100 representative stockholders, and employing a paid-up capital and surplus in excess of \$265,000.00 of which \$100,000.00 is deposited with the state treasurer of California, as a guarantee fund for the protection of clients.

The successful organization of this company is one of Riverside's noteworthy business achievements placing Riverside on a par with the larger communities of the state and nation in the matter of safeguarding land titles, thereby encouraging the investment of capital for development purposes by creating confidence in titles.

Mr. Schaefer's ability as a title man has been recognized all over the State of California. He was elected president of the California Land Title Association at the Thirteenth Annual Convention of its members, held at San Francisco in the year 1919, and has been twice sent East as the California delegate to the convention of the American Association of Title Men. Mr. Schaefer is now a member of the executive committee of the American Association of Title Men. He has twice addressed the members of the California Association on pertinent topics relating to the title business, and made a noteworthy address at the National Convention held at Des Moines in September, 1921.

Mr. Schaefer is a director of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, and has served two terms as president of the Riverside Realty Board, and is an enthusiastic member of the Kiwanis Club of Riverside and a member of the Victoria Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In October, 1914, he was joined in marriage with Miss Marie Esther McLean, a native of California and a daughter of John McLean, formerly of Seattle, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer have two sons, Glenn A., Jr., born in 1916, and Robert A., born in 1919.

JAMES AND ALEXANDER STEWART constitute a firm of notably successful orange growers in the Highgrove district of Riverside County. The older of the brothers, James Stewart, has been an orange grower in Southern California for a third of a century. He was joined by his younger brother nine years later, and their operations at Highgrove have shown them to be men of most thorough efficiency in this branch of horticulture. They have proved equally good citizens, and both are bachelors.

Their parents were Alexander and Maggie (Stewart) Stewart. The father, now deceased, was born in Scotland, while the mother is a native of Ontario and of Scotch descent, and is still living at the old home in Canada.

James Stewart was born in Ontario June 30, 1865, and acquired a public school education there. He was twenty-two when he came to California in 1887, and first located near San Bernardino. There he bought ten acres of oranges and cultivated this tract for ten years. After selling he bought six acres at Highgrove, and has been tending that property ever since. The year after his purchase at Highgrove he was joined by his brother Alexander, and together they purchased ten acres of oranges on Center Street at Highgrove, and have handled this in partnership.

James Stewart is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in Highgrove and a director in the Highgrove Fruit Exchange, is interested in the Painted Hills Oil Association at Whitewater in Riverside County, and also in the Chino-Corona Oil Company. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters at Riverside.

Alexander Stewart was born in Ontario January 17, 1868. He also attended the public schools during his youth and saw much of the practical side of farming in Ontario until 1896, when he came out to Riverside. He learned the horticultural business by working experience in orange groves, and for some time was also a railroad employe. After a time he began to take care of orange groves, and to some extent still follows that business. After he joined his brother in the purchase of the ten acres on Center Street he devoted nearly all his time to its cultivation, and has been responsible for bringing this tract into a high state of production.

Alexander Stewart was affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Foresters. He is a leaseholder in the Painted Hills Oil Association at Whitewater, a property that is now highly promising as a source of petroleum.

CHARLES B. CLARK—The first settlers in Riverside were loud in their praise of the scenic attractiveness, though they recognized that a great work had to be done in order to supplement the beauty and grandeur of the landscape before the country would be available for homes and the sustaining of a large population. This work has in a large and important measure been carried out since then. Every house built and every acre brought under cultivation has been a factor in the progress and development of this garden spot of Southern California. One of the men of the later class of pioneers who performed a notable service in this material development was Charles B. Clark, who labored here with purposeful energy and success for nearly twenty years.

Charles B. Clark was born in Illinois, April 8, 1847, son of John C. and Mary (Meacham) Clark. Through the Meacham family he is a direct descendant of Miles Standish and the earliest settlements in New England. Charles B. Clark had a good education in the public schools of Illinois, and for about twenty years his energies were completely bestowed upon his vocation as an Illinois farmer.

Mr. Clark arrived at Riverside December 19, 1891. He soon afterward bought fifteen acres of land in the arroyo and side hills on Victoria Avenue, lying north and west of Victoria Hill. To the time of his death, which occurred nearly twenty years later, March 9, 1911, he with his sons gave their studious attention to the improvement and cultivation of this tract. It had been partly planted to vineyard. His line of development was in oranges and deciduous fruits, and long before his death he saw the profits of his labors. He built a comfortable home at 2193 Victoria Avenue. He had Woodbine Street cut through his property to a connection with Victoria Avenue. That section was practically uninhabited when he came to Riverside. Before his death it was well built up and developed, and is regarded as one of the most attractive sections in the city. In all his work Mr. Clark was aided by his sons, and Mrs. Clark continued the active supervision of the property until 1920, when she turned over the management to her son Frank.

The late Charles B. Clark was a man of high standing in the community and respected by all who knew him. He was a republican, but not active in politics.

Mr. Clark married Miss Hannah J. Pew, of Minnesota, but a native of Indiana and daughter of James F. Pew. Mrs. Clark is a mother of

seven children: John Standish Clark, a New York business man, during the World war furnished an ambulance to the forces in France, married Josephine Preterre, a native of France, who came to this country when an infant. The second child, Florence Dewitt Clark, is deceased. Jessie Burrett, is the wife of Harry Meenahan, of Riverside, and is the mother of three daughters, Alice, Violet and Lucile. The fourth child, Charles Freeland Clark, is also deceased. The son Frank, who manages his father's old orange grove on Victoria Avenue, married Miss Annie Knight, of Riverside, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Jane. Marion Louise is the wife of Frank A. Miller, owner of the Glenwood Mission Inn. Benjamin Clark, the youngest of the family, was trained as a soldier in the 89th Division under General Woods and spent a year overseas, being discharged as a sergeant. He is now a trainer of polo ponies at Kansas City, Missouri.

Mrs. Clark is a member of the First Congregational Church. In 1920 her son-in-law, Frank A. Miller, sent her on a visit to the eastern states. When she returned she was ushered into a palatial new concrete house on her land at 2191 Victoria Avenue. This house Mr. Miller, as a characteristic act of his generosity, had caused to be constructed during her absence and presented it to her as a token of his affection and esteem.

GEORGE J. OBERSCHMIDT put his energy and ability into effective play in the development of one of the fine fruit orchards of the Riverside district, gained a high place in popular confidence and esteem in the state and county of his adoption, and was one of the representative citizens and fruit-growers of Riverside County at the time of his death, in 1907. His fine personality was the expression of a noble and loyal nature, and his stewardship extended beyond mere individual advancement to express itself effectively in connection with community affairs.

Mr. Oberschmidt was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, in the year 1865, and thus was forty-two years of age at the time of his death. His parents, Christian and Agnes (Bohnett) Oberschmidt, continued their residence in Michigan until their deaths, and were sterling pioneers of that state. George J. Oberschmidt was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state. There he continued his active association with agricultural industry until the early '90s, when he came to Riverside County, California, and purchased a ten-acre orange grove in the Highgrove district and ten acres of land in the Perris Valley, near the old Indian School. He brought the orchard up to the best standard and continued to give it his personal supervision until the close of his life. He was one of the organizers of the Highgrove Fruit Exchange, and continued as a director of the same until his death. At the inception of the Spanish-American war Mr. Oberschmidt promptly manifested his patriotism by enlisting in Company K of a regiment of infantry at San Bernardino, and with his command he proceeded to San Francisco, where the regiment remained during its period of service, without having been called to the stage of active conflict. Mr. Oberschmidt was a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Foresters.

At Highgrove, on the 22nd of August, 1900, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Oberschmidt with Miss Iva Morena Mumper, who was born in the State of Illinois and who is a daughter of Jacob H. Mumper. Mr. Mumper was a scion of an old Pennsylvania family of German lineage and became a prosperous farmer in Illinois, besides which he was a skilled

cabinetmaker. As a young man he was a successful teacher in the public schools, and lasting honor attaches to his name by reason of the gallant service which he gave as a soldier in the Civil war, he having been a member of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry and having participated in many important battles, besides having been with the forces of General Sherman on the historic march from Atlanta to the sea. In later years Mr. Mumper vitalized his interest in his old comrades by means of appreciative affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife, whose maiden name was Hester Ann Bennett, was born at Newcastle, Indiana, her father, John Bennett, having been a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and representatives of the Bennett family, which is of English ancestry, were patriotic American soldiers in the War of the Revolution. The mother of Mrs. Mumper was a Carroll, a lineal descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton of Colonial times. Mr. and Mrs. Oberschmidt became the parents of two children, who remain with their widowed mother in the attractive home at Highgrove. Eleanor Aileen was graduated from the Riverside High School as a member of the class of 1919, and now holds the position of stenographer and bookkeeper in the office of the Motor Supply Company of Riverside. Ernest Jefferson Oberschmidt is a member of the class of 1923 in the Riverside High School, and his purpose is to prepare himself for the legal profession. He is at this writing a corporal in the military branch of the school. He is a valued assistant to his mother in the care and management of the productive operations of the home property. Mrs. Oberschmidt is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Highgrove, is affiliated with the Woman's Relief Corps at Riverside and the Ladies of the Maccabees, is treasurer of the Home Farm Department at Highgrove, and is a popular figure in the social life of the home community. Since the death of her husband she has largely increased her property holdings, which includes a ten acre peach and walnut grove, which she acquired by purchase and which she has planted and brought into a high state of cultivation.

ROBERT J. LUTZ—Riverside as a beautiful home city has attracted Robert J. Lutz to its citizenship twice, and as a man of means, public spirit and original ideas he has contributed to the further advantages of the community in a most substantial measure.

Mr. Lutz is widely and favorably known in business and civic circles of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 28, 1864, son of Frank J. and Eva (Neblett) Lutz. His parents are now deceased. His mother was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. His father was a native of Munich, Germany, came to the United States when five or six years of age, joined a Pittsburgh company for service in the Union Army during the Civil war, and afterward remained in Pittsburgh and was prominent in the hotel business there until his death in 1902. He also served as a school director and was otherwise prominent in local affairs.

Robert J. Lutz attended public schools in Pittsburgh, finishing his high school course in 1884. For a time he was a foreman of bridge building, but soon took up the vocation of his father. He had the proper courage required for commercial success, an evidence of which fact is that he borrowed twenty thousand dollars to go into the hotel business, assuring his wife that he intended to retire in ten years. In fact, he retired after nine years, had paid off his indebtedness in fourteen months and doubled his business. The Lutz Hotel, of which he was then proprietor, was one of the old landmarks in Pittsburgh, but changed its name when Mr. Lutz sold it.



Robert J. Lutz







*Sarah Lutz*

As a hotel man he heard repeated stories of the Golden West, and as soon as his business affairs could be arranged he lost no time in visiting here and investigating for himself. While still retaining the ownership of the hotel building and grounds he came to California in 1905 and traveled over the state from one end to the other, seeing and considering all the advantages of the best towns. The search ended when he and Mrs. Lutz reached Riverside. He bought the land on the southeast corner of Pepper and Seventh streets, believing it would be part of the finest residence district, though at the time no building had been done in this immediate section. He built the house now occupied by A. E. White and lived there until 1912, when business obliged him to return to Pittsburgh. He sold his residence and in the fall after his return to Pittsburgh erected a new hotel under the name of the Lutz House, a property he still owns. He was its manager for about fifteen months, and states that there was hardly a minute in the day when he was not thinking of and longing for California. After leasing the management of his hotel he returned with the idea of making Hollywood or Pasadena his home. Another investigation following, but with no discoveries sufficient to wean their hearts from Riverside. This time Mr. Lutz bought the northeast corner of Seventh and Pepper streets, and constructed there one of the handsomest architectural adornments of the city. It is typically Californian but also embodies features from the Mission, Italian and Gothic styles blended into a harmonious whole. The same treatment was made of his garage and grounds, and one of the features is an outside lighting system that it is his custom to keep in full blaze throughout Easter Eve until dawn and combines with the beautiful view afforded the crowds that gather on the top of Rubidoux awaiting the famous Easter services. Mr. Lutz was also instrumental in securing the street lighting system in that district, a plan soon followed by the remainder of the city. Besides his home he is owner of business property on Eighth Street between Orange and Main streets.

During his residence in Riverside Mr. Lutz has taken a deep interest in all civic affairs. He was active in the Liberty Bond drives during the war, and has worked with different charitable organizations. He is a leading member of the Home League, also of the Knights of Columbus, whose great increase in membership in recent years he has eagerly promoted and is at present advocate for the Knights of Columbus Lodge. He has also been an effective worker in increasing the membership and influence of the local Elks' Club. He is a member of the St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church and was a liberal contributor to the building of the present church edifice. While in Pittsburgh Mr. Lutz had an active part in politics, serving on the Republican City and County Central Committees, representing the party at County and State Conventions, and was at one time a member of the City Council and Board of Education.

At Steubenville, Ohio, November 6, 1894, Mr. Lutz married Miss Sarah McBride, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to the United States when a girl. Her father was the late Mease McBride, a Pittsburgh contractor.

JOHN L. GWINNUP has played a prominent part in the development of Riverside County as a center of the orange-growing industry, and is consistently to be termed a pioneer in the poultry industry in this favored section of the state. He has achieved marked success as a commercial breeder of poultry. When he came to Riverside in 1892 the present beautiful city was little more than a village, and here he engaged in orchard and team work. He has the distinction of hauling the first

orange shoo-krader and equipment into Corona, this county, the half-carload of oranges thus graded having been packed by S. M. Butler in the freight depot of the Santa Fe Railroad. Thereafter Mr. Gwinnup hauled the grader to the Butler ranch on Brocton Avenue. Mr. Gwinnup came to Riverside early enough to assist in picking the first crop of oranges from the new groves, the yield having been twenty to forty boxes an acre. In the early days he hauled coal from the Elsinore Mine in Riverside County to Riverside, the round trip requiring two days and the coal having cost five dollars a ton. He has kept pace with progressive movements that have marked the splendid civic and material development of Riverside city and county, and is a sterling citizen who well merits recognition in this publication.

Mr. Gwinnup was born in Rush County, Indiana, February 14, 1867, and in that state were born also his parents, Job and Elizabeth (Smith) Gwinnup. The Gwinnup family was founded in America in the Colonial days, and its original representatives in this country came from Wales. The father of Job Gwinnup was born in New Jersey and became a pioneer settler in Indiana. He bought Government land for \$1.25 an acre, and this land is now owned by John L. Gwinnup's brother Sylvester. The mother of the subject of this review was of Scotch lineage and a representative of a family that gave patriot soldiers to the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution.

John L. Gwinnup was reared on the old home farm and gained his early education in the public schools of the old Hoosier State. He was actively identified with farm work in Indiana from his boyhood until he was twenty-six years of age, and he was about eight years old at the time of the death of his father, with the result that he was early called upon to do a man's work on the home farm. For four summers he applied himself vigorously in caring for the farm of his widowed mother, and in the meanwhile his activities seem to have been closely watched by a neighbor, who owned one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the Gwinnup farm and whose somewhat distrustful and irascible nature was shown in his refusal to rent his land. Thus young Gwinnup had reason to be somewhat astonished when this neighbor approached him and offered to rent the land to him. The ambitious youth accepted the proposals and for a term of years thereafter, while still in his teens, he successfully carried on agriculture on this land.

In 1892, at the age of twenty-five years, Mr. Gwinnup came to Riverside County, California, and found employment at orchard and teaming work. He cared for the orchards of many of the pioneer orange-growers of the Riverside district, including Samuel Ames, Aldrich, Chapman & Rogers, H. P. Snow, H. A. Puls and many others. He thus continued his service five years, and then turned his attention to independent grain and hay farming on Colton Avenue. After having been thus engaged about five years he purchased his present homestead place of six and one-half acres on Santa Ana Avenue, between Colton Avenue and North Orange Street, and here he devoted his attention principally to the raising of strawberries for seven years. This enterprise proved very profitable, and he received a representative demand for his product and at one period his production was so great that he was able to fix the market price. From 1901 until November 1, 1919, Mr. Gwinnup was carrier on one of the rural mail routes from Riverside, and while thus engaged he started in the poultry business; in the development of which he applied himself actively after having finished his day's work in the mail service. He has been in the commercial poultry business for the past seven years, and is running 2,800 hens and pullets on his poultry

farm at the time of this writing, in 1921. He is the owner of six and three-tenths acres on North Main Street, and there he raises peaches. He is a charter member of the Southern California Poultry Association, is a member of the Farm Bureau, the California Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Association and the Woodmen of the World, and his political support is given to the democratic party. His family hold membership in the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

In November, 1898, Mr. Gwinnup married Miss Frances Brewer, a native of Missouri, and she is survived by one child, Anita May, who is now the wife of Clarence D. Carr, a farmer in the Cul du Sac district of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have two children, John Edward and Dorothy.

July 5, 1906, recorded the marriage of Mr. Gwinnup with Mrs. Annie E. Holmes, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of John Vollmar. Mrs. Gwinnup has one child by her first marriage, a daughter, Juanita Ruth, who is the wife of Dale B. Withers of Kentucky, a mechanic engaged with the Parker Machine Company of Riverside. Mr. and Mrs. Gwinnup have three children, Mildred, Clara E. and Esther.

**JOSEPH F. HOOK**—The force of initiative and enterprise and the integrity that are essential to all business undertakings have been supplied in the Perris Valley of Riverside County and over extensive portions of the Imperial Valley in a notable measure by the firm of Hook Brothers, who have been extensive operators there for over thirty years, merchants, land owners, developers of land and business and men to whose dealings attaches the most scrupulous reputation for fairness and honor.

Of this firm, Joseph F. Hook was born in Maine September 15, 1850, son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Corson) Hook, natives of Maine and of Revolutionary stock and English descent. The mother died in 1857. Joseph Hook, Sr., was a millwright by occupation. He went across the Isthmus of Panama to California in 1850. Later he returned East, but in 1861 permanently identified himself with the Pacific Coast. When he reached San Francisco, it is reported, he addressed the crowd around him saying: "The Lord forgive me going away from California, for I will never do so again." His family joined him in 1868. He continued to be prominently identified with the early life of California and Nevada until his death in 1881, and among other business relations was engineer of construction of the famous Virginia City, Nevada, mills.

Joseph F. Hook acquired a public school education in Maine and also the liberal advantages of the Skowhegan Academy and the Wesleyan Seminary. For two years he worked in a store at Portland, Maine, and he and his brother Albert were in Portland during the big fire of July 4, 1866. In 1876 they engaged in business as partners at San Francisco, conducting the Sixth Street Bazaar under the name of Hook Brothers for eleven years.

About 1887 the Hook Brothers transferred the scene of their operations to Perris, Riverside County. A detailed story of their business history would reflect nearly every important phase of development in this section. At Perris they erected a large store building and warehouse, conducting a general merchandise store, dealt in implements and seed, operated a barley mill and lumber yards in connection, and for years supplied most of the fodder used in the mining operations of that district. These active commercial interests they sold in 1919, and since then Joseph Hook has been looking after his property and personal interests. Mr. Hook devoted much capital and his personal enterprise to the development of the Imperial Valley. At one time he had an interest in eight hundred

acres under water there, six hundred forty acres of it being a vast alfalfa field. Nearly all of this land has since been sold, though the brothers still have interests there.

Joseph Hook is a Royal Arch Mason, is a past master of Perris Lodge, F. and A. M., a member of the Perris Chamber of Commerce, and as a republican has represented his party in Riverside County Conventions. During the Civil war, though a boy, he drilled with a local company in Maine so as to be ready and fit should the call for active duty come.

In Lake County, California, December 1, 1880, Mr. Hook married Miss Emma L. Burtnett, of a French Huguenot family. She was a native of Illinois, where her father, Peter Burtnett, was a mill owner. Mr. and Mrs. Hook have six children: Joseph S., an economic geologist and expert in oils, who during the war had charge of the refining of the oil for the aviation field at Dayton, Ohio, and is now geologist for the Sinclair Oil Company of New York; Chestina A., wife of J. F. Seymour, an attorney at El Centro, California; Miss Edith L., an osteopath physician at El Centro; Esther E., wife of H. E. Lane, of Van Nuys and the mother of three children; Carroll A., wife of Leslie H. Brigham, a farmer of Lakeside, California, and the mother of one child; and Miss Gladys J., wife of George Woodburn, of San Luis Obispo, California.

ALBERT W. HOOK has been the junior partner of Hook Brothers, and practically all his business life has been closely associated with his brother Joseph, also an honored resident of Perris in Riverside County. Hook Brothers were in business at San Francisco, and some thirty-five years ago transferred their interests to Perris, where until recently they figured prominently as merchants, handling most of the grain crops of the valley, men of large capital themselves and controlling capital that has developed and enriched this country for the benefit of future generations.

Albert W. Hook was born at Skowhegan, Maine, December 11, 1855, son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Corson) Hook, also natives of Maine. His father came out to California as early as 1850, via Panama, and in 1861 identified himself permanently with California, expressing regret that he had ever left the state. He was a millwright, an engineer in the construction of many mills in the West, and was closely identified with the pioneer fortunes of both California and Nevada. He died in 1881.

Albert W. Hook was thirteen years of age when he joined his father at San Francisco. He finished his education in the public schools of Oakland and San Francisco, and served an apprenticeship as a machinist at San Francisco. Mr. Hook confesses that he never could get used to the whistle, and as soon as he had served his time he joined his brother Joseph, in 1876, in the firm of Hook Brothers, conducting the Sixth Street Bazaar at San Francisco. Some eleven years later they came to Perris, and until 1919 were in business as general merchants, feed and implement dealers, grain buyers and shippers and lumbermen. Hook Brothers at one time had as high as eight hundred acres under irrigation, growing alfalfa in the Imperial Valley.

Albert W. Hook is a republican. In Lake County, California, April 25, 1885, he married Miss Mabel E. Merritt, a native daughter. Her father, Rufus D. Merritt, conducted a feed store in Alameda County and later in the Santa Clara Valley. Her brother, Fred Merritt, is now county clerk of Lake County. Mr. and Mrs. Hook have two sons, Rufus N., the older, has the Riverside agency for the Wallis tractor. He is a master of the Lodge of Masons at Perris. He married Pet Ellis, a native of North Dakota, daughter of Judge William Ellis, of Riverside. Their two children, Rufus, Jr., and Elizabeth, are both attending school.





*Frank A. Miller*

Rolla Edwin, the second son, now an orchardist in Lake County, enlisted in the Aviation Corps during the war and was in the field at San Francisco, San Diego and Marshfield until after the armistice. He married Miss Eileen Allen, daughter of Joseph Allen, of Riverside. They have one son, Kenneth Allen Hook.

**FRANK AUGUSTUS MILLER**—From the fundamental plans and constructive developments to the modern forms of beauty and atmosphere that are the distinctive features of Riverside, a lasting debt is due the enterprise and practical idealism of the Miller family, which through two generations and for almost half a century have lived their lives and expressed their ideals in this community.

The history of Riverside dates from 1870, when the Southern California Colony Association bought the mesa land from Louis Rubidoux. This land was a waste and the first efforts of the enterprising colonists from the North Central and the Eastern States were to construct an irrigating ditch and plant thousands of fruit and shade trees. In 1874 the two original navel orange trees from Washington were planted at Riverside, being the foundation of the citrus industry of California. Another influential group of men joined the Riverside Colony that year.

One of them was Captain C. C. Miller, chief engineer for the company. Christopher Columbus Miller, who from that date until his death was closely identified with the growth and development of Riverside, was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1824, son of Chauncey and Alice (Rimey) Miller, and grandson of Grant Miller, who as a pioneer built the first house in that section of New York. C. C. Miller was four years of age when his father died but acquired a good education in the public schools of New York, and when about twenty-one joined his mother and stepfather in Ohio, where he entered Oberlin College. Two years later he entered Cleveland University, graduating in the Civil Engineering Department in 1852. For about two years he was employed in construction work on the Illinois Central and Atlantic & Ohio Railroads and then established a home at Tomah, Wisconsin. During the following decade he was identified with the building of many railroads in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and also did much surveying in the newer sections of those states. At the beginning of the Civil war he was commissioned captain of Company M, 49th Wisconsin Infantry. He was in Missouri under General Dodge and, his engineering skill being recognized, he was appointed chief engineer for the Federal forces in that district. He served until his honorable discharge in 1865. Subsequently he was assistant chief engineer in the building of the West Wisconsin & St. Paul Railway and was chief engineer of the Wabash & Lake Superior Railway.

It was on account of the ill health of his wife that he sought the milder climate of California, and in 1872 removed to Los Angeles. He began his duties as chief engineer and superintendent of the El Sobante de San Jacinto Rancho at Riverside in June of that year, and in October of the following year moved his family to Riverside from their home in Wisconsin. He planned the main irrigation ditch and had supervision of many other important works, such as the plotting, construction and tree planting on Magnolia Avenue. He was the chief engineer in the construction of the Gage Canal system, properly referred to as one of the most important constructive enterprises in the

early development of Riverside County. As a civil engineer his services were also called to other projects in California and Arizona.

In 1852 Captain Miller married Miss Mary Clark, whose father was a physician in Lorain County, Ohio. She was of Quaker ancestry, and though for about twenty years after her marriage her home was in new and undeveloped countries, she never failed to exemplify the culture and refinement that was a matter of both inheritance and training. She was a splendid home maker, and her children remember her as one in whose gentle nature were found mingled the elements of sweetness and light and a quiet fondness based on an unfaltering trust in the eternal goodness of God. In a record of the notable constructive influences flowing from the Miller family in Riverside appropriate credit should not be withheld from this good and noble character. Captain and Mrs. Miller had four children: Emma, who became the wife of G. O. Newman; Frank A.; Alice, who became the wife of F. W. Richardson and who has always been associated with her brother as manager of the hotel; and Edward E., who married Miss Emma C. Tompkins.

In lieu of three hundred and seventy-five dollars back salary owing to Captain Miller for his services to the Land Company there was granted him in 1874 the block bordered by Main and Orange and Sixth and Seventh streets, and on that site was built the original adobe home of the family. Frank Miller, a barefoot boy under the instruction of an Indian, made the adobe brick which his father laid into the walls. The house when finished in the summer of 1876 was the largest in Riverside. In 1877 the little hotel on an adjoining block was burned, and the Miller family began taking boarders in their commodious home. Those chiefly responsible for the service, which became justly popular from the start, were the wife of Captain Miller and her son Frank and daughter Alice. It was first called the Glenwood Tavern. When other buildings were added for additional accommodation the name was changed to Glenwood Cottages, and still later to the Glenwood Hotel. In 1881 Captain Miller sold his interests in the Glenwood Hotel to his son Frank, who has been the owner for the past forty years.

Frank Augustus Miller was born at Tomah, Wisconsin, June 30, 1858, and up to the age of fourteen his home was in that state. He had only a limited opportunity to attend public school and most of his instruction was imparted to him by his mother. Indians were his playmates and the outdoor life of the forest country was a splendid practical school for the acquisition of a varied knowledge. He frequently accompanied his father on surveying trips through the woods and the wilderness country.

During the first few years of his residence at Riverside he worked at any honorable labor to assist the family, herded sheep, drove mules, budded trees, clerked and acted as zanjero. For a time he conducted a successful grocery business under the name "Blue Front."

The institution with which Mr. Miller's interests have been longest identified and which is in itself a splendid monument to his public enterprise and public spirit, is the Mission Inn of Riverside, regarded by many as the most distinctive hotelery in California and starred by Baedeker as one of the world's greatest hotels. Historically it is the outgrowth of the simple comforts furnished by the Miller family forty-five years ago in Glenwood Tavern. The essential features of the original mission construction, admirably adapted to the climate of California, have always prevailed in the successive groups of buildings,

and there has likewise been maintained the spirit of hospitality of the old Missions. The Spanish motto at Mission Inn door is "Enter friend, this is your house." A part of the old adobe home of the Millers is retained in the present structure, used as a tea room. The old Glenwood Hotel finally became the Mission Inn of today. The present mission building was erected in 1901, to replace a number of buildings dating from the three previous decades. In 1907 Mr. Miller made his first European tour, and the result of that was the building of the Cloister and the great Music Room in 1909, exemplifying more of the distinctive features of the California Missions. Mr. Miller made a special trip to Spain to secure old time furniture for the Cloister. Then followed, in 1914, the building of the two Spanish wings and Art Gallery and the new Patio of the Fountain, in which were incorporated characteristic features of Spanish architecture. Even in its modern form Mission Inn emphasizes restful simplicity, expressed in a motto in the lobby: "Ye canna expect to be baith gran and comf'table."

The Mission Inn has been repeatedly described in travel books and magazines, and its charm has been permanently impressed upon everyone who shared the hospitable comforts. The Inn covers an entire block, comprising the original tract granted to the late Captain Miller. It is four stories high, built in the style of a Franciscan Mission, furnished, decorated and filled with carvings, paintings and curios from the Missions of Mexico and Spain and with art treasures from all over the world. Therefore it is not only a luxurious hotel but has been well described as a library of information, a museum of antiquities, a palace of fine arts, and a place of delight in which to dwell and dream of the romance of the past.

Some of the features which have been greatly admired and written about are the Cloister Music Room (of which Mr. A. B. Benton was the architect), with its cathedral organ; the Cloister Walk and El Camino Real, the Refectorio or dining room, the Carmel Room and the adjoining Carmel Tower, the St. Cecelia Wedding Chapel, the Garden of the Bells, the Spanish Art Gallery, and the Spanish Patio; also one of the greatest collections of Bells and Crosses in the world, and a beautiful altar of exquisite workmanship and covered with gold leaf, recently brought from Mexico.

The impressive list of distinguished guests at Mission Inn includes four presidents—Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. While a guest at the Inn May 7, 1903, President Roosevelt, referring to the building, expressed himself characteristically: "I like it. It is strong, simple and genuine—and strong, simple and genuine things are beautiful. I am delighted with the whole thing." On the same day Mr. Roosevelt replanted the original navel orange tree in front of the old Adobe and Campanareo at Mission Inn, Mrs. Frank Miller handing the President the spade with which he executed the formality. Besides the great interest attached to the occasion by the presence of Mr. Roosevelt there is some valuable history connected with the tree itself. In his address to Mr. Roosevelt, John G. North, president of the Historical Society, said: "This little tree is of importance and historic value far beyond anything indicated by its size or appearance. It is the progenitor of that great industry which has done most to make Southern California famous. The two trees of which this is one, were brought from Bahia in Brazil and sent to Riverside by the Agricultural Department at Washington in the year 1874. From these two trees by the process of budding into seedling stock, all of the navel orange trees of California have sprung. We feel justified in asking you to plant it in its new home in order that we may cherish and care for it here and that

in our thoughts it may ever be linked with the President who planted it for us."

David Starr Jordan, while president of Stanford University, and during a visit to the Mission Inn, said: "It has been left for you, Frank Miller, a genuine Californian, to dream of the hotel that ought to be, to turn your ideals into plaster and stone and to give us in mountain-belted Riverside the hotel which a Californian can recognize as his own."

A symbol and a replica of the beauty and history of the past, Mission Inn is rapidly accumulating special historic associations of its own. It has been the inspiration for at least one beautiful musical composition. Carrie Jacobs Bond, America's great song writer, was driving up Mount Rubidoux when her machine stalled on the mountain grade. She walked down the mountain to the Inn, arriving while the chimes were heralding the close of day. The cross on the mountain, the Riverside environment and the chimes, were the inspiration for the words and the music which she composed into "The End of a Perfect Day."

"THE NEW ALHAMBRA"

The cherished volume of my youth was one  
That held the legends of a Moorish King,  
Who built a palace in the hills of Spain.  
It stood, when battlements and towers were done,  
Protected and environed by a ring  
Of vast Sierra and wide verdant plains.  
It was a pleasure house, for regal state;  
Splendid with courtiers, brilliant with the gleam  
Of woman's jewels, and of warriors' arms,  
Unfading summer lit its bannered gates,  
Ringing with song of bird and mountain stream,  
And hid by magic spells from war's alarms.  
It seems so strange, in this far Western Land,  
To find my childhood's palace of delight;  
The mountains glistening in the summer air,  
The fragrant orange groves the valleys fanned  
By cooling breezes from the snowy heights,  
With roses upon roses everywhere.  
It is the same, the terraced roofs, the towers,  
The arched portal and the massive walls,  
The overhanging balconies and courts,  
The gay crowds idling through the happy hours,  
In open gallery and pillared halls,  
The music, and the revels, and the sports.  
What flash of genius caught the grace and charm  
Of those enchanting stories of the Past,  
And wrought them in the Glenwood of today,  
Which stands a living picture, clear and warm,  
Of that far time, and on its walls are cast  
The splendors of an age long passed away?

M. L. E.

Reminiscent of President Taft's visit is the great chair known as the Taft Chair, occupying an honored position in the lobby of the Inn. It was made especially for the occasion, though the President, when introduced to it at the banquet following the historic dedicatory services on Mount Rubidoux, offered the good-humored criticism that "you didn't need to make it so big."

Of the men chiefly responsible for Mission Inn in its present state his friends unite in pronouncing him a rare combination of the business

executive with the practical idealist, one who has been able to translate deeply considered plans and projects into the realm of reality. Only in recent years has he been considered one of the men of large capital in Southern California. The success of his achievements has been due in large part to his ability to impart his enthusiasm to others and secure the co-operation of moneyed men in his plans. Almost without exception these enterprises have contributed directly to the general welfare of Riverside. One of the first public movements in which he engaged, and to which he gave strenuous devotion for a period of four years, was the project securing county division and the establishment of Riverside as the county seat. He went from one end of the state to the other to secure political co-operation and went into politics himself largely to achieve a result of which he was the only man from Riverside to realize and understand the eventual good that would be derived therefrom.

Probably because of the Quaker strain in his ancestry Mr. Miller was always fond of the Indians, due also to his boyhood association with them in Wisconsin, and the noted Indian school near Riverside, known as the Sherman Institute, is the product of his personal interest, enthusiasm and political work. He was active in securing the influence of Vice President Sherman through the co-operation of Collis P. Huntington and Albert K. Smiley.

Mr. Miller was one of the twenty-two men who subscribed to the building of the first horse-car line to Arlington. Later he consolidated the three car lines, White's Addition, Hall's Addition and the Arlington line, and built what was known as the Riverside and Arlington Electric Railway, extending it to the city parks and to all depots. It was not financially profitable, and after carrying the heavy burden for several years he induced Henry E. Huntington, then the controlling factor of the Southern Pacific, to take over the system, and as a result it is now incorporated in the great Pacific Electric System of Southern California.

The first two modern business blocks of Riverside are also credited to the enterprise and initiative of Mr. Miller. Through the co-operation of C. M. Loring and a few local residents of Riverside he built the Loring Opera House, at the time the finest theater in Southern California. Later he built the Rubidoux Block on the opposite corner, that being the first three-story business block on the street.

Through the generosity and co-operation of Henry E. Huntington and C. M. Loring, after the City of Riverside had refused to co-operate, Mr. Miller engineered and handled the practical details in the building of the Rubidoux Mountain Drive and the establishment of Huntington Park. The culmination of this project was the dedication of the Father Serra Cross on the mountain. This service was conducted by Bishop Conaty and fourteen of his clergy. The inscription on the tablet on the mountain reads: "Fray Junipero Serra, 1713-1884. Dedicated April 26, 1907, by Rt. Rev. Thomas James Conaty, Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, in the presence of many people." On this occasion it is said more distinguished men of the state were assembled than at any other time. Besides the Catholic dignitaries there were bishops of the Episcopal and Methodist churches, the governor of California and private trains with the parties of Henry E. Huntington, E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe and United States Senator William A. Clark. Later President Taft unveiled the tablet on the mountain in honor of Fray Junipero Serra. This tablet reads: "The beginning of civilization in California. Fray Junipero Serra, Apostle, Legislator, Builder. To commemorate his good works this tablet is here placed. Unveiled by William Howard

Taft, Twenty-seventh President of the United States, October 12, A. D. 1909."

Reference has already been made to the banquet that followed the services on Mount Rubidoux. While it was understood the President would make no speech on the occasion, the peace and beauty of his environment impelled him to say: "I think it is fitting that the journey should end in a building like this, constructed to commemorate the Missions that form so important a part in the history of this region which we have been privileged to visit today. I fully sympathize with the desire to preserve as historical memorials, worthy of preservation, these Missions and the style of architecture that the Missions represent. I sympathize with the people of Riverside in desiring their Government building constructed on the Mission plan. If we have any past of an historical character, we ought not to destroy it, and California is one of the few states that reach back far enough into the past to have memorials to which you can make the architecture accord. I am glad to go out of California with the sweet and pleasant memory of this function held in such a beautiful mansion and suggestive of all the sweet romance of the early history of the State."

Upon the suggestion of Jacob Riis, on the Easter following the dedication of the cross, the first Easter Sunrise Service was held on Rubidoux, attended by about two hundred people. This has since become an annual event, attended by twenty thousand people.

Later still, on November 11, 1918, was started the annual celebration of the World's Peace. This service is held at Sunset and should become as great as the Easter Sunrise Service.

Ever since coming to Riverside Mr. Miller has been a member of the First Congregational Church, and for a number of years urged among his fellow members the importance of a permanent edifice whose architecture should be fitting the environment. The result is the third building of the Church, one of the finest examples of church architecture on the Coast, in the Spanish Renaissance-Gothic style.

June 1, 1880, Frank A. Miller married Miss Isabella Demarest Hardenberg. She died in July, 1908. For thirty years or more she had been one of the very useful influences in Riverside educational and social affairs, having been the first school principal in Riverside and one of the first women teachers in the district, and was closely associated with Mr. Miller in the execution of many of his plans, particularly those relating to the Mission Inn. One daughter survives her, Alice Hardenberg Miller, now wife of DeWitt Hutchings, who is assistant manager of the Mission Inn. December 8, 1910, Mr. Miller married Miss Marian L. Clark, of Riverside.

BENJAMIN STONE has been a resident of Highgrove, Riverside County, for the past several years, within which he has marked for himself secure vantage-place as one of the successful orange-growers of this section of the state. In his vigorous business activities he has bought and sold much real estate in California, as well as in other states of the Union, and his investments have brought to him substantial financial returns. He has been in the most positive sense one of the world's constructive workers, and he has found it difficult to abate his energetic business activities. About twelve years ago he purchased a fine home in the City of Los Angeles, with the intention of retiring from active business and, with his wife, enjoying the quiet life and many attractions of this home. Within a short time, however, both rebelled against the inactivity, and sought the open spaces, where, as he has said, he could find opportunity once more

for putting his muscles into play and where Mrs. Stone could breathe freely. Mr. Stone was formerly an active worker and official in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but of later years he has had revelations which, he says, have made him a seeker after truth for its own sake, and he is using his mental powers in an attempt to find truth and to know its proper application to human destinies. In his search, with no thought of founding a so-called "cult," he has gained an appreciable following on the part of others seeking for light, and he finds his attractive ranch home at Highgrove an ideal place for study, self-communion and psychological and philosophical research.

Mr. Stone was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 26, 1858, and is a son of Edward and Mary (Phillips) Stone both natives of England. The father became a prosperous framer in Nova Scotia, and was also a successful contractor in connection with railway construction under the direct supervision and control of the Government of Nova Scotia, where he and his wife continued to reside until the close of their lives, both having been nearly eighty years of age at death.

The schools of his native city and province afforded to Benjamin Stone his youthful education, and after leaving school he was identified with farm work near Halifax during a period of one year. He then went to the City of Boston, Massachusetts, where he served the practical apprenticeship that made him a skilled mason in both brick and stone work. He followed his trade in Boston until he came westward, and was similarly engaged in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained about thirteen years. He then became a mason contractor at Lewiston, Idaho, where he remained nine years and built up a prosperous business. He passed the following two years in similar enterprise in the City of Spokane, Washington, and he then bought a tract of land near Clarkston, that state, a place which lies on the opposite side of the Snake River from Lewiston, Idaho. There he gave his attention for five years to the development and care of an orchard of peaches and apples, and during the major part of this period he was president of the Asotin County Fruit Growers Association, besides which he served three years as a member of the School Board of his district. He finally left his fruit ranch and returned to Spokane, where he remained four years and where he is still the owner of a residence property and other realty.

In 1909 Mr. Stone came to California and purchased a home property in Los Angeles, but he soon wearied of the inactivity of a so-called retired life, with the result that he sold this property and purchased thirty acres of land near Ontario, San Bernardino County, where he gave his attention to the raising of apricots, peaches and grapes. After the expiration of two years he sold this fruit ranch and bought a residence property at Inglewood, one of the suburbs of Los Angeles, but six months later he sold this place and purchased an apartment house, the ownership of which he retained one year. Upon selling this latter property he bought a ten-acre orange grove at Highgrove, Riverside County, and here he and his wife have since maintained their home. He is owner also of the old Coleman fruit grove of ten acres on Pennsylvania and Ottawa Avenues. He is one of the members of the Highgrove fruit-exchange, and is a member of the Sierra Vista Fruit Growers Association. Mr. Stone says that he has been identified with manifold lines of business enterprises, but that he found the growing of oranges the most attractive of all, even as it proves the most remunerative, as gauged by the labor and attention involved. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Davenport,

have a wide circle of loyal and valued friends in the community which represents their permanent home. Mrs. Stone is a native of Canada.

WILLIAM E. WHITE, one of the successful orange-growers of Riverside County, has no small measure of pioneer distinction in connection with the civic and industrial development of this favored section of California, for here he established his residence fully thirty-five years ago, when the now beautiful City of Riverside was little more than a straggling village. In the early period of his residence here he found employment to a large extent in the picking of grapes that were to be dried into raisins, and he recalls that entire blocks of land now in the business district of Riverside were then devoted to grape culture, the while a brick house, in the center of an orange grove, occupied a site on the block where the county Court House now stands. The opera house of the town was thus designated by a name that belied its primitive construction, for the building was made of ten-foot boards that were placed on end and in series to constitute the walls of the structure, which was then provided with a roof of similarly rude construction. He finds satisfaction in having witnessed and taken part in the splendid march of development and progress in what is now one of the most beautiful districts of one of the most wonderful states in the Union.

Mr. White was born in Tippecanoe, Indiana, August 12, 1860, and in the following year his parents removed to a farm in Newton County, that state, where he was reared to adult age, his educational advantages having been those of the public schools of the locality and period. His parents, Samuel I. and Mary Ann (Best) White, were born and reared in the old Hoosier State, both being representatives of families, of English origin, that were founded in America in the Colonial days and both of which gave patriot soldiers to the nation in the War of the Revolution. Samuel I. White was a prosperous farmer in Indiana at the inception of the Civil war, and though he was called into military service he was rejected by reason of the fact that a missing tooth incapacitated him for biting the rifle cartridges, a necessary action on the part of the soldiers, who thus prepared the missiles for the weapons. Samuel I. White and his wife came to Riverside County, California, in 1887, about one year later than their son William, and on what is now Kansas Avenue, Riverside, Samuel I. White purchased five acres of unimproved land, which he planted to orange trees and upon which he erected the house which continued to be the abiding place of him and his wife during the remainder of their lives. He gave his attention to the care of his orange grove until the close of his life, and both he and his wife were honored pioneer citizens at the time of their deaths, their remains being laid to rest in Olivewood Cemetery.

William E. White continued to be associated with the work of his father's Indiana farm until 1883, when he took unto himself a wife and also initiated his independent career as a farmer. In 1886 he and his wife came to California and established their residence in Riverside, where he purchased a home property on Orange Grove Avenue. This he later sold, and he then purchased thirty acres on the boulevard in West Riverside, where he remained eleven years, within which he made excellent improvements on the place. After selling this property he returned to Indiana, in company with his family, and there they remained from March until the following October, when they came again to Riverside. He purchased ten acres of land in Redlands, but subsequently sold this place. He next bought the Gallagher place of thirty-five acres, just across the bridge in West Riverside, and there he gave his attention to the

raising of alfalfa and the conducting of a dairy. He continued the dairy business eighteen months, with a herd of eighty-five cows, from which he supplied the local patrons with eight hundred quarts of milk daily. Thereafter he was for a number of years foreman of the Bradley Ranch on Arlington Heights. A home property which he purchased at 230 East Sixth Street he later exchanged for a ten-acre orange grove at the junction of Iowa and Indianapolis Avenues, and here the family home has since been established. When the property came into his possession the grove was badly run down, but by proper cultivation and fertilizing he has rejuvenated the same and brought it into a high state of productiveness, the fruit here produced being shipped through the medium of Riverside Exchange No. 10. In addition to caring for his own grove Mr. White has charge also of forty additional acres of orange-producing land for the owners, and when his eldest son is at home they jointly care for about one hundred acres of orange groves. Mr. White is a liberal and progressive citizen, is a stalwart republican and has been active in connection with local political affairs, as he has served on the republican committee of his home county and that of the City of Riverside, and has been a delegate to state and county conventions of the party. He and his family attend the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Riverside.

October 14, 1883, recorded the marriage of Mr. White with Miss Melvina Nelson, who likewise was born and reared in Indiana, and they have four sons: Frank E., who is now a prosperous farmer in the State of Indiana, is married and has one daughter, Melvina; Charles Walter, who is engaged in the wholesale meat business at Riverside, married Sarah, a daughter of Thomas Moore, and they have two daughters, Dorothy and Margaret; Arthur E. is engaged in the automobile business in the City of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Leonard, now an employe of the Riverside Title Company, entered the nation's military service at the time of the World war, was assigned to an artillery regiment, but was at San Diego at the time when the armistice brought the war to a close, his discharge being given him shortly afterward.

WILLIAM A. HART has been a resident of California since 1897 and that he has profited by the advantages offered in Riverside County is shown in his ownership of three well improved and finely productive orange groves of the Highgrove district. His appreciation has been shown in loyal and progressive citizenship, and he is one of the substantial and representative fruit-growers and popular citizens of Riverside County.

Mr. Hart was born near Maryville, Blount County, Tennessee, on the 14th of May, 1869, and is a son of the late John and Sarah J. (McCampbell) Hart, both of whom passed their entire lives in Tennessee. The lineage of the Hart family traces back to staunch Welsh origin, and the grandfather of John Hart was a patriot soldier of the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution, after the close of which he became a pioneer settler in Eastern Tennessee. John Hart became one of the prosperous farmers of his native state, and both he and his wife were honored citizens of Blount County, Tennessee, at the time of their deaths. Mrs. Hart likewise was of Revolutionary ancestry and was of Scotch descent.

The activities of the home farm early began to enlist the attention of William A. Hart, and he gained his youthful education in the public schools of his native county. He initiated his independent career as a farmer in Tennessee, where he continued his activities as such until 1897, when, at the age of twenty-eight years, he came to Southern

California. After here being in the employ of others for two and one-half years he purchased an orange grove of seven and one-half acres near Highgrove, and to this he later added until he now has an excellent place of fifteen acres, devoted to the propagation of navel oranges. He gives his close attention to the management of this valuable property, and substantial success has attended his activities as one of the representative orange-growers of Riverside County. He is a republican in politics, and while still a resident of Tennessee he served two terms as constable. Walter S., the only child of Mr. Hart's first marriage, resides in the City of Los Angeles.

On the 27th of April, 1920, at Los Angeles, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hart with Mrs. Ida Taylor, of Highgrove, and she is the popular chataleine of their pleasant home.

BEN LOAN HOLMES recently completed forty years of service with the Santa Fe Railroad and affiliated lines. It was a notable service, marked by faithfulness, usefulness and an ability measured by steady promotion up the grades of responsibility. San Bernardino has a special appreciation of Mr. Holmes, since for the past twelve years he has had charge of the terminal interests here as local freight and passenger agent. Mr. Holmes was born at Lexington, Missouri, son of Edward Christian and Jane (Hughes) Holmes and has a complete American inheritance running back into the Colonial period of history.

Ben Loan Holmes attended public school at Lexington, Missouri, until 1876, when his father moved to Kansas. He continued his education in public schools of Hutchinson, Kansas, having one year in High School, and then accompanied his father to a farm in Rice County, Kansas, where he lived and worked from 1879 until 1881.

In August, 1881, leaving the farm, Mr. Holmes secured his first work with the Santa Fe Railroad Company. The only important interruption to his continuous service was from February to June, 1882, when he was employed in the hardware store of the W. C. Edwards Lumber Company of Little River, Kansas. In June, 1882, he again joined the Santa Fe Railroad Company, as clerk in the local freight office at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Two years later he was transferred to the local freight office at Wallace, New Mexico, remaining there a year, and in March, 1885, went to Gallup, New Mexico, as an employe of the Atlantic and Pacific, now part of the Santa Fe system. For three years he was at work in different departments, chiefly in train and yard service, and also as a telegraph operator and clerk. In March, 1888, he was appointed agent for the Atlantic & Pacific at Coolidge, New Mexico, one hundred thirty-six miles west of Albuquerque. This was then a freight division, but subsequently the division headquarters were removed to Gallup, and in March, 1890, Mr. Holmes was appointed agent at Peach Springs, Arizona, a freight division point. In December, 1891, he was transferred to Needles, San Bernardino County, California, where he remained until November, 1897. In the meantime the Atlantic and Pacific had been changed to the Santa Fe Pacific and was operated under lease by the Santa Fe Company. While at Needles Mr. Holmes was station agent. In November, 1897, he again returned to Gallup, and remained on duty at that freight terminal until March, 1903. Then followed a six months rest and vacation, which he spent in California, and in November of that year, when he reported for duty, he was sent as agent for a short period to Ash Fork, and in May, 1904, was put in charge of the freight and passenger terminal at Winslow. Then, in November, 1909, he came to San Bernardino as local freight and passenger agent and in charge of the terminal, with jurisdiction over operations and jointly in charge of



*R. Holmes,*



the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railways and the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroads business under this title. Those are the important responsibilities he continues as his present duties.

In San Bernardino Mr. Holmes has at all times, consistent with his business, related himself to community activities, directing his influence where it would be most effective in the public welfare. He has for several years been a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and for eight years was on the executive board of the National Orange Show. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and member of San Bernardino Lodge of Elks.

On October 20, 1886, he married, Miss Mary Louise Lawrence, a native of Illinois.

FRED ALDEN BRIGGS, who is numbered among the representative orange-growers of Riverside County and who is an enthusiast in all that is expressed in climate, advantages and attractions of Southern California, claims the old Pine Tree State as the place of his nativity and is a scion of families that were founded in New England, that cradle of much of our national history, in the early Colonial era. He was born at Auburn, Maine, October 2, 1864, and is a son of Alden G. and Louise (Hutchins) Briggs, both of whom passed their entire lives as residents of Maine, the lineage of each of the families tracing back to English origin and representatives of each having been patriot American soldiers in the War of the Revolution, the mother of Alden G. Briggs having been a member of the historic Alden family and a lineal descendant of John Alden.

In the public schools of his native state Fred A. Briggs gained his earlier education, which was supplemented by his there attending Hebron Academy. On account of the impaired health of his father he early assumed much responsibility in connection with the work of the home farm, and he continued his active association with farm industry in Maine until 1898, when he came to California and made Riverside County his objective point, one of his brothers having passed two winters at Riverside by reason of ill health, and Fred A. having come for a visit during one winter. Mr. Briggs was so deeply impressed with the wonderful attractions of Southern California, in contradistinction to austere climatic conditions in New England, that he hurried back home to dispose of his property interests in the Pine Tree State, with the view to establishing a permanent residence in California. Two years elapsed ere he was able to make the desired adjustment in his affairs in Maine, and within this period he married one of the charming daughters of his native state, she having accompanied him to the new home in California. On Iowa Avenue, Riverside, Mr. Briggs purchased a ten-acre orange grove, and on the tract he erected his modern house, which has since represented the family home. He has since acquired another orange grove of ten acres, near the corner of Iowa and Indianapolis avenues, and also a grove of eight acres in the Highgrove district of Riverside, this place being bounded by Central, Colton and Iowa avenues. All of the groves are on paved highways, and the one last mentioned is surrounded by three concrete highways of the most modern type. Mr. Briggs is known as one of the progressive and successful exponents of orange culture in this section of the state and ships his products through the medium of the Riverside Heights Exchange No. 10, of which he is a director. He is an active member of the Highgrove Chamber of Commerce, is aligned in the ranks of the republican party and is affiliated

with Evergreen Lodge No. 259, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Riverside.

At North Auburn, Maine, on the 4th of December, 1896, Mr. Briggs wedded Miss Jennie E. Edmunds, a daughter of Joseph Edmunds, who likewise was born in Maine, of English lineage and of fine old American Colonial stock, he having served as a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have three children: Ernest E., who was graduated from the Riverside High School in 1917, is associated with his father in the management of the orange groves, and though he became a member of the artillery service of the United States Army at the time of the World war he was not called overseas, the armistice having been signed before his command could be thus requisitioned. Dwight L. likewise assists in the work and management of his father's orange groves, and Fred Alden, Jr., is the youngest of the children, not yet of school age at the time of this writing, in 1921. One son, Ralph, was eight years of age when he met a tragic death in an automobile accident.

Frederick Hutchins, M. D., an uncle of Mr. Briggs, is one of the venerable pioneer citizens of California, he having come to this state in 1851, at the height of the excitement incidental to the discovery of gold, and his home being now at Woodbridge, San Joaquin County. The Doctor is about eighty-six years of age.

HARRY C. CREE grew to manhood in Riverside County and had extensive experience in newspaper work before he was first inducted into the office of city clerk of Riverside, a post of duty he has held now for nearly ten years.

Mr. Cree was born at Des Moines, Iowa, September 2, 1872. His family on his father's side settled in Virginia in Colonial times, his grandfather, Hamilton Cree, having been born in what is now West Virginia. His father, the late John Martin Cree, was an Iowa farmer and manufacturer. He brought his family to California in 1885. John Martin Cree married Lenora Nagle, a native of Ohio, who is now living in Fresno County with her son Chester.

Harry C. Cree was twelve years of age when the family came to what is now Riverside County, completing his grammar and high school education under Edward Hyatt and doing some academic work at Chaffey College, Ontario. He became interested in the printing trade while a student in high school, and his first experience in newspaper work was in 1895, when he became associated with Mr. Hyatt in the publication of the San Jacinto Searchlight during the memorable county campaign of that year. Mr. Hyatt had up to that time been principal of the San Jacinto schools. In 1895 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and subsequently state superintendent of public instruction. After Mr. Hyatt had entered upon the duties of county superintendent Mr. Cree entered the University of the Pacific to continue his study of the classics, begun in the academy.

After leaving college Mr. Cree assumed charge of the mechanical department of the Ontario Record under R. C. P. Smith, and later had editorial charge of the Pomona Beacon. Returning to Riverside, he was employed by the Riverside Daily Press until 1903, when he accepted a position in the Preston School of Industry under William T. Randall, formerly dean of Chaffey College. For two years Mr. Cree was in charge of the printing department of the Preston School at Lone, and was also made captain of one of the newly created school companies, over which he had general supervision. While at Chaffey College, where Mr. Randall

was dean, Mr. Cree helped to establish and edited the Chaffey Argus, a college magazine, and at Lone, at Mr. Randall's request, he assumed charge of the publication of the Preston School Outlook.

In 1906, acting for the Riverside Daily Press, Mr. Cree established and took active charge of a weekly paper at Corona, which in 1907 became the Corona Independent, after having been taken over by a stock company. In the fall of that year he accepted a reportorial position with the Riverside Daily Press under E. P. Clarke, filling the position of assistant city editor until August, 1912, when he resigned to fill a vacancy in the office of city clerk. At the next general election he was chosen for the remainder of the unexpired term and by reelection has been retained in the service of the city to date.

In politics Mr. Cree has been a republican. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and is secretary of the Kiwanis Club. As one of the officers of the First Baptist Church his newspaper experience naturally resulted in his selection as chairman of its publicity committee. He married Miss Ethel Baldwin at Riverside June 30, 1903. She was born in Illinois. Her mother, Mrs. M. C. Baldwin, is a resident of Riverside. The four children of their union are: Meredith, a junior in the Boys' Polytechnic High School; Pauline, a student in the Girls' High School; and Genevieve and Clarence, who are in the grammar school.

GEORGE H. SEAGER is now on the full tide of activities as a young business man of San Bernardino, is a partner in the Independent Feed and Fuel Company of that city, and is the type of citizen frequently selected and importuned for public service, and has responded to such calls so far as is consistent with his other obligations.

Mr. Seager has spent most of his life in Southern California, but was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 23, 1889, son of Herbert W. and Harriet (Barstow) Seager, both residents of Redlands, where his father is manager of the Redlands-Highland Fruit Exchange. They are members of old American families and his father was born in New York State and his mother in Ohio.

George H. Seager attended public school at Minneapolis until he was thirteen, when, in 1902, his parents moved to Redlands, where he continued in school until graduating from high school in 1908. The following year he spent on his father's ranch in the Imperial Valley, and in 1909 removed to San Bernardino. For three years he was manager of the Independent Ice Company and then bought the feed and fuel business of that corporation and has continued it under the name of the Independent Feed & Fuel Company. Since 1915 his partner has been Oscar A. Peterson. The company has developed a splendid service and a large and appreciative patronage, doing a retail business in seeds, grain, feed, poultry supplies and fuel.

Mr. Seager is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association. He has taken the part of a leader in local republican politics, has served on the City Central Committee, and in former days represented the party in county and city conventions. At the special election in 1918 he was chosen city councilman from the Fourth Ward for a period of three years. Recently he was nominated by the Better City Club for re-election, but owing to the pressure of his private business declined the honor. He has been on the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association for five years, and Mayor Henderson appointed him a member of the Cemetery Commission, where he is still serving. He is superintendent of the Sunday School of the First

Congregational Church. Mr. Seager is one of the Deacons of Phoenix Lodge No. 178, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and Council, is a past council commander of the Woodmen of the World and a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

April 29, 1912, at Sierra Madre, he married Miss Helen H. Peterson, daughter of his partner in business, Oscar A. Peterson. Their two children are Jane Harriet, born in 1913, and Donald Barstow, born in 1920.

ROY STRUBLE GIBBS, physician of San Bernardino, has firmly established himself in the front ranks of the practitioners of that city where practically his entire professional life has been spent. He came to San Bernardino February 3, 1903, and has since built up a fine practice and drawn to himself hosts of friends appreciative not only of his ministrations to their physical ills but of his many sterling qualities.

Dr. Gibbs was born in Ithaca, New York, February 15, 1870, son of Wesley Davidson and Nettie Struble (Learn) Gibbs. Both father and mother were natives of New York State. His father was a musician and engaged in the music business. In the year 1879 he moved with his family to California, sojourning for a few months in San Francisco but early in 1880 moving on to Los Angeles. Early in 1881 he decided to try the wilds of pioneering life in San Diego County. He remained here until 1892, when he returned to Los Angeles on account of higher educational advantages. He finely moved to Pasadena, where he died in 1908. Dr. Gibbs's mother is now living in San Bernardino.

The early education of Dr. Gibbs was secured in the public schools of Los Angeles and San Diego, with a two year course in the Los Angeles Baptist Academy. He graduated from the Los Angeles High School and then studied in the medical department of the University of Southern California. He was graduated from this with the class of 1901, with the degree M. D.

His initiatory practice was obtained in Shasta County, but he stayed there only a year and a half, coming directly from there to San Bernardino, where he has since been in active and successful practice. Dr. Gibbs also took a post graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic.

He married in 1902 Florence Owen, a daughter of W. H. Owen, of Warsaw, New York. They are the parents of four children: Elma, Leila, Vera and Owen. The first three are students in the San Bernardino High School, in classes, respectively, 1922, 1923 and 1925. Owen will enter high school in 1924.

Dr. Gibbs is a member of the San Bernardino County Medical Society, the California State Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He was a member of the staff of the County Hospital after the completion of the present building until the management went into the hands of a superintendent. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Yoeman, and is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Gibbs is a deacon of the First Baptist Church. In politics he is independent.

WILLIAM H. POLKINGHORN, a Riverside business man with extensive interests, is doubtless better known for his active relationship with numerous movements and enterprises affecting the general welfare of institutional life of this city.

He has been a resident of Riverside over twenty years. He was born in Cornwall, England, September 10, 1870, son of William H. and



*R. Mable Gibbs*



Elizabeth Polkinghorn. Until he was eleven years of age he attended public school in his native country. After that he lived with an uncle, a veterinary surgeon, who taught him the handling of horses and the breaking of colts, and he acquired an expert skill in this work. When he left his uncle's employ at the age of fifteen he came to Canada and for eighteen months was employed in breaking colts at Moncton. He then moved to Holbrook, Massachusetts, served an apprenticeship as a shoe cutter, and for a number of years worked as a journeyman.

Mr. Polkinghorn came with his family to Riverside in 1900. He began with the Boston Shoe Company as a clerk, and was vice president of the company when he left to join the firm of Backstrand & Grout, and was manager of its shoe department from May, 1907, until January, 1911. Mr. Polkinghorn resigned his business office to take up his duties as public administrator, an office he filled until 1917, and altogether performed the duties of that position for eight years. All familiar with the record of his office unite in commending him for the special care and fidelity with which he handled probate and guardian matters. Mr. Polkinghorn is honest, capable and enjoys the highest esteem both in public and private life.

He is one of the prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the two largest branches of that order in California being located at Riverside. He is a past noble grand of Lodge No. 282, he is a member of the Grand Lodge, past chief patriarch of Encampment No. 73, and has filled all the chairs of the Encampment, and for a number of years has been on one of the committees and at present is a member of the Committee State of the order. He is secretary of the Local Sons of St. George and a past grand president of the Pacific Coast Jurisdiction, comprising California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, and a member of the Supreme Lodge of the order. Other fraternal connections are with the Masonic Lodge, and Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Polkinghorn is a member of the Orange Growers Exchange. He is a republican who has worked for the best interests of the county and has attended state and county conventions as a delegate. He has served on various committees of the Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the Business Men's Association. His life in every respect has proved worthy of emulation and has been a source of leadership and effective influence to the people of Riverside. One important avenue through which he has done good was as secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood Congregation. He is a member of the Christian Church and vice president of the Bassett Bible Class of that church.

Mr. Polkinghorn is the elected delegate from the Sons of St. George to the newly created "Town Council" of Riverside, which held its first meeting September 30, 1921. This is an organization composed of delegates from all fraternal organizations, which takes up and discusses all questions of civic importance presented by its members. The "Council" is an advisory organization to the proper authorities, which presents to city or county any matter affirmatively acted on by the "Town Council."

At Holbrook, Massachusetts, February 22, 1892, Mr. Polkinghorn married Miss Amy F. Blanchard. They have seven children. The oldest is Harold, with an interesting record as a soldier. He was trained at Camp Lewis, Washington, went overseas with the 91st Division as Sergeant of Company M in the 364th Regiment, participated in some of the battles of the Argonne, was on the Belgium front, and after being badly gassed was taken to a British hospital in France and returned home with his company to St. Mary's Hospital at Hoboken, and later was transferred to Letterman's Hospital at San Francisco. He was finally

discharged. He married Hazel Balyntine, a native of Indiana and daughter of the late John Balyntine. The younger children of Mr. and Mrs. Polkinghorn are: Frank, member of the class of 1922 of the University of California; Florence, teaching domestic science and art at the Wasco High School, Kern County; Grace, a student in missionary work at the Los Angeles Bible Institute; Rhoda, a graduate of 1921 from the Riverside High School, now, at the Southern Branch University, Los Angeles; Elizabeth, a student in the Girls High School, class of 1924; and Margaret, Lowell School student.

**CAPTAIN JOHN A. HADALLER.** Like all men who experienced active service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, Captain Hadaller, now a practicing attorney at San Bernardino, had many exciting experiences but welcomed the day when he could once more resume his home life and pick up broken threads of his business career. His service as a soldier is properly credited to San Bernardino County, since he had been practicing law here for several years before the war. But he has to his credit also, a previous record as a soldier in the Philippines with the Regular Army.

Captain Hadaller began the real battle of life in his boyhood days when he had to oppose the wish of an uncle who desired him to engage in the carpenter's trade after he had finished his primary education. The boy, to make his desire effective for a better education, ran away from home, worked his way through college, and earned every dollar needed for college expenses. The determination and self reliance thus acquired has served him well at every subsequent issue of his life.

Captain Hadaller was born near Sigel, in Shelby County, Illinois, October 19, 1880, son of Joseph E. and Catherine (Neumeyer) Hadaller. His mother was born at Leroy, Dodge County, Wisconsin, of Bavarian ancestry, and died soon after the birth of her son John. Joseph E. Hadaller was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, son of Mathias Hadaller, a Bavarian who settled in Pennsylvania on coming to America, in 1848. Joseph E. Hadaller was a farmer and mechanic for many years, enjoyed much prominence during his residence at the little town of Sigel, serving as president of the Board of Trustees and mayor. He is now leading a retired life at Granite City, Illinois.

John A. Hadaller acquired his primary education in the parochial school at Sigel. The college course he earned was in St. Joseph College at Teutopolis, Effingham County, Illinois, where he graduated in 1902 with the A. B. degree. Soon after leaving college he enlisted in the United States Cavalry, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry, and served an enlistment of three years. Two and a half years, from 1905 to 1908, he was in the Philippine Islands. During his second year in the army he qualified as an expert rifleman and expert horseman. His army record was practically free from demerits and contained a number of marks of special proficiency and faithfulness.

When he left the army he took immediate steps to qualify himself for the law, attending the law school of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1911. The following year he taught school at Portland, Oregon, was principal of schools at LeGrande in that state during an interim semester, and also engaged in journalism, being a member of the editorial staff of the LeGrande Evening Observer for a year and a half.

Captain Hadaller located at San Bernardino in the fall of 1914, and soon had gained recognition as an able counsellor. In the early months of the war with Germany he offered his services, attended the Second

Officers Training Camp at The Presidio in San Francisco from August 24 to November 27, 1917, and was commissioned a first lieutenant of Field Artillery. January 15, 1918, he sailed for France, landing in Liverpool and crossing the channel from Southampton to LaHavre. He was given special instruction in the French Artillery School at Saumur from February 2 to April 29th. His first active duty was on the French front, northeast of Nancy, with the 58th French Division, where for seventeen days he was in the fighting zone. He was next transferred to the Railroad Artillery Division at Haussimont Meurthey Moselle, then transferred to the motor tractor school at Vincennes, and again returned to the railroad artillery at Haussimont, where he was employed in training troops. While at Haussimont he had the novel and exciting privilege of going up with a British aviator and witnessing as an aerial spectator the battle of Chateau Thierry. From Haussimont he was transferred to Saint Sulpice near Libourne in the Province of Giroude, where he became commander of Company B, 54th Ammunition Train of the American Expeditionary Forces. During the San Mihiel drive, owing to his fluent command of the German language, he was transferred to the Intelligence Bureau of the General Staff, receiving training as an intelligence officer at the American Military University at Langres. On completing the course he was transferred as an intelligence officer to the Seventh Division, with headquarters at Thiaucourt.

Following the armistice Captain Hadaller lived at a place called Villers-en-haye, and was treated for chronic appendicitis in the hospital at Toul. Thence he was removed to Bordeaux, thence to East View, New York, and finally to the Letterman General Hospital at The Presidio, San Francisco. His commission as captain dates from November 13, 1919. He was honorably discharged June 29, 1919.

Since returning to San Bernardino Captain Hadaller has been employed in a growing general practice as a lawyer, and has been associated more or less actively with C. C. Haskell. He is a democrat in politics and has been party candidate for superior judge and was defeated by a small majority for the office of mayor. Captain Hadaller owns some interests in the California oil fields.

He is a member of the American Legion, is a Catholic and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. March 1, 1916, at San Bernardino, he married Miss Emma Bernhardt Pattee, a native of Ohio. They have a daughter Ruth Catherine, born October 19, 1916. Captain Hallader was also born on October 19th, in the year 1880.

HENRY F. AHNEFELDT conducts a prosperous dairy business and is also a successful alfalfa grower at Riverside. He was born in Michigan, December 11, 1862, a son of August and Faith (Elston) Ahnefeldt, the former a native of Germany and the latter of England. August Ahnefeldt was fifteen years old when he came to America, and first located in Canada. He came to Michigan while the Civil war was in progress, and eventually became superintendent of a saw mill at Muskegon, that state. He was long numbered among the substantial citizens of Muskegon and served as a member of the City Council. After his death his widow finally came to California, and here she died in the year 1908.

After his graduation from the high school at Muskegon Henry F. Ahnefeldt entered the University of Michigan, where he continued his studies until he was called home by the death of his sister. For five years thereafter he was bookkeeper for the lumber firm of Hackley & Hume of Muskegon, and the next fifteen years found him in similar

service in the employ of Delos A. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, who was at that time the largest lumber operator in Michigan. Mr. Ahnefeldt was connected with the lumber industry the greater part of his life until coming to California, and for eight years he operated a saw mill owned by Ira Carley at Ingalls, Michigan. In 1908 he came to California, and after passing a few months in Los Angeles he purchased a fifteen-acre alfalfa ranch on Jurpa Avenue, Riverside. Within a short time he disposed of this property and purchased his present attractive and well improved little dairy and alfalfa ranch of 12½ acres at 382 Santa Ana Street. In his prosperous dairy enterprise he keeps about twenty-nine milch cows and, in Riverside he finds ready demand for his dairy products. Mr. Ahnefeldt succeeded in 1920 Reese Powell as president of the Alma Water Company. He is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, is liberal and progressive as a citizen, and gives his political support to the republican party.

At Muskegon, Michigan, December 23, 1890, Mr. Ahnefeldt wedded Rena A. Cook, a native of that city and a daughter of the late George H. Cook, who was there engaged in the harness and saddlery business. The Cook family is of Revolutionary prestige and English origin, and the paternal grandfather, Mr. Ahnefeldt, as well as a great-grandfather in the same line, were clergymen of the Universalist Church. Of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Ahnefeldt the daughter, Elizabeth, is a member of the class of 1924 in the Riverside High School. The son, Ray C., who died October 9, 1918, at the age of twenty-six years, was at the time in service as a lieutenant in the Engineering Corps at Camp A. A. Humphreys, he having died just about the time that his company received orders to go forth for active service overseas in the great World war. Ray C. Ahnefeldt was graduated from the Riverside High School, class of 1911, and for three years was associated with his father's dairy business. He then entered the School of Mines at Socorro, New Mexico, where he completed a five-year course, defrayed his own expenses in the meantime, and made a record in mathematics that has had only one equal in the history of that institution, from which he received the degrees of Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer. He enlisted for service in the World war at Fort Worth, Texas, five months before the close of his school work, but was permitted to finish and receive his degrees, after which he was called to Camp Lee, Virginia, O. T. C. The death of this ambitious and popular young man was a severe blow not only to his immediate family but also to many friends whom he had drawn about him by his buoyant and generous nature and sterling attributes of character.

E. P. CLARKE, editor of the Daily Press of Riverside, is one of the most representative men of Southern California, and in addition to holding his responsible position on the Daily Press, has discharged the duties of a number of important offices, and has proved himself in every way worthy of the confidence placed in him and his capabilities. He was born at Alna, Maine, in 1859, and educated at Kents Hill Seminary in Maine and the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut.

Immediately following his graduation from the latter institution, in 1885, he secured employment on the United States geological survey. After a few months, late in that same year, he, with his brother, A. F. Clarke, came to California and founded the Ontario Record, and while editing that paper he also taught for one year in Chaffey College, Ontario, California, and served for three years as a member of the Board of Education of San Bernardino County. In 1894 he acquired an interest in

the Riverside Daily Press and moved to this city, which has continued to be his home ever since. From 1896 to the present day he has been the editor of the Daily Press, and his broad-minded policies and clear, convincing English have made his organ one of influence in Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

Mr. Clarke has not confined his efforts to his paper, important as that work has been, but has been ready and willing to do his part as a public-spirited citizen whenever the occasion arose. From 1897 to 1913 he served on the Board of Managers of the Southern California Hospital, and the greater part of that time was its chairman, but resigned in 1913 to accept the appointment to membership on the State Board of Education, and since 1915 has been its president. For some years he was president of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce and the Riverside Young Men's Christian Association. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Methodist General Conference held at Minneapolis, Minnesota. His influence in newspaper circles has been felt all over the state, and he was instrumental in securing the organization of the dailies of Southern California into an association, and has served as its president. In 1920 he was honored by Governor Stephens, who appointed him to represent California at the citizens educational conference at Washington City. During the late war he served as a member of the executive committee of the Riverside War Relief Council, and gave a number of travel talks for the Young Men's Christian Association at March Field and Camp Kearney. For a number of years Mr. Clarke has been a contributor to the Sunset Magazine and the Pacific Monthly, and is in demand as a speaker before educational gatherings. Since 1918 he has been a trustee of the Southern California University, and is very much interested in the progress of this institution. The above gives in brief some of his work in behalf of the interests of his home city, county and state, but it in no measure tells the whole story. His conception of service is so high and is so closely interwoven with his every action that his entire life is a series of good and constructive deeds which result in lasting benefit to a wide circle.

The Riverside Daily Press was established June 29, 1878, and the first copy was issued from a little wooden building on the east side of Main Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The paper carried 150 subscriptions on its list, and James H. Roe wrote the first copy, being assisted by E. W. Holmes and Dr. John Hall. Mr. Roe had his editorial desk in a drug store, but he was interested in ranching, he and his wife having come to Riverside County in 1873 and located on their ranch in its vicinity.

L. C. Waite, Dr. Shugart, Mr. Bixler, the Burt brothers, and Lyon & Rosenthal all urged Mr. Roe to start a weekly, desiring to have an organ in which to make known the possibilities of this region. Riverside was then only a frontier village of 1,200. The census of 1880 gives this territory, including Riverside, a population of 1,358. The people were then experimenting with grapes and apricots, and discussing varieties of oranges. All of these matters were taken up by the Press, and a beet sugar factory was one of the improvements most strongly urged. The paper grew, and June 9, 1885, was changed to a tri-weekly, and to a daily on June 10, 1896. The weekly under the name of the Press and Horticulturist, was continued to the end of 1904. Among the earlier editors of the Press were James H. Roe, L. M. Holt, E. W. Holmes, and E. P. Clarke was president for twenty-five years of the Press Printing Company, and is still in office. H. W. Hammond is vice president;

A. A. Piddington, secretary; A. F. Clarke, treasurer; and Mrs. Maude T. Hammond, director.

The pioneer editor, as above stated, was James H. Roe, and he was also the proprietor. His successors, M. V. Sweesey and Robert Hornbeck, had possession for but a short time. In the meanwhile, in 1883, J. A. and William Studebaker had started a weekly paper known as the Valley Echo. This was consolidated with the Riverside Independent in 1884 and in 1886 purchased by James H. Roe, and later he associated with himself in its management R. H. Pierson. In 1888 these gentlemen invited E. W. Holmes to enter into partnership with them in the purchase of the Daily Press, and after the consolidation of these papers the editorship was given over to Mr. Holmes. Still later they purchased the Globe, another publication, and the following year Mr. Roe sold his interests to his partners, who continued to conduct the business for seven years. Upon the death of Mr. Pierson his interest was purchased by E. P. Clarke and A. F. Clarke who, in the following year bought out Mr. Holmes and organized the Press Printing Company, composed of themselves, J. P. Baumgartner, H. H. Monroe and A. A. Piddington. The Reflex, a society and local weekly, published for some two or three years by Mr. Baumgartner was absorbed, and the new corps built up a business in keeping with the growth of the city and county. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Baumgartner sold their interests later on, and their places were filled by H. W. Hammond and Mrs. E. P. Clarke. This is easily the leading newspaper of Riverside County, as it is also the oldest, and it is very representative of this region. The officials are numbered among the leading people of the city and county, and not only are efficient but imbued with local pride and enthusiasm for what they properly regard as the Garden Spot of the World, to which they are constantly attracting attention and bringing in outside capital and permanent residents.

FRANK H. WELLS—Among the younger business men of Riverside some of the heaviest burdens are carried by Frank H. Wells, who came West fresh from his college career and is one of the leading executive officials of the Riverside Abstract Company and the Title Insurance Company of Riverside, and other financial and business organizations.

Mr. Wells was born in Downs, Osborn County, Kansas, March 27, 1890, son of John Calvin and Virginia (Jesse) Wells. His father is living retired at Sunset, Arizona. His mother passed away in the month of February, 1920. Both represented old Southern families.

Frank H. Wells was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and graduated A. B. from the Ohio State University in 1908. Immediately following his graduation he came to California. In April, 1911, he bought an interest in the Union Title and Abstract Company, which had just been organized, and was its secretary and later its vice president. In 1917 he and his associates bought the interest of Raymond Best in the Riverside Abstract Company, and with the consolidation of the two companies under the name of the Riverside Abstract Company he was elected vice president. He also became vice president of the Title Insurance Company of Riverside when it was organized in 1920. He is vice president of the Riverside Mortgage Company, and vice president of the Union Securities Company.

Mr. Wells is a member and treasurer of the Kiwanis Club, and a member of the Present Day Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with the Royal Arch Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Phi Delta Theta, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



F. H. Wells

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October 3, 1912, at Riverside, he married Katherine Anna Hansen, a native daughter of California. Her father and mother, Hans and Mary Hansen, are pioneers of Riverside County, engaged in ranching in the Glen Avon section. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Wells are John Calvin and Virginia Mary Wells.

R. W. MACGILLIVRAY. A resident of San Bernardino since 1886, R. W. MacGillivray has made himself known throughout the district as a business man of progressive ideas and honorable principles, and be more than merits the high esteem in which he is held by his friends and associates. His personal popularity is as great as his business rating is sound, and his friends are of the "stick fast" variety. On several occasions business has taken Mr. MacGillivray to other cities, but he has always returned as soon as possible and for twenty years he has conducted his business in San Bernardino continuously.

He is by birth a Canadian, and was born at Smith Falls, Ontario, November 1, 1866, the son of Alexander MacGillivray, who was a native of Scotland and came to Canada when a boy, locating at Smith Falls. From this point he went to the gold mines in Australia, but after a few years there returned to Smith Falls and purchased a farm. He followed the occupation of farming until just before his death. He had just sold out all his holdings and was preparing to come to California when he died suddenly, in 1889. His wife was Elizabeth Brown, a native of Scotland, who went to Smiths Falls with her parents when a child. She died in Riverside November 22, 1918. They were the parents of five children: E. A., of Los Angeles, who is a contractor and builder of gas plants and has built the majority of the gas plants in the district for the past twenty years; G. B., in the hardware business in Riverside; Minnie, wife of J. T. Connerty, of Smiths Falls, Ontario; one brother deceased; and R. W.

R. W. MacGillivray was educated in the public schools of Smiths Falls and then learned the trade of harness maker, following that occupation as a journeyman in Ontario for five years. In 1886 he came to California and located at San Bernardino. Here he went to work as a journeyman and also worked in Stockton, San Jose and Pasadena at various times until 1900. In that year he opened his present industry of harness making, agricultural implements, wagons and buggies, and has continued in it ever since that time, and while the auto has made serious inroads upon the business in some places he manages to get all the trade in his line that could be expected. He has a fine orange grove of ten acres in the Rialto district. He takes great interest in all civic affairs and is a director in the California State Bank of San Bernardino.

He was united in marriage in 1907 with May Haws, a daughter of Marion Haws, of San Bernardino. Mr. MacGillivray participates in the activities of the prominent fraternal associations and is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Mason; St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, Knight Templars; Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; of the Knights of Pythias; and the Rotary Club. Politically he adheres to the principals of the republican party. He at present occupies the position of city water commissioner.

ARTHUR PALMER, pioneer citizen of San Bernardino and the son of a pioneer, was a young boy when brought to California by his parents, but considers himself a Californian, which he is by virtue of his loyalty and love for his adopted home. He has served the people in public

office faithfully and in fraternal circles no one stands higher, for he has occupied for many years high positions in various secret orders.

In his younger days, Mr. Palmer pursued successfully different lines of business but for many years he has been in the insurance business and is regarded as second to none in that line of business in the county. He has lent aid to the development of the city, and his well directed enterprises and great faith in the future of the city has been an encouragement to others.

Mr. Palmer was born near Ridgeway, Kansas, July 27, 1858, the son of S. E. A. and Ann J. (Gilpatrick) Palmer. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Kansas in 1855 and was married there. He was a farmer and stockraiser by occupation. He located later in Auburn, where he went into the merchadising business. At this time the subject of this sketch was a baby. Later Mr. Palmer came to California, landing first in San Francisco, but he only stayed there a short time, moving down to San Diego. That was not what he was looking for, however, and he only remained there six weeks, coming to San Bernardino in July, 1873. The city owes him a debt of gratitude, for he established the first deciduous fruit nursery in the county and of it he made a complete success. At the same time he engaged in the raising of fruit about three miles northwest of San Bernardino. He died in 1911 and his wife in 1910. They were the parents of six sons; James R., a pump manufacturer of Los Angeles; E. D., a rancher of San Bernardino; L. D., who has been a mail carrier in San Bernardino for twenty-five years; C. E., of San Bernardino; F. F., a rancher of San Bernardino, and Arthur, the subject of this sketch.

Arthur Palmer attended public school in Auburn, Kansas, and after coming to California was on his father's ranch for two years and then was engaged in driving cattle on the plains for seven years. For twelve years he was in the lumber business in San Bernardino and for the ensuing twelve years he acted as deputy assessor. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the insurance business, carrying this on in connection with his other occupations, but for the past twelve years he has been engaged exclusively in this line and has built up a very fine business.

The marriage of Mr. Palmer took place in 1889, and it united him with Jennie Avery, a daughter of D. S. Avery, of Allen, Kansas. She died in 1910, leaving one daughter, Helen, now at home.

Mr. Palmer is an active member of many fraternal organizations, affiliating with Phoenix Lodge No. 178, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of San Bernardino; and San Bernardino Lodge No. 290, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Morse Encampment No. 51; Valley Lodge No. 27, Knights of Pythias, and has been its secretary for thirty years and has also filled all the offices in the lodge. He is a member of Al Tir Sar Temple, D. O. K. K., and has been its secretary since its organization in 1916. He is a republican in politics.

CLAUDE HARMON LASHLEE, M. D., of San Bernardino, is one of the citizens who missed by a small fraction of time being a native Californian, but to all intents and purposes he is one. He spent his childhood not far from the scene of his present environment, and acquired his extensive and complete medical education under the tutelage of California's most skilled instructors. His general preparation for his life work was most comprehensive and his years of practice have added much to his mental equipment. He neglects no opportunity for advance-

ment and improvement through the various avenues always open to the receptive physician.

Dr. Lashlee was born in Palmyra, Nebraska, February 29, 1880. He is the son of Horace and Nellie (Harmon) Lashlee, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Nebraska. Horace Lashlee was a physician and practiced in Nebraska until he came to California and located in Murrietta, Riverside County. He continued his practice in that place until 1910, when he retired. They were the parents of three children: Blanche, wife of Roy Hoagland, of Los Angeles; Ralph, manager of the Sunset Phone Company in Santa Barbara; and Claude Harmon, of San Bernardino.

Dr. Lashlee early determined to follow in his father's professional footsteps, and no doubt much of his success is due to the knowledge with which he was unconsciously imbued all his young life. He was educated in the public schools of Murrietta and the high school in Redlands. He went from there to the University of California and was graduated in the class of 1902 with the degree of A. B. He at once entered the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific (now affiliated with the University of California), and he graduated from there with the class of 1904. To supplement his comprehensive theoretical and general preparation for his life work he acted as interne in that city and county hospital of San Francisco for eighteen months.

In 1905 Dr. Lashlee returned to his home district and started the practice of his profession, in which he was thoroughly successful; but in 1912 he moved to San Bernardino and has been in continuous practice there ever since. While he does a general practice he has made a specialty of anesthetics, in which he is equalled by few.

Dr. Lashlee was united in wedlock in December, 1915, with Norah S. McCall, of Oakland, California, and they have two children: Nellie May and Neal Albert. In his fraternal relations Dr. Lashlee is a member of the Masonic orders, the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Redlands and is also a life member and a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a life member and past worthy president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Professionally he is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Southern California State Homeopathy Society and the California State Homeopathy Society. In politics he is a democrat.

HOWARD SURR, attorney of San Bernardino, has made a place for himself in the life of the city, both as an exponent of the law and as a citizen, which is an enviable one. While he was born in England, he came to this state when a boy and is a real California enthusiast.

The parents of Mr. Surr were Joseph and Elizabeth (Grabham) Surr, and he was born in London, England, April 10, 1869. His father was a native of England, also born in London, while his mother was a native of Rochford, a town near London. Joseph Surr was a silk manufacturer and merchant who retired from business in 1884 and came to the United States. He located in San Diego May 21 of the same year. He again entered business, this time as a commission merchant, but after a few years retired again, remaining in San Diego until his death in October, 1905. His wife died in San Diego in 1901.

Mr. Surr was educated in the schools of London until he came to America, when he went on ranches his father had purchased near Witch Creek and Miramar. He remained on them until March, 1892, when he went to Chicago to the World's Fair, staying there until October, 1895. While there he worked in the office of a large manufacturer.

Returning to San Diego, Mr. Surr entered the office of the Coronado Beach Company and afterward was head bookkeeper of the Coronada Beach Hotel. This position he resigned in 1899 and went to San Francisco, where he studied law in the office of Bigelow & Titus. Judge J. A. Gibson, formerly of San Bernardino, had moved to Los Angeles and he invited Mr. Surr to come to that city and finish his reading with his firm, Bicknell, Gibson & Trask. Mr. Surr accepted the offer and was admitted to the bar in Los Angeles in October, 1900. After his admittance he came to San Bernardino, where he started in the practice of law with Otis & Gregg, but he was soon offered a place in Judge Gibson's office. Immediately Otis & Gregg offered him a partnership which he decided to accept, and on January 1, 1903, the firm name changed to Otis, Gregg & Surr. In 1906 Mr. Otis died and the firm was Gregg & Surr until July 13, 1907, when Mr. Gregg retired and moved to Los Angeles. Mr. Surr then formed a partnership with F. A. Leonard, which firm subsequently became Leonard, Surr and Hellyer, and this association has since continued.

The firm is second to none in importance and has built up a large and ever increasing clientele. Among the companies for which they are attorneys are: The Citizens Land & Water Company of Bloomington; the Etiwanda Water Company; The Rialto Irrigation District; The Muscoy Water Company; The South Mesa Water Company; The Western Heights Water Company; The Yucaipa Water Company No. 1; The Arrowhead Reservoir & Power Company; and of various banks and numerous other corporations.

Mr. Surr married in July, 1903, Jennie Drew, a daughter of Edred Drew, of Ontario. She died in March, 1906, leaving one child, Elizabeth. In April, 1918, Mr. Surr married Elizabeth Munroe, a native of England and a daughter of an English clergyman. Mrs. Surr was for many years a resident of San Bernardino prior to her marriage. Mr. Surr is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a republican in political faith, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

AARON ASBURY COX—One of San Bernardino's early settlers, Aaron Asbury Cox was also one of the leading practical horticulturists of the county, for although he was born and educated in the East and saw quite a little of the pioneering in farming in Colorado, he was not in his adopted home long before he took up the growing of oranges. In this he was more than successful, and later he added the packing of the golden fruit, building a packing plant of his own first, then being the chief promotor and stockholder in the Rialto Packing House and having many hundreds of acres of fruit under his jurisdiction in packing and shipping. When he passed away he was the president of the company.

Mr. Cox was born on a farm, reared on one and naturally his plans and ambitions were all in that direction from early boyhood. His birth took place on September 11, 1860, at Vernon, Illinois. His father, John Cox, was a native of Ohio and while he was a farmer he was also the very capable sheriff of Fayette County at one time.

Mr. Cox was educated in the public schools of Vernon, Illinois, afterward assisting his father on the home farm. When he went out in the world to make his own future he located in Central Illinois and followed farming for a few years, but, deciding to come West, he located in Burlington, Colorado, during the early settlement of that country. He took up a claim and started farming, proving up on it and



Top Row—CLIFFORD B. COX    ROY COX    HAROLD D. COX    DONALD A. COX    WILLIAM LAWRENCE COX  
 Bottom Row—AARON A. COX    MRS. ROSA D. COX    MISS MABEL L. COX    MRS. DORIS G. (COX) WILLITS

FAMILY OF AARON ASBURY COX



living there for a time. In 1888 he determined to move to California and make his home there if conditions were favorable, and this he did, locating in San Bernardino in 1888. He came here primarily to see a brother and uncle who had located there, but he lost no time adopting it for a permanent home.

For a year he followed various occupations and then went on the Judge Curtis place and worked this ranch for a time and then he purchased a home place of over twenty acres. He started in to actively develop it and soon had apricots, peaches and alfalfa planted. Later he put fifteen acres in oranges and made his home ranch a beautiful place, a producing home. He sold this place in 1903. He then bought the old Morris place, tearing down the old building in 1916 and building the present beautiful home on Mt. Vernon Avenue. It is one of the most attractive residence homes in the city.

Mr. Cox owned other orange groves in the Mt. Vernon district which are still in the possession of the family. He turned his attention to the packing business, and was a director of the Rialto Packing House, having previously built a packing house of his own. When he passed away on January 23, 1920, he was president of the Rialto Packing House. He was always deeply interested in experimental research in the citrus industry and he was always successful in his growing and in his packing. He did not allow his horticultural pursuits to lessen his interest in his adopted city, for, while a man of worth and ability, he never became actively identified with its business interests, yet he was a more than loyal citizen and always eager to do his part in its advancement, public spirited always. He filled a niche in the civic, fraternal, social life of San Bernardino which will be hard indeed to fill.

Mr. Cox was a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In political belief he was a democrat. He married in 1886 Rosa Dunham, a native of Lincoln, Illinois, and a daughter of William Dunham, a farmer of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were the parents of five boys and two girls. Miss Mabel Lucille Cox, a graduate of Stanford University, residing at home. Harold Dunham Cox, a rancher of San Bernardino. He married Hattie Brown. They have four children, Rose Elizabeth, Roy Aaron, Phillis Adele and Jean Louise. William Lawrence Cox, a horticulturist of San Bernardino, married Esther Evelyn Pearson. They have two children, Dorothy Evelyn and Katherine Doris. Roy, an orchardist of San Bernardino, married Florence Woodhouse. They have two children, Roy Darnell and Glen Wilgus. Clifford Bryan Cox is the manager of the packing houses. Donald Aaron Cox is the sixth child. Doris Geraldine is the wife of James S. Willits, of Roseville. They have one daughter, Doris. Three of the sons, Roy, Clifford and Donald, took part in the World War. Roy trained at Camp Lewis, was made a corporal and went overseas with the 71st Division. He lost a leg in the battle of the Argonne. Clifford trained in Camp Kearney, was a corporal and went overseas with the 40th Division. He was in France with his Company until the signing of the armistice. Donald enlisted in the navy, trained at San Pedro and was assigned to San Francisco.

MADISON T. AMOS, senior member of the live wire real estate firm of Amos Brothers in San Bernardino, while he has not been a bona fide resident of the city for very many years, for a long period of time previous to actually locating in the city made it his headquarters. He transacted considerable business there, and, intending always to make it his home, purchased different properties. Ever since he entered the business world he has made his presence distinctly felt. With his

brother James C. Amos he has established a firm which maintains a Class A reputation as a brace of "go getters" not only in the handling of real estate but in that infinitely harder proposition, mining. There seems to be no limiting the firm's activities, and Mr. Amos seems to possess the real Midas touch. The firm is a distinct asset to the business, social and fraternal circles of San Bernardino. They have been pioneers in many lines of mining and real estate, and are continually surprising the stand patters with their forays into new fields, but they always, in popular parlance, "bring home the bacon."

Madison T. Amos was born in Randolph County, Alabama, April 18, 1868, the son of Able L. and Narcisse (Morgan) Amos, both natives of Alabama. The family is an old one in that district, the grandfather having had a trading post with the Creek Indians, and they came from Revolutionary stock of Scotch-English descent. Able L. Amos was born in 1837 and was a planter all his life. He served throughout the war of the states, and at one time was badly wounded, pierced through by a minie ball. He died in 1894 in Waco, Texas. He was a democrat in politics.

The family moved to Waco, Texas, and there Madison T. Amos was educated in the public schools and afterward attended Hill's Business College. After that he assisted his father in running the family ranch of six hundred and forty acres, which was well stocked with cattle.

In March, 1902, he came to California, landing first in San Bernardino. He started mining in Death Valley, making his headquarters in Sandy, Nevada. He mined there and at Silver Lake for six years, and moved to San Bernardino in July, 1911. Prior to that year, however, he had done considerable business in San Bernardino and had purchased various properties.

Mr. Amos started in the real estate business and also handled mining interests, and has continued in that line ever since, with his brother, James C. Amos forming the now well known firm of Amos Brothers, one of the most active and prominent in Southern California. They discovered the first talc property at Tecopa, which was made a commercial success and shipped the first talc out of there. This marks an era in mining in that district. They still own a valuable and large talc property there.

Mr. Amos married December 27, 1900, May Buchanan Clark, a daughter of James Clark, of Scotland. They are the parents of four children: Avirilia, Winnifred, Donald and Geraldine. Mr. Amos is a member of San Bernardino Castle, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Trinity Baptist Church. In political faith he adhered to the democratic party.

**JAMES CASPER AMOS**—The junior member of the firm of Amos Brothers, expert handlers of real estate and mining interests in San Bernardino County and city, in fact in the entire state, has been so closely identified with his brother M. T. Amos that to give the life record of one is to give also the other. They have always been inseparable, and when the elder brother came to California the younger followed soon. They worked together on the farm of their parents in Texas, and all their business life has been together. Together they have met and conquered old Dame Fortune, and the thought of the one is the thought of the other.

James Casper Amos was born in Randolph County, Alabama, August 20, 1870, and was educated in the public schools of West Texas, where his parents located in 1882. He went from there to the West Texas

College in the northern part of McClellan County, Texas. Following that he worked on his father's ranch, caring for the cattle, and continued in this until he came to California in 1905. He joined his brother where the latter was mining in Sandy, Nevada, and since that time all their operations have been conducted dually. A more detailed record of their business and also of their family is given in the sketch of Madison T. Amos.

James Casper Amos married, December 12, 1912, Susie Inman, a native of Nova Scotia who came to this country when very young and was reared by her grandparents in Boston, Massachusetts. They have two children, James Bryson Amos and Marjory Amos. Mr. Amos is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Elks. He is a democrat in politics and in religious faith is affiliated with the Christian Church. Mr. Amos, with his family, as has been a valued addition to the social and fraternal circles of San Bernardino, while in business circles the firm is rated one hundred per cent.

WALTER A. SHAY, sheriff of San Bernardino, is not only a native son of California but also of the county he so capably safeguards. He is an integral part of both city and county, for he has been so interwoven with their life and progress that he is a vital part of them. In both his official and private life he has made friends of people in all classes, and he deserves everyone of them. It is not only his wonderful gift for making staunch friends which has won Mr. Shay his popularity, it is also his devotion to duty, his entire trustworthiness in the administration of his duties in the public offices he has held and to which he has given himself without stint.

Mr. Shay has a deep seated instinct for fair play and a strong and never put aside belief in justice and right, yet when it is necessary to use the "mailed fist" he is never found stalling. He is as much feared by the evil doers as he is loved by the well doers, and yet, while he is intolerant of any breaking of the laws, he still is full of the spirit of brotherly kindness and concord. In fact Mr. Shay is getting out of life and its duties just what he puts in to it, and his fellow citizens know he is a man to be depended upon, as officer, citizen and friend.

Mr. Shay was born in San Bernardino County June 29, 1866, the son of Walter A. and Eliza (Goshen) Shay. His father was a real pioneer of California, a forty-niner, coming here by way of the Isthmus route. In his boyhood he learned the trade of cooper, and worked in that line in Nova Scotia. He never liked the trade and at the first opportunity he gave it up. His first work in California was, as was usual with the men of '49, mining. He did not remain with this long, however, but came to San Bernardino and went into stock raising and general ranching. He purchased what is known as the Shay Ranch, and on this he continued the raising of stock and ranching until he met with an accident. He was thrown from a horse and on December 2, 1899, a week afterwards, he passed away. His wife died in September, 1869. She was a native of Arkansas.

Walter A. Shay was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino, after which he went into ranching and freighting, devoting more time to the latter, in which occupation he continued for a number of years. He freighted between San Bernardino and various desert points, and also hauled lumber for many purposes from the mountains of San Bernardino. In 1898 he left this somewhat strenuous line of work and a year later

went into the sheriff's office as a deputy. He was there four years in the same capacity. In 1903, after he left the sheriff's office, he was elected city marshal of the City of San Bernardino, and he held that office for two years. At that time he was appointed chief of police by Mayor H. M. Barton, and served for two years, when he decided to leave the employ of the city and did so, immediately connecting with the office of special agent for the Pacific Electric Railroad in its east branch. He kept this for two years, then took the office of chief of police of San Bernardino again, appointed by Mayor S. W. McNabb. He served another two years then went back to railroad work, this time as division special agent for the Arizona Division of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad of the Coast Line. He was there for four years, when he was again appointed chief special investigator to the district attorney of San Bernardino County and was in that position a year and six months. In 1918 he ran for sheriff and was, of course, elected, and is now filling that office to the peace and satisfaction of that commonwealth.

He married in March, 1892, Matilda McCoy, a native of San Bernardino County, California, and a daughter of W. W. and Elizabeth McCoy of San Bernardino. They have had five children, one of whom is deceased. Those living are: Weston W., a dentist living in Los Angeles; Emmett L., living in San Bernardino, as are the other two, George W. and Nellie. Weston W. was a lieutenant in the dental corps of the Army during the World war and Emmett L. served in the Navy, being assigned to the naval base at San Pedro. Weston married Helen Mewhart, and have one son, Robert. Emmett married Violet Wixom, and they also have one son, William.

In politics Mr. Shay is a member of the republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with San Bernardino Lodge No. 290 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with Moose Encampment No. 51. The family is identified with the Baptist Church.

GEORGE DIMOCK CUNNINGHAM needed only a few months more of life to round out forty-five years of continuous residence and active association with the business and civic affairs of Riverside. He came to the town when it was five years old, and his business enterprise was exhibited in several important lines, and always in a constructive manner, so that the city owes much to him.

Mr. Cunningham, who died at his home, 386 West Ninth Street, January 22, 1921, was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, April 30, 1852. Cunningham is an old Scotch name, and when it first appears in records in 1023 the spelling was "Koningshame." The old coat of arms bore the "Shakeforth" motto, meaning, as is interpreted by Van Barsen's History "Kings of Scotland," "over, fork over." During the Colonial period in the eighteenth century three Cunningham brothers set out from the north of Ireland with Pennsylvania as their destination. Being wrecked on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, in 1769, they landed at Halifax and were induced to remain in that Province.

Herbert Robie Cunningham, father of the late George Cunningham, was a native of Nova Scotia, was a merchant and at the time of his death was serving as county treasurer, being succeeded in that office by his son, William H. The mother of the late Riverside citizen was Ellen McGregor, also a native of Nova Scotia.



*Geo Cunningham.*







*Susan Elizabeth Cunningham*

George D. Cunningham acquired a common school education in his native province. As a young man he set up in business at Merrimack, Massachusetts, as a manufacturer of carriages. He became a very skilled and expert worker in this line, and continued in merchandising until 1876. Through correspondence with relatives he knew something of the advantages to be found at Riverside, and arrived here April 22, 1876. For six months he was clerk in his cousin's general merchandise store, and then bought a wagon shop and continued the manufacture of wagons and carriages until 1883, when his plant was destroyed by fire. He soon afterward became a furniture merchant, but from 1889 to 1903 was in the crockery and hardware business, his principal partner during that time being A. A. Wood, under the firm name of Wood & Cunningham. He had great faith in Riverside's future and freely invested his surplus funds in the improvement of real estate. In 1883 he acquired the land and built a brick business block at Eighth and Main streets, where the Security Savings Bank is now located. He also owned and built the G. Rouse department store building. He was also the owner of (and which Mrs. Cunningham still retains) the business block on the northwest corner of Eighth and Main which is occupied by the Keystone Drug Store. While he was in the hardware business he took some part in the construction of nearly all the big blocks in the city.

Mr. Cunningham was not a politician, but was the type of citizen in whom people place implicit confidence, and he was frequently honored in the republican party, serving in county and state conventions and on committees, and during 1916-18 was a member of the State Central Committee. In 1903 President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster of Riverside. He took charge of the office April 1, 1903, and served throughout Roosevelt's administration and was reappointed by President Taft. While he was postmaster the new Federal Building was completed, and he was postmaster there one year. In 1916 Governor Hiram Johnson appointed him a member of the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital at Patton, and he was chosen vice president of the board. He was reappointed by Governor Stephens in 1920, and held that post at the time of his death.

Mr. Cunningham had been a director of the National Bank of Riverside from the time it was organized. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pioneer Society, and Riverside Lodge No. 643, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was prominent in Masonry, having joined that order in Nova Scotia and demitting to become a charter member of and assisting in organizing Lodge No. 259, F. and A. M. at Riverside. He was past high priest of the Royal Arch and a past commander of the Knights Templar and a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles. His funeral was conducted under Masonic auspices.

Mr. Cunningham is survived by Mrs. Cunningham and three married daughters, who have seven children, while the child of his only son makes eight grandchildren. At Riverside, February 20, 1879, Mr. Cunningham married Miss Susan Elizabeth Handy. She was born in Massachusetts. Her father, Captain B. B. Handy, was a sea captain, and Mrs. Cunningham as a girl once accompanied her father on a whaling voyage. She was liberally educated, being given opportunity to train her artistic talents. She is an artist of exceptional ability and the walls of her home are graced with a number of fine water color paintings, prominent among which might be mentioned one study "Mission Arches," which has attracted much favorable attention. She spent the summer of 1921 at Lake Tahoe sketching the lake, mountains and trees. She loves the outdoor life and most of her studies are from na-

ture. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has taken an active part in club work at Riverside. The only son of their union was Jonathan Dexter, who died in 1893, his widow being a resident of Ocean Park. His daughter, Lucile Cunningham, is in school. The three surviving daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are: Bessie, wife of Harry B. Swart, of Riverside, their sons being Clarence and Byrl; Marjory, wife of Jules H. Covey, deputy county recorder, with children Jules Hailand, Jr., Elizabeth and George Dexter, and Dorothy Katherine, wife of Earl L. McDonald, of Prescott, Arizona, mother of a son, John Cunningham, and a daughter, Barbara.

MAJOR LEO ALBIN STROME, a veteran of the World war, is one of the progressive business men of San Bernardino, where he owns and operates one of the finest shoe stores in this part of California. He is a native son of the Golden State, as he was born at Los Angeles, April 3, 1890, a son of Gustaf Strome, who was born in Sweden, August 9, 1845, and died at San Bernardino in 1911.

In 1867 Gustav Strome came to the United States, and after landing in New York City, left it in July of that year for Chicago, Illinois. He had only \$3.50 in his pocket when he reached Chicago, was friendless and could neither speak or understand the language. Because of this it was almost impossible for him to make himself understood when he applied for work, but finally he met a painter who could speak to him in his own language, and from him he obtained employment. However, this employer took advantage of his helplessness and cheated him out of two-thirds of his pay. Further misfortune followed him, for he was taken sick, had his trunks, and even his clothing, stolen, but with the sturdiness which seems inherent with the Swedish people he managed to accumulate a little hoard of money, and then this, too, was taken from him by a dishonest land shark.

In the course of his work he journeyed westward, and in 1868 joined General Custer's army, participating in one engagement on December 24th of that year when Custer's men met 2,000 buck Indians, in which the soldiers killed 1,500 and took eighty squaws and papooses prisoners. During the time he was in the army he had many exciting experiences, saw murder committed, suffered for lack of food and water, but escaped the final fate of so many of General Custer's soldiers. Receiving his six-months' pay, he went back in 1871 to Chicago, and subsequently returned to the West, locating at Los Angeles. He was married at Highland, Illinois, November 6, 1875, to Matilda Seline, who was born at Brooklyn, New York, July 21, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Strome became the parents of the following children: Karl Otto, who was born October 27, 1876, at Highland, Illinois, married Elsa Hovander, born in Sweden July 10, 1883, and they have one daughter, Eloise, born September 2, 1918; William Frederick, who died in infancy; and Major Strome, whose name heads this review.

Major Strome attended the public schools of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1903. For one year thereafter he was associated with his father in his building and painting contracting business, and then entered the employ of Wells, Fargo & Company at Los Angeles, and in February, 1907, was transferred to the San Bernardino office of that company, with which he remained until 1908, when he left it to assume the management of a shoe store, and this position he held until in 1917, when he resigned to enter the United States military service.

In 1908 Major Strome enlisted in Company K, Seventh Infantry, California National Guard, and the following year was commissioned a second lieutenant. In June, 1915, he was commissioned a first lieutenant, and during 1916 served on the Mexican border during the troubles there, being stationed at Nogales, Arizona, from July to November, 1916. He resigned his commission in January, 1917.

On March 6, 1917, he enlisted as a private, and was called into the service March 25, 1917, and commissioned captain of Company K, One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry. He received his training at Camp Kearney, California, and sailed with the Fortieth Division for France in July, 1918. Transferred from the One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry to Company C, Three Hundred and Eighth Infantry, Seventy-seventh Division, he participated in the Argonne offensive, and as a member of the "Lost Battalion" was wounded, October 3, 1918, and sent to a hospital in France. Suffering from a disability, he was invalided home, and in 1919 was honorably discharged at Camp Kearney, California. He had been promoted to the rank of major, and was commissioned as such in the Reserve Corps, Infantry Section, United States Army.

At the time he was wounded Major Strome held the rank of captain, but was second in command of the regiment. His wound, which was in the shoulder, was aggravated because it was not properly attended to for three days, and he was suffering because of the fact that for six days he and his men had been without food. When they were rescued they were subsisting on a little chewing tobacco and the leaves from surrounding bushes. Their ammunition was almost exhausted, although they had kept a sufficient amount to insure their escaping capture by the enemy, they having agreed that rather than submit to that they would kill each other. While he was in the hospital recovering from his wounds Major Strome contributed to the "Stars and Stripes" an account relating in thrilling language the sufferings of the "Lost Battalion," and the relief and rescue of the command, one of the greatest incidents of the war. They had repulsed, in spite of their weakness and insufficient ammunition, three attacks, and were gamely making ready to repulse a fourth when succor arrived.

Upon his return to San Bernardino Major Strome established his present business at 521 Third Street, and here he is carrying on an up-to-date shoe store with gratifying results. During his long connection with the shoe business he became thoroughly acquainted with all of its details, and his success proves that he knows his trade and how to meet its demand.

He has served twice as commander of his post of the American Legion; is past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Disabled Veterans of the World war. A young man of public spirit, he belongs to the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward.

On January 1, 1913, Major Strome married at San Bernardino Miss Ella Scott, and they have two children, Karl Gustaf, who was born at San Bernardino December 5, 1913; and Mary Jane, who was born March 31, 1920.

FRANK F. CORRINGTON has been a Riverside resident for twenty years, has taken up and developed some active business interests in Southern California, and has also devoted his ability and his leisure to the active welfare of the city.

Mr. Corrington was born at Carrollton, Illinois, son of Stephen Fletcher and Susan (Francis) Corrington, both natives of that state. His mother is now living at Riverside. The Corrington family is of English ancestry and runs back to the Revolutionary period in America. Stephen Fletcher Corrington was a man of scholarship and long identified with school work in Illinois, and for sixteen years held the position of county superintendent of schools at Carrollton. He was also at one time master in chancery. He was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Frank F. Corrington acquired a grammar and high school education at Carrollton, and as a young man took up the insurance business and later became an Illinois farmer. He followed farming in Illinois until 1902, when he came West, seeking a milder climate and other business opportunities. His quest ended at Riverside, and at the present time he is associated in business with his son, Kent L. Corrington, operating an automobile transfer line. Frank F. Corrington was a pioneer in the auto transfer business in Riverside. He organized the Orange Belt Draymens Association in 1919, and has been its head and its president ever since. This includes the draymen in Riverside and San Bernardino counties and part of Los Angeles County.

When he came to Riverside in 1892 and for a number of years afterwards he was foreman of the Ables Transfer Company. He started in business for himself with one truck and now has five. He has always opposed the abusing of the highways by the overloading of trucks, and at the invitation of the Riverside County and Orange County supervisors, drafted the ordinances on this subject that are in force now.

Mr. Corrington is public spirited and, though not active in politics, was honored with the office of chief of police of Riverside, and performed those duties most acceptably under the administrations of Mayors William L. Peters and Oscar Ford. Mr. Corrington is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which he is a past grand, having gone through the chairs while in Illinois. He is on the Official Board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in which both he and his wife are active workers.

In Illinois he married Miss Margaret Maberry. She was born in that state, and her father, W. M. Maberry, lived for many years in Illinois and at one time was county supervisor. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Carrollton is their son Kent L., born in Carrollton, Illinois, in 1890. He is engaged in business with his father.

REDMOND A. LILLARD, one of the aggressive young business men of Riverside, has been identified with this community of Southern California for the past six years.

He was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, in January, 1884, son of William and Angelette Lillard. His father died when the son was two years of age. Mrs. Angelette Lillard is still living and is of Irish ancestry.

Redmond Lillard made the best of his early advantages in the country schools, and as a young man he worked for a time as a salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine Company in the Atlanta, Georgia, district. Following that he did construction work at different points in the United States and Canada, and when he came to California in 1913 he was engaged in the cattle industry in the northern part of the state.

In 1913 Mr. Lillard came to Riverside, and soon afterward established the Bell Cleaning Company, which is now a flourishing industry, with modern facilities and with branch offices in Corona, Perris, Hemet and





John L. Eikelman

Beaumont. Mr. Lillard is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JAMES HARRINGTON, who died in San Bernardino some years ago, was regarded as one of the state's pioneers, for he came here when a young man, and while he did not live many years in San Bernardino he was there long enough to draw around him a circle of warm, true friends, to whom he is an everlasting memory. As he devoted his life to railroad work in positions of authority he was thrown in contact with all kinds and conditions of men, not only those who worked under him but many others, and with all he was popular, for with him it was once a friend, always a friend.

Mr. Harrington was born in Brantford, Canada, and was educated in the public schools, afterward being apprenticed to a tool maker, with whom he served eight years. When he was twenty-five years old he went to Port Huron, Michigan, where he followed the trade of machinist, being appointed foreman of the Grand Trunk Railway shops. In 1889 he came out to San Bernardino as general foreman of the California Southern Railway shops, and was so engaged until a year before his death, which occurred on March 28, 1895. He went into Eternity loved by his family and friends. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and politically he was a member of the democratic party.

On May 27, 1868, Mr. Harrington married Isabel McArron, a native of Port Huron, a daughter of Michael McArron and Mary (Kinney) McArron, her father being a native of Scotland and her mother of Ireland. Mr. McArron came to Port Huron in early days and conducted a hotel. Mrs. McArron was also a pioneer of that place. Mrs. Harrington was educated in the public schools of Port Huron. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington became the parents of the following children: Mary Josephine, wife of A. D. Griffith, of San Bernardino, who has two girls and one boy; Kate, deceased wife of Clarence Razor, and left two boys and one girl; and Gail and Lillian Harrington.

In 1895 Mrs. Harrington started an art shop in the old Opera House Building, and ran that for three years and then went into the millinery business at 441 Third Street. She successfully conducted this establishment for twenty-two years, and then opened her present place, December 15, 1919, located at Third and F streets. Mrs. Harrington has by her own skill and talent made this into the leading establishment of its kind in the county. Her business acumen and personality have united to make her one of the city's most progressive citizens, and also one of the most popular. She is always more than willing to take an active part in anything which will be for the good of the community. Mrs. Harrington has made herself by her own unaided exertions an influence in the life of the city, and her reputation for rectitude and integrity is second to none.

JOHN G. EIKELMAN—With the business and civic interests of San Bernardino the late John G. Eikelman was identified a number of years and was one of the substantial citizens, prominently interested in all movements looking to the advancement and progress of the city.

He was born at Quincy, Illinois, in 1864. His father, Henry Eikelman, was a California forty-niner, having been a participant in the exciting days of the original discovery of gold. John G. Eikelman grew up in Quincy, had a public school education, and for a number of years was in the general mercantile business at Wichita, Kansas. In that city, October 22, 1891, he married Miss Viola J. Stewart. She was born

in Indiana, of Scotch ancestry. Her father, John L. Stewart, was a graduate of De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, and in early life was a well known educator.

On coming to San Bernardino Mr. Eikelman entered the wholesale and retail grain and feed business, and was still active as a merchant in that line when he died in 1909. His first home in the city was on the site of the old fort, at 357 C, now Arrowhead avenue. In this home all the children were born. The present handsome home occupied by Mrs. Eikelman and children, at 345 Sixth Street, was built in 1909. The late Mr. Eikelman voted as a democrat, but never put himself in line for political honors, though his interest was unflinching in matters of local welfare. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and was affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Elks.

Mrs. Eikelman is the mother of four children. All of their birth-days fell in the same month. The oldest, Miss Frances, during the period of the World war was a chemist in a munition factory in Amitol, New Jersey, and then resumed the work for which she was especially trained, the welfare work in the Glenn Mill School at Slayton Farm in Philadelphia. Miss Nell Eikelman, the second daughter, graduated in 1921 from Columbia University with the Master of Arts degree, her major subject being English. The son, J. Albert Eikelman, finished his four-year college course in the Oregon Agricultural College. While there he distinguished himself as an athlete, and is now athletic coach for the high school at Hoquiam, Washington. He married Miss Eva Wheeler of Tillamook, Oregon. They have one son, John Albert Eikelman, Jr. E. Carlyle Eikelman, the younger son, is a member of the class of 1924 in the commercial course of the Agricultural College at Corvallis.

EDGAR T. HAM, county surveyor of San Bernardino and a citizen of San Bernardino City, just missed by one short year being a native son of California. He has spent his life since school days in surveying and associate activities, and he was the popular choice of the residents for the position he so adequately fills. He is a real Californian and a most loyal one, having spent his entire life, save for that one little year, in the state, and most of it in and around San Bernardino.

He was born in Waco, Texas, January 25, 1886, the son of W. H. Ham and Elizabeth (Tennant) Ham. His father was a native of Maine and his mother was born in Ontario, Canada. W. H. Ham was a jeweler in Texas, but in 1887 he came out to San Bernardino and bought an orange grove of ten acres near Highland. He has since added to his holdings until he has a fine property of thirty acres. With his wife he now lives at this home. They were the parents of two children, Mamie, wife of William Gutherie, city attorney of San Bernardino, and Edgar T. Ham.

Edgar T. Ham was educated in the public and High Schools of San Bernardino, and then worked for the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company until September, 1906. After that he was selected assistant engineer for the Razor Brothers, mining engineers, and until February, 1907, was with them. From that time until January, 1909, he was an assistant in the county surveyor's office. He next went to the hydrographic department of the Arrowhead Reservoir Power Company, where he remained until May, 1909. Then, until January, 1911, was assistant city engineer of San Bernardino. In January, 1918, he was appointed deputy county surveyor, and in 1919 was elected county surveyor, which position he now holds to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. Ham was united in marriage on October 20, 1909, with Audrey D. Dresser, a daughter of Nathaniel A. Dresser, of San Bernardino.

They are the parents of two children, Margaret and Audrey E. Dresser. Mr. Ham is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the American Association of Engineers. In politics he is a republican, and in religious faith he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE KINGSTON SHERLOCK, JR.—The importance of all communities are measured by the value of its different business houses and the men owning and controlling them. If a locality does not possess any sound commercial and industrial interests its rating is low, no matter how desirable may be its natural advantages. Therefore it is a matter of moment to secure and hold those concerns whose operations will add to the prestige and enhance the value of its realty. San Bernardino owes much of its recent remarkable expansion to the fact that it has become the home for some of the largest and most dependable establishments in Southern California, one of which is conducted by George Kingston Sherlock, Jr., at 529 Court Street, where he operates an auto top, tent and awning business with very gratifying results not only to himself but to all parties concerned.

George Kingston Sherlock, Jr., was born at Radersburg, Montana, November 14, 1895, a son of George Kingston and Hattie L. (McKay) Sherlock, grandson of Wigmore Sherlock, and great-grandson of Governor Sherlock, who was a man of great importance at Bandon, Ireland, and proprietor of the landed estate of The Green. He was the father of fourteen children, one of whom, George Sherlock, although now ninety years of age, is still serving as Queen's Counsel in England. Another son, Wigmore Sherlock, married beneath his social station in life, was consequently disinherited, and went with his bride to New Zealand, where they resided for many years, and where their ten children were born. They then came to the United States, landing in California, from whence they went to Montana, driving a flock of sheep and homesteaded at Radersberg, and there he died two years later.

George Kingston Sherlock, Sr., one of the sons of Wigmore Sherlock and his wife, was reared and educated at Radersburg, and there he was married, his wife being of Scotch parentage. They lived at Radersburg until after the birth of their son George Kingston Sherlock, Jr., and then moved to San Bernardino, and a daughter, Nellie, was born soon thereafter. Subsequently twin daughters, Elsie and Ethel, were born, and ten years thereafter their fifth child, Helen, was born. George Kingston Sherlock, Sr., established himself in business as a manufacturer of tents and awnings, and also carried on a carpet cleaning department, becoming one of the substantial men of his day and locality.

Growing up at San Bernardino, George Kingston Sherlock, Jr., attended its excellent public schools, and was graduated from its high school course in 1914. Immediately thereafter he entered his fathers' establishment, and after he had acquired a full knowledge of it, the management was turned over to him. In 1915 Mr. Sherlock branched out to include automobile trimming and upholstery, which rapidly grew until it became the most important part of the business. In the meanwhile there was such an expansion in all of the departments as to necessitate the securing of larger quarters, and in 1920 the plant was moved to the present new and commodious building, which is the largest establishment of its kind in Southern California. Mr. Sherlock has a model plant, for he has installed many new and valuable machines and devices for carrying on his business efficiently and expeditiously. He gives em-

ployment to fifteen skilled mechanics, and has the surrounding territory, including the desert, covered by experienced salesmen.

In addition to carrying on his own enterprise with commendable success Mr. Sherlock finds time and interest for different organizations which are engaged in promoting the welfare of the business life of the city, and served for two terms as president and a director of the Auto Trades Association; is a director of the Merchants Association; and belongs to the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce and similar associations. Fraternally he maintains membership with San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and socially with the Rotary Club and the Mutual Dancing Club. He is non-partisan in his political activities.

On September 19, 1914, occurred the marriage of George Kingston Sherlock, Jr., and Miss Daisy C. Peters, at San Bernardino, the young people eloping. They have a little daughter, Virginia Lois Sherlock, aged six years. In every particular Mr. Sherlock measures up to a high standard of citizenship, and stands as well socially as he does in business circles.

REV. RICHARD AINSLIE KIRCHHOFFER is rector of All Saints Episcopal Church of Riverside. This is one of the large and prosperous Episcopal Churches of the county, with over five hundred baptized members and three hundred communicants, and is an organization with great power and influence for good throughout the city.

Members of the Episcopal Church were represented in the pioneer colony that founded Riverside, and the services of an Episcopal minister were held there as early as June, 1871. Thereafter at occasional intervals the community was attended as a mission until October 5, 1884, when All Saints parish was organized from All Saints Mission, under the approval of Bishop Kip. Among the prominent members of the parish at that time were E. C. Brown, J. D. Brownlee, E. J. Davis, W. H. Hayt, John Jarvis, W. P. Lett, Ottley Papineau, Dr. Woodill, B. B. Wright, L. M. Holt and Dr. Jenkins. The first resident rector was Rev. B. W. R. Tayler, who in January, 1887, came from New Brunswick, Canada, to his new duties. The parish was greatly prospered during his administration, and the cornerstone of the present church was laid June 24, 1887. Rev. Mr. Tayler resigned in 1891, and early in the following year was succeeded by Dr. Milton C. Dotten, who served the parish as rector for twenty-six years, until May, 1918. His successor is Rev. Mr. Kirchhoffer.

Richard Ainslie Kirchhoffer was born at Souris, Manitoba, Canada, June 28, 1890. His name is Dutch in origin, though his paternal ancestors for generations lived in Ireland, which was also the home of his mother's people. The Kirchhoffers went to Ireland from Holland with William of Orange. Rev. Mr. Kirchhoffer's parents were Richard Beresford and Mary Elizabeth (Young) Kirchhoffer. His father was born in Ballyvourney, County Cork, Ireland, was educated in England, and immigrated to Canada in 1880, being one of the pioneers in what was then the Canadian Northwest, now the Province of Manitoba. He was also a pioneer of the California settlement of Canadians known as Ontario, and is remembered in that city as one of the men responsible for the laying out of the ornamental and shade tree system. From 1904 until 1919 he was a member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, and his death occurred in December of the latter year.

Richard A. Kirchhoffer was educated in the Los Angeles grammar schools, graduated from the Polytechnic High School of that city in

1909, and received his A. B. degree from the University of Southern California in 1913. He then went East to New York City and in 1916 graduated from the General Theological Seminary and took his Orders in the Episcopal Church the same year. From 1916 to 1918 he served as assistant minister at All Saints Episcopal Church at Worcester, Massachusetts. In the interval following his duties at Worcester and the beginning of his rectorship at Riverside he was an army chaplain. From August 23, to September 26, 1918, he attended the training school for chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, and from September 26 until January 29, 1919, was chaplain of Headquarters Train and Military Police, 12th Division, Camp Devons, Massachusetts.

Rev. Mr. Kirchhoffer was formally installed as rector of All Saints Church at Riverside February 12, 1919. He has been chaplain since organization of Riverside Post No. 79, American Legion, is a member of the International Rotary Club of Riverside, and a republican in politics.

September 7, 1918, at St. Luke's Church at Anchorage, Kentucky, he married Arline Leicester Wagner, daughter of James R. H. and Mabel Monahan Wagner, now of Santa Barbara. Rev. Mr. Kirchhoffer and wife have one son, Richard Ainslie, Jr., born August 5, 1919.

MATTHEW GAGE was a man to whom all California may well pay a lasting tribute of honor, for he it was whose initiative and enterprise made possible the cultivation and development of the navel orange in the Riverside district, and incidentally led to the upbuilding of one of the most important productive industries of the state. A man of sterling character, of marked civic loyalty and public spirit, his influence was ever one of helpfulness, and he commanded unqualified popular esteem. His work and service widened in beneficent angle, and made possible the winning of substantial fortunes by many other citizens of California. His supreme material interest in life was in the development and progress of Riverside, and the canal which he constructed and which still bears his name is the main artery of the irrigation system that gives life to the magnificent orange groves of this favored section of California.

Mr. Gage was born in Coleraine, Ireland, January 11, 1844, and was a son of James and Margaret Jane (Orr) Gage. His father was a man of large business interests in his native land. He died shortly after his return to Ireland with his family after a year's visit to Canada. His mother died at Riverside, California, in January, 1892, at the age of eighty-two.

Matthew Gage was reared and educated in Kingston, Canada, and was there actively engaged in business until the year 1881. In that year he came to Riverside, which became his permanent residence.

Prior to his coming to Riverside he had purchased twenty acres of orange and deciduous groves on the corner of California Avenue and Jackson Street. Despite his earnest efforts this venture proved unprofitable. Regardless of that fact, his faith in the possibilities of Riverside was not weakened, and he immediately directed his energies to other fields of development. On March 6, 1882, he filed a Desert Land entry in the office of the United States Land office, covering section thirty, lying east of the City of Riverside, and on the 20th of March, 1882, purchased 160 acres of land from W. F. Green in section thirty-two with the hope of developing water thereon by means of wells for the reclamation of section thirty. On the same date he also purchased Lot One of the Southern California Colony Association Lands from Hettie A. Green,

where he established his residence, and where he thereafter continuously resided until his death in 1916.

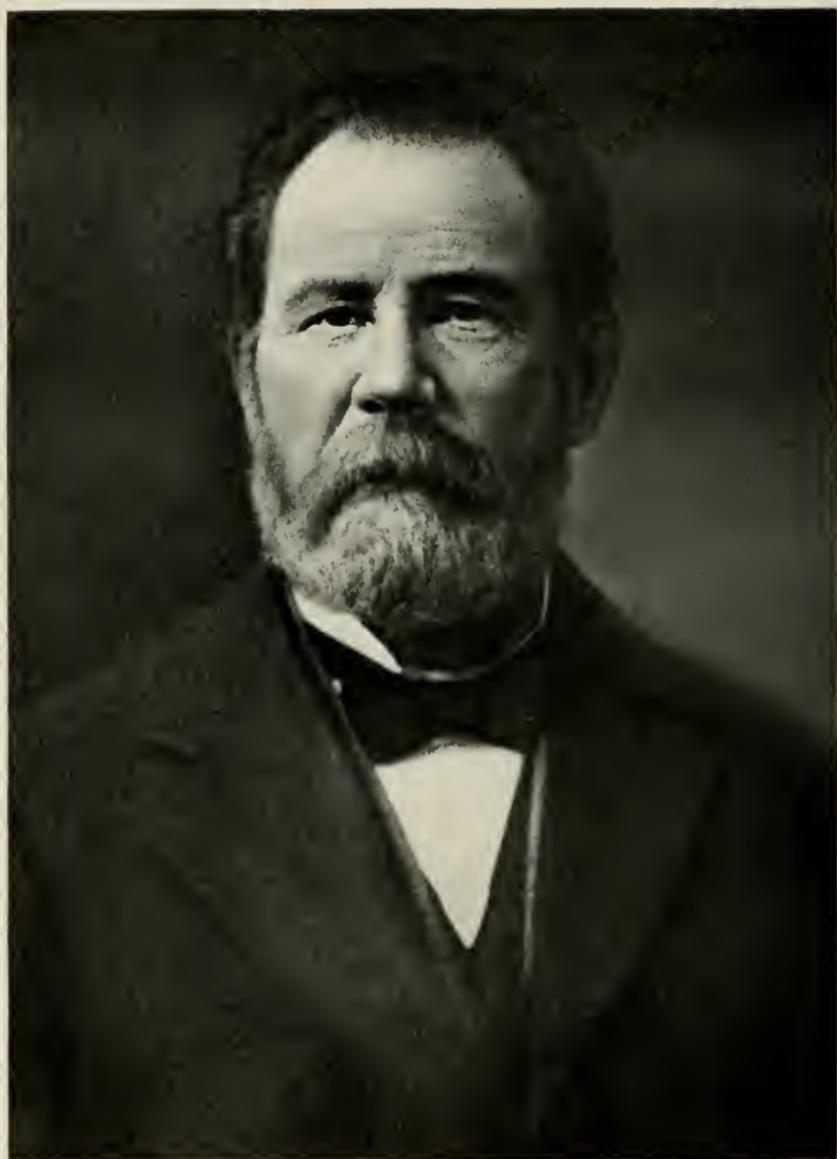
Failing to find water in sufficient amount on section thirty-two, he began negotiations with J. Alphonso Carit for the purchase of the Carit Tract (now known as Victoria) in 1885, and consummated the purchase of 1,000 acres of the same on March 1, 1886, for the sum of \$175,000.00. Upon this tract he caused to be bored many artesian wells, some of which now constitute a part of the water supply of the Gage Canal.

On July 27, 1885, Mr. Gage purchased six-sevenths of the Hunt and Cooley Ditch from George Cooley, Ambrose Hunt, James Stewart and Peter Filaux, which carried with it the right to take all the water flowing in the Santa Ana River at the point of the intake.

It was with this water that Mr. Gage intended to reclaim section thirty. To convey this water to his lands it was necessary to construct a canal twelve miles in length. This required the boring of more than a mile of tunnels through the bluffs to the south of the Santa Ana River and the acquisition of rights of way over the lands of others. These rights of way were largely acquired by conveying to the owners water rights in the canal to be built and necessitated the development of water in amounts not only sufficient to reclaim section thirty, but also to irrigate what was then known as East Riverside, but now called Highgrove. The Gage Canal was thereafter constructed and water therefrom supplied to the three thousand acres of land on the Highgrove Mesa, and conveyed to and upon section thirty. Unfortunately the time within which the law provides that desert land should be reclaimed expired before water was actually placed upon section thirty. The day after the expiration of this period four persons filed Homestead and Timber Culture entries upon each quarter section of section thirty, and thereby precipitated litigation in the United States Land Office and in the courts, which ultimately was determined in Mr. Gage's favor by the issuance of a patent to him on April 1, 1896.

In his efforts to obtain water for the reclamation of section thirty the vision of Mr. Gage grew until in his mind's eye he could see not only Highgrove flourishing with groves, but also the six thousand acres lying south of the Terquisquito Arroyo, now known as Arlington Heights. On June 13, 1887, he secured an option from S. C. Evans, Sr., for the purchase of this tract, and enlarged the plans of the Gage Canal so as to permit the carrying of sufficient water not only for the irrigation of Highgrove and section thirty, but also for the thousands of acres of Arlington Heights. Unable to secure financial assistance to carry out this project, he proceeded to England in 1889, and there enlisted the aid of British capital. As a result of his efforts there the Riverside Trust Company, Limited, was incorporated December 13, 1889, which company purchased from Mr. Gage Arlington Heights and all of the stock of the Gage Canal Company, the latter company being organized in California for the purpose of managing and operating the Gage Canal and its water sources. Mr. Gage reserved a large block of stock in the Trust Company for his interests, and became its managing director. The Gage Canal, which had been in 1888 extended to cover Arlington Heights, was thereupon put into commission, and the lands planted under Mr. Gage's management; streets opened and graded; and this development continued under his supervision until 1894, at which time he resigned as an officer of the company, being succeeded as manager by William Irving, his brother-in-law, who theretofore had been the engineer for the company.





A. Spring

For a considerable period after 1894 much of Mr. Gage's time was taken up with litigation connected with his varied interests and in the development of section thirty, three hundred acres of which were still owned by him at the time of his death.

Mr. Gage was an earnest member of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, which he was instrumental in organizing and which in its early years was largely supported by him. In 1892 his wife presented to the church the beautiful organ which is at the present time in use, and which was given in memory of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gage who had passed away at that time.

He was interested in all things that touched the civic and material welfare and progress of his home city and county.

In subdividing the lands of Arlington Heights, which prior to the construction of the Gage Canal were covered with sage brush and cactus, and having in mind the future development and beautification of the community, he caused to be laid out Victoria Avenue, a double road leading from Victoria Hill on the north to the lands of the San Jacinto Land Company, eight miles below. As managing director of the Riverside Trust Company he caused to be constructed the Victoria Bridge, which spans the Terquisquito Arroyo, and presented it to the city. He spared neither time nor effort to beautify the properties under his control. Widely traveled and deeply read in all forms of literature, with a deep appreciation and love of music, and with a keen and sparkling wit, Mr. Gage was both a delightful companion and a constant inspiration to all those who enjoyed his friendship.

Mr. Gage married on June 30, 1869, Jane Gibson, of Kingston, Canada, a daughter of James and Jane Gibson, both of whom were born in Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Gibson was the owner of many acres of farming lands in Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Gage left surviving him three children and one grandson, Gage, so named after his grandfather, the son of his second daughter, Maude Louise, now Mrs. W. G. Irving. The eldest daughter, Margaret Jane Gage, resides with her mother. His third daughter, Anna Stewart, is the wife of H. S. Montgomery, a mining engineer residing at Lompoc, California. Five children were lost to Mr. and Mrs. Gage. Katherine MacKenzie, Horace James, Robert Condit, Edith Anna and Francis Gibson.

Mr. Gage died January 22, 1916, and was interred in the family burial ground in Olivewood cemetery.

**WILLIAM IRVING.** Among the men whose efforts aided in the rapid development of Riverside during the late eighties and early nineties of the last century was the late William Irving. Mr. Irving was born near Annandale, Dumfries, Scotland, in 1833, the son of William and Elizabeth (Brow) Irving. At the age of twelve he came to Kingston, Canada, where he received his education as an architect and engineer. Until his father's death in 1874 he was associated with him in the designing and erection of many of the public and collegiate buildings, which distinguish the City of Kingston among Canadian cities. In 1881 he organized and became president and manager of the Kingston Car Works.

In 1887, on the invitation of Matthew Gage, Mr. Irving came to Riverside to act as engineer of the Gage Canal System. Under his direction the Gage Canal was constructed from the Terquisquito Arroyo to its present terminus and Arlington Heights was laid out in its present form. Later, upon the organization of the Riverside Trust Company, Limited, in 1890, which company acquired Mr. Gage's interest in Arlington Heights, and in the Gage Canal he became the engineer of that com-

pany. Immediately following the organization of the Trust Company the planting of Arlington Heights was begun and continued until upwards of five thousand acres of desert were converted into prolific citrus groves. Mr. Irving in 1894 became manager of the company and continued to act as such until the year 1901; and thereafter as consulting manager until his death.

In 1901 Mr. Irving was requested by the United States Government to make an investigation and report upon irrigation practice in Southern California. Upon this work he was engaged at the time of his death, which occurred September 23, 1904.

Mr. Irving was widely read in all branches of literature. His chief pleasure, however, was found in philosophical and scientific studies, and in the discussion of such subjects. Of a clear and logical mind he followed the course of reason with relentless precision, regardless of the results to generally accepted dogma. The solution of the problems of life in the light of truth was everything to him, and no demand of expediency could cause him to hesitate in putting his decisions into action.

In 1867 Mr. Irving married Eliza Gage at Kingston, Canada, who still survives him. Mrs. Irving was born in Coleraine, Ireland, in 1839, the daughter of James and Margaret Orr Gage.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving had a family of six children, all of whom are still living. In 1897 their eldest daughter, Elizabeth Brow, married John M. Mylne, who succeeded Mr. Irving as engineer of the Gage Canal System. His second daughter, Margaret Eva, married Stewart E. Malloch of Hamilton, Canada, in 1901; and the youngest, Kathleen, married Edward W. Trevelyan.

Of his three sons, William G. is a lawyer practicing in Riverside; Robert M. is engaged in horticulture; and J. Norman is a civil engineer of Los Angeles, California.

WILLIAM G. IRVING has been active in his practice as an attorney-at-law at Riverside for a number of years. His father was closely identified with the constructive enterprises that developed the rich horticultural area around Riverside.

Mr. Irving was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, May 16, 1870, son of William and Eliza Irving. His father, William Irving, Sr., was born in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1833. He was a civil engineer, and for many years was president and manager of the Kingston Car Works Company. He also held the office of alderman in Kingston. In 1887 he came to California and thereafter continued his business and professional career as engineer and manager of the Riverside Trust Company, Limited. He died in 1904. His wife was born in Coleraine, Ireland, in 1839.

William G. Irving was reared and educated in Kingston, Canada, attending the Collegiate Institute, and is a graduate Bachelor of Arts of the University of Queens College in that city. After finishing his university career he came to California and has practiced law in Riverside for nearly twenty-three years. Mr. Irving was for five years by federal appointment referee in bankruptcy; and for seven years was city attorney of Riverside.

During the World war Mr. Irving turned over his office force and his entire time to the Red Cross chapter of Riverside, of which he was chairman, and to the Food Administration, which he represented in Riverside County.

During his early youth he served as a private in C Company, Princess of Wales Own Rifles, in Canada. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Victoria Country Club of Riverside.

February 19, 1913, at Los Angeles, Mr. Irving married Maude Louise Gage, daughter of Matthew Gage, of Riverside.

JOHN ALEXANDER HENDERSON, the popular and efficient mayor of San Bernardino, from May, 1919, to May, 1921, is not only a native son, his birthplace the city of which he was mayor, and the son of a pioneer, but he is a man who experienced as many vicissitudes and led as strenuous a life in many ways as the earliest of pioneers. He took a man's part at a very young age and when he reached manhood he essayed various lines of work, generally ending by being placed in charge of the work, but at the same time he had many adventures and made many changes of occupation and of scenes. He managed to extract plenty of the joy of life as he went along, and always made friends. Mr. Henderson is of the West, a genuine westerner, and typical Californian. He is of the "salt that keeps civilization from decay." He can relate many tales of the early pioneer days which are more fascinating than any romance.

Mr. Henderson was, as stated above, born in San Bernardino, on May 29, 1857. His father was David Henderson, a native of Scotland, who came to San Bernardino in 1856. He was a merchant in the old country, and a stock raiser as soon as he located in California. His wife was Margaret Adam, also a native of Scotland. She died in 1900. They were the parents of ten children, of whom John A. was the youngest. Seven of them reached maturity.

Mr. Henderson was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino, and worked on his mother's stock ranch as soon as he was able to ride a horse, which was when he was nine years of age. He continued in this work until he was seventeen years old, at which period his mother moved to Juappa, which at that time was supposed to be Government land, but which later proved to be a part of the Stearns grant. The stock was moved to this district, as it was growing so fast the ranch near San Bernardino was getting overcrowded. They were notified to move off the property, but Mrs. Henderson had a will of her own and paid no attention to the notice. Later, however, she sold out all the stock and moved back to San Bernardino.

At this juncture Mr. Henderson, Jr., decided to work in a saw-mill, and did so, starting in one owned by Tyler Brothers, where he remained until the fall of 1875, when he went to one owned by Van Slack & Summers, where he worked several years. Real money was so scarce it was a curiosity, and he had to take his pay in lumber, which he managed to trade for his necessities. And, true to form, the necessities were—a six shooter and a watch. After two years' work at the last named place he was made head sawyer, and was so employed for two years. His original job at the mill was wheeling sawdust, and his promotions were won by sheer hard work and application. His keen eye made him an expert at settings the logs on the head blocks, and this was what decided the firm to give him the job of being in charge of the sawing.

In 1877 he decided on a change and went to Santa Maria, to an uncle, W. L. Adam, who had purchased eleven leagues of land and who also conducted a large general store. He worked for a time in the store and then engaged in driving a team, as he did not like the indoor confinement. He varied this by working also on the big Suey ranch for a man named Fields, who was in charge of the property. In 1878 Mr. Henderson returned to San Bernardino and drove team for Van Slack in the mountains of the district until 1880, when the

big Bodie boom started. With seven others he procured teams and started for Bodie, but on the way up they met crowds of men returning from Bodie who told them the boom was "busted," so they decided not to go on. When the party reached Bishop Creek, Mr. Henderson decided to get a job there. At that point lived a man named Gillette, who had an old grist mill. Mr. Henderson talked with him about the chances of getting a job, and Gillette went to a man named Mallory and secured him work the next day. Mallory had 320 acres of land and raised grain, cattle, hogs and chickens, selling to the miners around Bellville. He went to work for him in May and worked all summer. After the first month he was made foreman. Among the men he had to oversee were a number of Piute Indians. In the fall Mr. Henderson started hauling grain to Bellville, and it sold for five cents per pound. At other times he would take out hogs, chickens and sometimes a bunch of cattle. He worked for Mallory until 1882, and then went to work again for Tyler Brothers, and was engaged as lumberman there for two years.

He then started in business for himself, buying a team and hauling freight up to the mountains and hauling down lumber on the return trip. He kept this up about seven years, and in 1889 was elected city marshal of San Bernardino, and ex officio tax collector. He held these offices until 1901, and then ran again for the position, but was defeated. He then worked for Walter Shay in the police department for four years, after which he was special officer for the Santa Fe for seven years. He resigned from this position then in order to be at home with his wife, who was in poor health, and his duties in that position kept him away from home most of the time. He was elected councilman from the Fifth Ward, and while holding this position he was elected mayor of San Bernardino, in 1919, serving until May, 1921. After leaving the mayor's office Mr. Henderson was appointed administrator and has been looking after the estate of his deceased sister, Mrs. Margaret Yeager. This estate consists principally of orange groves in the Rialto district. Mr. Henderson owns a pretty home of five acres in San Bernardino.

In 1889 he married Asenia Wilson, a daughter of James Wilson, of El Monte, California. He is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, A. F. and A. M., and of Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, Native Sons of the Golden West. Politically he gives his allegiance to the democratic party.

CHARLES P. HAYT.—The enterprises originating in and directed by him and others, with which he has been prominently associated, give Charles P. Hayt a notable place in the history of Riverside and Riverside County. An early recognition of the possibilities in the building line and unlimited faith in the city has brought him enviable prosperity. Always public spirited, he has given time, money and energy to the work of the community as a whole. This interest has been thoroughly progressive and constructive.

The history of local transportation in particular involves repeated reference to Charles P. Hayt and his father. He had the distinction of establishing the first star passenger and mail route between Riverside, Colton and Temecula. It was not only his capital that provided the facilities for this transportation route, but his brawn and muscle were availed in driving one of the old Concord coaches between the points named. Mr. Hayt was the first man to put up a thousand

dollars for the franchise and the first steel laid in Riverside for the Street Railway, which afterward merged into the Arlington Company and has since been developed as part of the great system of the Pacific Electric Railroad. The first local line ran on Seventh, Park and Eighth streets to Mount Rubidoux, and the passengers were carried in little cars built by the St. Louis Car Company.

Charles P. Hayt was born in Patterson, Putnam County, New York, October 15, 1854, son of William A. and Mary E. (Pugsley) Hayt. His great-grandfather, Stephen Hayt, was a drummer boy in Washington's Army during the Revolution. Later he engaged in farming in Putnam County, New York, where his son, Harry, his grandson, William A., and his great grandson, Charles P., were all born, and where in different generations they were identified with farming and merchandising.

William A. Hayt made his first trip across the plains to California in 1859. He again came West by way of the Isthmus of Panama ten years later. He had a part in various enterprises in Riverside and vicinity, and he lived there for many years, until his death on December 4, 1915.

Charles P. Hayt acquired his early education in the public schools of Putnam County, New York. For eight years he was in business in New York State. He knows intimately many phases of pioneer times in the far West. During the exciting days of the Comstock lode, during the seventies, he was at Virginia City, Nevada, and came in touch with many of the old time miners and the mining conditions of that period. Mr. Hayt altogether has made five trips across the Isthmus of Panama. His observations of the Isthmus caused him to believe that a mistake was made when the United States started the construction of its great canal. He has always favored the construction of a tide-water canal instead of the lock system.

Mr. Hayt came to Riverside in September, 1882, and with his father engaged in the livery and transfer business and also as dealers in meat. It was a very small scale enterprise, and two horses comprised the livery equipment. They built a stable 55x150 feet, and soon the business outgrew even these facilities and they purchased adjoining property and built upon it. Soon after this C. P. Hayt purchased all his father's interests. Charles P. Hayt was a born veterinarian, and for years he personally cared for the health of his horses. In former years he conducted one of the best stables in Southern California, and had probably the largest livery business, and was also a large dealer in hay and grain. During the time he and his father were associated they operated the first mail stage line. This line boasted one of the old six-horse Concord stages, and later that coach was sold to Cave & Reeves of Redlands to be used in the desert runs.

Mr. Hayt's personality and his willingness to assist in all matters of public importance made his business a most popular and profitable one. He finally gave up the livery business to enter larger fields of endeavor. Building construction appealed to him, and he and his father erected a number of buildings in Riverside. They jointly erected the three-story brick building known as the Hayt Block on the southwest corner of Seventh and Main streets, Charles P. Hayt later purchasing his father's interest. It was constructed in 1887 on ground 55x155 feet. In November, 1892, Mr. Hayt built his present handsome residence at 484 Orange Street. He constructed other build-

ings, and his faith in the rapid advancement of Riverside has been completely justified.

Mr. Hayt in 1888 took an active part in the formation of the Riverside Gas & Electric Company, and was the second to fill the office of secretary. This public utility was successful from the start, and is still giving Riverside as fine a service as is enjoyed by any other city on the coast. In politics Mr. Hayt is a republican, but has concerned himself with politics only so far as the interests of the local community were concerned. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge in the old home town.

May 22, 1884, at Riverside, Mr. Hayt married Miss Minnie Myrtle Morey, of an old American family of English ancestry. She was born in Naperville, Illinois, and her parents, Amos Benjamin and Mary Amanda Morey, are both natives of New York. Mr. Morey was a Union soldier, serving throughout the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Hayt have two sons. William Augustus, the elder, is in the implement business at Los Angeles, while Arthur Pugsley Hayt is engaged in the automobile business in Los Angeles. Mrs. Hayt came to Riverside May 10, 1883, in the interests of Miss Irene Lamb. Mrs. Hayt was a buyer for small mercantile houses and was instrumental in establishing the first Riverside store dealing exclusively in ladies' goods and art work. It was a very successful enterprise, but after a year they moved to Los Angeles and established the business there. Mrs. Hayt joined the Riverside Woman's Club when it was three weeks old, and took an active part therein until 1917, and is still a member of the organization.

PHIL G. RIMELL, special agent for the Union Oil Company at Riverside, California, is one of the successful men of this region, and one whose career has been marked by earnest endeavor, hard work and good business management. He was born at London, England, September 23, 1874, a son of George James and Ellen (Carter) Rimell, both of whom are still living, although over eighty years old. They were natives of London, and here he has been engaged in handling a store for old books and engravings which was established over seventy-five years ago. They are in excellent health, and in spite of their years are still active. Both belong to old English families.

It was intended by his parents that Phil G. Rimell be given a thorough training and fitted for the calling of a mining engineer in both London, England, and Madrid, Spain, and to this end he was sent to an excellent private school to acquire the fundamentals of a solid education. These plans were entirely upset, however, by the discovery that he would not be able to complete his studies on account of his weak eyes, and so, when only fifteen and a half years old, the courageous lad crossed the ocean to the United States, and reached Helena, Montana, May 8, 1890, determined to learn the stock business in all its details. Young men were then in great demand by the large cattle growers to ride the range, and in spite of his youth he had no difficulty in securing work. From the beginning he earned enough to pay his own way, and liked the business in spite of the hardships incident to it, for Montana was then on the outskirts of civilization and the cowboys of that period had to rough it in true pioneer fashion.

At the termination of a five-year experience Mr. Rimell returned to England, and after proving to his father's satisfaction that he could make a success of it if he went into the cattle business for himself, secured the older man's financial backing and, returning to Montana in 1896,

purchased his own herds and operated in the vicinity of Choteau until 1906 with marked success. In the latter year his wife's health failed, necessitating a change to a less vigorous climate, and after some search Mr. Rimell decided upon locating at Riverside, California, moved here, and has since made it his home.

Soon after locating at Riverside he sold his Montana interests and turned his energies to orange culture. He was succeeding beyond his expectations when, in 1912, together with other growers of this region, he suffered heavy financial losses, and felt that he could not afford to continue in a line of business, to the exclusion of everything else, which was subject to such periods of depression. Therefore he began handling real estate, having already had considerable experience in this line through his successful colonization of 10,000 acres of land on the Great Northern Railroad in Montana for Eastern capitalists. The colonists were Hollanders, and the project proved satisfactory to all parties concerned. In July, 1914, the Union Oil Company opened its local plant at Riverside, and Mr. Rimell was made its manager. So capable did he prove that within six months this company appointed him special agent of this territory, which position he has since held, and during the time he has been occupied with these duties the business of the company in his territory has increased more than 3,000 percent. During all of the time he has resided at Riverside Mr. Rimell has given some attention to orange growing, but owing to the fact that the expansion of the city has so increased the value of his property on Cridge Street he has sub-divided a portion of it and sold it for residential purposes, but still retains seven and one-half acres at 575 Cridge Street, where he maintains his home.

Since coming to Riverside Mr. Rimell has been very active in all of the community interests, and is now president and a director of the Rotary Club, and was accredited delegate to represent it at the International Convention at Edinburgh, Scotland, which he attended in June, 1921. He is a member and stockholder of the Victoria Golf Club, and was a director of it and its secretary from 1911 to 1913. As a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Business Men's Association and the Present Day Club he renders an efficient service in a commercial way. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, A. F. and A. M., the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. After securing his papers of citizenship he espoused the cause of the republican party, and has continued one of its active workers ever since. While in Montana he was a member of the City and County Central Committees, and since coming to Riverside has been a member of the City Central Committee for one term. A communicant of the Episcopal Church, he is very active in All Saints parish, serving it as vestryman, and is vice president of the All Saints Men's Club.

On April 26, 1899, Mr. Rimell married at Choteau, Montana, Jennie McDonald, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Sterling McDonald. The latter was a soldier of the Union Army during the war between the states, and after its close served Scotland County, Missouri, for many years as county clerk. Mrs. Rimell's health was greatly improved by her change of residence, and she was spared to her family until May, 1920, when she passed away. She bore her husband two daughters, namely: Ellen, who died in infancy; and Elizabeth, affectionately known as Betty, who is a student in the National Cathedral School at Washington, District of Columbia, class of 1923. In whatever he has undertaken Mr. Rimell has displayed a whole-hearted interest and an enthusiasm which has enabled him to attain to an unusual success. While advancing his

own interests, however, he has never forgotten his obligations as a good citizen, but has contributed freely and generously of his time and means to forwarding those projects which in his judgment would work out for the good of the majority. His wide and varied experience have given him a broad outlook on life, and ripened his judgment, clarified his vision, and enabled him to weigh carefully and concisely the merits of any matter. These characteristics are recognized and appreciated by his associates, who are glad to accord to him a leadership he is so capable of sustaining, and his advice is sought and taken on numerous occasions.

NELSON H. TWOGOOD, who has become one of the successful exponents of the citrus-fruit industry in Riverside County, was born at Pecatonica, Winnebago County, Illinois, September 25, 1851, a son of James D. and Amanda (Cable) Twogood, the former a native of the State of New York and the latter of Ohio, the lineage of both tracing back to English origin and the respective families having been founded in America in the Colonial days. The father of James D. Twogood became a pioneer settler in Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his life. James D. Twogood continued his association with farm enterprise in Illinois until 1886, when he came to Riverside County, California, where he developed a fine orange grove of thirty-two acres at Highgrove, besides becoming the owner of 200 acres of land in Perris Valley, this county. His home at Riverside was at the corner of Orange Grove Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and he was one of the honored and influential citizens of the county at the time of his death, in July, 1895. His widow passed away in 1905.

Nelson H. Twogood was reared and educated in Illinois, and as a young man became a successful teacher in the rural schools. He continued his connection with farm enterprise in that state until 1883, when he took up a homestead of Government land in what is now the State of South Dakota. He improved this property and continued as a progressive farmer in South Dakota until 1901, when he came to Riverside County, California, where he has since given his attention to the production of citrus fruit, his homestead place of thirty-nine acres at Riverside being devoted to oranges, and his place of thirty acres in Perris valley being devoted to dry farming. He was one of the organizers of the Highgrove Sugarloaf Fruit Association, but later severed his connection with the same. He is now a director and the secretary of the Sierra Vista Fruit Association, and was formerly a director of the bank at Highgrove. He takes deep and loyal interest in community affairs, is a republican in politics and for several years has been president of the Highgrove Board of Education. He is an active member of the Highgrove Chamber of Commerce and of the Riverside Farm Bureau. He and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Highgrove, both being teachers in its Sunday School, besides which he is serving as a trustee of the church, while Mrs. Twogood is secretary of its Home Missionary Society.

January 1, 1880, recorded the marriage, at Andover, Ohio, of Mr. Twogood with Miss Mary H. Wight, who was born and reared in that state, a daughter of Benjamin P. Wight, a representative of the English family that resided on and gave title to the Isle of Wight, whence came the first American representatives, who settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, long prior to the Revolution. Mrs. Twogood is chairman of the woman's department of the local Farm Bureau and is popular in the representative social activities of her home community. In conclusion is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Twogood:



Nelson H. Twogood  
Mary H. Twogood



Blanch Wight Twogood, the eldest, was a graduate of Mitchell University of South Dakota and became the wife of E. Elmer Haas, of Highgrove. She was a graduate of the Riverside Business College and taught in the public schools of South Dakota and Riverside County prior to her marriage. She passed away October 16, 1916, leaving three children, two of whom are now living. The living children are Lawrence Nelson Haas and Edward L. Haas, both students of the Yarba Luida, (California) school. Olive Haas died in infancy. Ernest, born in South Dakota, is a graduate of the Riverside High School and of the University of California, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. He is now in the employ of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. He married Margaret Reims, and they have one son, Robert Reims Twogood. Captain Ralph S. Twogood received from the University of California the degree of Bachelor of Science and is now employed in the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He married Grace Moore, of Berkeley, California, who likewise is a graduate of the University of California, and their two children are Ruth Mary and Ronald. In the World war period Captain Twogood entered the nation's service, and at Camp Lee, Virginia, he gained his commission as captain. Thereafter he was stationed at Washington, D. C., as inspector of railway equipment. Archibald J. Twogood received from the University of California the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Electrical Engineer, and he is now in charge of the electrical engineering department of the Oregon Institute of Technology that is maintained under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. He married Dorothy Pierce, of Berkeley, this state, and their two daughters are Shireen and Margaret. Ruth Laura, youngest of the children and the light and life of the parental home, passed to the life eternal September 9, 1903, at the age of nine years.

DAVID C. BOYD, one of the pioneer orange growers of Riverside, belongs to a family of three brothers, all of whom attained to distinction, although each one followed out his own bent in the choice of a calling. One of the brothers was a talented musician; another had great inventive genius and followed that lure in connection with patent attorney work; but David C. Boyd loved the soil and has found both pleasure and profit in its cultivation. Although over seventy years of age, he is hale and hearty, and still delights in following the furrow of the plow. He is very much of an authority on orange culture, and has one of the finest groves in Southern California, comprising eighteen and one-half acres. While others were diverted from citrus culture, he has continued faithful to his oranges, and they have paid him well for his care. In their declining years Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have a most cheerful home, which is cared for by their charming daughters. His has been a well-spent life, full of action and well worth living.

The birth of David C. Boyd occurred at Bethany, Butler County, Ohio, July 22, 1850. He is the youngest and only survivor of three children, namely: W. S., a patent attorney, formerly of Washington, District of Columbia, but now deceased, was the inventor and patentee of many useful articles which were in common use; and Squire Brown Boyd, a natural-born musician who found his pleasure, as well as living, in harmony. He was a young man of magnetic personality, made friends with all who came into contact with him, and was also a salesman of rare talent. He drove out of Cincinnati, Ohio, with the first wagon equipped with an organ, and demonstrated by means of his superior playing on it and his singing the importance of having a musical instrument in the

home. He devoted much of his life work to mastering the violin and brass instruments, playing all at different times in concerts. The life of this brilliant, lovable young man was terminated by death when he was in the very flower of his young manhood, at the early age of twenty-seven years. Nearly half a century has passed since finis was written in his life volume, but the memory of this rare nature remains as fresh with his devoted brother as though it had happened but yesterday.

The father of these three brothers was William H. Boyd, who was a son of John Boyd and a native of Ohio and by trade a cooper. William H. Boyd married Harriet Crane, also a native of Ohio, who died in California, July 5, 1896, at the age of seventy-two years. Her father, Stephen Crane, a farmer of large landed interests, gave to each of his children sufficient land to make a farm. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Boyd married his brother, and David C. Boyd remained with his mother and step-father until he was ready to start out in life for himself, at which time he bought a farm, and upon it raised stock and general farm products, and at the same time maintained a superintendence of his mother's farm.

His aunt, Mrs. Eliza Sarber, came to California in 1882 and settled at Riverside, and her reports of the region were so favorable that Mr. Boyd, through her, purchased nine and a quarter acres of land at Riverside, which he still owns, and to which he has added since he arrived in this city. He made several trips of inspection to California, and then, as soon as he could dispose of his Eastern interests, he took up his residence here. Mrs. Boyd still owns forty acres of land in Butler County, Ohio, but no Eastern interests have been permitted to interfere with the development of the California property. When Mr. Boyd picked his first crop of oranges, which were navels, the entire product could have been shipped in two boxes. He now picks more than twelve carloads from the same grove. Generally speaking, this grove is of navels, although he has a few seedlings and a few valencias.

At one time Mr. Boyd was a member of the Riverside Farm Bureau, but no longer maintains that connection, although he does belong to the Riverside Heights Orange Growers Association. In politics he is an independent, but has taken but little part in public matters since coming to California, although in the East he was an interested worker, especially during the campaign of James G. Blaine for the presidency.

On April 2, 1887, Mr. Boyd married in Butler County, Ohio, Miss Lizzie Magie, a native of that state, and a member of an old American family of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of three children, namely: Shirley B., who is an orange grower, living at 179 Riverside Avenue, Riverside, who married, April 19, 1919, Miss Helen Hazel Smith, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Edwin R. Smith, one of the esteemed retired residents of Riverside; Mary Alice, who was born in Ohio, was graduated from the Riverside High School, and is now living with her parents; and Harriet Mildred, who was born in California, was also graduated from the Riverside High School, and is now a student in the University of California, Southern Branch.

Mr. Boyd is a delightful gentleman to meet, genial and courteous, and glad to relate entertaining reminiscences of the earlier days at Riverside and in the orange growing industry. He is enthusiastic about the city and state, and feels that only a beginning has been made in orange growing, so great does he believe the possibilities to be. Fully realizing the dignity and importance of the closely allied callings of agriculture and

horticulture, both of which have had in him an earnest and efficient supporter, he is anxious to enlist in them the younger men of the country, and feels that this can be accomplished through a campaign of education which will teach the desirability of entering an occupation which not only makes excellent returns for all investments of time and money, but also bestows good health and gives an independence none other can. His own example proves the truth of his many arguments in favor of his beloved work, and his enthusiasm is an inspiration. He is one of the best types of the successful citrus growers of the Southwest, and to him and his associates is due in large part the credit for the remarkable development of this great region, and the advent in it of a fine class of citizens, who, coming here from more Eastern homes, appreciate the advantages of climate and location, and exert themselves to become participants in its many opportunities.

**FRANK W. PARSONS**—The energy, the enthusiasm, the steadfast persistence that Frank W. Parsons, owner of the garage that bears his name at Riverside, throws into his business not only are characteristic of the man, but would bring him success in any line he might enter. In the garage business, however, he has the work he likes, and in it he has made a name for himself for reliability and excellence of work. He was born at Mount Victory, Ohio, November 22, 1860, a son of Watson and Mary Ann Eliza (Chamberlayne) Parsons. Watson Parsons was a native of New York State, and his family was of Revolutionary stock and English descent. During the war between the states he enlisted in the Buell Division of Light Artillery, of which Gen. John C. Fremont was the commander. For two and one-half years he was in the service up and down the banks of the Mississippi River, and died at Keokuk, Iowa, from the effects of the hardships he endured in the army. He was buried with honors in the soldiers' cemetery at Keokuk. His wife also belonged to an old American family that originated in this country in the persons of four brothers of the name of Chamberlin, who came here from England. After their arrival they agreed to change the spelling of their name from the old method to that of Chamberlayne, which is still used. The grandfathers of Frank W. Parsons on both sides were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and members of the General Conference of Western New York during their active years.

Frank W. Parsons attended the public schools and the Lima Seminary of Lima, New York. Entering the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad as a telegrapher, he remained with that road for thirty-two years, rising to be a fireman, and then, in 1881, to be locomotive engineer, his run being principally between Binghamton and Albany, New York. He resigned in 1906, and early in the following year came West to California and located at Riverside.

Having decided to enter a new field, he built the Central Garage, ran it for three years, and then sold it. Erecting the old Mission Garage on Main Street, he conducted it for six years. In 1915 he put up the Parsons Garage on Fifth and Main streets, one of the most modern in the city, covering a large floor space and thoroughly equipped to handle all work in this line. His wife is his business partner. In addition to his garage interests Mr. Parsons owns fourteen acres of fine valencia orange trees in the Bullis subdivision in San Bernardino County under the Vista Grande Water Company.

On September 26, 1883, he married at Binghamton, New York, Miss Cora Millet, a native of Malone, New York. Her father was engaged

for years in the manufacture of stoves at Montreal, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Evergreen Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Auto Dealers Association, of which he is president; and to the Present Day Club and the Business Men's Association. While he has always been a democrat, he has confined his participation in politics to the exercising of his right of suffrage.

Mr. Parsons is a man to whom home, friends, the public weal, good government, the larger interests of humanity, education, charity, morality and religion, all find a generous welcome in his heart and life. He is by nature a friendly man, a man who makes friends, who holds them, is loyal to them at whatever cost. His is a genial personality, whole-souled, generous to a fault. His friendships are marked by no boundaries of party or creed. He honors manhood, fidelity, courage, high principle, and when he finds men to his liking he gives them his confidence, his affection, his steadfast loyalty.

DAVID CHARLES STRONG, M. D., surgeon and physician of San Bernardino, has established a practice that is in itself a just tribute to his professional skill. When he was graduated he did not consider his medical education was completed, and by means of hospital experience he added much to his already thorough knowledge of surgery and medicine. To these he by practical experience in all branches of his profession has added a masterly understanding of each.

Dr. Strong is thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of these times and he neglects no opportunity for research and improvement, and he keeps thoroughly posted in all new methods and in discoveries in surgery and the science and treatment of disease.

In surgical cases he takes a very special interest, and he has performed many exceedingly delicate and difficult operations, in fact he is the born, not made, surgeon, with the keen eye that seems to see unerringly into the heart of things, the insight and delicate discernment which, combined with his sure knowledge, makes him a surgeon second to few in his chosen sphere.

Dr. Strong was born in Paxton, Illinois, the son of Robert and Martha (Miller) Strong, his father being a farmer and a pioneer of that state. His mother was a native of Indiana. Both died in Illinois. Dr. Strong was educated in the public schools of Paxton, Illinois, and from them went to the Rice Collegiate Institute of the same city, from whence he was graduated in 1898. He then studied medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Illinois, graduating in 1902. He took up the duties of house surgeon in the Wichita Hospital of Wichita, Kansas, remaining there for a year and a half.

Dr. Strong came to California in 1903, locating first in Redlands, where he practiced for two years, in November, 1905, removing to San Bernardino, where he has been in constant practice since. He specializes in surgery and is the owner of the Sequoia Hospital, located on the corner of Fifth and D streets. It is an up to date, thoroughly modern, well equipped hospital, containing twenty-five beds.

As superintendent of the County Hospital from 1905 to 1911, he made such a record one would have to think long to name one who has done more valuable work in that position.

Dr. Strong first married in Chicago, Illinois, December 25, 1901, to Miss Mary Alice Glenn, a native of Chicago and a daughter of W. T.



*H. Strong*



Glenn, a business man of that city who served in the Union army during the Civil war as captain of an Indiana Company. He was of old American stock of English descent. Mrs. Strong passed away in 1910. They had one child, Robert Glenn Strong, a student of the California State University, Class of 1925.

Dr. Strong contracted a second marriage in 1916, with Alice Bixby, a daughter of Charles Bixby, of Pasadena. Dr. Strong is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the California State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the San Bernardino County Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, A. F. and A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 56, R. A. M., and San Bernardino Commandery, Knights Templar. Politically he gives his allegiance to the republican party. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

BENJAMIN W. HANDY is one of the pioneers of Riverside, having come here in 1876, so that today he is one of the oldest living citizens, and is held in the highest respect by all who know him. He has been identified principally with the orange culture of this region. His efforts have not, however, been confined to the material things of this world, for to him belongs in large measure the credit for the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city. In 1883 Frank Culver, of Pasadena, came to Riverside and with Mr. Handy and a group of earnest young men discussed the advisability of organizing the association here. The result of the conference was the establishment of the organization of which Mr. Handy was the first president. Since then he has continued to do much in its behalf, and has continued one of its directorate since its establishment.

Born at Marion, Massachusetts, August 12, 1853, Benjamin W. Handy is the son of Capt. Benjamin B. and Betsy C. (Small) Handy, the former a native of Marion, Massachusetts, and the latter of Provincetown, Massachusetts. Captain Handy, who died in 1898, came from a family of Revolutionary stock and French descent. He was a son of Caleb Handy, a captain of militia during the War of 1812, and a man who saw active service in that conflict. Mrs. Handy, who died in 1901, belonged to a family of French descent, which was established in this country during its Colonial epoch.

Capt. B. B. Handy commanded a whaling vessel out of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and before he was twenty-one years old had a new ship built for him, of which he was made the captain. He followed the sea with gratifying success until 1869, when he took the post of station agent at Marion Massachusetts, and held it until the fall of 1876, in which year he brought his family to Riverside. After his arrival here he proceeded at once to become a property owner, buying fifteen acres of land on Broughton Avenue, five acres of which were under cultivation, and he planted the other ten with orange trees. In the fall of 1878 his sterling character received proper recognition in his election as supervisor of San Bernardino County, and he sold his ranch and moved into town. When the City of Riverside was incorporated he was elected as one of the first of the city's trustees, and he lived up to the best expectations of his constituents in both offices, to which he was elected on the republican ticket.

Captain Handy was a man of much executive ability, and was one of the promoters and stockholders, with a group of his fellow citizens, to erect the first pavilion for orange shows, which initial undertaking has

developed into such an important feature for both Riverside and San Bernardino counties. This first pavilion was later destroyed by fire. He was one of a company of six who bought the Mound City tract and built the hotel there, now known as the Loma Linda. The Masonic fraternity had in him a zealous member.

Benjamin W. Handy attended the public schools of Marion, Massachusetts, and went to sea with his father on his last two voyages, coming home a harpooner. During these trips he had a wonderful experience he has never forgotten, and during them visited the Azore Islands, the coast of Africa, the West Indies, the Bermudas, and other places. During those days before the introduction of kerosene, whaling was a most remunerative occupation, but with the discovery of the various uses to which the coal oil could be put, and the fact that it could be produced so much more cheaply, the demand for whale oil fell off very materially, although there will always be a sale for the products from this great mammal.

The Handy family made the trip to California by steamer and the Isthmus of Panama and Aspinwall, and after their arrival at Riverside Benjamin W. Handy assisted his father in his orange growing business until 1882, when he secured property in his own name on Broughton Avenue. He later sold that property and bought another near Little Rubidoux Mountain, and continued in the orange industry for thirty years, shipping through Riverside Heights Association Number 10. About 1912 he sold his interests and since then has lived in comfortable retirement. He has always voted the republican ticket, but aside from serving as the first probation officer Riverside ever elected he has not come before the public for political honors.

When Mr. Handy first arrived at Riverside it was but a small community, and he has had the privilege of witnessing its remarkable growth, and during that period has been a consistent and constructive booster for everything he honestly believed would be beneficial to the city and its people, and has eagerly supported what would secure its welfare.

For many years he has been an honored member of the First Congregational Church of Riverside, and has served as one of its deacons. Both he and his sister, Miss Elizabeth J. Handy, have been active in the work of this church. Miss Elizabeth J. Handy was a professional nurse for seven or eight years in Los Angeles. She was called home by the illness of her mother, and remained with her until the latter's death. Since that time she and Mr. Handy have been living at the old home place. Mr. Handy has never married. Another sister, Mrs. Thomas Stephenson, passed away in 1919, and one brother, John Handy, died two years after the family located in the city. A third sister is Mrs. George D. Cunningham, reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Handy's influence in his community has always been of the highest character. In his business life he has carried out his religious creed, and always has taken great interest in the welfare of the young men of the city, not only through the usual channels of the Association, but has evinced a personal care for them, and many have received assistance from him at a critical period in their career. While he no longer takes an active part in the strenuous life of Riverside, he is still regarded as one of the important factors in the welfare work of the city, and his advice is sought and taken on many subjects.

WILLIAM M. HULS—While his early life back in his native state of Ohio included service as a teacher and railroad man, William M. Huls since coming to San Bernardino has had his time and energies fully taken

up with his printing business, which he established here on a small scale and has developed into one of the best commercial printing shops in the two counties.

Mr. Huls was born at Logan, Ohio, May 24, 1873, son of William H. and Elizabeth R. (Weltner) Huls, both natives of Ohio and of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. The parents are now deceased. William H. Huls entered the Union Army at the beginning of the Civil war, in Company H of the 58th Ohio Infantry, served four years, going in as a first lieutenant and coming out as a captain of his company. He was in many battles, including the great engagement at Shiloh. After the war he followed the business of contractor and builder, and was a man of prominence in his home community of Rockbridge, serving as a member of the Board of Education.

William M. Huls acquired a public school education in Ohio, and for four terms taught in the district schools of Rockbridge. The next ten years he devoted to railroad work as operator and ticket agent at Cheshire, Ohio, for the Hocking Valley Railroad. He then joined his brother, A. E. Huls, at Logan, owner of a newspaper and printing plant there, and under his brother learned the printer's trade and remained associated with the business five years. Mr. Huls in the meantime had determined that the best energies of his life should be expended in Southern California, and when he came to the state he brought his wife and two children, leaving them at Los Angeles while he looked over the country for a suitable location. San Bernardino offered the most attractions, and here he established a job printing plant. He has continued the business without interruption, and now has what is regarded as the best equipped one-man shop in the two counties. It is fitted with automatic presses and all the facilities for a general commercial job printing business, and is operated on a capacity schedule.

Mr. Huls is a member of Typographical Union No. 84 of San Bernardino, and is also president of the Orange Belt Employing Printers Association, embracing all the printers in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. This is an organization for mutual good and interchange of information affecting the welfare of the printing trade. Mr. Huls is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and has always cast his vote as a republican.

At Lancaster, Ohio, May 24, 1898, he married Miss Elizabeth L. Deeds, who was born in Ohio, daughter of William J. and Sarah Ann Deeds. Her father was a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Huls have two children. Trenton D., who graduated from the San Bernardino High School in 1919, was during the World war in the service of the navy at San Pedro and is now studying for the profession of dentistry at Los Angeles. The daughter, Nellie Marie Huls, is a member of the class of 1922 at the San Bernardino High School. She is unusually gifted in music and is studying with the purpose of following a musical career.

LEWIS C. HUNSAKER was a man whose sterling attributes of character gained to him a wide circle of friends in Riverside County, where he established the family home in 1902, at Riverside, and where he lived virtually retired until his death in 1909.

Mr. Hunsaker was born in Adams County, Wisconsin, June 29, 1840, his father, Abraham Hunsaker, gained pioneer honors in both Iowa and Wisconsin, in which latter state he conducted farming the remainder of his life, his death occurring in Kentucky while on a visit to his daughter. He was of a representative family that was founded in America prior to

the War of the Revolution, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Dodd, was of remote English ancestry.

Lewis C. Hunsaker received the advantages of the common schools of Wisconsin, and his entire active career was marked by close and successful association with farm industry. He continued his residence in Wisconsin until 1865, when he removed to Iowa. He continued as one of the representative farmers of the Hawkeye State until 1902, when he came with his wife to Riverside, California, where he lived virtually retired until his death. His first marriage occurred in the early '60s, and his first wife was survived by two children, Frank, who was a successful merchant in Iowa at the time of his death, and Viola, who is the wife of John Perry, a farmer near Chadron, Nebraska.

On the 9th of December, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hunsaker and Miss Ella Cone, who was born in Linn County, Iowa, and who knew no other father than her stepfather, A. B. Mason, of whom more definite mention is made on other pages of this work, in the personal sketch of his son, M. S. Mason. Another son, D. B. Mason, was one of the prominent and honored citizens of Riverside at the time of his death. Mrs. Hunsaker received excellent educational advantages and had been a successful school teacher in Iowa prior to her marriage, her active interest in and association with educational work having continued many years. Both she and her daughter are zealous members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Riverside and are teachers in its Sunday School. While still residing in Iowa Mrs. Hunsaker was specially active in church work, and served both as secretary of its Home Missionary Society and as president of its Foreign Missionary Society. She resides at 329 Beverly Court, Riverside, and is popular in the representative social activities of the community. Mrs. Hunsaker has four children and seven grandchildren. Charles Hunsaker, the eldest, is proprietor of a well equipped grocery store on Brocton Avenue, Riverside. He married Alice Fable, a native of Pennsylvania. Burton C. Hunsaker is the employ of the Pacific Balloon Works at Riverside. Bertha is the wife of George E. Palmer, who is employed by the California Iron Works of Riverside, and they have two children, Ruth and Ernest. Walter Scott Hunsaker, who is now a progressive and successful farmer in the State of Arizona, married Miss Ethel Perry, of Iowa, and they have five children: Helen and Walter, who were born in Iowa; Perry, who was born at Riverside, California; Robert Harold, who was born in Arizona; and Harold, an infant, who is a native of Riverside.

MYRON S. MASON, for a quarter of a century lived the strenuous life of an Iowa and Minnesota farmer. During a brief interlude in his responsibilities he paid a visit to California, and that visit became a permanent association with the Riverside community. He is one of many original Iowa men who make up the progressive element in the town and country, and has been a successful orange grower here for many years.

Mr. Mason was born in Iowa March 15, 1853. He is a descendant of Sir John Mason, privy counsellor of England in the sixteenth century. The family record reads that two brothers, Sir Hugh Mason and John Mason, came to America in early Colonial days and identified themselves with the colony of Massachusetts. Both were old Indian fighters. Myron Mason is a descendant of the family of Sir Hugh. His father, A. B. Mason, was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, in 1801. In early life he moved west to Illinois and later to Iowa, locating close



*Mr and Mrs Geo S Mason*



to the town of Marion, where his son, Myron, was born. He was a farmer, contractor and builder, and his business and personal character made him prominent in the community. He was always called Squire Mason, having served as Justice of the peace of Toledo, Iowa. He died in 1862. His wife was Harriet Green, a native of New York State and also of English ancestry.

Myron S. Mason was well educated, attending the public schools of Toledo, Iowa, and also Grinnell College. From farm worker he began the operation of a farm in Iowa, but in 1884 removed to Rock County, in the southwestern part of Minnesota, where he bought a tract of unimproved land. His labors there over a period of years developed a productive farm, and as one of the pioneers he was otherwise prominent in that district. He continued his farming in that county until 1894, and did not sell his land there until 1919.

His brother, Dwight B. Mason, had been a resident of Riverside since 1886. Myron Mason paid this brother a visit in 1899. Immediately he was transformed into an enthusiastic Californian, and as a preliminary to establishing his permanent home here purchased ten acres of unimproved land on La Cadena Drive. This land he has graded, and he personally planted every tree and shrub and built the house at 381 La Cadena, which he has occupied for the past twenty years. He has brought his grove into a high state of bearing, and the entire tract is one of the beautiful and sightly places in that portion of the city. Ever since the trees came into bearing he has been shipping the fruit through Riverside Heights Packing House No. 10. During his residence in Minnesota Mr. Mason served for some time as secretary of the School Board. He has never been in politics, though interested in the election of republican candidates.

In 1891 he married Miss Alvira Irish, a native of Iowa. She died on the old farm in Minnesota. Mrs. Mason possessed much literary ability, was devoted to church and home, and frequently wrote for religious papers. December 16, 1908, at Tecumseh, Nebraska, Mr. Mason married Miss Laura E. Mason, a second cousin. She was born at Fairbury, Illinois, of the same early ancestry as her husband. Her father, Otis S. Mason, was a native of New York State and served in the 129th Illinois Regiment of Infantry during the Civil war. Mrs. Mason has long been identified with the work of the Methodist Church, and has served as an officer in the Daughters of the Rebekah. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have no children, but have taken a niece, Miss Gwendolyn Virginia Mason, as their own. She is now a student in the Riverside schools.

**MARY ELIZABETH (KNOX) ROUSE**—One of the most distinctive features of the twentieth century has been the opening of almost all doors to women, which once were closed in their faces, so that today the sex is well represented in practically every profession and line of business. This advance was not secured easily, for many were prejudiced against a woman in any kind of work outside the home or the schoolroom, but once the opening wedge was entered it was not long until the forceful women who were aggressive enough to take the lead proved that not only were they capable of performing any duties hitherto assigned to men, but that in many instances they were more efficient, and fully as trustworthy, so that today a number of the employers prefer them to men. Women are also proving themselves worthy aspirants for public office, and are receiving election and appointments to some of the most responsible of them. The West has taken the lead in the recognition of women's worth in the business world, as it has in so many other ways,

and San Bernardino, like other California cities, has some very remarkable instances of women in office. One of these alert, experienced and wide-awake women in public affairs who is making a splendid record and giving her city expert service is Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Knox) Rouse, auditor of the San Bernardino municipal water department, deputy city clerk and deputy city treasurer, and one of the most highly specialized accountants in the county.

Mrs. Rouse was born in Illinois, September 11, 1891, a daughter of Joseph Knox, a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, whose father was of German birth and his mother of Scotch. Joseph Knox came to the United States when he was sixteen years of age, with his brothers and sisters, and they located in Sangamon County, Illinois, where in the process of time they became landowners, Joseph Knox owning a valuable farm near Springfield. Later in life he sold his farm and became a resident of Springfield. During the war between the United States and Spain he enlisted and served until he was honorably discharged after the termination of the war. Mrs. Rouse's mother came of Irish and English ancestry.

Growing up in her native county, Mrs. Rouse attended the public schools and a convent, and then acquired a business training in a commercial college. Coming to California, she spent one year in a stock-broker's office at Los Angeles and another year as an executive in a motion picture exchange business in the same city, and then, in 1911, came to San Bernardino. In 1914 her connection with the municipality began when she took a position as stenographer in the municipal water department. So capable did she prove to be that she was rapidly advanced to be cashier, then secretary and, finally, auditor. At one time she also was a copyist and deputy county recorder. Her present duties include acting as secretary for the Board of Water Commissioners, and, as above stated, she is deputy city clerk and deputy city treasurer, and she is a registered notary public.

On July 4, 1911, Mary Elizabeth Knox was married at San Bernardino to George H. Rouse, of Michigan, who died May 8, 1915. Mrs. Rouse is a Catholic, and has held minor offices with Catholic societies.

HENRY F. WEGNORI, the present building and plumbing inspector for the City of San Bernardino, is one of the most enterprising citizens of San Bernardino County, and has been the incumbent of his present office ever since the adoption of the new charter. As he is also a builder and general contractor, he understands his duties thoroughly and has a practical knowledge of all the problems which arise for his settlement, including those relating to the state housing department, which is under his charge.

Mr. Wegnori is of French descent, his grandfather, H. F. Wegnori, having been a native of Lyons, France. He immigrated to New Orleans, Louisiana, when a young man, and for some years was a captain on a Mississippi River steamboat. His son John Wegnori, father of Henry F. Wegnori, was born in New Orleans, and he, too, was a Mississippi River captain, but later was sent by a company of boatbuilders to Geneva, Switzerland, to build and operate a pleasure boat on Lake Geneva. His wife, Annie Walther, was born in New Orleans, and there she died. Their children were four in number, and Henry F. was the youngest. He was only three years old when he was taken to Geneva, Switzerland, his birth having taken place in New Orleans November 1, 1846.

From 1849 to 1864 Henry F. Wegnori continued to live at Geneva, where his father operated the pleasure boat until his death in 1865, and the lad attended the schools of that city, and in addition to the regular studies he took up French, German and Italian, becoming very proficient

in these languages, learning to speak, read and write them fluently. At the same time he learned the carpenter and cabinetmaking trades.

In 1864 he returned to the United States, and worked at his trade at New Orleans. In 1866 he left his birthplace, having satisfied his natural desire to see it, and went to Omaha, Nebraska, and worked as a bridge builder for the Union Pacific road to Ogden, Utah, and went through to California in 1869, when the Union Pacific and Central Pacific came together. He had the satisfaction of being present when the historic golden spike was driven at Promontary Point, Utah, which event marked a great epoch in railroad construction history.

Still looking for a permanent place of residence, in 1869 Mr. Wegnori left Ogden for San Francisco, California, and worked at his trade for a time, but left it for Virginia City, Nevada, where he alternated mining during the winter and building and contracting in the summer. At the expiration of five years he made another change, going to Truckee, California, and was foreman of a planing mill until 1886.

Mr. Wegnori went to France in 1870 and joined the French army as a civil engineer in the Sudan war. In 1872 he, with the rest of the French army, was forced to lay down his arms to the Prussians. He retreated with the French army from Metz. When the World war started he urged his adopted son, John U. Wegnori, to give his services. The young man joined the Canadian army and fought in the same battlefields as did his father. When the United States entered the war John Wegnori was transferred to the army of his own country. He was wounded in action.

During all of his travels Mr. Wegnori, while interested in the different places in which he stopped, was not entirely satisfied, and it was not until 1886, when he reached San Bernardino, that he found conditions to suit him, and he has since made this city his home. For the first three years he was foreman of the West Coast Lumber Company, but since then has been extensively interested in building and contracting, and has executed some of the most important contracts in and about San Bernardino. Among other buildings which stand as a monument to his skill and reliability may be mentioned the Harbison and Levy buildings.

His marriage to Miss Hattie Dill, a native of Ohio, occurred in Los Angeles, California. They own a beautiful residence at San Bernardino, one of the finest in the city. His long retention in his present office is proof positive of his proficiency in his calling and his honesty in serving the people of his home city. In politics Mr. Wegnori is a republican. Fraternally he maintains membership with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

IVAN LEWIS FINKELBERG, M. D.—Before the establishment of institutions in which the ambitious young man could secure a practical knowledge at first hand of the treatment of disease it was not until a medical practitioner had been engaged in the calling he had adopted for his life work a number of years that he was admitted to be a dependable man. Now, however, the physician and surgeon enters upon his practice more fully qualified than was his predecessor of half a century ago at the close of his career, and youth in this learned calling is now an additional characteristic to be added to the sum total in his favor. Dr. Ivan Lewis Finkelberg, of San Bernardino, is recognized as one of the most brilliant young medical men of this part of Southern California, and is making a remarkable record in his profession. His advent into Southern California is of recent date, but already he has won the place in his

community to which his talents entitle him, and has formed connections which are very valuable.

Doctor Finkelberg was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 18, 1891. After completing the high school course in his native city he further continued his studies at the Young Men's Christian Association, and was graduated therefrom with honors. He was a successful participant in all the athletic sports and events during the time he was a student, both of the high school and association, was frequently the victor in the various games, and made good in his studies as he did in sports. A close student, Doctor Finkelberg has associated himself with the scientific Research Society, of which he is a valued and active member. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias and the college fraternity Zeta Mu Phi. During his senior year he was a member of the entertainment committee at College, and in that capacity made many friendships. Following the completion of his classical education the young man became a student of Loyola University School of Medicine, and was graduated therefrom in 1919 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his junior year in this school the Scrap Book contained an interesting sketch of him and a striking portrait.

Since coming to California Dr. Finkelberg has made it his pleasure to acquaint himself with the conditions in San Bernardino, and is prepared to give his unqualified support to those measures which will bring about reforms, especially in sanitation, and to maintain the many excellent public improvements already installed. Having decided to make this his permanent home, he is anxious to keep everything in prime condition.

JONATHAN TIBBET, a native son of the Golden West, was born on one of the first American ranches in the vicinity of old San Gabriel, had a strenuously active and successful commercial career both in California and Arizona, and from boyhood to the present time has been deeply interested in the problems and welfare of the Indians of Southern California, and regards perhaps as the greatest distinction of his life, even more than his material achievements, the official title and responsibilities he now enjoys as grand chief counselor of the Mission Indian Federation, of which he was one of the founders.

He was born near the San Gabriel Mission January 5, 1856. His father, Jonathan Tippet, was a native of Michigan. In 1848, accompanied by his mother and older brother, he journeyed to California across the plains with an ox team. He was in Los Angeles County for a time, thence went to Hangtown, now known as Placerville. Two years of arduous labor in the mines gave him the money which he took back East to buy a farm long coveted by him and his wife. They settled down with the purpose of remaining there in peace and contentment the rest of their days. However, the lure of the Golden Coast was strong upon them, and after enduring the bleak climate of the East for one year they sold out and once more headed West, coming across the plains with some of the first herds of American cattle, sheep and horses ever brought to the coast. Jonathan Tippet, Sr., bought the interests of the heirs to a Spanish grant of many thousands of acres near the San Gabriel Mission. This land he used for a stock ranch, breeding and selling stock, and getting fabulous prices for some of his cows in 1853. With the aid of his Indian neighbors he went into the mountains above the present site of Monrovia, cut trees, hauled them down and whip-sawed all the lumber that went into the ranch house. In the dimension commodity there was not a timber less than 6x6 and the joists were



*Jonathan Tibbet*



12x12. It was in this sturdy pioneer house than Jonathan Tibbet was born.

On the Tibbet lands at San Gabriel in the early days were seven Indian villages. All the servants in the Tibbets house were Indians. The regular pay for the Indians was twenty-five cents a day, but Jonathan Tibbet, Sr., gave them double that amount, and the result was that both father and son became "blood brothers" to the red men. Through this intimate contact Jonathan Tibbet, Jr., developed a full command of Indian language, learning to speak eleven of the old Indian dialects, and is as fluent with Spanish as a native. He not only learned the language but also the Indian point of view, and through the Indian ceremonies he was made chief a number of times and to the Indians is known as "Chief Buffalo Heart." Jonathan Tibbet, Sr., in addition to conducting his ranch bought and drove cattle north to the mines. There being no banks to transmit money, he had to carry it with him and many times was called upon to defend his money and his life from the highwaymen who infested the roads.

Later the United States Government sent out a commissioner to adjust the Spanish grant titles to California land, and the Tibbet's holdings were adjudged as a grazing permit and not as a grant. After litigation extending over several years Mr. Tibbet lost the grant with the exception of the old home place. Subsequently this was sold, and he then bought acreage near Santa Monica, where he established his home and with his pioneer wife spent the declining years of his life. This place is now owned by his younger sister, Mrs. P. N. Arnold, who with her husband uses the ground as a lima bean plantation.

Jonathan Tibbet was educated in the public schools and in the Episcopal College just above San Gabriel Mission. Boyhood experiences had inured him to the customs and duties of the frontier, and when only twelve years of age he stood guard with his father against an impending Indian attack. His early activities were those of a stockman and trader and merchant in Arizona and elsewhere, and his business was centered in Arizona until 1891. In that year he came to Riverside, establishing a broker's office for buying, developing and selling real estate and mines. In 1912, twenty years later, he abandoned this office, since he had sufficient business and personal property to demand his whole attention. Mr. Tibbet owns three ranches in Riverside County, two consisting of a hundred and sixty acres each and one of twenty acres. These are leased. He owns a bee ranch in the white sage country, where the finest honey is produced. His capital is also enlisted in commercial enterprises and banks, and he owns forty or more lots and a number of houses in Riverside, considerable acreage and city property in Los Angeles and the county, and has some valuable ground and his summer home in Orange County.

In an active life he has achieved large means and undoubted success, which good fortune he attributes in part to the steadfast habit of his life in never taking a drink of liquor, never winning or losing a cent in any kind of gambling game, and never signing a note.

Mr. Tibbet is a scholarly authority on local history. He has a wonderful collection of pioneer relics, Indian relics, souvenirs and curios, sufficient to make a respectable foundation for any museum. Included in this collection are many articles from the home of George and Martha Washington. He also has many knives, guns and pistols of bandits of the earlier day, including the knife of Joaquin Murrietta and the knife, spurs, bridle and quirt of Tiburcio Vasquez, a notable bandit. Mr. Tibbet took part in the hunt for the latter.

During all the years of his active business career his interest in the Indian never waned. While in Arizona he spent many years as civilian Indian scout, Chief of Scouts and U. S. deputy marshal, and was responsible for saving many Indian lives on account of his friendly attitude. He has been Indian commissioner for the Riverside and San Bernardino Pioneer Society and also the Los Angeles Pioneer Society. Countless opportunities have been given him to understand the relations of the Indian to the white man, and the burdens and disabilities placed upon them, and he has keenly felt the injustice involved in the management of Indians and Indian affairs. After his return to California and settlement at Riverside his and his father's old Indian friends among the tribes sought him out, and through him they gave expression to their long cherished desires, which, when officially formulated in petition, called for—"Justice; to be free citizens of America; the friendly co-operation of the white races; to govern and develop themselves under the protection of Congress; the right of arrest by warrant; the right of trial, and political and civil protection; the right to mingle with the white races, not as an inferior people, afraid of laws they do not understand, but with the proud knowledge that they are free, welcomed and protected; the restoration of their rights and privileges, not merely those God-given, but those vouchsafed and promised by the Government."

Mr. Tibbet helped these Mission Indians organize the Mission Indian Federation, and he was in turn honored with election as grand chief counselor. He has never voted with the tribes, but has acted as counselor on ideas they advanced themselves. Over fifty tribes are represented in the Federation, with a total membership of about twenty thousand. This is the greatest and strongest Indian organization in the country, and it is believed that the organization is permanent and will persist until at least the fundamental purposes are accomplished. Mr. Tibbet is the only white man permitted to be a member. Many proofs might be cited to show how the Indians are rapidly acquiring white civilization. Their love of country and the Government is shown by the fact that in the late war the Indians of the nation sent over seventeen thousand men into the armies, and contributed approximately twenty million dollars in money, indubitable proof of their loyalty and patriotism. Of the Mission Indians from pioneer times to the present they have been peaceful, home loving, and never engaged in any organized hostility to the white man. In fact, they supplied a large share of the essential labor not only in the old Spanish regime but after Americans took possession of the country, and, as noted above, Mr. Tibbet's father employed them in the mines as early as 1848. At each semi-annual convention of the Mission Indians they conduct their affairs in a business like manner, and an expert accountant is employed to go over their books, and a certified statement is filed with the county recorder to protect them against unjust criticism. The members of this Indian Federation almost altogether earn their living outside the Reservation, since conditions in the Reservation do not permit of productive work or business. At a large semi-annual convention of the Federation, when between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred delegates were present, the question was asked directly as to how many of the delegates present left their homes on the Reservation to secure employment from their white friends. In reply every Indian delegate signified that this was the case. Mr. Tibbet served as chief of the vigilantes for a number of years while a resident of Arizona. From the decision of the Judge Lynch Court there was no appeal.

Jonathan Tibbet is a member of Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Elsinore Lodge No. 289, F. and A.

M., is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and is an honorary member of Los Angeles County Pioneers, and a member of San Bernardino and Riverside Pioneers. In 1892 at Riverside, he married Miss Emma H. Baumann, a native of Wisconsin. Her father, Gustave Baumann, was at one time a leading wholesale and retail meat packer and merchant at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

NAPOLEON BONAPART HALE, pioneer business man and citizen of San Bernardino, was often alluded to as San Bernardino's "grand old business man," for he possessed the sterling qualities, the progressive spirit, the efficient social citizenship entitling him to the loving appellation. For over forty years he was a potent factor in the business circles of his adopted home, and in all he spent over fifty years in the jewelry business and every year added to his reputation as one of the most highly respected residents of San Bernardino.

Mr. Hale had a rather eventful life in its commencement. He saw the pioneer days in the East and then in the West, for he was born in a tiny corner crossroads in what is now a part of the City of Milwaukee. In Montana it was all in the making and when he came to California this state was far from being a quiet, staid, settled commonwealth. San Bernardino was in embryo, and he lived to see a live, modern city replace the small country village, heartily entering into every enterprise tending to build up and advance the interests of San Bernardino. In his passing the city lost one of its most valued citizens, and those who knew and loved him, a staunch friend. He was a kind and loving father and husband, and if he had a fault it was his loyalty to his friends and neighbors. He went into Eternity loved by his family and friends and respected and honored by the city in which he had spent the most of his life.

Mr. Hale was born in Hale's Corners, near Milwaukee February 27, 1838, the place being named after his father, who had a ranch there and kept the hotel for many years, and a man of high repute. Mr. Hale was educated in the public schools of Hale's Corners, now a part of Milwaukee. From there he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he followed mining for a while and then came out West, locating in Helena, Montana. He followed mining there for some time, but decided to learn some good trade or profession. The jewelry business possessed the greatest attraction and he learned the business thoroughly under a Mr. Lewis in Helena. He pursued this occupation there for some time, but he went back to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he worked in the jewelry line for two years. He had married a native daughter of Grand Rapids, Miss French, and when her father returned to Grand Rapids he followed him back, although he liked what he had seen of the West. Soon afterwards Mr. French came out to California, and, of course, was delighted with it especially San Bernardino. He purchased land in the city, some of it at Mt. Vernon and Fifth streets. He then returned to Michigan, having decided to bring his family out here to live and to persuade his son-in-law, Mr. Hale, to locate in San Bernardino also. Mr. Hale agreed to this, and he came out with furniture, fruit trees, etc.

Mr. Hale at once, in 1874, bought out a man named Franklin, who had a jewelry store near the corner of Third and Arrowhead streets, and he at once embarked in business. In 1876 he sold to Truman Reavis a half interest in the business, and this partnership continued until 1884, when Mr. Hale sold out to his partner, Mr. Reavis. He soon opened another store, on D Street, south of the Opera House, and this business he continued until his death in March, 1915, on the 17th of the month, with the exception of the last three years of his life. Over thirty-one years he

was in the jewelry business in the same location and ten years before that in his first location. In all he spent over fifty years of his life in the jewelry business.

Mr. Hale married Cicilia Adelia French, a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and they were the parents of four children: Willard H., born in Helena, February 27, 1868, was educated in the San Bernardino public schools and then entered the jewelry business in 1886, and continued in it until 1892. He is a republican in politics; Desdemona H. was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and died in 1905; Millard Guy was born in San Bernardino December 9, 1878; Edward Arthur was killed in a street car accident in 1907. Millard Guy was also educated in the public schools of San Bernardino, and then went into the jewelry business, which he has followed since 1895, making a success of it in every way. He married in 1903 Elsie A. Vaughan a native of Colton and a daughter of James Vaughan, of Colton. They have one child, Leanon C. Mr. Hale is a member of Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, Native Sons of the Golden West, and of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a republican in politics.

N. B. Hale was a member of the A. O. U. W., and was its financial secretary for many years.

JOHN FLACK—Many of the enthusiastic boosters for San Bernardino, while dwelling at length upon its greatness as a railroad center and the opportunities here afforded for industrial and commercial expansion, forget another and important claim it has to favorable consideration for residential purposes, for the Gate City is second to none in this part of the country as a home city the year around. This feature is recognized by a number of men who have already earned the right to step aside from the deeply trodden path of business endeavor and during the remainder of the years allotted them enjoy amid delightful surroundings the peace and plenty their own industry has provided. One of these representative retired residents of the city is John Flack, who for thirty-two years was a railroad man before coming to San Bernardino, and for some years thereafter, a merchant. For the past four or five years, however, he has belonged to the leisure class, although he still maintains his interest in the city and its further progress.

John Flack was born at Atlanta, Georgia, August 17, 1850, a son of John and Mary Flack, natives of Germany, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a contracting carpenter, and well known in his day.

Although only a child when war was declared between the North and the South, the younger John Flack was in thorough sympathy with the Confederacy, and in spite of opposition from his parents, who naturally felt that the battlefield was no place for one of his tender years, he managed to join the famous guerilla leader General John Morgan, and participated in many of the noted expeditions of his command, and remained in the service until the close of the war.

The excitement and discipline of his military service aged the boy, and at the close of the war he did not return to the Nashville, Tennessee, schools where he had been a student, but went into railroad work for the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, starting at the bottom, and by gradual steps working himself up to the position of locomotive engineer. He was later with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and still later with the Illinois Central Railroad, his run on the latter being from Watervalley to Canton, Mississippi, and later from Canton to Memphis. Out of the thirty-two years he was engaged in railroad work he spent twenty years

with the Illinois Central Road. Resigning from this road in 1899, he came to California, arriving at Colton July 12 of that year, and after a short stay at that point he came to San Bernardino and here established himself in the mercantile line, and conducted a flourishing business until about 1916, when he permanently retired, after seventeen years in business. Ill health necessitated this change, but he still looks after his personal interests, which consist principally of different properties in San Bernardino, for his faith in this city has led him to invest extensively in its real estate.

As an echo of old days Mr. Flack maintains membership with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is very active fraternally, and is a member of Watervalley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Watervalley Commandery, Knights Templar; the Mystic Shrine at Meridian, Mississippi; the Knights of Pythias at Decatur, Alabama, and also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and Fraternal Order of Eagles. While he always votes the democratic ticket, he has never been active in politics.

On August 17, 1883, Mr. Flack married at Yazoo City, Mississippi, Miss Charley Ann McCarty, a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of Tom and Amanda McCarty. Tom McCarty was a Confederate soldier who died from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Vicksburg. His death occurred in June, and Mrs. Flack was born the following August. She is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Royal Neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Flack have one son, Charles L. Flack, who is stenographer for the district attorney of San Bernardino County. He married Rose Goodcell, a half-sister of Judge Henry Goodcell. Charles L. Flack and his wife have three children, namely: John, Lillian and Rosalind.

There are very few men of Mr. Flack's age who served in the war of the '60s, and his recollections of those thrilling days are extremely interesting. Naturally his viewpoint, because of his youth, is somewhat different from that of those who were more mature at the time of their service, and for that reason all the more valuable. He is often called upon to relate his experiences to his neighbors, and his grandchildren hang upon his tales, never tiring of them. As old soldier, former railroad man and merchant, and present man of property, he has lived up to his highest conception of duty, and has striven to do just what he thought was right and just.

ARTHUR H. HALSTED—A review of the lives of many of the leading business men and reliable citizens of Riverside reveals the fact that many of them came to Riverside primarily in search of health, and, remaining, not only gained that but a material prosperity far beyond anything they had hoped for in their former homes. To be sure, these men, given the health which is now theirs, would have been successful anywhere, for while Riverside is decidedly the Gem City of the country, it cannot make rich men of those who are not willing to exert themselves and have not the necessary qualifications. Still there is no doubt but that here men of ability are afforded unusual chances to acquire a fair portion of this world's goods. Arthur H. Halsted, president of the Rivino Water Company and an orange grower of considerable prestige, belongs to the class above referred to, and he has not only made a success here, but has also rendered the city a valuable service in many ways, and is recognized as one of its worthwhile citizens.

Arthur H. Halsted was born in New York State, January 1, 1870, a son of John F. and Catherine (Thompson) Halsted, both of whom are

now deceased. They were natives of New York State, and came of English descent, although their families had long been established in this country. John F. Halsted was a prominent man of New York City, at one time serving as president of the Firemen's Insurance Company, with offices at 153 Broadway, which building has been torn down and the company been absorbed by one of the larger insurance companies. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Arthur H. Halsted was educated in private schools in New Jersey and the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institutes, and at the close of his studies engaged in New York City with the China and Japan Trading Company. After four years with this concern his health failed, and in April, 1890, he came to California in search of a more salubrious climate, being accompanied by his brother, who had visited Riverside on previous trips and was fully aware of the many attractions and advantages of this garden spot. He induced A. H. Halsted to look the place over, and the latter found that his enthusiasm had a real foundation. In fact, he was so pleased with Riverside that he bought seven and one-half acres of the old Haight place on Rubidoux Avenue, and the following year erected a comfortable residence at 163 that avenue, which has been the family home ever since. His acreage was planted to seedling oranges, and he has subsequently budded every alternate tree with navel oranges. He has also planted shrubbery and ornamental trees around the house, and today owns one of the most attractive homes on the avenue.

A far-sighted, public-spirited man, Mr. Halsted has connected himself with numerous enterprises of the city, and is a director of the Riverside Water Company and president of the Rivino Water Company. One of the organizers of the Rivino Land Company, he has served it as vice president since its establishment. This company owns 650 acres of land in the river bottom, largely in San Bernardino County, although some of it lies in Riverside County. At one time this company held large holdings in the vicinity of Riverside, which it developed and then sold. Mr. Halsted is a member of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, and is responsible in large part for much of the improvement in his section of the city. During the World war he served as a member of the Home Guard, and otherwise made himself useful in local war work, and is still chairman of the Riverside Chapter of the American Red Cross, which attends largely to Home Service work. While he is interested in the success of the republican party, he has not been active in politics, and has never sought public honors.

Mr. Halsted has been twice married, the first time at Riverside, in April, 1895, to Euphemia Wright, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of John Wright. She passed away in 1908, leaving two children. Samuel Thompson, graduated from Leland Stanford University, class of 1917, with the degree of Civil Engineer. During the World war he served as a lieutenant in the Aviation Squadron at Vancouver Barracks. He is now a resident of Riverside, he and his wife, formerly Catherine MacMaster, being leaders in the younger social set. Miss Katherine Halsted, the second child of Mr. Halsted, is a student in Los Angeles. Mr. Halsted's second marriage occurred at Riverside in June, 1909, to Miss Ada Till, a native of England, and a daughter of John Till. Both Mr. and Mrs. Halsted are earnest members of All Saints' Episcopal Church, of which he has been senior warden.

Mr. Halsted is enthusiastic with relation to the possibilities of Riverside, for he contends that its natural and developed advantages are unsurpassed, and that here opportunities are offered to those willing to take the trouble to avail themselves of them. The man who comes to the city,





ARNOLD J STALDER

however, expecting to have the good things of life fall into his hands without making any return is liable to be disappointed, for here, as elsewhere, something is required before rewards are given. However, it is certainly true that the returns are much more generous for the outlay than in many other sections, and at the same time the investor has the benefit of the unsurpassed climate and the beautiful surroundings. The rigors of the Eastern climate have no terrors for the people of Riverside. In the midst of their lovely orange groves, surrounded by flowers and fruits, they can enjoy life as never before, and at the same time know that they are the owners of a fine income-bearing property, whose value is increasing with each year. Mr. Halsted is proud that he has borne his part in the civic development which now furnishes the residents with all of the advantages of urban life, together with the pleasures usually only to be found amid rural surroundings.

ARNOLD J. STALDER—Perhaps a few of his old time friends and associates recall the time when Arnold J. Stalder had no more important relationship with business in Southern California than as a teamster and ranch hand. The greater part of his wide acquaintance know him as a very prominent figure in business circles at Riverside and elsewhere and as a man who has accumulated from the nucleus of ambition and industry interests greatly extended over the farming and agricultural area of Southern California and in numerous business corporations at Riverside and elsewhere.

Mr. Stalder was born September 14, 1861, in Richardson County, Nebraska, out on the frontier, where his father, Frederick Stalder, settled after coming from Switzerland. The Stalders were identified with all the pioneer phases of life in Nebraska. Frederick Stalder lived in a lonely settlement twenty-five miles from the nearest market, and he carried his supplies home on his back. When he first went there the entire district contained only one saddle horse, and the first team that he owned to work on his land was oxen.

Arnold J. Stalder himself has recollections of conditions in Nebraska not far different from those encountered by the real pioneers. He helped his father on the farm, attending school only three months each winter, and that was the routine and program of his life until he was twenty years of age.

In February, 1882, he arrived in Los Angeles with only ten dollars remaining of his limited capital. The first work he did was driving a team for Mr. Nadeau, helping haul material for the Nadeau Hotel, corner of First and Spring streets, at that time considered the outskirts of the city. He also worked on the Farming and Milling Company's ranch as foreman for two years. Becoming interested in farming, from there he went to Cucamonga Valley (later called Wineville) and took up a homestead and also contracted for railroad land on five years' time. His assets were \$25,000 borrowed at ten per cent, payable quarterly, on no security but his name. While farming he also did his own cooking and other housework until his marriage on September 14, 1887. He and his wife lived on their farm in that locality fourteen years, since which time their home has been in Riverside.

Mr. Stalder, with his brother F. W. Stalder as a partner, has always maintained a large share in farm ownership and farming interests. At one time they had eight thousand acres devoted to dry land farming. They were the first extensive farmers in the Wineville and Rincon country, also the first at Corona, Arlington and West Riverside. In 1900 the farm of two thousand acres at Wineville was planted as a vineyard and was sold December 5, 1907, to the Riverside Vineyard Company.

Later buying a farm four miles south of Wineville, they carried on farming and cattle raising for several years. They finally gave up cattle raising on a general scale and devoted their attention to farming and to pure bred Holsteins, having a hundred and fifty head of this fine stock at the time the ranch and herd was sold, October 19, 20, 21, 1920. Having faith in the business future of Riverside, they erected a concrete building at Eighth and Fairmont Boulevard. They established the Riverside Dairy Company in March, 1912, and A. J. Stalder is still president of that industry, which is located at the corner of Vine and Tenth streets, with Steve Kennedy as manager. They also organized the Riverside Farming and Milling Company in 1902, with A. J. Stalder as president. This was incorporated as the Riverside Milling and Fuel Company in 1905, of which A. J. Stalder is president. This was moved to Ninth and Orange streets, where it is still continued under the management of H. L. Graham. The Glenwood Mission Garage now stands on the lot vacated at the corner of Market and Seventh streets. In January, 1913, Mr. Stalder and his brother bought a half interest in this garage. It was incorporated in 1918 with C. A. Dundas as president, A. J. Stalder, vice president, S. Gordon Stalder, secretary, and F. E. Bennet, treasurer. A. J. Stalder was at one time director in the National Bank of Riverside, a member of the City Council for four years, on the Board of Utilities for two years and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Riverside. He is a democrat and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Present Day Club and the Southern California Fair Association.

At Los Angeles, September 14, 1887, he married Miss Lillie Holmes, a native daughter of California. Her parents were pioneers who came across the plains in the days of ox teams and ox carts, settling in Los Angeles in 1865. Of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Stalder one died in childhood. The other is Sydney Gordon Stalder, whose career is taken up specifically on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Stalder are members of the Universalist Church.

**CHARLES AUSTIN DUNDAS**—Successful business everywhere is a record of small and slow beginnings, with gradually accumulating momentum and power, usually due to the driving force of some one individual. Such has been the career of Charles Austin Dundas, president and manager of the magnificent Glenwood Mission Garage of Riverside and actively associated with a number of other large commercial interests in Southern California.

Mr. Dundas was born in Kansas April 25, 1880. His birth occurred in Republic County of that State. His father O. J. Dundas was a native of Illinois and was possessed of that pioneer and adventuresome spirit which kept him and his family almost constantly on the move, partly with the desire to better his condition and partly to see new countries. He was an early settler in Kansas, went to Nebraska when Charles A. was six months old. There he started construction of a steel work bridge for a railroad company, but ill health intervening he went out to Oregon, and for a time was in the shingle business on the Columbia River in Washington. Then followed a brief visit to California after which he returned to his Nebraska farm, then went South to Moscow, Tennessee, and on Elk River started a grain mill. After a year he was back on his Nebraska homestead, remained there twelve months and sold out, and at Lincoln the state capital started the Purity Dairy. These moves are indicated in outline since Charles A. Dundas was at that time a boy and shared



*C. A. Dundas*



in the varying family fortunes. On leaving Lincoln O. J. Dundas moved to Colorado and went on a wheat and potato ranch in the San Luis Valley. For six months he operated a restaurant at Grand Junction, Colorado, and then started a dairy at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was in the dairy business in Utah until the fall of 1895.

At that time Charles A. Dundas was fifteen years of age. He joined his father in an overland expedition to Chino, California. The expedition was made up of sixteen teams, with prairie schooner wagons, and the party started with a large bunch of horses. It was a thirty-six day journey. They lost their way in Death Valley, and between Chinaman Ranch and Las Vegas were completely out of water and feed. Charles A. Dundas and a man named Scott were selected to make a rush for provisions, feed and water. They started for a point they thought was Granite Knob, having four of the best horses, two tied to the back of the wagon. Leaving at four in the afternoon their first trip was for water. The water sump hole which they finally reached was full of dead rabbits. At the foot of Granite Knob they met two men who gave them directions how to get to Johannesburg. After a day and night drive they reached that point, where they secured six horses, three barrels of water, six bales of hay and provisions and started to return. Reaching the scene where they had left the party they picked up their trail and as they proceeded met two men and a burro who informed them of where they could find their people. The remaining party had in the meantime reached some old smelter ruins where there was a lot of canary grass and a little stream of water. Another incident of the trip for provisions was the losing of a nut off the wagon. When the wheel came off C. A. Dundas had to follow back for half a mile over the trail before he found the nut. From Johannesburg the party proceeded through Victorville, through Cajon Pass into Chino. C. A. Dundas remained there until fall and in 1900 reached Riverside.

About that time Mr. Dundas began an eleven months' course in the Riverside Business College. He did not possess a dime when he arrived, but he paid tuition and cost of books by clerking in the shoe store at the present site of the Racket store. From four to six and from six to eleven he "hopped bells" and then attended school next day at nine o'clock. When he finished his course he had everything paid up and had two hundred twenty-five dollars in bank.

Following this he entered the service of the Telephone Company. For one week he dug post holes, did lineman work one week, spent one month as a collector, traveling auditor four or five months, and was then transferred as manager of the San Bernardino Exchange. He remained in the service of the Telephone Company until the spring of 1904.

Up to that time he had made a living but had accumulated no capital beyond experience and a great deal of resourceful courage. When he left the Telephone Company he secured an automobile stage outfit and began running a line between San Bernardino and Arrowhead Hot Springs. Later he sold out and took the tourist auto agency for Riverside and San Bernardino for cars manufactured in Los Angeles. His headquarters for a time were at the Orange Valley Garage, and from there he moved to Seventh Street adjoining the present location of the Glenwood Mission Garage. He soon added Frank Miller's business to his own by purchase and after operating alone several years he then incorporated the Glenwood Mission Garage. He is now president and manager of the company

with A. J. and F. W. Stalder half owner and vice president, and Sydney G. Stalder, secretary, while F. E. Bennett is treasurer. This was known as the largest garage in the world on a ground floor, 32,000 square feet of floor space. It is reliably recorded that when Mr. Dundas began his business in Riverside he had an exact capital of three hundred nine dollars. The corporation of which he is now head is capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and has about fifty thousand dollars in dividends to date. The company's assets today are about \$500,000.

For his success in this business and in other ways automobile circles credit Mr. Dundas with a great deal of deserved prominence. He is the oldest Studebaker dealer in Southern California. He took the Studebaker automobile agency and was the first demonstrator of that car and brought the first Studebaker car to the coast by express. For one year he was president of the Studebaker Dealers Association of Southern California. In early days Mr. Dundas promoted hill climbs by autos up the Box Springs grade. He has been very active in all the automobile shows and races of Riverside and in Los Angeles. Mr. Dundas was the expert who repaired the first aeroplane which landed in Riverside on its nose.

He is a stockholder in several companies, and is president of the Nuevo Land Company, owning about five thousand acres between Riverside and Perris. This company is developing this tract with the planting of grape vines, peach, apricot and other deciduous fruit trees, and selling off the tract in small lots. It is situated in one of the best deciduous fruit districts in California. Six big wells have developed water, each well having a flowing capacity of one hundred inches.

The Glenwood Mission Garage Company also owns a tract of fifty acres at 8th and Gage Canal, with seven acres in lemons. The company also owns the four-story, eighty-four room Glenwood Apartments at 722 South Alvarado Street.

Mr. Dundas was president of the Riverside County Auto Trades Association, and for two months was president and is still a stockholder in the Frazee Film Company. He is a former director of the Chamber of Commerce, Riverside Business Men's Association, Riverside County Fair Association, and is affiliated with Riverside Lodge No. 643 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has never been active politically.

March 17, 1908, at Riverside he married Miss Estelle Baker, a native of Iowa and daughter of Mrs. Sarah Baker.

FREDERICK W. STALDER for nearly forty years has been one of the prominent figures in the development of the country and the business affairs of San Bernardino and Riverside counties. He and his brother A. J. Stalder have been closely associated in many of their enterprises, which are briefly described in the sketch of A. J. Stalder.

Frederick W. Stalder was born October 9, 1863, in Southeastern Nebraska, grew up and received his public school education there, and his life was that of a farmer until 1883 when he came to California. For a time he followed different occupations at Los Angeles and up and down the coast, but eventually took up a homestead at Wineville. Then with his brother A. J. Stalder extensive areas were purchased and brought under cultivation and they kept their large holdings in that vicinity selling out in the fall of 1920.



FREDERICK W. STALDER







S. GORDON STALDER

Many diverse interests in Riverside County, including alfalfa ranching, dairying, automobile business and others have been jointly shared in by Frederick W. Stalder and his brother. His own part in this fraternal partnership has been that of managing the farming interests, a line of work in which he has taken the greatest pleasure and has found profitable as well. He is one of the owners with his brother and a director of the Glenwood Mission Garage at Riverside, and until recently was one of the directors in the Riverside Dairy Company.

Mr. Stalder has had a rather prominent and leading part in the democratic politics in this section of California, though his business affairs has precluded him from seeking office. He was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee in San Bernardino County, and was a leader in the movement for the creation of Riverside out of original San Bernardino County. For a number of years he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Present Day Club.

In October, 1892, Mr. Stalder married Miss Mary E. Yount, a native daughter of California, her birthplace being Riverside. Her father was Caleb Yount. Her uncle was founder of Yountville, known in the days of the frontier as a great trapper and hunter, and at one time owned a large part of the Napa Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Stalder have six children: Edna, wife of Glenn Starrit, an automobile dealer at Riverside; Carlisle who is in the tractor business at Riverside; Leah, wife of Ernest L. Yeager of Riverside; Miss Ona, who graduated in 1921 from University of Southern California in Los Angeles; Marvin, a member of the class of 1922 at the Riverside High School; and Kenneth, in the Riverside Grammar School.

SYDNEY GORDON STALDER is a son of the prominent Riverside capitalist and business man, Arnold J. Stalder. Sydney G. Stalder has given his time and energies since leaving University to the garage business, and is one of the active executives in the famous Glenwood Mission Garage at Riverside.

He was born at Wineville, California, January 11, 1893, and received his education in the grammar and high schools of Riverside. He was graduated from Stanford University with the class of 1913, and soon afterward was made secretary of the Glenwood Mission Garage, in which his father had bought a half interest about that time. This garage has the largest floor space of any similar establishment in the world and does an immense business. It is a \$500,000 corporation, having been incorporated in 1918 with C. A. Dundas as president, A. J. Stalder, vice president, S. G. Stalder, secretary, and F. E. Bennet, treasurer.

On November 11, 1914, Sidney G. Stalder married Elizabeth Frances Seaton, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was the late George H. Seaton, formerly prominent in the lumber business at Riverside. Mr. Stalder is a member of the Universalist Church and Mrs. Stalder, of the Presbyterian Church, and both are active in social circles in Riverside. They have two children, Sydney Louise, born February 11, 1916, and Donald Seaton, born February 2, 1919.

CHRISTIAN C. BRINKMANN—The Rubidoux Studio at 714 Main Street is the oldest and most distinctive of the photographic studios of Riverside. Its prestige has been greatly enhanced since it came under the active direction and control of Christian C. Brinkmann, a photographer of wide experience both in America and abroad.

Mr. Brinkmann was born in Hanover, Germany, August 30, 1869. His father was a carpenter by trade. The son Christian completed his work in the common schools and high school of Germany, and in 1888, as a young man of nineteen, became an apprentice in the photographic art at Hanover. He first came to the United States in 1891, and was at Chicago until after the World's Fair. He then returned to Germany, and for several years was an instructor in photography in the Art School of Hanover.

In 1905 Mr. Brinkmann took charge of a large studio at Mexico City. President Diaz and all the notables of Mexico of that day had sittings in his studio, and he enjoyed a very profitable business and extensive clientele there for five years.

In 1910, Mr. Brinkmann decided to come to California, and after a few days in Los Angeles reached Riverside. He then bought the studio of Charles Heath, and this has since been the Rubidoux Studio, to which he has given a complete equipment of modern appliances and has made it representative of the best scientific knowledge and discoveries of the art. He does landscape and enlargement work. The oldest studio in Riverside and one of the oldest in Southern California, located in the same place for over thirty years, Mr. Brinkmann has added greatly to its prestige and is a thorough artist in everything he does.

Mr. Brinkman is a republican voter. In Hanover, Germany, November 16, 1897, he married Elizabeth Heimsoth, a native of Berlin, daughter of Heinrich Heimsoth. They have three children: Heinrich, Edith, wife of Glenn D. Watkins, of Los Angeles, and Gerhard, born in 1916.

His son Heinrich Brinkmann is a young man of very brilliant attainments. When he came to Riverside in 1910 he did not have the command of a word of English, yet he entered the eighth grade and five years later graduated from the high school, class of 1915. After a year of employment at Tetley's Hotel he entered Stanford University, graduating in 1920. He was a member of the Student Military organization throughout the World war. In his university career he exhibited remarkable talent in mathematics, and during his senior year was an assistant in the University and was on the regular staff of instructors of Stanford University. He is now an instructor of mathematics at Harvard University.

EDGAR ROBERT SKELLEY, a retired business man of Riverside, was one of the pioneer fruit packers of California, and for a long period of years was identified with organizations that still exist under other names and continue a large part of the packing and canning industry on the Coast.

Mr. Skelley was born in Dewitt, Missouri, October 13, 1846. His father, Robert Skelley, who died in 1848, was for the greater part of his life identified with farming at Beamsville, Ontario. The mother of Edgar R. Skelley was Sarah (Corwin) Skelley, of Irish and English ancestry.

Edgar R. Skelley grew up in Canada, where he attended grammar and high school. As a boy he served in the Canadian Militia during the Fenian troubles. While living in the East he had some experience in strawberry culture, and also in the mercantile business.

Mr. Skelley came to California in the spring of 1882, locating in San Bernardino County, at Lugonia, near Redlands, where he purchased and conducted a fruit ranch of sixty acres, oranges and deciduous fruits. In December, 1884, he engaged in the fruit shipping business with W. M. Griffin, of San Francisco, already well known in Riverside, under

the firm name of Griffin & Skelley Company, fruit packers and shippers. In August, 1895, Mr. Skelley retired from the company, though permitting the firm to continue the use of his name. This company by its substantial shipments became well known all over the United States. A few years ago a number of packing companies, including the Griffin-Skelley Company, joined together as the California Packing Corporation, with branches all over California. This corporation now controls a large part of the fruit, raisin and canning industry.

On his retirement from business Mr. Skelley sold a large part of his fruit ranches, retaining about twenty acres on the east side of Riverside. He personally planted the orange trees on this land. This grove is now conducted by his son. Mr. Skelley has never been active in politics. He is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, and is devoted to every good interest of his community. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

In 1880, in Canada, he married Marie Louise Romaine, a native of Canada and daughter of Francis and Anne (Chisholm) Romaine. Her mother was born in Inverness, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Skelley have had three sons, only one of whom is now living. This son, Robert Douglas, conducts the ranch on the east side, is a mining engineer by profession and a graduate of Harvard University. He married Miss Constance Beveridge, of Fresno, and has three children, Jane, Robert and Kathleen.

CASSIUS C. POND, pioneer grower and real estate man of Riverside, has a genuine aptitude for both occupations, as he has proved by his work in them. His first work here showed him the splendid promise held forth in each of them and he went into both lines with a fixity of purpose which had won him success. He is an example also of efficient citizenship, large minded, with liberal views, and he is closely identified with all progressive movements.

Mr. Pond had the advantage of coming to Riverside in his early manhood, coming from Indiana, where he was born March 8, 1857. He is the son of T. H. Pond, also a native of Indiana, who was a farmer and tanner. He was English ancestry, the family dating back in this country to the Revolution. His grandfather was a pioneer of Indiana and traveled much with George W. Campbell, the Evangelist singer, also taking an important part in that state and doing active part in church work. While he was a religious worker, he also possessed fighting blood, for when he was only twelve years of age he ran away from home to take part in the War of 1812, but, of course, he was sent home. He died in Indiana.

C. C. Pond was educated in the public schools of his native state and then engaged in farming, staying with it until he was thirty years old, when he came to California, reaching Riverside in the spring of 1887. He first had charge of the water for the Riverside Water Company from the old Arlington Drive at the head of Magnolia Avenue to the head of Temecula Wash. He remained in this for seven and a half years, leaving it to go into general ranching. He planted an orange grove at Arlington, living there sixteen years, at one time being extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. When he went to Arlington there were only two houses there. Later on the lure of Riverside brought him into town and he sold his property there, engaging in the real estate business here and following that business ever since. Mr. Pond will probably never give up his love of ranching though, for he is always engaged in it in some manner. Just now he has about thirty-five acres in oranges. He was at first engaged in the real estate business with J. A. King, but afterwards the firm was composed of his son and himself. In 1916, when the Realty

Exchange was organized, J. S. Wagner was taken in as a partner. Mr. Pond has probably handled as much real estate as any other dealer in the country, and he knows the real estate of this district from Alpha to Omega. For a number of years he dealt extensively in San Bernardino property and for three or four years also operated around the town of Bloomington and Rialto, practically selling the first named town. He has never taken an active part in politics and has never sought political preferment. He is a member of the Riverside Pioneer Society.

Mr. Pond married in 1879 Ina L. Miller, a daughter of John Miller, of Indiana. They have the following children: Edward E. Pond, who is head of the Fairbanks, Morse Machinery Works of Los Angeles; B. H. Pond, born in Riverside, November 6, 1888, on the birthday of Benjamin Harrison, and associated with his father in business; Miss Wilna F. Pond, a native of Riverside and secretary of the Fisk Rubber Tire Company of Riverside; Claude C. Pond, a native of Riverside, engaged in the automobile business in Los Angeles; and Dorris, a native of Riverside, wife of Franklin Kent, of Long Beach, California.

**WILLIAM AND FRED COPLEY**—The two brothers, William and Fred Copley, contractors in plumbing, heating and sheet metal work, are numbered among the most dependable and successful business men of Riverside, and this enviable position has been gained through individual merit and reliable methods. They came to the United States from Canada in the late '80s, locating at Riverside, and while they have devoted themselves in large measure to their business, they have been ready and effective supporters of those measures which have for their object the betterment of the community. At the same time they have evinced a willingness to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than they, and have always been a constructive element at Riverside.

Their father, Robert Copley, was born in England, but in young manhood came to Canada, where he worked as a carpenter, at one time being employed in the bridge construction work between London, Ontario, Canada, and Niagara Falls, New York, and lived to see the original structure of wood replaced by the present magnificent structure of steel. In 1888 he came from Ontario, Canada, to Riverside, California, following his elder son, who had settled in this city in 1887. Here he continued to work at his trade until his death in 1897, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary May, and she too was born in England. Mrs. Copley survives her husband, being now eighty-four years old, and resides at Riverside.

William Copley was born at Paris, Ontario, Canada, November 22, 1860. After completing his studies in the public schools of his native place he began to learn the sheet metal business, completing his apprenticeship at London, Ontario, where he continued to work at his trade until 1887. In the latter year he located at Riverside, and for a year was in the employ of Alfred Woods, leaving him to go with A. Fleck & Ormand. For the subsequent thirteen years he was employed by the latter firm, and then, in 1901, he entered into a partnership with his brother, Fred Copley, under the name of Copley Brothers. The firm has done a large business in the city and vicinity as contractors of plumbing, heating and sheet metal work, at one time giving steady employment to fourteen men. Success attended the brothers from the beginning, and they have become men of means. Having accumulated a fair portion of this world's goods, they decided to voluntarily cut down their business so as to be able to secure some leisure for the proper enjoyment of life. They erected and own a two-story brick business block at 957 Main Street, and purchased



William Copley



the two-story brick block they occupy at the corner of Tenth and Main streets. They own and conduct a eucalyptus grove at Bloomington, California, a grain ranch in the Ferris Valley, and an orange grove on Victoria Avenue, Riverside, besides their own homes.

On March 24, 1898, William Copley married Miss Jessie Rouse, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Frank Rouse. One of her brothers is C. A. Rouse, of San Bernardino, and he has served as sheriff of San Bernardino County. Mrs. Copley comes from an old American family of Rochester, New York, of French descent on her father's side and of Welsh-English on her mother's side. She is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Copley belongs to the Business Men's Association and the Odd Fellows, but finds his greatest happiness in his home.

Fred Copley was born at Paris, Ontario, Canada, September 9, 1870, and completed his studies in the Riverside public schools. After he left school he began his apprenticeship to the plumbing trade with Patton & McLeod, and worked as a journeyman for some years before he formed his present partnership with his brother. Fraternally he is a past patriarch and a trustee of the Odd Fellows; secretary of the Foresters, and is past commander of the Knights of the Maccabees.

During the late war both brothers gave liberally to all of the war funds, and subscribed to their full limit to the bond issues. Politically both are democrats, but neither have been active or sought public honors.

On May 11, 1893, Fred Copley was united in marriage with Miss Katie Buckley, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of H. D. Buckley, now a resident of Riverside.

The brothers have three sisters and a brother, namely: Dr. Harry Copley, a practicing dentist of Joliet, Illinois; Mary, wife of Harry Bickle, who conducts an orange grove and chicken ranch on Victoria Avenue; Elizabeth, wife of J. R. White, an orange grower residing at Twelfth and Orange streets, Riverside; and Emma, who is a resident of Prescott, Arizona, all of whom are highly regarded in their several communities.

HOMER STEPHENSON, a retired orange grower at Riverside, has all the marks and experiences of a true American pioneer. He was a soldier of the war that cemented the union of states. He was a pioneer in Kansas, where he farmed and ranched for over twenty years. Nearly thirty years ago he came to Southern California, and until recently had the congenial and profitable employment of an orange grower.

Mr. Stephenson was born at Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio, in the Western Reserve, March 27, 1844, a son of Decatur and Phoebe M. (Webb) Stephenson, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Connecticut. Phoebe Webb's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Decatur Stephenson was a farmer by occupation, and, though well advanced in years, volunteered his services during the Civil war in Company D of the 6th Ohio Cavalry. He was with that command while his son Homer was in Company B of the 105th Ohio Infantry. Father and son met for the first time after peace had been declared at a place called Manchester, near Richmond, Virginia, as they were marching to Washington, where, following the Grand Review, they were again united.

Homer Stephenson acquired his early education in the public schools of Ohio. He was seventeen when the war broke out, and in August, 1862, enlisted and was in almost constant fighting and campaigning until the close of the war. He was under Generals Rosecrans, Thomas, Slocum and Sherman and was in the March from Atlanta to the sea. Of all the

many battles in which he participated the one that stands out in his memory as the severest ordeal was the sanguinary engagement at Perryville, Kentucky, in the fall of 1862, when twenty-three per cent of the command to which he was attached were either killed or wounded in a comparatively few minutes. He was in the almost daily fighting of the Atlanta campaign for four months, until reaching Jonesboro, after which his regiment was with the Federal troops that pursued Hood almost to Chattanooga. At one time he was with the Union soldiers pursuing General Morgan and his raiders, Morgan being mounted while the Union troops were on foot. Morgan tried to capture the brigade in which Mr. Stephenson was a member at Milton Hill near Murfreesboro, but failed after three charges. The surrender at Appomattox occurred while Mr. Stephenson was in North Carolina while marching through North and South Carolina and Virginia to Washington.

When the war was over he took steps to round out his education, and for three years studied at the Normal Institute at Orwell in Ashtabula County, Ohio. Then, returning to Trumbull County, he taught school and in 1869 moved to Illinois and taught for a year near Aurora.

It was in 1871 that Mr. Stephenson moved to Sedgwick County, Kansas, not far from Wichita, where he was identified with some of the first farming development in what had hitherto been a cattle range. He took up a homestead claim of a hundred and sixty acres, and he also taught school for five years in a pioneer Kansas schoolhouse. He soon added to his homestead, by purchase, two hundred and forty acres of railroad land, and engaged in stock raising on an extensive scale, feeding his farm products to his stock. He was instrumental in having his father and mother come to Kansas. There were countless hardships and adversities that beset such Kansas pioneers as Mr. Stephenson, but he persisted in the struggle and came through the hard years, developing a fine farm of between four hundred and five hundred acres, raising horses, cattle and hogs. He was on the site of Newton, Kansas, and saw the first lumber hauled in there to start building.

Mr. Stephenson in 1893 rented his Kansas farm in order to take a vacation. He intended to return and continue farming. A few months in California turned all his enthusiasms to the Golden State, and he determined no longer to endure the hard winters and blizzards of the Middle West. Selling his Kansas property, he has since kept all his capital employed in Riverside County. Only a few years ago the house and barn on his farm in Kansas was destroyed by a cyclone and nothing was left of the big twelve room house excepting the flooring.

Mr. Stephenson in 1893 bought a five acre orange grove on Indianapolis Avenue. Later he added ten acres more, but eventually traded this and bought a grove near Highgrove. This was the scene of his labors as an orange grower until recently, when he turned over the fifteen and a half acres of oranges to the management of his son Morgan. While managing his grove Mr. Stephenson shipped his fruit sometimes independently but chiefly through the Le Mesa Packing House and the Highgrove Exchange.

Mr. Stephenson is a past commander and the present chaplain of Riverside Post No. 118, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Official Board of the First Methodist Church and is a republican voter. May 18, 1876, in Harvey County, Kansas, he married Miss Dora Morgan, a native of Ohio, and of Revolutionary stock and English ancestry. Her father Monforth Morgan, was a Kansas pioneer. Mrs. Stephenson's mother was Rebecca Kelly (Mulford) Morgan, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson became the parents of ten

children, eight of whom are living. Stella is the wife of W. W. Ayers, of Highgrove, and they are the parents of four children: Decatur E., connected with the Riverside cement plant, married Pearl Andrews, of Riverside, and they have a family of seven daughters and one son. At the present writing Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have altogether a group of twenty-two grandchildren. The third of their children, Laura A., is the wife of Clifford Stocking, of Santa Cruz, and is the mother of four sons. Homer Bruce Stephenson, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and now taking a special course in bee culture at Ontario, was a captain in the constabulary in the Philippines after the Spanish-American war, was a major during the Mexico border troubles along the Rio Grande in Texas, and in the recent war served at Camp Fremont and Camp Kearney. He married Miss Madge Spencer, of Berkeley. Morgan Stephenson, who now has the active management of the Stephenson orange groves at Highgrove, married Corol Crane, of Riverside, and they have a family of two daughters and one son. Lillian is the wife of Frank Boileau, of Pomona, and is the mother of a son and daughter. Beulah has a daughter by her marriage to Harry Bartee, now resident of Long Beach, who enlisted from Riverside and as a musician was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The youngest of the family, Gladys M., is a member of the class of 1922 in the Junior College at Riverside.

FRANK C. NYE, native of Iowa, was for several years prominent in the theatrical business in Southern California, but is best known as a realtor, being proprietor of the Frank C. Nye Company, an organization specializing in the handling of residence property.

Mr. Nye was born at Marion, Linn County, Iowa, on March 19, 1886. His father, Charles L. Nye, was born in Minnesota, but later removed to Iowa, where for many years he was engaged in the mercantile business. After spending several winters in Southern California, in about 1903 the family removed to the state to live permanently.

Frank C. Nye was educated in the public schools at Marion, Iowa, graduating from the Marion High School in 1903. For several winters he attended the Belmont Military School at Belmont California, graduating from there in 1904. In 1905 he completed his preparatory schooling at the Riverside High School, entering the Leland Stanford University with the class of 1909, where he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

In 1908 he entered business in Riverside, taking over the management of the Loring Opera House Company. Through this association he entered the theatrical business, first leasing the Loring Theatre in Riverside, which was operated under his management for several years. Retaining the management of this theatre, Mr. Nye removed to Santa Barbara, where he had secured a lease on the Potter Theatre in that city, later taking over the lease of the Santa Barbara Opera House as well. In 1912 Mr. Nye secured an interest in the Wyatt Theatre at Redlands, but disposed of his theatrical holdings before taking the active management of this theatre.

His first active association with the real estate business was in San Francisco and Oakland, but since 1914 he has been located at Riverside. He was a member of the Nye & Knight Company, which on consolidating with the Mead Realty Company became known as the Riverside Realty Company, Incorporated. Early in 1921 Mr. Nye severed his connections with this Company in order to form a company operating under his own name, to specialize exclusively in the handling of residence properties. Mr. Nye has for the past four years been a director of the California

Real Estate Association, is a member of the board of the National Real Estate Association and has served three times as president of the Riverside Realty Board.

During the World war all his resources were at the disposal of the Government and patriotic movements. He was a member of the local War Council, was a leader in every local campaign and also served as second lieutenant in the 16th separate company of the California National Guard until the signing of the armistice.

Mr. Nye is a charter member of the Rotary Club of Riverside, having served two times as secretary of the club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Present Day Club and the Victoria Club, and is affiliated with the republican party. He was formerly a member of the Riverside School Board.

On February 25, 1909, at Riverside, he married Miss Alexina Adair, a daughter of A. Aird Adair, a prominent attorney of Riverside. They have two children, Frank Adair and Mary Elizabeth.

DAVID G. MITCHELL, county treasurer of Riverside County since its inception, has proved his fitness for the position by that very fact. He has as steward of the county's wealth, been as impregnable as the Rock of Gibraltar, the driving wheel of the financial machine of the county, which has never slipped a cog. It is surely a record of which to be proud, but he had proved his manhood before he came to California, having been one of the youngest soldiers of the Union and actively engaged in many battles. He is also a pioneer and has been a vital factor in both civic and political life here.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1846, the son of Richard and Sophia (Bailey) Mitchell. His father was a native of New York and was engaged in the cooperage business. He came of Revolutionary stock, as did his wife.

D. G. Mitchell was educated in the public schools of his birthplace from six to fifteen years of age, when he left school and enlisted in Company C, 111th Pennsylvania Infantry. He served the time of his enlistment, December 12, 1861, to December, 1864. As soon as mustered out he re-enlisted, being assigned to Company M, 102d, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Regiment. When he was honorably discharged, July 3, 1865, it was his birthday and he was nineteen years old.

He was in the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Gettysburg and after that the 11th and 12th Corps were sent into the Western Army, forming the 20th Corps. He was engaged in the battles of Gettysburg, Cedar Mount, Virginia, the Battle of Atlanta, Culps Hill, all through Georgia, then, in the Western Army, he participated in the battles of Wanhatchie, Tennessee, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Gay, Taylor's Ridge, Rocky Fall Ridge, Reseca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Altoona Hills, Marietta and Kenesaw Mountain. He came out a mere boy but a seasoned veteran when he was honorably discharged.

His first position was in the bridge department of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railway Company, where he remained to the fall of 1870. Then he was for six months in a store in Rockford, Illinois, and from there he went to Fayette, Iowa, where he farmed for about a year. He then took charge of a construction gang for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. He returned then to Rockford, Illinois, and opened the first steam laundry there. In the year of 1886 he came to California, locating at once in Riverside County, where he has lived ever since.

He located at Perris, where he engaged in ranching. He lived there until 1893. That was the year that Riverside County was created, and





*John Anderson*

Mr. Mitchell took an active part in the work of organization and in all the many details. He was appointed by the Governor one of the five commissioners to complete the organization and bring it to perfection. He was chosen secretary of the board, and when the duties of that office ended he had so proven his ability that he was elected county treasurer when the county commenced housekeeping, and he has been treasurer ever since, the election taking place in June, 1893.

Mr. Mitchell is, of course, a member of the G. A. R., Riverside Post No. 118. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Riverside Lodge No. 643; of the Knights Templar Commandery of Riverside; of Al Malaikah Temple, Los Angeles; of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, which he has served as state counsellor and has represented at the State Organization Convention held in Detroit, Michigan, in 1910. He is a republican, and has served his party on the County Central Committee and has represented it as delegate to both county and state conventions. He is affiliated with the Congregational Church, which he has served as a deacon for sixteen years.

Mr. Mitchell married at Forestville, New York, Miss Harriet Godfrey, of that city, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had five children, four sons and one daughter, Harry E., a native of Pennsylvania and connected with the Sherman Institute; Frank E., a native of Iowa, in Geneva, Illinois; Claude W., of Berkeley, California, Richard Ray, road building for the Government in Idaho, and Alice M., a deputy in the treasurer's office, all natives of Illinois. Claude W. and Richard Ray are graduates of the University of California. Miss Alice M. is a graduate of the Riverside High School.

JOHN ANDRESON, SR., a prominent business man and capitalist of San Bernardino, passed away a number of years ago, but he is remembered, and will be in the years to come, as one of the most progressive, altruistic and worth-while citizens of the pioneer period. He did not make it his home from previous contemplation, but when he did see it he relinquished all other plans and became a loyal resident. From his first residence he showed his faith in it by purchase of a home and a business, and later on he built more pretentious business buildings and hotels, and always he worked individually for the best interests of the city, and much of her progress and improvement is due to his efforts and his money. He wanted the best of everything for his adopted home just as he did for himself, for he erected the best of buildings and nothing but the best ever satisfied him in work for the commonwealth and for himself. He wanted an unhampered development of the city and he succeeded in many of his plans, practically in all, for the word failure seemed to have been eliminated from his vocabulary. His public record speaks for him now as in the time to come and is worthy of chronicle.

Life was not always smooth and easy for Mr. Anderson, for he made his own way in the world, but his path always led upward, each enterprise a stepping stone to something higher, something better. Born in another country, he was one of the most patriotic of citizens, loyal to the land of his adoption and its flag. He came from Denmark, which has given so many sturdy men to America, when a young man, and America is the better for his coming.

Mr. Anderson served his city and county in public office many times, most satisfactorily, as well as the state, but he was not overly fond of official life and only accepted such positions when he thought it was his duty. A follower of the sea in early life, indoor confinement and detail irked him. He led an interesting life, first the sea, then the life of a

prospector in the really "wild and woolly" days, and then the adventures of pioneering in the making of a city.

Mr. Andreson was born in Schleswig Holstein, Dominion of Denmark, January 28th, 1834, and came to South America as a cabin boy in 1850 on a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. He landed on Peruvian Guano Islands, where they loaded and remained a short time, then went to Liverpool, England. He came back again in 1852, on the same boat, and spent six months in the Argentine Republic and then came to California, around the Horn. He was a seafaring man along the coast for many years, owning vessels in San Francisco Bay. He also ran a river boat up the Sacramento, engaged in the grain business.

In 1861 he started a grocery business in San Francisco, but the occupation was too sedentary for him and he could not stand its confinement, so in 1863 he sold out and went to Arizona, mining and prospecting for several years. He next went to La Paz, Arizona, and with a practical brewer he started a brewery there which was very successful, accumulating what was considered in those days quite a fortune, mostly in gold dust. He returned to California in 1871, intending to settle in San Francisco, but he stopped in San Bernardino on his way, and went no farther.

His first act was to buy an acre of land on the northwest corner of Third and E streets, on which was a small brewery. He enlarged the plant to a thirty barrel daily capacity and ran it until 1884, when he sold out his interest in the brewery. He had in the meantime erected a brick block on the property in 1872. In 1887 he built the Andreson Building, a three-story brick block considered at that time the best in the city. It contained eighty rooms and was occupied by the St. Charles Hotel, with offices and stores on the ground floor.

In 1888, with H. L. Drew, Mr. Andreson built the Post Office Block, corner of E and Court streets, and he was also one of the owners of the Stewart Hotel. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers Exchange Bank, served as a director from its organization and was afterward its president. He served several terms as a county supervisor and also as city trustee and as a member of the Library Board. He was appointed a director of the State Insane Hospital by Governor Waterman. Mr. Andreson was one of five men who purchased the land where part of the Santa Fe Depot now stands, and was one of the committee of five purchasing the above land, which was afterward taken up by public subscription and given to the Santa Fe for its station.

Mr. Andreson was in his youth a democrat, but changed to the republican party, although he never adhered blindly to party lines, voting always for the men he considered best qualified for the positions they were seeking. His fraternal connection was with Phoenix Lodge No. 178, A. F. and A. M.

Mr. Andreson married Emma Knapp, a native of Pennsylvania; she passed on, and Mr. Andreson died January 14, 1912, in San Bernardino. They were the parents of five children, Emma, wife of O. H. Kohl, of San Francisco; J., Jr., William J., of San Bernardino; Frances L., wife of Walter Kohl, of San Bernardino; and Edmund Knapp, deceased.

JOHN ANDRESON, JR., is the eldest son of John Andreson, one of San Bernardino's early pioneers, capitalists and prominent financiers, and is himself a prominent factor in the financial and business life of the city in which he was born.

John Andreson, Jr., was born in San Bernardino on January 7, 1873, and he was educated in the private schools of the city and in Sturges

Academy, from which he was graduated. His first essay in business life was in surveying for the Santa Fe, but he was with them only a short time when he entered the Farmers Exchange Bank as a collector, filling various positions up to cashier and then vice president. He was in the service of the bank for sixteen years, from 1892 to 1908, when he resigned, though he is now and has been for twenty years a director.

Mr. Andreson is a director in many corporations and has varied interests, being also president and manager of the Andreson Company, which was incorporated to hold the Andreson estate intact. He has an aptitude for finance and organization, and his long training in the former has made him a prominent figure in financial and business circles.

Mr. Andreson, in addition to all his other duties, has found time to serve the past six years as a member of the Board of Education, and was two years on the Library Board.

Mr. Andreson married in 1900 Minnie Riley, a daughter of C. F. Riley, of San Bernardino. They are the parents of two children: Laura Frances and John, Jr.

His fraternal connections are with San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, A. F. and A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 56, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar; Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and thirty-second Scottish rite Mason. He is also a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E., of which he was a charter member; Knights of Pythias, and Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he was grand trustee in 1920.

Mr. Andreson is a republican in politics.

C. L. McFARLAND, attorney-at-law of Riverside, is an integral part of the city, professionally, socially and civically. In all but the "accident of birth" he is a real Californian.

He is the son of John McFarland, now deceased, who was of Scotch descent, the lineage tracing back to the Revolutionary days in an unbroken line. Mr. McFarland came with his parents to Riverside in 1882, having been born in Galesburg, Illinois, September 22, 1872.

He was educated in the public schools of Riverside, and then spent four years in the University of California. He was admitted to the bar in Los Angeles in 1896. Immediately afterward he established an office in Riverside, where he has been practicing his profession ever since.

He is a republican in politics, and has always taken an active part in the ranks of that party, representing them in both county and state convention prior to the direct primary. He also served on the County Central Committee, and has been chairman of that committee. For seven years he served on the Riverside Board of Trustees, being the last chairman of the board, and also was a member of the commission which prepared the present charter of the city.

Mr. McFarland has taken a very vital interest in the affairs of the Public Library, having been a member of the Board of Directors of the Riverside Public Library twelve years, and is now president of the Board.

Mr. McFarland married Jean Henderson, of Riverside, a daughter of Robert Henderson, and they have three children: Jean, Mary and Ruth.

FRED STEBLER. On coming to Riverside something over twenty years ago Fred Stebler acquired an interest in a small machine shop plant, and largely through his talent as an organizer and as an industrial executive has made this one of the few really important manufacturing establishments of Riverside County.

Mr. Stebler is a native of Iowa, born December 28, 1870. His father, Jacob Stebler, came to this country from Switzerland and proved his devotion to his adopted country by serving four years as a Union soldier in Company K of the Sixth Iowa Infantry. After the war he followed farming, and died in 1898.

A public school education in Iowa combined with a practical working knowledge of the home farm filled up the first twenty years of Fred Stebler's life. He then started to learn the trade of machinist, and had had an active experience of eight or nine years in his work when he arrived at Riverside July 5, 1899.

At that time Crawford & Fay were doing a machine shop business, making packing house machinery. Mr. Stebler bought the interest of Crawford and in March, 1902, became sole proprietor. In 1903 he took in Austin A. Gamble as a partner, and they were associated under the name of the California Iron Works until 1909, since which year Mr. Stebler has been sole owner and the responsible head of this interesting industry, continuing under the name of the California Iron Works until January 1, 1921.

On the latter date, the California Iron Works was consolidated with part of the Parker Machine Works of Riverside under the corporate name of the Stebler, Parker Company.

Mr. Stebler's specialty is machinery supplies and machinery of all kinds needed in the citrus fruits industry. The works include a foundry, machine shop, tin shop, pattern shop and wood shop, and all departments are fully equipped and can handle any class of business. Stebler, Parker Company and its predecessors in business is primarily a California industry, but it is a tribute to Mr. Stebler's business energy and the high quality of his products that machinery and equipment from his plant have gone to all parts of the world, shipments being made to the Holy Land, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, British Columbia and Mexico. The business is one requiring a floor space of about fifty thousand square feet.

At the time Mr. Stebler came to Riverside the citrus industry was without adequate mechanical apparatus of any kind, and he built up his business in helping to supply this. He has invented and taken out patents on numerous inventions and improvements which tend to bring this line of machinery to the forefront. Many of these improvements were of such a character as to at once become accepted and in preferred demand. Patents covering them were sustained as valid by the courts as constituting a novel and advanced improvement in the art.

Mr. Stebler is a republican, but close attention to business has not allowed any participation in politics. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Veterans. June 15, 1904, he married Miss Eva V. Woodman, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Their five children are named Eve Irene, Hazel Louise, Jessie Genevieve, Frederick Alfred and Elsie Frances.

JOHN W. ARNOLD, M. D. V., has the largest practice in Riverside County and is the most popular and prominent man in his profession in his home district, where he has been engaged in active practice over twelve years.

Mr. Arnold comes of Revolutionary stock, his ancestors being of Scotch and Irish descent. His parents were Ira M. and Hattie E. Arnold, both were natives of Illinois and born and reared in DeKalb County of that state. Ira M. Arnold was a farmer and livery man, and a man of high

standing. John W. Arnold was born at Sandwich, Illinois, February 12, 1868 and was educated in the public schools and High School of DeKalb County. From there he went to Chicago, where he attended the McKillip's Veterinary College, graduating with the degree of M. D. V. He returned to Sandwich and practiced for some time, but decided to come out to California, which he did in 1908, locating in Riverside. Here he has practiced his profession ever since, his clientele embracing not only Riverside County but all the district. In politics Dr. Arnold is a republican, but has never taken an active part. He married Mary S. Snyder, a daughter of Charles S. Snyder, who was in the insurance business in Sandwich but is now deceased. She is a native of Illinois. They were married in the old Arnold home in Illinois. Dr. Arnold is a member of Riverside Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been through chairs and is a past noble grand.

HENRY P. ZIMMERMAN. In some forty years of active residence at Riverside Henry P. Zimmerman has been identified with a number of the local mercantile interests, has also been active in politics, has achieved prosperity out of humble beginnings, and has used this prosperity wisely and considerably for the welfare of the community.

Mr. Zimmerman was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 15, 1860, and represents an old American family of Revolutionary stock and original German descent. His father, John Zimmerman was a native of the Shenandoah Valley. Jeremiah, an older brother of Henry P. Zimmerman, was a soldier all through the Civil war. Henry P. Zimmerman was nine years of age when his parents died, and his meager education was acquired in the public schools of Ohio. After the death of his parents he found his time and energies fully taken up with farm labor. At the age of fifteen he came to California, and for a year and a half worked on a ranch at thirty-five dollars a month. He has been permanently located at Riverside since 1882. He was the first agent of the old motor road, now part of the Pacific Electric system. The first day his motor road was operated a man was killed, an accident which cost the owners seventeen thousand dollars. As agent of the road Mr. Zimmerman rented the old Park Hotel, the rental for the entire building being only twenty dollars a month. After conducting the business for two years he sold out to D. G. Clayton.

For two years he was a merchant on Main Street, then associated C. D. York with him as a partner, Mr. York eventually buying him out. Still later he was in the mercantile business between Main and Market on Eighth Street, and for twelve years his partner was Henry Miller. He finally sold out to Mr. Miller, who changed the name of the business to "The Ark."

Mr. Zimmerman bought the old Scott place at Riverside and owned it two years before he sold to S. C. Evans. Leaving there, he bought a twenty-one acre ranch on Olivewood Avenue, built a home and lived there three years, but then returned to Riverside and bought the Star Corral Feed and Fuel Company. This business was the headquarters in what might be regarded as Mr. Zimmerman's chief enterprise in Southern California. He is well known in horse trading circles all over the southern part of the state. For twenty years he has bought and sold, and has conservatively estimated that in that time he has handled about two hundred thousand horses. It is a business in which he is still interested. He owned the Star Corral

Enterprise for seven years. Mr. Zimmerman owns real estate property all over and around Riverside.

In 1917 he was elected a member of the City Council, was re-elected and had one more year to serve when two years ago he was elected public administrator. After the first two years in the City Council he was candidate for mayor, and lacked twenty-one votes of election. He is one of the most active and influential republicans in the county. He is a former president and still a director of the Humane Society. Several years ago Mr. Zimmerman built a chapel called Hebron Hall on Twelfth Street at his own expense, and a congregation of about thirty worship there regularly. He is a member of the Present Day Club and for many years has been identified with the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1882 Mr. Zimmerman married at Riverside Mrs. Alice Meldrim, who came to Riverside in 1882. They have five children: Lertin H., Robert, Albert, Inna and Storie. Storie is still in high school. Lertin H. is associated with his brothers Albert and Robert in the transfer business at Long Beach. Two of the sons have military records. Robert was a captain in the navy during the war. He was one of a crew of twenty-one locating mines when the boat went aground, overturning and precipitating all the men into the water, and all were drowned except Robert and his captain. The son Albert was a sergeant in the army. He directed the training of a hundred and forty men. He was with the ammunition transport service at the front, and was exposed to much danger and saw much of the hardships of real fighting.

CHARLES JEFFERSON DALEY, ex-chief of police of San Bernardino, has the distinction of not only being a native son of the city but of being also the son of one of the earliest pioneers of the district, a man who left his imprint for all time on the County of San Bernardino. No history of this section could be written without referring to the many projects he inaugurated and carried on to success. His life history carries with it the history of the State of California from "The days of old, the days of gold" to the day of his death.

His son, Charles Jefferson Daley, has added his bit to that same history. He secured what education he could in his native city, but it of necessity was limited, as he worked on the ranch with his father. In later years he supplemented it greatly. On the ranch he became thoroughly acquainted with the stock industry in all its branches, and was one of the best posted men in the state in this line.

He remained on the ranch until he was twenty-one, when he went to Arizona to take charge of 1,250 head of cattle for William Hardy. He was foreman of this ranch in Yucaipa County for one year, when he returned to San Bernardino to take up ranching. In 1905 he was appointed a state collector by Governor Pardee, and he served two years in that position in San Francisco. At the end of that period he returned to San Bernardino and resumed ranching, in which he has continued ever since.

In 1919 he was appointed chief of police of San Bernardino by Mayor Henderson and filled that office and gave a splendid administration until 1921.

Mr. Daley was born in San Bernardino, the son of Edward and Nancy (Hunt) Daley. This couple, imbued with the spirit of adventure and the desire to make a home in the West, came to California in 1851, using the favorite mode of conveyance at that time, the ox team, reaching

San Bernardino that same year after a long trip. Their third child was born in Nevada on the way here. Mr. Daley was a rancher and stock man all his life, and he continued in that occupation until his death on his ranch.

When he reached San Bernardino he knew at once that this was the El Dorado he was seeking, and immediately purchased fifteen hundred acres of land. On this land the City of Colton now stands. With keen foresight he located a water right of 1500 inches of water for irrigation purposes. In the latter he was associated with a Mr. Meeks, who ran a grist mill. Meeks wanted the water for power and Mr. Daley wanted it for irrigation, so it was a fine combination. This ditch was known as the Daley and Meeks Ditch. As a comparison of values it may be noted that while at that time this water was not of any great commercial value, it would today be worth about thirty million dollars.

When he first came to San Bernardino Mr. Daley lived with his family in the old fort, but moved shortly and started a hotel on the northwest corner of Third and E streets, which was called the Daley Tavern. This hotel became noted all over the United States, and many people gained rather exaggerated ideas of its size and when landing there asked to be shown the Daley Tavern. When they saw a one story place, containing only fourteen rooms, they were rather astonished, as they had the impression it was a more imposing edifice. He sold this hotel before he bought the ranch.

On the ranch of fifteen hundred acres Mr. Daley established a colony, but in 1862 he sold out all his interests in the tract and moved into San Bernardino. In 1873, eleven years later, the Southern Pacific built the station there and the town of Colton was established.

Mr. Daley bought five hundred horses and drove them all the way to Salt Lake and to Idaho, where he traded them for beef cattle, which he took to Reno, Nevada, and there fattened them for the market, selling them in Sacramento. These trips were hard ones, full of adventures of all kinds.

In the spring of 1864 he bought the property known as the old Daley homestead, and here he lived until he died, rancher and stockman to the last. He helped build the first road to Little Bear Valley under Captain Hunt, and was known as the Mormon road. Later, in 1868-9, he built the Daley road, over which was hauled most of the lumber that built the city.

Mr. Daley was not alone a rancher, for he performed many civic duties, being one of the first councilmen of San Bernardino and also chairman of the Board of Supervisors when the county was changed into districts, making five instead of three districts. He was also chairman of the board when the first Court House was built. He was an active republican, and always took an active part in all public affairs, a prominent figure in all civic and county movements. His wife was Nancy Hunt, a native of Illinois, who, as before noted, made the long perilous trip with him overland. She died at the age of ninety-four, on December 26, 1920, at the old Daley home where she had lived fifty-eight years. They were the parents of eleven children: Moses Loami, born in Iowa; Celia, wife of B. M. Wall, born in Iowa; Edward, the child born in Nevada; Nettie, born in the fort in San Bernardino; C. J., born in the Daley Tavern; John, also born in the Tavern; Grace, who died at the age of six; Frank B., one of the leading attorneys of the district; Louise, wife of Frank Higgins, of Merced; Mary, wife of George Asher, of San Francisco; Kate, wife of George L. Bryant, of San Bernardino, all born in San Bernardino and all proud of that fact.

Charles Jefferson Daley, with Nate Crandell, took the contract for grading the City of San Bernardino for \$27,000 in 1888, the first time it was graded. Mr. Daley was in charge of building part of the Arrowhead road to Little Bear Valley. He helped work on the Southern Pacific from Spadre to San Bernardino, and also into Colton. He worked on the Santa Fe while building from San Bernardino to San Diego in 1881-2, and later through the Cajon pass. Mr. Daley helped work on the ditch that took the first water irrigation into Riverside.

He married July 31, 1879, Edna Talmadge, a daughter of Frank Talmadge, of San Bernardino. Mr. Talmadge was the owner of Little Bear Valley and Mr. Daley was married in the valley, where Little Bear Lake now stands. Frank Talmadge, was a noted Indian fighter and in 1867 the Indians surrounded his place in Little Bear Valley. Talmadge, Curry, John Welty, Jonathan Richardson, Bill Cane and George Lish fought the red skins off, meeting them on what is now known as Indian Hill. Three of the Indians were killed and two of the white men wounded, Welty being shot through the shoulder and Cane in the leg. Talmadge dispatched Richardson for help. The next afternoon every man in San Bernardino who could pack a gun went out after the Indians. One posse surrounded them at Indian Hill, on the road to Big Bear Valley, and killed thirty-four of them, and that was the last trouble that San Bernardino had with the Indians. Mr. Talmadge was the oldest Mason in San Bernardino, and was a man of much prominence. He had five children, and his sons: Will, John and Frank, now run the largest part of Big Bear Valley. His two daughters: Mrs. Daley and Etta, wife of I. H. Benson, of San Bernardino. Mr. Daley is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, San Bernardino Lodge No. 348 Free and Accepted Masons, and was one of the charter members of the Woodmen of the World Lodge in San Bernardino. He is also a member of the San Bernardino Parlor No. 110 Native Sons of the Golden West.

FRANK B. DALEY is not only a native son of California, but he has the honor of being the son of that grand old pioneer couple, Edward and Nancy M. (Hunt) Daley. That he has been worthy of that honor is proved by the record of his life, for it has been one of progress to the position he now occupies as one of the leading attorneys of the county. As soon as he graduated he commenced the mastery of the law, and so thoroughly familiarized himself with its theories and practices that his success was assured from the first. He is well versed in the intricacies of the law, and a long period of practice has given him a wide, deep knowledge of humanity as well. He has given himself without stint to his profession and has found his reward in the large clientele he has built up and retained.

Mr. Daley was born near Colton, San Bernardino County, May 13, 1861. He is the son of Edward and Nancy (Hunt) Daley, whose history is given at length in the sketch of Charles Jefferson Daley. Since that was written the dearly loved and revered mother has passed on to join the husband of her youth, mourned not only by her children but by every one who knew her, and their name was legion. She was ninety-three years of age on August 10, 1920, and she lived until December 26th of the same year. To all her friends, both new and old, she was tenderly known as "Grandma" Daley, and as long as they remain on earth her memory will be one of their dearest, best remem-



*Frank B. Daley.*



bered possessions. She was a pioneer of the real kind. Born of rugged pioneer parents, the eldest of a large family, she early learned to plan, to economize, to make the best of everything. Then when she married Edward Daley she entered another pioneer era, in the West instead of the East, for with her husband she crossed the plains with ox teams, reaching San Bernardino June 20, 1851. All the heartaches, privations, adventures and discouragements of the early pioneers fell to her lot, but through it all she made her home, even when a cabin, the center of hospitality. She always contrived to give the "home touch" to her surroundings, making rugs, and having furniture made, and always she had flowers, wild or cultivated. So dear were flowers, "God's thoughts," to her that always her birthdays brought them in loving tribute. She never was happier than when dispensing her gracious hospitality whether it was to some high dignitary or one of the lowly, judge, governor or next door neighbor. Of late years her day of birth was the occasion of almost public celebration, so great were the throngs of friends, so gorgeous the flowers brought to her. Truly hers was the "white flower of a blameless life." "Grandma" Daley was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom were living when she left them forever. Frank B. Daley, the subject of this sketch was her youngest son and, as is usually the case, there was a very strong bond between mother and son.

Edward Daley, the father of Frank B. Daley, died in 1896, one of the most prominent, highly esteemed men who made that city home. He was one of the founders of the city, filled many positions of trust and was honored above all others.

Frank B. Daley was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino and in the high school of Oakland, California. He was graduated from there with the class of 1883. After a year's time he entered the offices of Judge H. C. Rolfe to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He had offices with Judge Rolfe until 1906.

From January, 1894, to January, 1899, Mr. Daley was district attorney of San Bernardino County. From 1904 he practiced alone until 1910, when he formed a partnership with W. E. Byrne, which has since been continued. The firm is attorneys for the Mutual Land and Water Company, the California Trona Company, the Rock Springs Cattle Company and for a number of other corporations.

Mr. Daley married in 1890 Alena M. Martin, of Kansas. They have one child, Helen I., formerly a teacher in the Coachella High School and now the wife of Hiram E. Smith, connected with the Standard Oil Company in Riverside County. Mr. Daley owns a fifteen acre orange grove near Rialto. He is a member of the San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of San Bernardino Valley No. 27, Knights of Pythias; and of the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, Native Sons of the Golden West. In politics he is a republican.

PETER T. CARTER—While he is not a native of California, Mr. Carter is one of the most enthusiastic and persistent boosters of the state and more particularly of his chosen home, Riverside and Riverside County. For over twenty-five years he has been a prominent grower and rancher, and he knows the possibilities of the section as few men do, and he has the vision to see what the future can hold if the latent possibilities are developed properly. He is an authority on irrigation, as he is in horticulture and general ranching, and he has

accomplished much in the way of improvement and advancement for all the lines in which he has been engaged.

Mr. Carter was born in Elinghearth, England, September 3, 1863, and his father, Peter Carter, was also a native of England. The elder Arnold came to America in 1878 with his family and settled in Luling, Texas, where he followed farming and conducted a hotel. Peter T. Carter was educated in the common schools of England until his coming to America, when he assisted his father in the ranching and in the hotel keeping. When he was nineteen he decided to learn a trade, and took up watchmaking and continued in that until twelve years had passed, when he came to California, locating in Moreno, Riverside. In Moreno he at once saw the future of the citrus industry, and he engaged in the growing of oranges and general ranching. He still has the original investment, which was one hundred and sixty acres, of which he has thirty-two and a half acres in oranges and twenty in grain.

In February, 1912, Mr. Carter accepted the position of manager of the now famous Hendrick estate, which consists of 16,000 acres, all in Riverside County and largely in grain. In his management of the estate Mr. Carter has accomplished much towards its improvement and has considerably advanced its value.

He is the president of the Moreno Mutual Irrigation Company, which expects to cover about 3,000 acres with the water it will have.

Before coming to Riverside Mr. Carter had a most interesting experience in Alaska, spending the year, from 1902 to 1903, at Kodiak Island. He was engaged in the hatching of salmon for the Alaska Packing Association and thoroughly enjoyed his unusual work while there.

Mr. Carter married in Weimar, Texas, June 22, 1886, Mrs. Martha Rebecca Thomas. They have one child, Olive, wife of C. O. Reed, the county auditor of Riverside County. Mr. Carter is a member of the Episcopal Church of Riverside and one of its vestrymen for several years. His fraternal affiliation is with the Riverside Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Carter was a member of the Texas State Militia and was a non-commissioned officer.

CHESTER W. BENSHOOF has been a member of the Riverside bar since 1909, and while his energies have been quite fully employed in a growing volume and importance of practice, he has been ever ready to put his time at the disposal of local movements and organizations working in the interests of the general welfare of the community.

Mr. Benshoof was born at Muscatine, Iowa, September 5, 1869. His father, Evan Benshoof, was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, of a family represented in the Revolutionary war. Evan Benshoof was a pioneer, leaving Western Pennsylvania in 1844 and going out to Iowa when it was practically a wilderness. He helped his father hew a farm out of the woods, later making a farm for himself out of raw Iowa prairie land, and lived there the rest of his life. His wife was Calista Allbee, who was born in Vermont, of Massachusetts Colonial ancestry, her family having come from England soon after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. Two of her ancestors were in the Revolutionary war, Colonel Ebenezer Bancroft, who fought at Bunker Hill, and his brother, Captain James Bancroft, in the Long Island Campaign. The Allbee family moved to Iowa in 1857, and the father of Calista helped build the first bridge over the Mississippi River at Davenport.

Chester W. Benshoof was reared on a prairie farm in southwestern Iowa and was educated in the public schools of that state. He and his father "batched" in an 8x12 shanty while the Iowa farm was broken out of the prairie, and at the age of nine years Chester drove three horses attached to a 14 inch plow. At the age of fourteen he received a man's pay on the thresher. He spent six years as a carpenter and builder in Iowa returning to care for his father, who was ill. For six months he remained on the home place, devoting all his spare time to the study of the law.

He entered the State College at Ames, and in 1905 received his law degree from the University of Iowa. He taught school two years and enjoyed a successful law practice at Muscatine four years, and in April, 1909, came to Riverside and has been in active practice since December of that year. His first law partner was W. H. Ellis. The firm of Benshoof & Ellis continued until Mr. Ellis was appointed justice of the peace. Later for a year and a half Mr. Benshoof was a partner with J. L. Granttham, under the name Benshoof & Granttham. Since June, 1919, he has practiced alone. Among other interests he is attorney for the Riverside County Title Guaranty Company. He was appointed and served as police judge of Riverside during 1915-16. Judge Benshoof was an ardent war worker, and was a member of the questionnaire committee and a leader in many of the local drives.

As a republican he has served on the Central Committee. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge, F. & A. M., a past commander of Riverside Commandery, K. T., a past high priest of Riverside Chapter, R. A. M., and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Riverside Bar Association. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

At Davenport, Iowa, June 29, 1904, Mr. Benshoof married M. Ella Taylor, a native of Iowa, daughter of John A. Taylor, who was a railroad man. Three children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Benshoof. The only one now living is Robert E., a student.

LYMAN EVANS, an attorney of Riverside, is almost eligible for a membership in the pioneer ranks of the state, for he was a number of years prominent in legal circles of San Bernardino before he came to Riverside to live.

Mr. Evans possesses the distinction of having been connected with the office of district attorney in San Bernardino and Riverside counties for a quarter of a century—a record probably unequalled in any other part of the country. The administration of his office was in accordance with the eternal verities, justice and right, and marked him both as jurist and gentleman. He has never failed in courtesy nor in the exercise of the ethics of his profession. No consideration of personal advantage can swerve him from the right course, as he sees it, and the public knows him as a man who will not compromise with his conscience nor with his opponents when he is satisfied he is right. He has never been dominated nor controlled by any man, or set of men, but has gone about the business of life with the vigor and spirit born of honest purpose.

In private as well as public life he is esteemed for his courtesy and unflinching kindness, for he takes a real living interest in his fellowmen and he also is always willing to work for the benefit of the commonwealth.

Mr. Evans was born in Clinton County, Iowa, September 1, 1847, the son of Charles Evans and Almina Ferguson Evans. His father was a farmer and a native of New York, going from there to Pennsylvania and then to Iowa in 1839, making him a pioneer of that state. He died in

1888 in Webster County, Iowa, where he made his home during the latter part of his life.

The mother of Mr. Evans was a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1819. She was the daughter of Samuel Ferguson.

On his paternal side the grandfather of Mr. Evans was also a Lyman Evans, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution and was a native of Connecticut. The family traces its ancestry back to Wales and to the early part of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Evans was educated in the public schools of Iowa and in its university. He studied law in De Witt, Iowa, under Judge Pelley. He was admitted to the bar in 1870. He commenced the practice of his profession at Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa, in 1872, and while he was successful in that, as in other lines, he decided to come to California, arriving in San Bernardino in 1887.

Mr. Evans is a republican and he took an active part in Iowa politics, rendering his party and state conspicuous service. He represented them in both county and state conventions. He was a member of the Iowa Legislature in 1882-1883.

His ability was recognized at once in San Bernardino, and he was appointed deputy district attorney under Henry Conner, serving from 1889-90, and in 1892-3, when Judge Oster was district attorney. He removed to Riverside in 1893, when the latter county was organized, and in 1899 was elected the district attorney of Riverside County, holding that office continuously until 1919. After a continuous service of twenty years he declined re-election to the office and resumed his private practice in the City of Riverside, in which he is now engaged.

Mr. Evans married, December 4, 1872, in Monmouth, Illinois, Mary N. Wallace, a daughter of Thomas Wallace, a farmer of Fairview, Ohio, in which state she was born. They have two children: Helen, who has been librarian of the State Normal School at San Jose for several years, and Wallace, who is a business man in San Francisco. The fraternal membership of Mr. Evans is in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World of Riverside. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

The family is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of Riverside.

CHARLES A. WEBBER, whose death occurred at his attractive home in Highgrove, a suburb of the City of Riverside, on the 26th of January, 1908, came with his family to California in the year 1887, and he was one of the venerable and honored citizens of Riverside County at the time when his righteous, gentle and kindly life came to a close. He ordered his course on a high plane of integrity and unselfish personal stewardship, and his standing in the community was such that a tribute to his memory properly finds place in this publication.

Charles Austin Webber was born in Halifax County, Nova Scotia, in January, 1841, a son of Francis and Mary (Andrews) Webber, both of whom likewise were born in Nova Scotia, the former having been of Holland Dutch ancestry and the latter of English lineage. The patronymic of Webber is a contraction of Van Webber, the original form in Holland, where the family was one of prominence. Francis Webber became a pioneer in the lumber industry in Nova Scotia and shipped lumber to South American, English and many other foreign ports.

In addition to receiving the advantages of the common schools of his native province Charles A. Webber there attended Arcadia University at Wolfville. After leaving the university he became actively



*Charles. Mellor*



associated with his father's extensive lumbering operations, and he continued his connection with the Nova Scotia lumber trade until 1887, when he came with his family to California, the manifold attractions of which made deep appeal to all members of the family after experience with the somewhat austere climatic conditions of the north Atlantic coast. At Highgrove, now one of the most attractive suburban sections of Riverside, Mr. Webber purchased six and one-half acres of land, together with ten acres situated just over the line in San Bernardino County. Here was established the family home, and Mr. Webber played a large part in the development and upbuilding of Highgrove. His ability gained to him marked prestige in connection with the supervision and development of orange groves, and to this field of service he devoted his attention until the time of his death, besides which he raised and sold a number of fine horses. He made his home one of the most attractive in Highgrove, and there his widow still resides.

A man of broad views and high ideals, Mr. Webber was implacable in his opposition to the liquor traffic and early became an ardent worker in the ranks of the prohibition party. While still a resident of Nova Scotia he gave vigorous service in behalf of the temperance cause, and was a member of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance. His deep religious conviction and faith found expression in his daily life and also in his earnest work as a member of the Baptist Church, he having been a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Riverside at the time of his death, and his widow being still one of its zealous and loved members.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 19th of December, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Webber and Miss Sophia Ogilvie, who was born and reared in that city, a daughter of George and Ann (Bruce) Ogilvie, both of whom, as the names clearly denote, were of staunch Scotch lineage, the Ogilvie family having been of the highlands of Scotland and the Bruce family of the lowlands. George Ogilvie became a farmer in Nova Scotia, and was only thirty-one years of age at the time of his death, his widow surviving him many years. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Webber the following brief record is consistently entered: Miss Helen Stevens Webber, who is a graduate of the Missionary Training School in the City of Chicago, and is now with her widowed mother; Harrison Ogilvie Webber was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 22nd of November, 1874, and his rudimentary education was there acquired in the public schools. After the removal of the family to California he attended the public schools of Riverside, and thereafter entered Leland Stanford University, in which he took a course in civil engineering and bridge construction. Before the completion of a full course he left the university and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in the service of which, from 1902 to 1915, he was actively identified with the erection of modern steel and wooden bridges in California, Nevada and Oregon, the year 1900 having been marked by work of this order in the Imperial Valley of California. For two years Mr. Webber was supervisor of bridges and buildings of the Southern Pacific Railroad lines in Mexico, from Guaymas south to Guadalajara. For one year, 1907-8, he was in service on the extension connecting the ocean-to-ocean line, from Guatemala to El Rancho, or, as it is better understood, from Fort San Jose, on the Pacific, to Port Barrios, on the Atlantic. In 1915 Mr. Webber severed his connection with railway service and returned to his home at Highgrove, where he

has since developed a prosperous fruit-growing and dairy business. He has a fine farm of about thirty-five acres, with a well developed orange grove of five acres. He is president of the Highgrove Chamber of Commerce, is a republican in politics, and holds membership in the Present Day Club of Riverside and the local Farm Bureau. At Bloomington, San Bernardino County, on the 11th of October, 1911, Harrison O. Webber wedded Miss Virginia O'Hanlon, who was born in the State of Iowa, a daughter of Peter O'Hanlon. Mary Bambrick Webber, younger daughter of the subject of this memoir, is the wife of William Hugh Strong, who has been for nearly twenty years advertising manager of a leading department store in the City of San Diego. Mr. and Mrs. Strong have three children: Jean Harrison, Katherine Ogilvie and Austin Webber. Frank Granville Webber, youngest of the surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Webber, was for four years prominently identified with local fruit associations as manager and inspector, and he is now manager of the fine Sunshine Ranch of 42,000 acres near San Fernando, Los Angeles County. He was formerly manager of the Bloomington Fruit Association and also of the San Fernando Lemon Association. He married Miss Helen Teggert, who was born in the City of Belfast, Ireland, and they have one daughter, Marjorie Isabelle.

Mrs. Sophia (Ogilvie) Webber, a woman of gracious presence and distinctive talent, has made her life count in constructive service in behalf of humanity. Prior to her marriage she has given long and effective service as a teacher in the schools of Nova Scotia, and three of her sisters likewise were successful teachers. She was reared in the strict Presbyterian faith of the Scotch, but in later years has been an earnest and zealous member of the Baptist Church. The Ogilvie and two other families in Nova Scotia owned a tract of land three miles wide and six miles long, and the school-house was in the center of this large tract. The Ogilvie home was at one end of the tract, and Mrs. Webber recalls that she was thus compelled to walk the three long miles daily to attend school, stormy weather having not been looked upon as a reason for absence of the pupils.

For many years after coming to California Mrs. Webber was active and influential in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was for six years president of the county organization of this union in Riverside County, and was a state vice president of the union for two years. Under her personal supervision was effected the organization of most of the unions in Riverside County. Mrs. Webber has been active also in the work of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Baptist Church, and to this service she has given much of her time in later years. She was for fifteen years president of the Santa Ana Valley Association of this missionary society. She conducted a mission for Mexicans at Highgrove, and at Spanishtown she established and conducted a Mexican Sunday School, in which she had ninety-four pupils. At the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1921, Mrs. Webber is making plans for the reviving of both the mission and the Sunday school. She has always been a close student of social conditions and as ardent advocate of a single standard of sex morality, Mr. Webber having been in full sympathy with her views and her work and the home life having been of ideal order, for which reason Mrs. Webber is sustained and comforted by hallowed memories since the death of her honored husband.

WILLIAM E. STEPHENS, whose qualifications as a real estate man are derived from many years of active experience on the Pacific Coast, also has to his credit a record as a practical farmer and merchant. He is now associated with W. J. Powell in the Liberty Realty Company of Riverside.

Mr. Stephens was born near Fayette City, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1866, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his people having been in America since Colonial times. His father was Nathaniel Stephens, a Pennsylvania farmer. William E. Stephens attended public schools in his native county, took a business course in the Ohio Northern University at Ada, and soon afterward removed to Iowa where he lived on a farm three years and for ten years was a merchant. He was in the abstract and real estate business at Davenport, Washington, and from there removed to Spokane, where he conducted a successful real estate business for fifteen years. Mr. Stephens has been a resident of Riverside since 1916, and his high standing in local realty circles is indicated by the fact that he is president of the Riverside Realty Board. In 1919 he and William J. Powell established the Liberty Realty Company, an organization complete in every way and competent for the extensive business they perform in general real estate.

Mr. Stephens during his career has been active politically as a republican. While at Churdan, Iowa, he was a member of the City Council and city treasurer one year. At Davenport, Washington, he served two terms on the City Council, and in 1911, while a resident of Spokane, was elected a member of the Legislature and was chairman of the Spokane Delegation. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Riverside Lodge of Elks and Neighbors of Woodcraft. He is a member of the Lions Club of Riverside.

July 22, 1887, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stephens married Minerva Patterson, who was born in that state, daughter of William G. Patterson, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have three children: Ewing, the oldest, is a graduate of the University of Washington and a successful attorney now practicing at Lewistown, Idaho. Eleanor is librarian of the Public Library at North Yakima, Washington. Ruth, the youngest, is the wife of Leonard Difinia, an attorney by profession, but now in the truck and tractor business at Riverside.

WILLIAM J. POWELL. The name of William J. Powell has been identified with the business and civic interests of Riverside city and county for thirty years. He has been a rancher, merchant, and in more recent years has achieved success in the real estate business.

He was born in Kentucky January 13, 1870, and is of old American and Revolutionary stock of Welsh ancestry. His father is W. R. Powell, a Kentucky farmer still living in that state. William J. Powell acquired a public school education, and his vacation periods were given to his father's farm until he came to California in January, 1890. In the Riverside vicinity he was engaged in ranching, but later became a jewelry merchant at Riverside, a business he continued twelve or fourteen years, until selling out in 1915. Since then he has been handling real estate, both city and outside property, and his long residence has given him a thorough familiarity with land values that is an indispensable asset to his successful work. In 1919 he formed a partnership with William E. Stephens, under the firm name of the Liberty Realty Company.

Mr. Powell is also a director of the International Petrol Company, an organization now drilling three miles southwest of Chino on a lease in one of the most promising oil districts.

The International Petroleum Company has recently leased 320 acres of land in Pecos County, Texas, south of the so-called Miracle well of the Grant Oil Corporation. This Miracle well came in with 5,000 barrels at 96 feet.

Mr. Powell is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, is a republican in politics and affiliated with the local lodges of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Fraternal Brotherhood.

On August 1, 1899, he married Miss Eva Oldendorf, daughter of the late John H. Oldendorf, of Riverside.

GEORGE W. PRIOR has been a resident of Riverside County more than twenty years, and up to ten years ago was active in business affairs and since then has been called upon to serve the municipality as city auditor.

Mr. Prior was born at Princeton, Kansas, March 29, 1871, son of Elijah Prior. He is a man of education and of versatile gifts and attainments, and before coming to California was a successful teacher. He attended public schools at Windom, Kansas, graduated from the commercial department of Southwestern College at Winfield, that state, and for seven years was identified with school work in McPherson and Rice counties. For a time he was principal of schools at Conway.

For two years before coming to California Mr. Prior was in the lumber business at Windom, Kansas. In the spring of 1899 he located at Hemet in Riverside County, and for two years was connected with the Hemet Land & Water Company. His home has been at Riverside since 1901, and for a number of years he was in the lumber business with different companies. He was elected city clerk in the fall of 1911, holding that office until August, 1912, when he was appointed city auditor to succeed C. R. Stibbens. Since then by election and re-election he has been at this post of duty for nine years.

Mr. Prior is well known at Riverside and elsewhere for his leadership in musical affairs. Since coming to Riverside he has given his talent first to the First Methodist Episcopal Church and then to Grace Methodist Church, and is a member and director of the choir of Grace Church. While at Hemet he was superintendent of the Sunday School, and became head of the Sunday School work of his church after coming to Riverside. While at Hemet Mr. Prior served as a member of the School Board and for many years has been a director of the Y. M. C. A. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, Present Day Club, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Junior Order United American Mechanics.

At Windom, Kansas, May 26, 1894, Mr. Prior married Miss M. Gertrude Moss, a native of Missouri, daughter of the late Andrew Moss. She represents an old Kentucky family of Revolutionary stock. Mr. Prior's son, G. Earl, was in service in the navy three years and three months, being acting paymaster on the U. S. S. Saturn. After being honorably discharged from the navy he was in business with his uncle, Clarence E. Prior, at Riverside, but has returned to the University of Southern California, from which he enlisted in his junior year. August 18, 1918, G. Earl Prior married Ethel May Stevens, daughter of Percy H. Stevens, of Riverside.

JOHN J. (POP) HANFORD—No name can be mentioned in San Bernardino which will call forth such a flood of reminiscences, such a wealth of stories and political and business tales as that of John J. Hanford, popularly known as "Pop" Hanford. He is the one man who has stamped his dominant personality upon the history of his home



*J. J. Hanford*



city in more than one way, for he was not only a keen, forceful, resourceful, square business man, but he was also an aggressive politician with a true American set of principles and with no such word as "compromise" in his vocabulary. He was a man with red blood in his veins, a born fighter when he knew he was in the right, never afraid to tackle the big things of life whether it was a business, political, civic or national problem which confronted him. One always knew where to find him, standing "four square to all the winds that blow."

Like all big men he naturally encountered strenuous opposition at times, but in the course of time Mr. Hanford was vindicated for many reforms for which he fought, and many innovations he advanced for the good of party, city or county have since been found to be of paramount importance. The enemies he made made themselves, for he was entirely free from personal bitterness and even in the hottest campaigns he insisted upon fair play, and he never lost his grip on anything by "wobbling." He seemed to meet every critical situation with an inspiration, and he was one of the most prominent and potential political leaders in the state. He never allowed the personal equation to warp his sound judgment on any matter, little or big, and it was his singleness of aim, solidarity of purpose, his personal popularity, his enthusiasm and optimism, his dynamic vitality, that made him a man among men, but one with an interest in his fellow men. He was generosity personified, and he gave freely to all worthy causes, not only money and sympathy but his time as well. His love of country and his patriotism was strong and deep; always eager to serve, he was one of the most active figures in the late World war, and he was just as successful in aiding the United States as he was in other things.

Great in mind, heart and sympathies, a loyal friend, a kind and thoughtful neighbor, a loving and tender husband and father, the world is better for his having lived in it. His passing into the Eternal Silences caused deep and poignant grief, and so long as this generation shall live he will be lovingly remembered. His name and his life work will be a part of the history of the state of California for all time to come.

John J. Hanford was born June 12, 1845, in the City of New York, State of New York. He lived the life of the boys of that time until he was sixteen years old, when he apprenticed himself to learn the iron molders trade, which he did thoroughly. All branches of the trade, including green sand, dry sand and loam molding, and also brass molding, he mastered, learning the loam molding from Scotch molders from the Clyde. He was soon at the top and rated as one of the best molders in the trade, but he left the work to go into politics.

In the early part of the eighties he came out to California and located in Los Angeles for a time, then went up to the Antelope Valley, where he first took up a homestead and later purchased 640 acres more. He only remained a year and returned to Los Angeles. Here he again took up molding, and made the first mortar bed ever made in Southern California, at the Baker Iron Works, then located on the north-west corner of Second and Main streets. In those days that was considered a "Big Casting," and the Mayor and all the local celebrities were invited to see the castings poured. In 1899, when the Baker Iron Works moved their shops to what was then Buena Vista Street, now North Broadway, Mr. Hanford went with them, but two of his fellow workmen, Tonkin and Vanderclute, went to Coronado and started the

Coronado Foundry and Machine Shop. They bid on and were awarded the contract to make the big sheave wheels for the San Diego cable railway, and Mr. Tonkin came for Mr. Hanford to go to Coronado to superintend the building of the patterns and the molding of the castings. This he did, and he also made the big face plate to finish them on. The company had secured the contract to make the grey iron castings for the California Southern Railroad while he was in their employ, but afterwards lost it.

Soon after Mr. Hanford left them and returned to Los Angeles, where he went to work for the Union Iron Works, then located on the south side of First Street, west of Alameda. When Mr. Hanford learned that the California Southern Railway was still looking for some one to start a foundry in San Bernardino to make their work, he immediately went there and secured the contract from G. W. Prescott, then master mechanic of the road. This was in February, 1892, and was the inception of the "Hanford Iron Works," and it was located in what was known as "The Henderson Foundry Building," on the west side of Warm Creek and on the north side of First Street.

As soon as he reached San Bernardino Mr. Hanford entered the political arena and soon was the leader of the local force. Of course those he deposed were not very friendly at first, but always his friends outnumbered them 1000 to 1. He first made the run for trustee from the First Ward and was, of course, at once made chairman of the board. He was re-elected a number of times, and from first to last the campaign was always a red hot one, enlivened as only he could stir things up. Pop Hanford was at first a staunch democrat, and he toured the state with W. J. Bryan during the 16 to 1 campaign. When Theodore Roosevelt was the republican nominee for president the first time he was won over to his standard after long studying of the facts and, knowing that "only fools never change their minds," "Pop" became a Roosevelt republican and continued in that party until he passed on.

Mr. Hanford was always warm in the support of anything which would advance San Bernardino, and he was eager to secure the Carnegie Public Library for the city, refusing to be turned down by the board, which was placing the libraries, and finally succeeding in getting an appropriation. When he did get it it did not meet with his approval, not being as large as he thought it should be. He at once got busy and, with the late Fred Perris, prevailed upon E. P. Ripley, then president of the Santa Fe Railway and a great friend of Mr. Carnegie, to intercede for them, to try and get them a larger appropriation. He urged the fact that San Bernardino was to be the second largest place on the Santa Fe system for their shops, and Mr. Ripley undertook the mission and succeeded in securing a larger appropriation.

Among the other positions held by Mr. Hanford was that of mayor, he being the second one to hold the office. During his administration as president of the Board of City Trustees he became interested in the League of California Municipalities, and was at once selected as vice president and later as the president of the League.

Mr. Hanford had an intuitive sense of affairs and keenness of perception and could think for the commonwealth, see the possibilities the future held. He advocated the purchase of the Hubbard water rights in Lytle Creek and the installation of the present water system. He made an active campaign to purchase the right, buy the pipe and lay it.

Mr. Hanford was one of the Freeholders who framed the present City Charter, and he advocated then many things which were turned down then but which have since been found to be of the greatest importance to the city and its advancement.

Mr. Hanford passed away on November 12, 1917, in the St. Joseph's Hospital in San Diego, after an operation for hernia. He was so full of life, vitality and the joy of living that even now it seems impossible he is not in his accustomed place, one of the best loved sons of the Southland.

He left a widow, Joan E. Hanford, and one son, W. J. Hanford.

**WILLIAM J. HANFORD**—Like his honored father, J. J. Hanford, William J. Hanford believed in a life of action and preparation for a worth while career, so at an early age he commenced to work, his natural inclination being toward railroad interest at that time, but he discovered his real life work when he joined his father in the Iron Works. He is carrying on the work which his father founded and is making a success of it in every way, progressing with the times and, as demanded by circumstances, shaping the conduct of the Hanford Iron Works. It is an institution so well founded, so well managed, that it is bound to grow and expand still more, and no one could be better qualified to guide its course than William J. Hanford, son of the founder, for he worked many years with his father and he will use the knowledge thus gained to add to the growth and permanence of the works.

He was born in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on July 1, 1870, and was one of three sons of J. J. and Joan Hanford. His two brothers died in infancy. When his parents came to California he accompanied them, a young boy. His first work was with the Western Union Telegraph Company in Los Angeles as a messenger boy in 1885. He remained there a year and then went to the Southern Pacific Railway as call boy and messenger in 1886. He commenced his railroad work by firing a switch engine October 1, 1887. He was fireman on an engine for the Coronado Railway from July 15, 1890, to September 15, 1891.

During the winter of 1891-1892 he went East and fired for the E. T. N. R. Railroad, going as far as Chicago. From September 10, 1892, to November 15, 1893, he was fireman for the San Diego, Cuyamaca & Eastern Railway. He commenced firing for the California Southern April 21, 1894, but he lost out in the A. R. U. strike June 29, 1894. He commenced working with his father during 1895, and he has been with the Hanford Iron Works ever since.

When his father, J. J. Hanford, passed away his mother, Joan E. Hanford, and himself conducted the business successfully until it was decided to incorporate, and P. J. Dubbell came into the company as the third director of it. When Mrs. Hanford decided to dispose of her holdings in the Hanford Iron Works her son, W. J. Hanford, took over her shares and disposed of part of them to several of the present stockholders, narrated in the story of the works. William J. Hanford is now president and manager of the Hanford Iron Works, and he holds a large majority of stock in the company.

On August 17, 1889, he married Florence B. Steel, of Los Angeles.

**THE HANFORD IRON WORKS**, one of the foremost institutions of San Bernardino, was founded by the late J. J. Hanford, and he started it to make iron grey castings for the California Southern Railroad Company, having secured the contract to do all this work for them. He had a partner, also a molder, Joseph Bierce, and they began in the old Henderson Foundry Building located on the west side of Warm Creek,

north side of First Street. In addition to themselves they had one workman, William Hackney.

Like everything with which Mr. Hanford was connected, it was an instant success, growing rapidly in every line. Early in 1893 Mr. Hanford bought his partner's interest, and from that time until he passed on he was the sole owner and proprietor of the Hanford Iron Works. So rapidly did the volume of business increase that it out-grew the quarters in which it was started, and Mr. Hanford erected the foundry on its present site in the spring of 1895. In 1904 he erected the machine and pattern shop in front of the foundry on its present site in a space he had left for that purpose.

In 1910 the Hanford Iron Works secured a patent for driving a nail on a slant, and proceeded to build and manufacture an orange box making machine. This is, of course, a side issue with the Works, as the foundry has nearly all the time had all it could handle producing the castings for the Santa Fe Railway Company and the other business it has secured, much of it coming from Arizona and Nevada. Another instance of "when a man makes a better article than others the world will make a trail to his door."

After the passing of Mr. Hanford on November 12, 1917, the business was conducted by his widow, Joan E. Hanford, and his son, William J. Hanford. On May 28, 1918, the Hanford Iron Works was incorporated under the laws of the State of California, with Joan E. Hanford as president, William J. Hanford as vice president and P. J. Dubbell as secretary. The next year, April, 1919, Joan E. Hanford disposed of her interests, William J. Hanford securing the most of them, the remainder being bought up by James Cunnison, S. E. Bagley, P. J. Dubbell, Clinton Draper, Cora Draper, Ralph Ochs, E. E. Katz, M. D. Katz and Gladys Parsons Katz. P. J. Dubbell passed away in June, 1919, and his interests in the works were purchased by James Cunnison, S. E. Bagley, Ralph Ochs and William Woods.

The officers of the company now are: William J. Hanford, president; S. E. Bagley, vice president; James Cunnison, secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Hanford Iron Works Company held in January, 1920, the company voted to erect an addition to the plant to be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of steel castings. At present the Hanford Iron Works employs fifty-two men, the average pay roll being seven thousand dollars.

The Hanford Iron Works enjoys the distinction of being the second oldest foundry making castings for the Santa Fe Railroad in point of years of continuous service.

PAUL E. SIMONDS, M. D. While his residence in Riverside has not covered a long term of years, Dr. Paul E. Simonds has by his skill, acquired a reputation and high standing for his handling of the various cases under his care. He has built up a large clientele, which is always on the increase, founded on his skill in diagnosis and accuracy of treatment, for he is not only the trained, educated physician but the rarer type, the natural exponent of the healing art, possessing the quickness of perception and intuition which puts them in a class by themselves.

Dr. Simonds was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 12, 1876, his father being John H. Simonds, a native of New York State and a prominent organist and musician who is living now in Ventura County, engaged in Church and Sunday school work.

John H. Simonds came to California in 1890, and Dr. Simonds, then a young boy, accompanied him. He commenced his education in the public schools of Pontiac, Michigan. In California he attended Napa

College, taking the academic course. He then majored in science in the University of Denver, Colorado, and coming back to California, was graduated from the University of California with the degree of M. D., class of 1908.

In his first practice, which was in Los Angeles, he was associated with Dr. Stanley T. Black for four years. He then located in Hemet, Riverside County, where he practiced successfully until 1916, when he decided to make his permanent home in Riverside City, where he since practiced continuously. He is a most loyal citizen and always ready to work for anything which will be of material advantage to his home city.

Dr. Simonds is a member of the American Congress on Internal Medicine; of the American Medical Association; of the California State Medical Association and the Southern California Medical Association. He is secretary-treasurer of the Riverside County Medical Society and is a delegate to the State Society, which meets in San Diego in May, 1921.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a past noble grand of Hemet Lodge. He is also a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood. He was a charter member of the famous National Guard, Denver City Troop, of Colorado, to which it is a great distinction to have belonged. He was a first corporal for three years, 1896-1899, and saw real service, notably during the Leadville strike.

Dr. Simonds was the chairman of the Medical Advisory Board No. 1, covering San Bernardino, Riverside County and Imperial County, during the period of the World war, with headquarters in San Bernardino, a board which was of no small aid to the Government.

On account of his health Dr. Simonds has ranched quite a little both in Colorado and Southern California. He is a nature lover, an entomologist and naturalist, and he has quite a fine collection of insects, which he enjoys collecting. His chief pleasure though is in birds and in butterflies.

Dr. Simonds is considered an unusually fine singer, his voice being a beautiful barytone, and he sings now in the choir of the First Congregational Church. He is also an accomplished violoncellist, and for six years played that instrument in the orchestra of the First Congregational Church in Los Angeles, being first cellist. Being very fond of music, he has cultivated his talent in both vocal and instrumental music.

Dr. Simonds is the father of two children: William and Catherine, both of whom are students.

ALBERT S. MEAD was trained as a technological engineer, was for a time a teacher, also trained himself for foreign missionary service, was with the Y. M. C. A. in France for some months during the war, but in Riverside is best known as one of the members of the city's leading real estate and insurance organizations, the Riverside Realty Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Mead was born at Atlanta, Georgia, March 4, 1880, but is of New England ancestry. His father was a Union soldier, while his mother, still living at Riverside, is the daughter of a Confederate soldier and a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. He is of English descent, the family having settled in Connecticut in pioneer times. He had two or three ancestors in the Revolutionary war. Calvin Mead by four enlistments served as a private during the Revolution under Captain Matthew Mead, Colonel John Mead, Captain Isaac Howe Lawrence and Captain Isaac Lockwood. One of Mr. Mead's ancestors was a niece of Oliver Goldsmith. His great-great-aunt was a niece of the Lord Mayor of London. One of his great-grandfathers was a New York editor, owner of the

Gazette, afterward the New York Advertiser and later the New York Globe. Horace Greeley received his training as a printer in that office.

The Meads came originally from Cowfold and Bolney, England. The great-great-grandfather of Albert S. Mead was once a preacher in Lady Huntington's Chapel at Bath, England.

The grandfather of Albert S. Mead earned high distinction as an educator. He was president of Oglethorpe University in Georgia, founded during the thirties, an institution that enjoyed a high rank for a number of years, until after the Civil war. His most famous student was the South's greatest poet and man of letters, Sidney Lanier. Leaving the South just before the outbreak of the Civil war grandfather Mead subsequently conducted a high class private school at Morristown, New Jersey.

Eugene N. Mead, father of the Riverside business man, was also born in Georgia, but returned to Connecticut with his parents when he was six years of age. As a Union soldier he was in the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Infantry, serving actively nine months, participating in two battles, and spent seven months in hospital. After the war he was a business man, and he died at Sierra Madre, California, in 1915.

A. S. Mead's mother was of the Wynne family. Her brother Fred Wynne was color bearer on Joe Wheeler's staff in the Civil war.

Albert S. Mead was the first honor man ever graduated in the textile course south of Mason and Dixon's line. He received the degree B. S. T. E. from the University of Georgia in 1901. He had prepared for college in private schools. This was the first class ever graduated in textile engineering, and Mr. Mead was the first man to receive a medal as first honor man in that division. He began teaching at the age of twenty-one, and was connected with the School of Technology two years. In 1899 he was on the survey of a line of railroad owned by the Southern Railway from Marysville, Kentucky, to the Cumberland Mountains. In 1903 he came to Monterey, California, spending one year recuperating. In 1905 he left Monterey for San Anselmo, Marine County, California, where he entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary with the intention of preparing for foreign missionary service in China. He remained in the seminary two years and had charge of the church at Bolinas. As a result of overwork he was sent South, to Long Beach, and from there to Sierra Madre, where he was engaged in the real estate business until 1914. He was the secretary and later president of the Sierra Madre Chamber of Commerce.

Coming to Riverside in June, 1914, Mr. Mead resumed the real estate business and is vice president and general manager of the Riverside Realty Company, Incorporated. During the year 1921, the Riverside Mortgage Company, a financing corporation was incorporated with Mr. Mead as vice president and general manager. G. E. Dole is secretary. It is the largest organization of its kind in Riverside, handling general real estate, loans and insurance. During the first ten months of 1920 more than half a million dollars worth of real estate was sold through this organization. At the beginning of the World war of the four men active in the office of the company three entered the service.

Mr. Mead joined the Y. M. C. A. work, and was in the Training Service in Paris, France, and later was put in charge of the Y. M. C. A. Information Department for the whole of Paris. Before assuming the duties of this office he contracted pneumonia, and was sent home in June, 1918. He contracted his illness in France at the Cathedral of Rheims. Mr. Mead at one time sold his home in California for the purpose of going to China in the interest of Mrs. Russell Sage, as busi-

ness manager of two mission stations and supervising engineer for the erection of colleges at Hang Chow. On his first preliminary medical examination he was disqualified for disability.

August 30, 1904, Mr. Mead married Miss Susie Hunter, of Louisville, Georgia, daughter of a prominent attorney, Edward Hunter, who at one time was professor of mathematics in the University of Georgia. She comes of three generations of Meachers. One of her grandfathers was a surgeon and a Confederate soldier who died from wounds received in battle. Mr. Mead's ancestors came to this country in 1707. Her mother and two sisters are Daughters of the American Revolution and Mrs. Mead has recently qualified for membership in that order. She is of English and Irish-Scotch descent. Some of her ancestors were among the founders of Georgia, who came over with Oglethorpe.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead have four children: Elizabeth and Hunter, high school students at Riverside; Susan, also in school; and Eugene West. Mr. Mead is affiliated with the Masonic order, the college fraternity Sigma Nu, the Kiwanis Club at Riverside, is vice president of the Riverside Realty Board, and is superintendent of the Sunday School of the Congregational Church.

H. S. DENICK has been a resident of Riverside thirteen years. He came to Southern California with a prospect of three months' vacation here. He fell in love with Riverside, the city beautiful, and, having arranged to his advantage a business transaction, has remained here permanently and is one of the most successful of Riverside's real estate men.

Mr. Denick is a native of New York State, where the family has lived from the colonization of that Province by the Holland Dutch. His father, James Denick, spent his active life as a farmer in New York, was also a merchant and a school teacher. The mother of Mr. Denick was Emeline Sidman, a native of New York. Some of her ancestors came from France with Lafayette. Her great-grandfather was a guard to General Washington, showing the passes over the highlands of New York to a point where the British were entrenched in the Ramapo Mountains. This service enabled General Washington to keep his advantage in the subsequent conflict with that part of the British Army.

H. S. Denick was educated in the public schools of Cayuga and Oswego counties, New York. After leaving school he spent some years as a grower and purchaser for a large tobacco firm, and for a large part of that time was growing tobacco for tobacco handling concerns in New York, one of which, Schoverling & Company, dealt in leaf tobacco to the extent of twenty-two hundred cases per year. Following that for several years Mr. Denick sold grass and grain cutting machinery with an agency at Fulton, New York.

He gave up that business in 1907, and on January 6, 1908, left for California. While at Riverside he effected an exchange of some of his New York property for some local property owned by George Frost. This enabled him to locate permanently at Riverside, and ever since he has been engaged in the real estate business. He handles general real estate, largely city property, but also some orange groves and alfalfa ranches. He platted one highly attractive and profitable subdivision, the Richard Subdivision in the Magnolia district.

Mr. Denick is a member of the Realty Board. He is a democrat, but has never looked to politics for any personal advantage. He attends the Congregational Church. Mr. Denick married Miss Josephine Pooler, daughter of Joseph Pooler. She is a native of New York State. This

is an old American family of English descent. Some of her uncles were soldiers in the Civil war.

BYRON W. ALLEN—In the years succeeding every great war this country has experienced a remarkable growth and development, and the causes for this are apparent. In the first place after a man has risked his life in behalf of his country he takes more interest in its welfare and is not willing to have his civic duties performed for him. The careful training and discipline of military service oftentimes develops latent capabilities which when released in private life result in awakening to new possibilities for individual progress. The love of change and need for excitement are other contributing forces which urge the returned soldier to get out of the rut of the commonplace and accomplish something worth recording. Judging, therefore, the future by the light of the past it is safe to predict for the United States during the next decade, once the distressing problems of the reconstruction period are solved and an adjustment is made to normalcy, a prosperity never before reached. In some of the Western states where there is more room for growth and new openings for the young men of the period this awakening is already very noticeable. One of the returned soldiers of the World war who is making his name known and his influence felt in industrial circles in San Bernardino County is Lieut. Col. Byron W. Allen, manufacturer of iron and steel products, whose plant is the largest of its kind in the interior of Southern California.

Byron W. Allen was born at Homer, Michigan, June 17, 1880, a son of Oliver A. and Rose (Knapp) Allen. Oliver A. Allen was born at Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, October 5, 1850, a son of Ira and Rebecca (Calkins) Allen. When a child Oliver A. Allen was taken to Homer, Michigan, by his parents, and there he was reared, and there he attended the public schools. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, which calling was followed by his father, grandfather and other members of his immediate family. In 1884 he came to San Bernardino, California, and for three years worked at his trade for a Mr. Lehman. At the expiration of that period he purchased the business, and developed it into a very large industrial plant, now owned and operated by his son, Colonel Allen. The latter has photographs showing the original equipment when his father bought the business, and the present plant. These illustrations conclusively prove that staying with and properly developing a business is a paying project. Oliver A. Allen continued to conduct his plant until his death, and became one of the constructive factors of this region. Oliver A. Allen married Miss Rose Knapp, who was born at Albion, Michigan, September 20, 1850, and died at San Bernardino in November, 1889, leaving two small children, Edna and Colonel Allen. Subsequently Mr. Allen married Miss Sarah Hiller of Litchfield, Michigan. Fraternally Mr. Allen was a Mason. For some years he was a valued member of the San Bernardino Board of Trade.

Colonel Allen attended the public schools of San Bernardino and was early taught the dignity of honest labor and the value of thrifty habits. He has grown up in his father's business, and since returning from the World war has devoted his attention and interest to its further expansion and proper conduct. He is a man of many interests and maintains membership with the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, in which order



Byron C. Allen



he has been raised to the thirty-second degree, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Colonel Allen is married.

For a man of his age Colonel Allen has a most remarkable military experience, and not only was the highest ranking officer in the World war from San Bernardino and Riverside counties, but has had over twenty years' service, fifteen years being spent in the California National Guards and five years in the United States Army.

In 1896, when only sixteen years old, Byron W. Allen enlisted March 16 in Company K, Seventh California Infantry, National Guard. On June 8, 1901, he was commissioned first lieutenant of this company, and September 6, 1910, was commissioned captain. On April 18, 1915, he was commissioned major of his regiment.

During the Spanish-American war, in 1898, Colonel Allen served as sergeant, and was attached to the Eighth United States Infantry, on the Mexican border as captain of his company, and in 1916 he was again on the Mexican Border with the National Guard. During that campaign he was promoted to be major of the Seventh California Infantry.

When this country entered the World war he was major of the California National Guards, and entered the Federal Army with that rank. He was first located at Camp Arcadia, California, where he was given his choice by Anita Baldwin of a saddle horse from her stable of thoroughbreds for his personal use.

On July 31, 1917, he began the field officers' course at the school of musketry at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. His record at this school, together with his past military record, was the cause of his being detached from the One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry and instructed to report to the commanding officer of the Fortieth Division at Camp Kearney, for duty organizing Schools of Instruction and was assigned for duty in the office of the chief of staff.

On October 4, 1917, he was ordered back to the One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry, and placed in command of the First Battalion. Colonel Allen was appointed divisional machine gun officer, in charge of machine gun instruction, January 2, 1918.

On February 2, 1918, he was again taken from the One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry and placed in command of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion, in addition to his other duties.

On July 3, 1918, Colonel Allen was relieved from the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion and detailed as divisional machine gun officer.

About this time he submitted to the chief of invention, Department Army War College, a machine gun sight for indirect firing, which the ordnance department made up, and sent to all machine gun centers for testing.

On about August 5 or 6, 1918, Colonel Allen embarked from New York for France, on the Lapland, an English vessel, with a convoy of his division. They arrived at Liverpool, England two weeks later, having taken the Northern route. They went from Liverpool to Winchester by train, and after two weeks stay in the latter city, moved on to Southampton, and from there his division embarked on small vessels, leaving at night for Cherbourg, France. Of necessity they were packed in like sardines in a box. When depth bombs were dropped for their protection from submarines the jar given their vessel was such that, having no knowledge that this was going on, many were at least willing to leave the ship on their arrival at port.

Two days later they left Cherbourg on "side-door" Pullmans made to accommodate eight horses or forty men. They had marched all day in a driving rain and went aboard this train in their wet clothing, and for two days and nights had very little to eat. At the end of this period they reached La Guerche and one-half of the division was sent on for replacement at the front.

Colonel Allen organized and was made commandant of Base Training School for the Sixth Army Corps. On October 9, 1918, he was sent to report for duty with the inter-allied transport Commission, composed of officers of the allied forces. It was their duty to guard all of the advance zones, and to have charge of all allied transportation of troops and supplies in advanced zones.

In order to co-ordinate all allied means of transportation it was necessary for the purpose of instruction for those in command to be at all active fronts, in consequence of which Colonel Allen was present at all offensive and defensive sectors until the armistice was signed, being under fire at Verdun, St. Mihiel, Somme, Oise-Argonne and others.

He has in his possession a German machine gun that he secured at Somme, and ammunition for it which he annexed at the Argonne Forest offensive.

While with the commission there were weeks at a time that he did not have a drink of water, as it was all unfit for use, and was obliged to quench his thirst, as did the others, with light wines and beer.

After he left the commission Colonel Allen received a personal letter of commendation from Major-General Comday, Sixth Depot Division.

On the morning of November 11, 1918, while on his way to the front on approaching a small village, he and his command met a parade composed of old men, women, boys and girls, all yelling, crying and playing instruments. They had received word that the armistice had been signed. This was the first knowledge that Colonel Allen had that the war was over. They proceeded to invade the village and bought all the flags and bunting to decorate their automobiles, and they did not neglect to kiss all the pretty girls in the store.

As senior member of the American officers he was given option as to whether he should be sent preparatory to his return to the United States, and he chose the Fortieth Division, which was the replacement division at Revigny, and was made assistant chief of staff. His command and staff officers, except himself, left for the United States so that he was in command of the rear party to conduct the business of the division headquarters.

On December 29, 1918, he was ordered to Beauveran as advance party for his division. His first duties were the making up of train schedules and movement orders for the division, so the different sections could be moved from the various towns in which they were billeted to their embarkation point at Bordeaux, and see them on board ship bound for the United States. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry while in France, on Feb. 14, 1918.

On his return to California he was granted a leave of absence for fourteen days. On April 21, 1919, he was attached to the Thirty-second United States Infantry, but was relieved from duty April 29, 1919, in the Thirty-second and assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry of Arizona. On May 12, 1919, he was detailed as range officer in Camp Stephen D. Little.

On June 16, 1919, Colonel Allen was detailed as president of the Board of Officers for the purpose of examining provisional officers

for permanent commissions in the United States Army. For a short time he was in command of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

On September 17, 1919, Colonel Allen was detailed president of special court martial. He was discharged October 25, 1919, with a commission of lieutenant colonel of infantry section Officers Reserve Corps of the United States of America.

Colonel Allen received the following letter from Major-Gen. F. S. Strong:

"Lt.-Col. Bryon W. Allen,  
Infantry, U. S. A.  
Subject—Commendation.

"The Division Commander desires to express his appreciation of the very efficient manner in which you have performed your duties both as a Machine Gun Battalion Commander and as Divisional Machine Gun Officer.

"Your work in charge of the Divisional Machine Gun School at Camp Kearney was most satisfactory and produced excellent results. It is recognized by all that the high efficiency of the machine gun units of the Division was in a very great measure due to your energy and untiring efforts during the training period and after the Division arrived in France.

"It is to be hoped that your services may be retained in the Regular Establishment.

"The undersigned would consider himself privileged in having you under his command.

"Signed, F. S. Strong, Major General, U. S. A."

Lieut. Col. Allen has a great many medals as souvenirs of his military service. He returned to San Bernardino in December, 1919, and resumed control of his business. During his absence it had been running under the supervision of his wife and a foreman. It still retains the firm name of Allen & Son Machine Works. He is a firm believer that the San Bernardino district is going to become a great oil producer, and has built extensive additions to the shop to care for this trade in support of his belief.

He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers and of the Rotary Club. He is senior deacon of San Bernardino Lodge No. 348, F. and A. M., and a member of the San Diego Consistory, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Roads Association and is eligible to the Sons of the American Revolution.

Lieut. Col. Allen married in San Bernardino in July, 1905, Miss Fannie D. Garner, a native of that city and daughter of one of its old and honored residents. They have three children: Jack Garner Allen, a member of the high school, Class of 1922, who is active in school athletics, both track and of the gymnasium, and he was the first young man who made the debating class of the high school. William Atwal Allen, a member of the high school class of 1925, and Byron William Allen, Jr., in infancy.

ADDISON HENRY HOLMES, whose death occurred at Riverside, California, in 1909, was born in Ohio, of English ancestry, and was a representative of a family that gained pioneer distinction in the vicinity of Akron, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was an early settler in that section of the Buckeye State, and of this ancestor it is related that in going to church he had to walk over a log which served as a bridge over a stream, and that on one occasion a large bear appeared at the other end, with

the result that he returned home for his gun and then shot the bear. For this action on Sunday he was expelled from the church, and his wife likewise met the same punitive injustice. The subject of this memoir attended school at Greenfield, Pennsylvania, until he was eighteen years old, but two years earlier he had initiated apprenticeship to the trade of harnessmaker. He followed his trade until the Civil war, when he promptly enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, of whose band he was made drum major. He took part in many engagements and was with General Sherman on the historic march from Atlanta to the Sea. After the war he established his home at Akron, Ohio, where for twenty years he was associated with the manufacturing of bottles.

Mr. Holmes came to California about 1885 and settled at Corona, Riverside County, where he engaged in the kiln-burning of soil and water pipe for irrigation purposes. The next year he engaged in the same line of enterprise at Alberhill, and from the latter place he finally removed to Riverside, where he continued to reside until his death. He was an honored and appreciative member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the Fourth of July celebration at Riverside in 1897 he led the procession with the drum corps named in his honor. He broke from the ranks of his corps and the Grand Army in front of the judges' stand and saved from serious injury a woman whose clothing had been set afire from firecrackers. He was a republican, but never desired office, his chief interests and pleasure having centered in his home, and his sterling character and unflinching consideration having gained to him hosts of warm friends. He was one of the venerable and honored citizens of Riverside at the time of his death.

In Pennsylvania Mr. Holmes married Margaret J. Reherd, daughter of George Reherd, who was cabinetmaker by vocation, the Reherd family being of remote German origin. Mrs. Holmes survives her husband and remains in the pleasant Riverside home. The only daughter, Annora, is the wife of Fred A. Niemann, an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Los Angeles. Mrs. Niemann has three children by a previous marriage, Arthur B., Lowell B. and Ona Marguerite Shook. Bert R. Holmes, eldest of the sons, is engaged in the oil business at Fellows, California. He married Maude Songer, of Corona, and they have one child, Mildred. Howard Henry Holmes and his younger brother, Delmar J., own and conduct the City Market on West Ninth Street, Riverside. The maiden name of his wife was Daisy Ross.

Delmar J. Holmes was born at Akron, Ohio, February 9, 1883, and gained his early education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen years he became associated with coal mining at Elsinore, California, and four years later he learned the barber's trade, which he there followed three years. Seven years found him employed as a meat cutter in a market at Colton, and in 1913 he came to Riverside, where, within a short time thereafter, he and his brother opened a meat market. They have built up a prosperous business and their market is one of the best equipped in the city. Delmar J. Holmes owns a brick business block, with two stores, on West Ninth Street, and also five residence properties in Riverside, four of which he rents. He is a republican, is a loyal and progressive citizen, and is one of the representative young business men of Riverside. At Elsinore, in 1901, Mr. Holmes wedded Miss Lua Townsend, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a daughter of C. A. Townsend of that city. She died in 1911. Delmar Holmes has a fine little son, Harold, attending the public school at Elsinore.

DEAN C. CORLETT, one of the oldest living residents of Riverside, has been engaged in orange growing for forty years, and has devoted the greater part of his efforts to the betterment of the industry. At present he owns fifteen acres of orange groves on Kansas Avenue that are in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Corlett stands high in the community, and is one of those men who attends strictly to their own business and pursues the even tenor of their way.

Born at Cleveland, Ohio, when it was known as Newburg, January 3, 1864, Dean C. Corlett, is a son of George W. and Sarah (Heptinstall) Corlett. George W. Corlett was born in Ohio, and was a farmer in Ohio, and after he came to California he was foreman for the H. B. Everest ranch of 100 acres at Arlington, which he set out in oranges in 1884. During the war between the two sections of the country he served with the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was at Camp Dennison for three months. When the period of his enlistment expired he had to return home to take care of his sick parents. He was spared for many years afterwards, and died in 1907. His ancestors came to America from the Isle of Man, England. His widow, who was born in the Yorkshire district of England, died in 1919, at the age of eighty years.

Dean C. Corlett was educated in the public schools of Ohio and then worked in the Cleveland Rolling Mills until he came to California with his father, four brothers and three sisters, their arrival at Riverside taking place July 21, 1883. Mr. Corlett's brothers and sisters were: Arthur, deceased; Merrick E., deceased; Bertram, a civil engineer of Seattle, and William George Corlett, a horticultural inspector residing at Arlington. He is married and has three boys, Ralph, Raymond and Clayton. The two former were overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. The three sisters of Mr. Corlett were: Kittie, deceased, was the wife of Dr. Craven of Riverside; Clara, deceased, was a school teacher of Riverside; and Nettie, wife of D. D. Sharp, horticultural commissioner of Riverside County. She has two children, Milo, in Junior College and Helen in the high school, Class of '22.

For two years after coming to California Mr. Corlett was employed on the Everest ranch at Arlington, and he then drove a milk wagon for W. A. Brouse until 1887, when he bought the business and formed a partnership with W. A. Drayton. Mr. Drayton died in September, 1889, after which Mr. Corlett conducted it alone for nine years longer, and then sold it.

In the meanwhile, however, he had bought ten acres of land on Kansas Avenue, and later added five acres more, all of which he planted to oranges. The trees are all in full bearing, and Mr. Corlett is devoting all of his attention to this industry, although he is also a director of the Sierra Vista Packing Association, of which J. H. Urquhart is manager. Fraternally Mr. Corlett belongs to the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. A stalwart republican, he has been active in his party.

In 1891 Mr. Corlett married first Sarah B. Gray, now deceased, a native of Fort Fairfield, Maine, and she bore him three children, namely: George H., who is a sawmill engineer of Island Falls, Maine; Florence B., who is the wife of Clifford Lindsey, a horticulturist of Lemoore, Kings County, California, has one daughter, Dorothy; and Dorothy L., who is a graduate of the Riverside Business College. On October 17, 1917, Mr. Corlett married Miss Clara E. Brooker, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a daughter of James Brooker, now deceased. Mrs. Corlett had three nephews in the war. Mr. and Mrs. Corlett are consistent members of the Congregational Church, and are active in its good work.

Having spent so many useful years in this region, Mr. Corlett is well-qualified to estimate the value of the improvements and developments he has seen made. As enthusiastic as any of the younger generation with reference to the desirability of Riverside and its vicinity, he is proud of the part he has taken in making it what it now is, and is very optimistic with reference to its future. He is a man who has won his wealth and prestige through his own efforts, and is a credit to his neighborhood and the industry of which he is so able a representative.

GEORGE W. DENNIS has been a resident of Riverside over twenty years, coming here after a professional and business career in the Middle West. In business affairs he has been actively identified with real estate in Riverside, and is regarded as one of the authorities on values and possibilities in this section of the state.

Mr. Dennis was born in Marshall County, Illinois, September 23, 1848. His father, James Dennis, was a native of England, but spent most of his life on a farm in Marshall County, Illinois. He also held the office of justice of the peace there.

George W. Dennis was well educated in grammar and high schools and in early life took up the study and practice of dentistry at LaSalle, Illinois. He practiced dentistry altogether for thirty years. During ten years of that time he was in the drug business in Nebraska.

Mr. Dennis reached Riverside September 7, 1898. For two years he resumed his former business as a druggist, and has since been giving his time to real estate operations, many of which have involved large and important transactions in Riverside and vicinity. For three or four years he also handled insurance, but his entire time is now given to a general real estate business.

Mr. Dennis is a republican, and was formerly active in party affairs. He at one time was an alderman at Tecumseh, Nebraska, where he conducted a drug store for seven years. In California he has found profitable interests as an orange grower. At one time he had forty-five acres in citrus fruit, but has sold all this property. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Congregational Church.

September 23, 1872, at Henry, Illinois, Mr. Dennis married Miss Sarah Poole, who was born in that state, a daughter of Guy and Sophronia Poole. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis are the parents of five children: Bertha, at home; Edith, wife of W. E. Neblett, a druggist at Riverside; Charles, a real estate man at Los Angeles; Fred, a dentist at Alhambra; and Guy, who died in 1900.

ERNEST MARTIN, postmaster of San Bernardino, is one of the men of this part of California who has earned the consideration of his fellow citizens because of the commendable public spirit he has always shown, and the part he has played in the advancement of this locality. For a number of years he was connected with the newspaper business, and in this connection rendered yeoman service to the democratic party. Since his appointment in 1914 he has had charge of the San Bernardino Post Office, and under his wise and effective management and progressive methods the business of this office has been so measurably increased that it has been found necessary to enlarge the floor space to double its former capacity. During his administration the receipts of the office have grown from \$46,884.94 to \$75,048.66.

Mr. Martin was born in Indiana, November 1, 1874, a son of Captain Henry B. Martin. The latter was born in Indiana and became an attorney and newspaper man of distinction. In early life he was



*Ernest Martin*



engaged in surveying and was in Iowa for a time. While at Webster City he was made captain of a company of Frontier Guards. While so serving in 1857-1859 he was sent to quell the Indians at Spirit Lake, Iowa, when they broke out and massacred the whites, and had an exciting experience. During the war between the North and the South he served as captain of Company A, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battles of Barboursville and the battle of Chickamauga. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Corinth and many others. After the close of the war he went to Indiana, and later to Webster City, Iowa, and there was captain of the Frontier Guards. In 1898 he came to San Bernardino, and with his sons and daughter was engaged in newspaper work, but finally returned to his old home in Indiana, and there he and his wife died in 1913, not far from their birthplace. David Martin, the great-great-grandfather, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and was killed while serving in the Colonial Army.

Ernest Martin was reared at Greencastle, Indiana, and attended its schools. His first business experience was gained with a newspaper owned by his family, and in 1898 he accompanied his father and family West to San Bernardino, where they founded the San Bernardino daily and weekly Transcript, and conducted it for four years. They then sold it to Holbrook Brothers, and this journal was later consolidated with the Index, with which Mr. Martin was connected until 1914. During nearly all this period he represented as correspondent the Hearst newspapers. In 1914 he resigned his position to accept the appointment of postmaster from President Wilson. In 1918 he was re-appointed, and still holds the office.

With the record of his family behind him it was only natural for Mr. Martin to want to enter the military service during the World war, in spite of the need for his remaining at home and caring for the affairs of his office, and he registered and was expecting to be called when the signing of the armistice put an end to the necessity of enrolling any more men.

Mr. Martin married Miss Dora Cooley, a daughter of George M. Cooley, January 21, 1903. Fraternally Mr. Martin is a charter and life member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a charter member of the Lions Club. He is one of the sound, reliable and enterprising men of the city, and one who can be depended upon at all times to do everything within his power to add to the prestige of his city and county, and to give to the people an efficient and satisfactory service as head of the San Bernardino Post Office.

ALFRED W. MANNING—With the exception of a short period of absence Mr. Manning has been a resident of California since May 23, 1859, when gold dust and gold slugs were still accepted as legal tender. Now venerable in years, this sterling pioneer is living retired in his pleasant home at 250 Main Street, Riverside. In the early days Mr. Manning became one of the best known and most popular men in San Francisco, and there are but few of the old Californians who do not recall with pleasure that famous old restaurant on Pine Street, between Montgomery and Kearney Streets, known as Manning's Oyster Grotto. Mr. Manning was the originator of the name grotto in connection with an oyster house, and the title has since become popular in such usage throughout the United States. He made his restaurant one of the most popular resorts of the kind in San Francisco.

Mr. Manning was born in London, England, March 25, 1840, a son of Dr. George Manning, who was one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of the world metropolis and who had five diplomas, one of his brother's and also their father having likewise been distinguished physicians. The maiden name of Mr. Manning's mother was Eliza Cronin, her father, Daniel Cronin, having been a man of fine scholarship and a representative of a family of wealth and influence in London. At the age of fourteen years Alfred W. Manning ran away from home, and thereafter his adventures included visits to the various countries of Europe, as well as India, East Africa and all parts of the United States. In 1859 he made the voyage around Cape Horn to California, and the following year found him on the Fraser River in British Columbia, and thence overland to Buzzard's Inlet, now Vancouver. He took one of the first cayuse trains into the Caribou mining district in British Columbia, in 1862, and was engaged in mining there and on Fraser River three and one-half years. A physical injury then caused him to return to San Francisco, which city had 37,000 population at the time of his first visit, in 1859. Mr. Manning was in Boston, Massachusetts, when Fremont became the first republican candidate for president of the United States, and in the next national election he cast his first presidential vote, for Abraham Lincoln. In 1872 Mr. Manning established his restaurant in San Francisco, where he continued in the restaurant and hotel business for the long period of forty-three years. Many famous men visited his oyster grotto, including Mark Twain, and the De Youngs were appreciative patrons of the place. He initiated advertising in the personal department of the San Francisco Chronicle, and continued his advertising in the same twelve years. In 1889 he disposed of his restaurant and purchased another, at 13-15 Powell Street, but this he sold a year later, on account of a waiters' strike. He then built the Sherman apartment house of 146 rooms and eight stores, on Eighth Street, between Market and Manning's Place, this having been the second apartment building erected in San Francisco. By reason of the impaired health of his wife he turned this property over to the charge of one of his sons and in 1904 came to Riverside, where he has since maintained his home. In 1906 the apartment house was destroyed by fire, with but little insurance indemnity.

Mr. Manning has continued his allegiance to the republican party, was somewhat active in San Francisco politics and was one of the forty men who started the non-partisan municipal ticket in that city. He was nominated for supervisor of the Second Ward, but withdrew in favor of a friend. Mr. Manning is the oldest life member of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences and is a trustee of the Swedenborgian Society, or New Jerusalem Church, he having been president of this society in San Francisco for several years and thereafter its librarian. He became the owner of the Herculean Mine in Baker County, Oregon, and held this property many years before he disposed of the same. He was formerly a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. Two of his brothers were gallant soldiers of the Union in the Civil war, both died in California and both received burial under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Manning has done and is still doing much writing for magazines and other periodicals, and so wide and varied have been his personal experiences that there is much demand for articles from his pen on religious subjects.

In 1864 he married Sarah Jane Quigley, a native of Illinois, whence her father, William Quigley, came with his family to Sonoma County,

California. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, all of whom were born in San Francisco, Lilah, the first born, died in infancy. Ira, a financier in New York City, married Marie Bluxton; daughter of Colonel Bluxton, a pioneer Californian, and the three children of this union are Salina, Helen and Virginia. Ernest L., at present a resident of Riverside, has been supplying help for the Arizona Cotton Association. He married Mary Costello, and they have two children, Janice and Wilma. Helen Elizabeth is the wife of C. F. Prentiss, who is associated with a wholesale hardware house at Sacramento, and their only child, Evelyn, is there assistant librarian of the state law library. Alfred E. died in infancy. Mark E. is an architect and resides in San Francisco. Ruby R. is the wife of Alexander C. Fulmore, who was born in Humboldt County, California, and who is now county engineer of Riverside County. They have five children. Prentiss, who was born in Sacramento, is now pharmacist mate on the flagship "Wilmington," of the United States Navy, in which he enlisted at the time of the World war. He served on transports which brought American soldiers back from France and made several trips across the Atlantic. Helen and Dorothy are students in the Riverside High School, as members respectively of the classes of 1923 and 1925, and Alfred and Roselle are attending the Riverside schools. Mrs. Fulmore is a member of the New Jerusalem Church and of the Tuesday Musical Club of Riverside.

**OAKLEY K. MORTON.** One of the younger attorneys of the City of Riverside, Oakley K. Morton has accomplished much in a space of time, for he has crowded a fund of experience into his life. He prepared for his chosen profession by acquiring an education far more extensive than the average attorney deems necessary. That he has put it to good use already is shown by his successful record as assistant district attorney of Riverside County under District Attorney Loyal C. Kelley for the past four years. His work in the district attorney's office has not required all of his time, and since locating in Riverside he has built up an extensive general law practice.

He has also had considerable experience outside of his profession in a business way. For four seasons he engaged in the tourist business as city passenger agent for the Wylie Permanent Camping Company of Yellowstone Park, with offices in Salt Lake City and in Ogden, Utah.

O. K. Morton was born in Crown Point, Indiana, August 2, 1891, the son of Byron C. Morton and Stella A. Morton, also natives of Indiana. His father and grandfather, C. M. Morton, were both prominent attorneys of Northern Indiana and trace their ancestry to pre-revolutionary days, which was of English and Scotch descent.

Mr. Morton attended the public schools and the high school of Crown Point, and then went to the University of Chicago in 1910, from which he was graduated with a degree of Ph. B. in the class of 1914. After another year's study in the University of Chicago Law School he came to California and finished his course in Leland Stanford Junior University, graduating with the class of 1916, with a degree of "Doctor of Jurisprudence." He was admitted to practice May 23, 1916, in California.

On September 20, 1916, he located in Riverside, California, for the general practice of law in the law offices of Richard L. North. The following spring he opened associated offices known as "Kelley, Morton & Richardson." On Loyal C. Kelley's election as district attorney of Riverside County two years later he was selected for assistant district attorney, which position he now holds.

In politics Mr. Morton is a strong republican, and has been very active in the affairs of that party. At present he is chairman of the Republican Ways and Means Committee of Riverside County, and was also secretary of the Harding-Coolidge Club of Riverside. He is a member of Riverside Commandery, Knights Templar, Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. and A. M., Riverside Lodge No. 643, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Kiwanis Club of Riverside, and is also a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.

Mr. Morton married in Los Angeles, June 14, 1917, May J. Jensen, a native of Iowa and the daughter of A. P. Jensen, who is now retired and is living in Los Angeles. They are the parents of two children, Oakley K., Jr., and Byron C. Morton.

JAMES H. JORDAN, dealer in government and municipal bonds, with office headquarters in the Loring Block in the City of Riverside, was born at Eufaula, Alabama, March 27, 1885, a son of George Pierce Jordan and Martha (Balcom) Jordan, both natives of the State of Georgia. The father is deceased and the widowed mother now resides in the City of Louisville, Kentucky.

In the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia, James H. Jordan continued his studies until his graduation from the high school as a member of the class of 1902. Shortly afterward he assumed a position in the offices of the Southeastern Tariff Association, an institution which made and promulgated all fire-insurance rates in practically all of the southern states, with branch offices in the principal cities of the various states of the South. Mr. Jordan was eventually transferred from Atlanta to the association's office at Birmingham, Alabama, and after there continuing his effective service for a brief period he resigned his position to accept that of cashier of the West Pratt Coal Company. In 1907 Henry B. Gray president of this company, took Mr. Jordan into his private banking institution, the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, in the capacity of private secretary, Mr. Gray having been elected, about this time lieutenant governor of Alabama. In 1909 Mr. Jordan set forth for a pleasure trip to San Francisco, and he found the Pacific Coast so alluring that his leave of absence was made permanent, the while the business affairs with which he had been associated at Birmingham, Alabama, were so adjusted that he did not find it necessary to return to that state. In San Francisco Mr. Jordan took a position as stenographer in the office of a leading security investment concern, and in less than a year he became one of its traveling representatives in the sale of securities. In 1915 he engaged independently in the bond business in the City of Riverside, and he had developed a prosperous enterprise at the time when the nation became involved in the World war. He promptly subordinated all personal interests to the call of patriotism, his enlistment having occurred in July, 1918. He took the examination for entrance to the Officers' Training School, was passed and was assigned to the Fifth Company, Third Battalion, I. C. O. T. S., at Camp Pike, Arkansas. The armistice was signed about three weeks before the scheduled graduation of this battalion, and the great objective of the war having been gained practically all of the student officers of the battalion elected to return to civilian life, and the early part of 1919 found Mr. Jordan again in charge of his Riverside office.

In November, 1919, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jordan to Miss Elizabeth Gore, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Lee) Gore, who were among the pioneer settlers of Redlands, California. Mr. and





Frank J. Trujillo

Mrs. Jordan have a fine little son, James H., Jr., who was born January 29, 1921.

**FRANK T. TRUJILLO**—The founder of the Trujillo family, whose name is often written in the early history of Southern California and which has been one of the highest standing in the district comprising San Bernardino and Riverside counties, located here as early as 1841. His only surviving son, Dario Trujillo, is a prominent old time mining man now living at Perris, and was born at Spanishtown, on the border between Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

A son of Dario Trujillo is Frank T. Trujillo, who was born at Spanishtown August 22, 1881. In a business way he has become widely known for his success in the real estate field at San Bernardino. He also has to his credit a record of service with the American forces in France. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Riverside County. After leaving school his first occupations were in line with his father's business, and he worked in the Good Hope, Santa Rosa and Gaviland mining districts of Riverside. Out of his practical experience he became a contractor, handling all kinds of underground work. The poisonous gasses from the burned powder caused him to abandon mining as an occupation. He then took up real estate, and is an acknowledged authority on the superficial as well as the geological resources of this section. He is a skilled geologist, an expert in soils, and has been identified with real estate operations both at Perris and Los Angeles.

January 24, 1918, he enlisted in Company C of the 27th Mining Engineers organization. His active service covered a period of ten months. While overseas he was a participant in the battles of the Marne and the Argonne, and was at the historic points of conflict known as Belleau Wood and Paris Farm. He received his honorable discharge May 4, 1919.

After the war Mr. Trujillo opened his offices at San Bernardino. In real estate he specialized in acreage, improved and unimproved. From 1910 to 1913, while associated with H. A. Shiffer at Perris, his firm handled two million dollars worth of acreage property. He also retains some interest in the silica and feldspar deposits and granite quarries of Riverside county. Mr. Trujillo is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the American Legion.

At San Bernardino December 14, 1904, he married Lola Ingman, a native of Kansas, daughter of the late Louis Ingman. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Trujillo are John and Lenore, the former in the class of 1922 and the latter in the class of 1924 at the Perris High School.

**TERRY V. DAVENPORT** has been engaged in the plumbing business at Riverside since 1906, has built up a substantial and representative enterprise in this field and is known and valued as one of the wide-awake and progressive young business men and loyal and appreciative citizens of Riverside County. Further interest attaches to his status in the community by reason of the fact that he is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in Surprise Valley, in Modoc County, on the 22nd of July, 1882. His father, T. W. Davenport, who is now living virtually retired at Arlington, Riverside County, was born in Missouri, devoted the major part of his active career to farm industry and served during the Civil war as a gallant soldier of the Union. He is a republican in political allegiance, was active in public affairs in earlier years and served for a time as judge of the Superior Court of Dade County, Missouri. He

first came to California in 1881, and established his home on a farm in Modoc County, where his son Terry V. of this review was born. Finally T. W. Davenport returned to Missouri, but in 1906 he came again to California, where he continued his association with agricultural enterprise until his retirement, since which time he has resided in his pleasant home at Arlington. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Masonic fraternity. His father was a native of Scotland. As a young man T. W. Davenport wedded Miss Mary Davis, who likewise was born and reared in Missouri, the Davis family lineage tracing back to staunch English origin and representatives of the name having come to America in the colonial period, as attested by the fact that members of the family were found as patriot soldiers of the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution. The gracious marital ties of many years were severed when the loved wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal, her death having occurred in December, 1919.

The early education of Terry V. Davenport was obtained principally in the public schools of Missouri, and his initial experience of practical order was in connection with farm operations, with which he continued his association in Missouri until 1905, when he there learned the plumber's trade. In 1906 he came with his parents to California, the state of his nativity, and for the first year thereafter he followed the work of his trade in an individual way at Riverside. He then formed a partnership with his brother, J. H. Davenport, and they continued the plumbing business under the title of Davenport Brothers until 1913, when Terry V. sold his interest and resumed independent operations. He has built up a substantial and prosperous business, fully fifty per cent. of which is of contract order, and a large part of the new plumbing work in the Riverside district in recent years has been installed by him. In partnership with his brother-in-law, C. E. Sunstedt, he is the owner also of a well improved alfalfa and cotton ranch of 120 acres in the Palo Verde Valley, and the place is under the direct management of Mr. Sunstedt. He has varied mining interests in both California and Nevada.

Though he has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics, Mr. Davenport is aligned loyally in the ranks of the republican party. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and both he and his wife hold membership in the United Brethren Church of Riverside, in which he is serving as a member of the Board of Stewards.

December 21, 1905, recorded the marriage of Mr. Davenport with Miss Eva Harp, who was born in the State of New York and whose mother, Mrs. Helen Harp, resided in that state until her death in September, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport became the parents of one son and four daughters, the son having died in infancy. Lois Evelyn, eldest of the daughters, is a member of the class of 1923 in the Riverside High School; Alta May and Norma Aileen are likewise attending the public schools; and Rachel Ann, who maintains gracious sovereignty in the family home circle, is not yet of school age at the time of this writing, in 1921.

EVERETT C. BLACKMORE has been a Southern Californian since childhood, and for a number of years has been identified with some of Riverside County's most important interests. From grain raising he took volunteer service for the Government during the World war, and since then has been a leader in real estate and insurance circles at Riverside.

Mr. Blackmore was born at Morse in Johnson County, Iowa, in 1888. His father, Charles Blackmore, was a native of England. His mother,

Mary R. Morse, was born in Iowa and is now deceased. His grandfather was an Iowa pioneer for whom the town of Morse was named. This is the same family as that to which the perfecter of the telegraphic code belonged. The Morses are of Revolutionary stock and English descent.

Everett C. Blackmore was six years of age when his father came to California in 1894 and purchased a ten acre orange grove near Santa Ana in Orange County. Charles Blackmore has for a quarter of a century been active in Orange culture. The son received his education in the grammar and high schools of Orange County. When he left school he took up grain ranching on an extensive scale in French Valley, south of Winchester, in Riverside County. For twelve successive years his work was one of arduous responsibility in keeping up the production of wheat and barley on a tract of six hundred acres. Immediately after America entered the war with Germany he sold his interests to his brother, J. M. Blackmore, and joined the War Council of the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Kearney, serving without pay throughout the war.

Receiving his discharge in January, 1919, and, after a few months of rest, he came to Riverside in November of the same year, and became special agent for the Riverside County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was organized in 1917, and of which Mr. Blackmore has been one of the directors since 1920. This is a company organized not for profit but for saving money, and a full review of the organization and aims is given elsewhere in this publication. Mr. Blackmore is a pioneer in Mutual benefit projects in Riverside and vicinity. Besides his work as special agent for the County Mutual, on August 1, 1920, he formed a copartnership with G. O. Tetley, under the name Tetley & Blackmore, and they now conduct a general real estate and fire insurance business.

On September 10, 1921, Mr. Blackmore was elected a director and acting secretary of the California Mutual Life Benefit Association, a non-profit organization, organized November 25, 1920, in Riverside, the object being a state wide life benefit association. It is now doing business in Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange and Los Angeles counties. Its officers are: President, W. H. Ellis; secretary, J. E. Harris, treasurer, W. A. Johnson. The directors are W. H. Ellis, G. A. Mills, J. E. Harris, Geo. A. Portus, Everett C. Blackmore. The depository is with the National Bank of Riverside.

Mr. Blackmore is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 643, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a democratic voter. August 25, 1920, at Santa Ana, he married Miss Grace A. Hatfield. She was born in Pennsylvania, and her father, George A. Hatfield, is a cabinet maker at Santa Ana. She is a member of an old American family of English descent.

Mr. Blackmore has two brothers and two sisters. His twin brother, J. M. Blackmore, still continues grain ranching in the French Valley. He married Ednee Nicholas, a native of that valley and daughter of a pioneer, Marius Nicholas. They have three children. The second brother, Bayard C. Blackmore, was the first to enlist from the Santa Ana district when America declared war against Germany, and after training at Camp Kearney was sent overseas with the Fourth Division and was in all the engagements of that command in France and then continued with the Army of Occupation in Germany until 1920. Since his return he has been engaged in carpenter and building work at Santa Ana.

The older sister, Sue H., is the wife of Roy I. Smith, an orchardist at Trustin, California, and they have two children. The younger sister, Mary H., is the wife of Marius Nicholas, a brother of Ednee, and they live on a grain ranch in the French Valley and are the parents of two children.

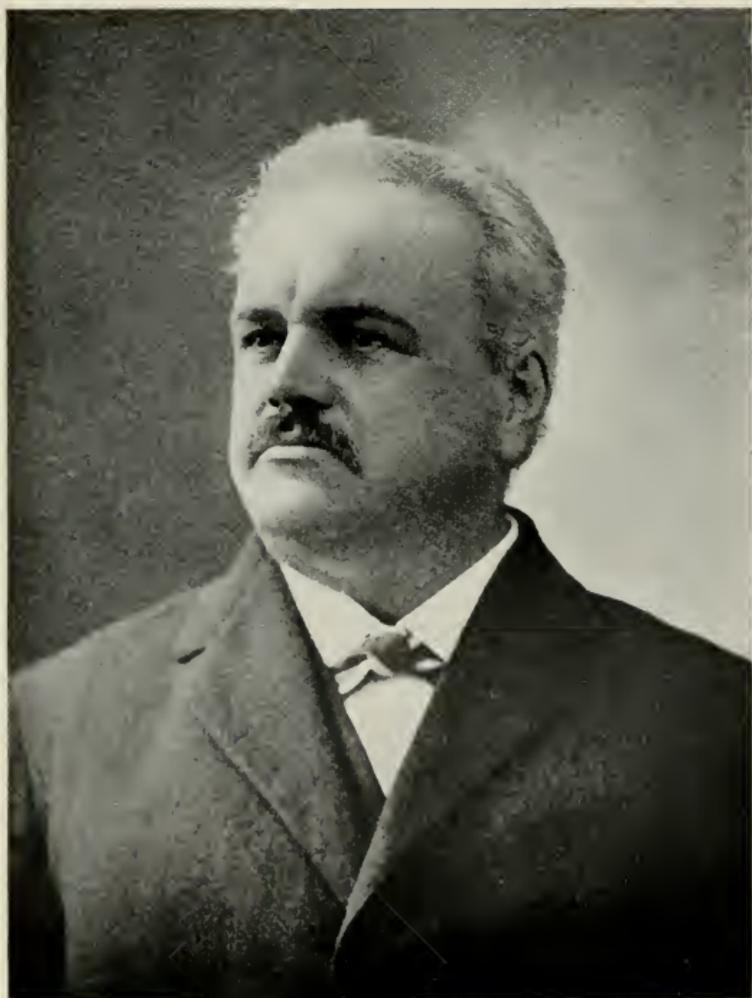
CHARLES A. OHLHAUSEN has been identified with the working good citizenship of Riverside for over thirty years. When the use of cement was practically a new thing in building construction Mr. Ohlhausen began handling that material, and is one of the oldest cement contractors in Southern California. He has studied the material and its use, has made practical application of it to every possible form of construction and his experience in the practical as well as in the scientific side makes him a noteworthy authority as a consulting engineer.

Mr. Ohlhausen is probably the only man of that name in the United States. Up to his father's time the name was Von Ohlhausen. It was the name of one of the old titled families of Holland. Charles A. Ohlhausen was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, September 17, 1859. His father, William V. Ohlhausen, was a native of Holland who came to this country when a young man. He was a farmer, also a country mechanic, and had that all around versatility in mechanical lines seldom found nowadays. He was well versed in cooperage and also a wagon and harness maker, and possessed a genial character that made him a citizen of influence in the community where he lived. Owing to physical disability his services were not accepted at the time of the Civil war. William Ohlhausen married Suzanna Terry, who was born in Virginia, of an old family of that commonwealth and of English descent.

Charles A. Ohlhausen acquired his early education in the public schools of Missouri. His life up to the age of twenty-five was spent on a farm and in farm work. In 1888 he left St. Louis County and came to California, and his first employment was at Laguna Beach. The following year he moved to Riverside and joined the fortunes of that town when it possessed a meager population. His work at first was in varied lines, and for six years he was connected with O. T. Dyer in the Riverside Bank. Since then his time and study have been chiefly given to cement, and he is now the oldest contractor in the city and has handled a part of the construction of nearly all the important buildings. He possesses a knowledge of cement construction born of experience since early youth, and his sons have likewise followed him in the choice of a career. A complete list of the work Mr. Ohlhausen has done as a cement contractor would be almost a directory of all the important building construction in and around the city. Some of the more important examples of his work are the Mission Inn, County Court House, Y. M. C. A. Building, Citizens National Bank, Glenwood Mission Garage, Freeman Building and Garage, Girls High School, Manual Training School, Longfellow School, Fremont School and, in fact, all of the schoolhouses in Riverside and Arlington, the City Electric Plant, Congregational Church, Seventh Day Adventist Church, Carnegie Library, Southern Sierras Power Building, the Santa Fe Depot at San Bernardino. Mr. Ohlhausen put down the first street in Riverside made from domestic cement, and has constructed miles of street and boulevard paving. In connection with his other business he was for many years connected with the Cresmer Manufacturing Company at Riverside.

As a profitable and interesting diversion from his chief business Mr. Ohlhausen has become a bee keeper, and has a fine apiary consisting of





Louis Truhy  
John Corry Jr.

over 200 stands. For many years he was a devoted democrat in politics, though he now counts himself as a free thinker or socialist. While active in his party, he was a delegate to state and county conventions and for many years was county organizer and served on both the city and county central committees. He was the first constable elected in Orange County when that county was taken out of San Diego and Los Angeles counties. He gave the full strength of his influence to the movement for the formation of Riverside County. He is affiliated with the Knights of the Macca-bees and the Woodmen of the World and has held chairs in both orders.

December 10, 1884, at Clayton, St. Louis County, Missouri, Mr. Ohlhausen married Miss Mary J. Whiteman. She was born in that state, daughter of Charles Whiteman, and is of Scotch and German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Ohlhausen are well justified in the pride they feel in their family of children, six in number. The oldest, Annie D., is the widow of George Ferguson and lives at Los Angeles. The second, Isabel, is the wife of Robert Smith, a box maker of Riverside, and they have two children, Margery and Robert, both in school. The third of the family is Miss Evelyn Ohlhausen, at home. Carlton, the oldest of the three sons, is a cement worker who learned the business with his father and now has charge of the firm's work for the Southern Hotel Association at Pasadena. He married Louise Hudson, of Hemet, and their four children are Nelda, Sherman, George and Audrie. Leroy Ohlhausen, also a cement worker with his father, and employed by the Cresmer Manufacturing Company and other contractors, is an ex-service man, having spent eighteen months in Siberia as a corporal during the World war. He was a member of Company I of the 12th Infantry and later of the 31st Infantry, A. E. F. The youngest of the family, Chester, is also engaged in cement work, and is employed by the Cresmer Manufacturing Company and other contractors.

**JOHN CORREJA**—The late John Correja began spending his winters in California in 1910, and in 1916 built his beautiful home at 136 Ramona Drive at Riverside. Mr. Correja lived to enjoy the luxuries and beauties of this home environment only two years. He died April 17, 1918. Mrs. Correja still occupies the residence, and is one of the very highly esteemed citizens of the community.

Mr. Correja was a man of remarkable attainments, a thorough business executive and yet also an artist possessed of a range of culture such as few busy Americans can ever expect to attain.

For upwards of a century the name has been conspicuous in the metropolitan district of New York. Until his death Mr. Correja retained his beautiful country home at Iselin, Woodbridge Township, New Jersey. For many years the family lived in New York and Brooklyn, and the late John Correja was born at Brooklyn April 12, 1854. His father, John Correja, Sr., was a native of New York City, and the grandfather, who also bore the name John, was of Portuguese ancestry, at one time a sea captain and for many years a resident of New York City. He also owned a plantation in Cuba.

John Correja, father of John, Jr., was a very distinguished architect, and between the years 1840 and 1870 erected some of the finest buildings of New York, including the Academy of Design, Dr. Chapin's Church, and many warehouses and business structures.

The late John Correja was a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and was actively associated with the architectural profession with his father until 1890, when he gave up active business. From 1864 the Correja family had made their summer home in Wood-

bridge Township, New Jersey. The Correja estate of five hundred acres was one of the most striking features in a section of beautiful rural homes. The residence is surrounded by parks, gardens, farm lands and forest. In that community John Correja proved his public spirit and generosity in many substantial ways. At his personal expense he opened a roadway forty feet wide, known as Correja Road or Middlesex Avenue, direct to New York City. On account of his experience in road building and as a civil engineer and for his deep interest in the subject of roads he was appointed by the Governor of New Jersey a delegate to one of the pioneer good roads conventions held at Buffalo, New York. He was a republican in politics. For twelve years he was a trustee of his school district, being a member of the first board. He was afterward chosen freeholder of the township. He was also a member of the County Agricultural Society, the Colonial Golf Club, the Woodbridge Athletic Association and was interested in banking.

Mr. Correja married Miss Emma Augusta Ransom, a native of New York City, daughter of William K. and Elizabeth Ransom. Her father was a New York business man, and represented an old American family of English descent. Mrs. Correja's grandparents on both sides were born in New York City.

From their first acquaintance with California Mr. and Mrs. Correja were especially charmed with Riverside, and after building their home they showed their interest in many practical ways in the community life. Mr. Correja served as a member of the local School Board. He was wholly the artist not only in architecture but in painting and drawing, and did much creditable work in oil. He was also interested in electricity, and fitted up a model shop with the idea of delving more deeply into the subject. Another interest that was something more than theoretical was automobile building. He built what was known as the Correja car and manufactured a number of both touring cars and roadsters, which possessed not only fine lines but also excelled in power and hill climbing. When Mr. Correja withdrew from the business and came to California he brought one of his touring cars, and it is still in the garage at the Riverside home.

Mr. Correja was an enthusiastic collector of armor and arms of the ancient type, and the home on Ramona Drive is filled with a wonderful collection of this kind. As a memorial Mrs. Correja gave to the Riverside Library his fine and complete collection of architectural books, probably the finest collection of its kind in the state. It is known as the John Correja Collection, and comprises Greek, Latin, Italian, Gothic, French, Holland and German works.

ANTHONY RUSKAUFF, vice-president of the Almo Water Company and one of the representative farmers and poultry growers of the Riverside district, has been a resident of California since 1907. Prior experience in various states of the Union but emphasized his appreciation of the attraction and advantages of Southern California when he decided here to establish his permanent home, and in Riverside County abundant success has attended his industrial activities. That he coincides with the opinions of the late and honored Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in the matter of "race suicide," needs no further voucher than the statement that he has a fine family of nine sons and six daughters, besides which he can point with pride also to having sixteen grandchildren—eight boys and eight girls.

Mr. Ruskauff was born in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1856, and in Hanover, Germany, were born his parents, Conrad

and Anna Elizabeth (Fraker) Ruskauff. After coming to the United States, as a young man, the father gave his attention to farm enterprise during the greater part of his active career, and he became a pioneer exponent of this basic line of industry in Richland County, Wisconsin, where he established his residence in 1866 and where he reclaimed from the forest a productive farm of 120 acres. He continued to give his attention to the improvement and operation of this farm until his death in 1873, his widow having survived him by a term of years. Both were earnest communicants of the Catholic Church.

Anthony Ruskauff was ten years old at the time of the family removal from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, where he was reared on the home farm and received the advantages of the public schools of the period. He was a sturdy youth of seventeen years at the time of his father's death, and upon him devolved the responsibility of managing the home farm for his mother. After two years they rented the place and he removed to St. Charles, Minnesota, in which locality Mr. Ruskauff was employed one year at farm work. He returned to the old homestead joining his mother, for the ensuing winter, and during the next year he was engaged in farming near Sun Prairie, not far from Madison, capital of Wisconsin. The next year found him again in charge of the old home farm, which he left the next year to pass the winter in the pine woods of Wisconsin. After this experience in lumbering he was employed successively at Lake City, Minneapolis, and Red Wing, Minnesota, mainly in lumber and shingle mills, and he then returned to the old homestead. May 10, 1880, recorded his marriage to Miss Theresa Mulford, who was born in Pennsylvania and whose father, George Mulford, was a native of Bavaria. After his marriage Mr. Ruskauff continued his active association with farm industry in Wisconsin, on rented land, until the death of his wife, who is survived by three children: Edward, who is now a prosperous farmer near Elsinore, Riverside County, California, married Leona Anderson, and they have one son and four daughters. Abbie is the wife of William Unger, of Rockford, Illinois, and they have two sons and two daughters. Anna, the widow of Henry Schultz, resides at Madison, Wisconsin. After the death of his wife Mr. Ruskauff purchased eighty acres of his mother's farm, and she cared for the home and his children for the ensuing fifteen months, or until his marriage, June 12, 1889, to Katharine Winkler, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, and who was an infant at the time of the family immigration to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Ruskauff have twelve children: Johanna is the wife of Leslie Stewart, of Elsinore; Riverside County, and they have one son and one daughter. Frank who conducts a meat market at Hemet, this country, married Miss Pauline Ward, whose father is (1921) principal of the public schools of that village. Conrad J., an automobile salesman residing in Los Angeles, married Mary Agle, and they have one daughter. Rose is the wife of Henry Ciple, a farmer of Riverside County, and they have two sons. George and Elizabeth are twins, the former being engaged in the laundry business at Santa Barbara and Elizabeth is the wife of Alfred Smith, of Sonoma County, their one child being a son. Henry, who conducts a meat market at Santa Paula, married Beatrice McGrath, and they have a son. William is associated with his brother Frank in the meat-market business at Hemet. Joseph is an acetylene welder in the employ of the Riverside Cement Company. Clements, Matilda and Anthony, Jr., are attending the Riverside public schools. Henry enlisted for service in the World war, but was discharged by reason of physical disability. Frank was called into service in connection with the selective draft, was in training at Medical Lake, Washington, and San Diego, California, and

was about to be sent with his command for overseas service when the armistice brought the war to a close. George also was ready for similar patriotic service, but was not called.

Mr. Ruskauff came with his family to California in March, 1907, and purchased a tract of twenty-three acres, containing eight acres of oranges and five of almonds, at Elsinore, Riverside County. He assumed possession three months later and planted the remainder of the tract to apricots. In February, 1913, he sold this property and took a place on Iowa Avenue, Riverside, where he remained two months. He then traded property for his present homestead place of eleven acres at 499 Strong Street, where he is engaged in general farming and also in the raising of poultry. At the time of this writing, in 1921, he has about seven hundred pullets, and he is gradually increasing his flock of fine poultry.

Mr. Ruskauff is a republican, and while he has never sought or desired public office he served three years as township treasurer while residing in Wisconsin. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

OLIVER P. BURDG visited at Riverside during the eighties, when it was a very small city. His first visit marked the turning point of his career so far as a permanent home environment was concerned. He has enjoyed continual business associations and an active part in social and civic affairs, and has the pride of an old resident in the wonderful transformation effected during the years, as a result of which Riverside is now one of the most attractive and important cities of the Southland. In all the time his faith in the ultimate position of Riverside has never wilted, and the community holds him in high regard as one of the pioneers of the eighties.

Mr. Burdg was born in Jennings County, Indiana, December 23, 1861, son of Lewis and Sarah (Malmsberry) Burdg, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio, both now deceased. His father was of Scotch and his mother of English ancestry.

Oliver P. Burdg grew up on his father's Indiana farm, had a grammar and high school education and also attended the Friends Academy at Bloomingdale, Indiana. As a youth he learned the harness trade, but followed that only a short time and for two years taught school in Indiana.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Burdg came to California with his mother to visit two of her daughters then living in Riverside. After a time she returned East, but spent her last years in Whittier, California. Oliver Burdg is the youngest of seven children. His three sisters now live at Pasadena. Philena B. is the widow of Hiram Hadley, of Indiana. Mary J. is the wife of Cyrus Trueblood, an old resident of Riverside and for many years a trustee of Whittier, now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Trueblood have three children, named Stella, Arthur and Herbert. Mattie C., the youngest of the sisters, is the wife of Charles D. Lindley, connected with the Mather Company of Pasadena. Their three children are Ethel, Earl and Aileen.

Oliver P. Burdg did not return East with his mother at the conclusion of her visit. The spell of the country was on him, and he immediately sought an opportunity for permanent work here. His first employment was with the undertaking firm of George Ward, a Riverside pioneer. Four years later he took up the profession of accountant, and in that line his chief commercial service has been rendered. With the exception of the year 1901, while he was in Los Angeles, his interests have always been identified with Riverside. Soon after the organization of Riverside

County he served two years, 1893-94, as deputy in the county tax collector's office. He was also accountant for I. A. Witherspoon and for thirteen years was with the Newberry-Parker Company as secretary and head of the office force. For three years he was treasurer of the Thresher & Lewis Company, now the A. M. Lewis Company. In March, 1920, he became head bookkeeper for the Riverside branch of the Channel Commercial Company of Los Angeles, this being one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in Southern California with branches in a number of cities.

Mr. Burdg for many years has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a trustee and is treasurer of the Centenary Fund, was president of the Epworth League when it was first organized, and has been secretary of the Sunday School. He is a member of the Present Day Club and is a republican, with an active interest in politics, though the only public office he ever held was that of deputy tax collector.

June 30, 1891, at Riverside, Mr. Burdg married Ida M. Easton. She was born in Michigan, daughter of Fernando and Olive (Taylor) Easton. She is of English ancestry and is descended from several Revolutionary soldiers and is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and for two years has been regent of the Rubidoux Chapter. She was a successful and popular teacher for over thirty years, most of her educational work having been done in Riverside, California. Mrs. Burdg is a member of the Woman's Club and during the war was active in Red Cross work. For over five years she has been the financial secretary of the First Methodist Church.

MARTIN R. SHAW—Few men now living in Riverside came as early as Martin R. Shaw, whose range of personal recollections of the city and surrounding country runs back almost half a century. He has become the owner of valuable property interests, to which he gives his supervision, though he retired from the main field of business enterprise several years ago.

Mr. Shaw was born in White County, Indiana, February 19, 1863. His father was a Union soldier and was killed during one of the battles of the Civil war, so that the son has no recollection whatever of him. The mother, Mrs. Rebecca (Russell) Shaw, was born in Madison County, Indiana, of English ancestry and Revolutionary stock. Her father was a pioneer of Eastern Indiana and helped build the Big Four and other railroads through that part of the state. In 1873 Mrs. Shaw and her son came out to California, the latter being then ten years of age. Two of his uncles, P. S. and W. P. Russell, were California forty-niners. They crossed the plains, first locating at San Jose, then at San Diego, and in 1871 moved to what is now Riverside and were ranchers in this section of the state. Martin R. Shaw almost immediately after reaching California went to work on one of these ranches. As a youth he became much interested in the subject of horticulture, and during the six years he was employed by his uncle he gained a knowledge of horticultural methods that some years later he put to practical use on land of his own. The Russell ranch was one of the pioneers in the growing of fruit, one of its chief products being raisin grapes. Mr. Shaw's uncle, P. S. Russell, died at Riverside.

After coming to California Mr. Shaw completed his education in the public schools of Riverside. He worked for an uncle who represented the Hathaway house of San Francisco, clerked in stores for eleven years, served a very satisfactory term as city marshal one year, and then for

eight years conducted a livery business on Market between Seventh and Eight streets. This and various other interests filled up his active years until 1917, since which date he has regarded himself as retired, though he still has employment for all his working hours.

Many years ago Mr. Shaw bought ten acres of land on New Magnolia Avenue, and for twenty years his farming and intensive cultivation produced one of the best improved ranches in the county. In 1880 he built a two-story house at 343 New Magolia, then Cypress, Street, but subsequently sold this and about 1895 built a fine home at 938 Seventh Street, where his family has lived for a quarter of a century. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Woodmen of the World, has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for twenty-six years, and is an independent democrat and has been a delegate to city and county conventions.

July 15, 1895, at Riverside, he married Miss Carrie Schroeder. She was born in New York State, of German ancestry, and had lived in Riverside for several years before her marriage, completing her education in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have three children: Louis Martin, who was rejected for duty as a soldier during the war and worked all during the period of hostilities at the shipyards, is now in the truck and motor express business. He married Agnes Krebb and has a son, Louis M. Jr. The second child, Agnes Shaw, graduated from the Riverside High School in 1920 and is now employed with the Sierra Power Company. The youngest, Eugene, is a member of the class of 1925 at the Riverside High School.

HOWE & MERRILL—The high class theatrical attractions afforded the people of Riverside during the past seven years have been in a noteworthy degree the result of the enterprise of the firm of Howe & Merrill, who have been singularly successful in the operation and management of moving picture houses, and for several years have also been managers of the Loring Theater, the old established legitimate theater of the city.

The partnership was formed in May, 1914, by Mr. Clifford A. Howe and G. Gurdon Merrill. Their first step was to secure a long time lease on a room that had formerly been occupied as a hardware store in the Frost building. This place on Main Street has since been known as the Regent Moving Picture House, and through subsequent changes has kept up to the highest standard of moving picture house equipment. It is well ventilated, has a large seating capacity, and a pipe organ is installed. The house when first opened did not produce encouraging financial returns. The owners had set out with a policy of offering only first class attractions, and as soon as the residents of Riverside came to appreciate that fact the Regent reached a profitable basis of operation, and for several years has been one of the most popular places of entertainment in the city. Since then the firm has extended its operations to the Orpheum and the Loring Theaters. They obtained a lease on the old Auditorium two years after opening the Regent, and at a cost of nine thousand dollars transformed the Auditorium into the present Orpheum.

Then two years ago they secured a lease on the oldest theater of Riverside, the Loring, maintained for many years exclusively for the staging of road shows. Many of the world's famous players have enacted their roles in this house, and there is on file at the Riverside Public Library the successive programs that have been played at the Loring since the time it was opened until it was leased to Howe &



C. A. Howe







*G. G. Merrill*

Merrill. The present lessees have altered the Loring for the showing of special moving pictures, also for high class road attractions. In all their ventures at Riverside Mr. Howe and Mr. Merrill have continued their policy of offering to the public the best attractions they could book, and the public has loyally appreciated their efforts in that direction.

Alive, wide-awake, progressive business men, Howe & Merrill, it is the opinion of many of the older residents, have done more to contribute to the pleasure of the people than any other two men, and improvements derived from their enterprise have been such as to add the touch of metropolitan distinction to the city, reflecting benefits to all classes of business.

CLIFFORD A. HOWE, first member of the firm of Howe & Merrill, was born at South Weymouth, Massachusetts, but was reared and educated in Boston. His father, Joseph B. Howe, was a native of Sharon, Vermont, and for many years was successfully engaged in the manufacturing business. The mother was Mary B. Blanchard, a native of South Weymouth. Both parents are now deceased, and both were of English ancestry and Revolutionary stock.

Clifford A. Howe attended private schools in Boston, and his first employment was with the mercantile house of Cumner, Jones & Company, dealers in cotton and silk goods. Eventually Mr. Howe acquired an interest in the firm, became its buyer, and was associated with the business altogether for thirty years.

On severing this connection in 1912 Mr. Howe removed to Seattle, Washington, and it was in the Queen City of Puget Sound that circumstances rather than direct choice brought him in touch with the theatrical business. It became necessary for him to take over the old Washington Theater on Third Street in order to save his financial interests in the property. In the management he soon discovered something peculiarly attractive as well as profitable from a financial standpoint, and after about eighteen months, when he sold his interests in Seattle, he went to Los Angeles in search of further opportunities. In looking for the most attractive place in the state he was drawn to Riverside, and thus entered into a partnership with G. Gurdon Merrill, with the results that have been described elsewhere. Mr. Howe is a member of the Masonic fraternity in Boston and is a republican in politics. In part he was expressing his enthusiasm and civic spirit in behalf of Riverside when he constructed his magnificent home on Filmore Street, beyond the Victoria Club. There is a peculiar fitness in speaking of this as one of the show places of the city. Its location is in a ten acre grove or park, abounding in fancy fruit trees and shrubs, and laid out with the finest skill of the landscape gardener, in park drive-ways. The residence is one of the artistic triumphs of Spanish architecture that have been greatly admired by visitors to California and through photographic reproduction in magazines. The house is a modern instance of cement construction, the only woodwork being doors and window frames. It is the one-story type, containing seven rooms, is set on the side of a hill, and the interior is a harmony of line and color that calls forth the admiration of all who see it.

G. GURDON MERRILL, junior member of the firm Howe & Merrill, was born in Connecticut, son of John L. and Ellen (Beldon) Merrill, now deceased. His father was also a native of Connecticut, and for three years was a soldier in the Civil war, entering the service as a musician in the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery. At the close of the war

he conducted a brass foundry. It was exposure in the Shenandoah Valley campaign that eventually caused the illness terminating in his death in 1885. He was of French Huguenot ancestry, of a family that came to the American colonies in the early sixteen hundreds, and was subsequently represented by soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Ellen Beldon was also born in Connecticut, of English and American Revolutionary stock.

G. Gurdon Merrill acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Connecticut, and his first employment was in the shipping department of a Connecticut clock factory. Then followed a period of training in the dry goods business at Connecticut, and while there he married and for the benefit of his wife's delicate health removed to California in the spring of 1898. Locating in Riverside, Mr. Merrill was for fifteen years in the employ of Gaylor Rouse & Company. Then followed his co-partnership with C. A. Howe in the notable theatrical enterprise which has been described.

Mr. Merrill owns a beautiful Colonial home at the corner of Fourth and Orange streets. It was the first true type of the American Colonial residence built in Riverside, and that dignified and simple, yet beautiful, style characterizes both the exterior and interior. Mr. Merrill is a charter member of the Present Day Club and a republican in politics.

In Bristol, Connecticut, in 1898, he was first married, his wife passing away a few years after their arrival in California. July 4, 1914, at Riverside, he married Cora Hooks Beiter, a native of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have one daughter, Estelle Virginia Beiter. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are members of the All Saints Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH W. CORNWELL—The painter's art and trade came to Joseph W. Cornwell almost by inheritance, and for many years he has been one of the leading painting contractors in Southern California and has handled most of the notable work on the larger and more imposing buildings of Riverside and other towns as well.

The Cornwells have been painters for three generations. Mr. Cornwell's grandfather at one time had a shop in New York City, and in this shop were painted the first omnibus, the first street car and the first railway coach built in America by the veteran coach builder, John Stephenson. Joseph W. Cornwell was born at Randolph, Western New York, April 18, 1860. His father, J. H. Cornwell, who was assistant to the grandfather in the shop in New York City, followed his trade there for a number of years and also lived at Corry, Pennsylvania, where he filled a place on the City Council for several terms. Cornwell is an old American family of Welsh and English descent. J. H. Cornwell married Rebecca B. Angus, a native of New York City, of Scotch Dutch descent. J. W. Cornwell and his brother Louis R. are lineal descendants on their mothers' side of the first heirs of the Aneka Janns' estate, which comprises the sixty-two acres in New York City of which the Trinity Church is the center.

Joseph W. Cornwell was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and started to learn the painting business with his father at Corry, Pennsylvania. When he was sixteen he went to Minnesota, living in that state from 1876 to 1887. In 1880 he operated a boarding outfit during the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad through the bad lands of North Dakota. This was one of the most interesting experiences of his life. For several years he was also in the Dakotas, conducting a plant

and oil business and working as a paint contractor and also carried a stock of general merchandise.

Mr. Cornwell spent one winter in California in 1887. Thereafter for four years he was foreman and manager of the C. D. Elder Company at Tacoma, Washington. Leaving Tacoma in 1895, he removed to Los Angeles, where he followed his business until 1900, when he established his headquarters at Riverside, to take some large contracts for A. W. Boggs, for whom he performed many extensive painting contracts. The first contract was painting thirteen packing houses during 1898-99. He then painted the Riverside County Hospital, the Martin Chase house, the Jones house on Adams Street, the Komsey residence and buildings, and at times had from fifteen to twenty painters comprising his force. Mr. Cornwell also established a paint shop at Eighth and Market streets, and afterward built another shop across the street on property now occupied by the Southern Sierras Company. His establishment there was burned August 15, 1913, and he then moved to the North-west corner of Eighth and Market, where he continued in business until he sold out in May, 1920.

As a painting contractor he handled such jobs as the Public Library, Glenwood Mission Inn, Masonic Temple, Elks Building, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building, Home Telephone Building, performed many contracts in San Bernardino; painted several buildings of the State Insane Asylum at Patton; painted the Mary Bridges Memorial Hall at Claremont College for Architect Myron Hunt, which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Bridges to the town of Claremont.

Since selling his business Mr. Cornwell has attended to his various private interests. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Business Men's Association, Riverside Fair Association, and is a republican. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, Free and Accepted Masons and is also a Royal Arch Mason at Riverside, is a member of Riverside Lodge of Elks; is a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, going through the chairs of the Lodge at Tacoma; and is a past sachem of the Riverside Red Men. His children are all affiliated with the Baptist Church.

At Frazee City, Minnesota, March 29, 1882, Mr. Cornwell married Dorcas Winslow. She was born in the state of Maine, daughter of Richard Winslow, a farmer. She is of some of the earliest New England stock. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell have four children: Frank J., a native of Minnesota, now living in the State of Washington, married Barbara Vogt, and they have three children, Frank J., Jr., Barbara and Joseph. Jonathan R. Cornwell, who was born in the State of Washington, married Freida Michelbacher, of Riverside, and their two children are named Ida Emilie and Wilna. Rebecca B., the older daughter, is the wife of Harry Gillette, of Riverside. The youngest of the family, Julia E., was married to Albert Wood, of Riverside, and has a son, Richard.

During his residence in Riverside Mr. Cornwell has been assisted in many of his contracts, by his brother, Louis R. Cornwell, who settled in Stockton, California, in 1897, and came to Riverside in September, 1900. During the last few years, he has resided with his sons at Laton, California. He is the father of three sons: George B., a contractor and builder of Seattle; Zero L. and Francis William, who are engaged in the land business at Fresno. They are handling the eight thousand six hundred acre McCann ranch near Hanford.

ANDREW DIFANI—The outsider reading of Riverside and hearing of the wonderful possibilities of this favored region for the pursuance

of the citrus industry has no idea of the flourishing commercial houses with headquarters in this large and enterprising city. Just as no man can live to himself alone, so it is impossible for any industry to flourish without a stimulus being given to every line of business in any way connected with it, and to the people influenced by it. Riverside has afforded the opportunity for the expression and development of men of ability in varied lines, and one of them, who since 1891 has lived at this city, is Andrew Difani, senior member of A. Difani & Sons, dealers in vehicles, trucks and farm implements and proprietors of a general repair shop, this concern being one of the most reliable in Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

Andrew Difani was born at Herman, Missouri, January 23, 1864, a son of Andrew Difani, who was born in Baden, Germany, came to the United States in young manhood, located at Saint Louis, Missouri, engaged in the retail shoe business there, and later in Montgomery, Missouri, where he remained about thirty-five years. Although he was doing well in his business he felt the urge to move westward, and in the fall of 1884 came to California, his family accompanying him, and they all engaged in ranching in the vicinity of Elsinore. Two years later, however, he returned to Missouri, and died in that state in 1892. His wife, although a native of Herman, Missouri, was of Swiss parentage, and her father, who was for a time an engineer on crafts plying on the Ohio River, later turned his attention to blacksmithing, which trade he had learned in Switzerland.

Of the children born to Andrew Difani and his excellent wife, three survive. The children were: Edward, deceased, until recently a resident of Los Angeles; Andrew, whose name heads this review; W. Columbus, deceased, who was a resident of Palo Alto, California; Miss Winona; Byron, a rancher of Imperial Valley; and Olca, deceased, formerly a resident of Riverside.

Andrew Difani, of this review, accompanied his parents from Missouri to California in 1884, he at that time being twenty years of age. In spite of his youth he had already served an apprenticeship of three years at the trades of horse-shoeing and carriage manufacturing, and had worked one year for wages. He came to California with the intention of establishing himself in business, and started the first shop at Elsinore, and conducted it for nine months, going from there to Wildomar, California, and operated another shop for nine months. Coming then to Riverside, he and a partner purchased a shop on Eighth and Orange streets, of which he became the sole proprietor in 1897, and from that date until 1921 he remained alone. In that year, however, he took his sons Leo A. and Leonard J. into the business and adopted the present name. For many years he made a specialty of manufacturing all kinds of vehicles, especially those for business and delivery wagons, and fitting up hook and ladder trucks. In 1916 he added agricultural implements to his stock, and the firm now handle the Fageol trucks and tractors and the Moline agricultural implements. The firm occupies well-equipped quarters at 851 Orange Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The family residence at 1466 South Main Street is owned by Mr. Difani.

Andrew Difani married Miss Alice R. Robinson, a native of England, who is a daughter of Joseph Robinson, now deceased, but for years a business man of Alexis, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Difani became the parents of the following children: Leo Andrew, a native of Wildomar, California; Leonard Joseph and Corrine Beatrice, who are natives of Riverside. The birth of Leo Andrew Difani occurred May 11, 1891, and he attended the grammar and high schools of the city, and was connected with

Brainerd & Company of Riverside, selling the Buick automobiles, before going into business with his father. During the World war he enlisted, and was assigned to the chemical warfare section and stationed at San Francisco, where he was made a sergeant, and was discharged as such after the signing of the armistice. Corrine Beatrice Difani, the only daughter, was graduated from the Riverside High School with the class of 1918. She completed her studies at Columbia University, New York City. At present she is connected with the office force of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. Leonard J. Difani, was born August 19, 1894. After attending the Riverside schools he matriculated in the University of Southern California, and had been a student of that institution for three and one-half years when war was declared. He enlisted for service in the navy, and attended the Officers Training Camp at San Pedro and San Francisco. Receiving his commission as an ensign, he was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Brutus, where he remained until the conclusion of hostilities, when he was honorably discharged, and, returning to the University, took the examination for the bar and was admitted to practice. He followed his profession for two months in the office of Carnahan & Clark in Los Angeles, and then returned to Riverside, to go into partnership with his father. Leonard J. Difani married December 25, 1919, Miss Ruth Elizabeth Stephens, a native of Iowa and a daughter of W. E. Stephens, a realtor of Riverside, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They have a daughter, Elinor Elizabeth, who was born January 1, 1921. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, and his wife, who attended the Washington State University at Seattle, is a member of Delta Gamma Sorority.

Mrs. Andrew Difani is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is a constant worker, and she also belongs to the Ladies of the Maccabees and the Independent Order of Foresters. Mr. Difani has been too busy a man to take any active part in politics, has never sought office, but is interested in the advancement of his home city, of which he is exceedingly proud. Fraternally he maintains membership with the Woodmen of the World. By his own honesty and hard work and his determination to establish a reputation for quality and service he has won a place in his community of which he may well be proud. He and his wife have reared their children to be desirable additions to the county, and his sons, both in war and peace, are proving their right to be considered fine types of young American manhood.

DONACIANO TREVINO, M. D.—One of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Southern California, Dr. Trevino graduated from Harvard Medical College more than thirty years ago, his professional work has been done in Old Mexico, in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and for several years past in San Bernardino, where he is one of the most popular citizens.

Dr. Trevino was born October 20, 1866, in the City of Matamoras, state of Tamaulipas, across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, Texas. His parents, now deceased, were Juan N. Trevino and Clara (Roderiguez) Trevino, the former a native of Matamoras and the latter of Reynosa in Tamaulipas. Juan Trevino represented a prominent family in Northern Mexico, was a civil engineer by profession, a thorough scholar, and held the rank of colonel in the Mexican Army during the Diaz administration.

Dr. Trevino graduated with the A. B. degree from St. John's Literary Institute at Matamoras in 1882. He then came to the United States and primarily as a means of learning the English language attended St. Joseph College at Bardstown, Kentucky, from which he graduated

with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1884. From there he entered Harvard Medical College at Boston, and after four years graduated M. D. in 1888.

Dr. Trevino at once returned to Mexico and for two years practiced in the City of Mexico, was engaged in professional work two years at Monterey, the capital of the State of Nuevo Leon, and then returned to Mexico City and was appointed traveling physician for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1896 Dr. Trevino went to Boston, Massachusetts, and took a post graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After two years he went to La Paz on the Gulf Coast of Lower California, where he met and on April 16, 1898, married Senorita Francisca Romero. She was born at La Paz. Her father, Captain Ignacio Romero, a native of Tapic, Mexico, was private secretary to the Jefe Politico of his state and also chief of police and a captain in the army. The mother of Mrs. Trevino was Nicolasa (Gonzales) Romero, a native of Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa.

On leaving La Paz Dr. Trevino came to California and located at San Francisco, where he practiced medicine and conducted a drug store until the great fire of 1906. That calamity destroyed his property, and when he made a new start it was in Los Angeles, where he practiced medicine and was also in the drug business with a store on North Spring Street one year and then on San Fernando Street, where he had as a partner C. M. Vozza. While in Los Angeles he was also editor of the Mexican Standard, a Spanish language newspaper published daily.

After two years in Los Angeles Dr. Trevino disposed of his interests and practice and came to San Bernardino, where he has become well established with a large professional clientele and his offices are at 402 Third Street. Dr. Trevino is a member of the American Druids and the Catholic Church, and for one year held the rank of lieutenant in the National Guards of Mexico.

He and Mrs. Trevino became the parents of eight children, six living: Ignacio Juan, a San Bernardino merchant; Edmond, who died January 13, 1921, at the age of nineteen; Miss Clara, Erasmo and Rosa, students in the San Bernardino schools; Santiago; James; Hortensia and Andrew, who died in infancy at Los Angeles. Ignacio Juan Trevino enlisted in the aviation corps at Marsh Field and was commissioned as military police. During this period of service he had some exciting times. On one trip with four prisoners from the Marsh Field to put to work on some property ten miles distant he was violently attacked but succeeded in putting two of them out of commission before he was put 'hors de combat.' He is an artist to his finger tips, and has drawn some pictures which show much merit.

**ANTOINE PELLISSIER**—A native of France, a citizen of the United States for over a quarter of a century, purely and simply a Californian and an American to his finger tips, Antoine Pellissier has undertaken and carried out enterprises linked with the vital welfare and commercial prosperity of Southern California. His home for many years has been at Riverside.

He was born in the French Alps May 2, 1869, son of Marin and Appoline (Garnier) Pellissier, also natives of France, now deceased. His father was a citizen of considerable prominence in his home community, serving at one time as mayor of Ancelles. Antoine Pellissier acquired a common school education in France. When only sixteen years of age he came to the United States, reaching Los Angeles in 1885. The two chief directions his enterprise has taken in Southern



A. Pellissier



California has been dairying and the growing of wine grapes. For twelve years he was identified with the dairy industry at Los Angeles. Then for three years he was actively identified with the famous district of Cucamonga, where he purchased and set out six hundred and forty acres of grapes. His extensive personal holdings were combined with the Italian Vineyard Company, and at that time he also purchased and set out a hundred and fifty acres in grapes at Monte Vista. The latter tract he subsequently sold, and also his dairying business at Los Angeles, but is still one of the stockholders in the Italian Vineyard Company.

When Mr. Pellissier moved to Riverside in 1903 he began growing livestock. In 1905 he bought part of the Bandini Donation claim and erected a winery with a capacity of a hundred thousand gallons. He directed the wine manufacture at this plant until 1916-17. Mr. Pellissier's first landed interests at Riverside comprised twenty-eight acres. He is now owner of five hundred acres, and through all the years has continued his interests as a cattle raiser. He also conducts a dairy of seventy-five head, is interested in the Riverside Dairy Company and is a member of the Southern California Milk Producers Association. Some years ago he bought five hundred acres of land on the Mexican side of the Imperial Valley and established a stock ranch and vineyard. A hundred and twenty-five acres of this tract were planted in grapes, and this vineyard has since been combined with the El Progreso Company, in which he is a large stockholder.

With a commendable love for the land that gave him birth, Mr. Pellissier was generous not only with his means but offered his personal services in the World war. Too old for active duty as a soldier, he was selected as an interpreter between the American and French armies, and had ten months of this service. He was in Camp de Souge, an artillery camp, as interpreter, and was also one of the French agents of encouragement. He remained with the armies abroad until the signing of the armistice.

June 20, 1900, Mr. Pellissier married Miss Emily Grand, a native of Los Angeles. She died in August, 1917, the mother of two children: Ernest, a student in the Riverside High School, who graduated in 1921, and Florence, who attends school at Los Angeles. While in France on October 1, 1919, Mr. Pellissier married Miss Elise Aubert, also a native of France. They have one child, Elise.

CHARLES L. MECHAM—Hardly any fact in the history of the San Bernardino Valley since pioneer times can be said to lie outside the personal experience and witness of Charles L. Mecham, one of the oldest residents and for half a century or more intimately associated with the development and growth of the Southland, and, like all California pioneers, was called upon to endure many hardships in early days.

Although his brother was one of the original locaters of the famous Silver King mine that made Calico famous, it was the result of Charles Mecham's prospecting that caused the excitement that made the town, which has of late years been made the setting of numerous romantic stories. This town has never been wholly deserted, as there have always been one or two men whose faith in the place has been unshaken and they have waited many years and are still waiting for "Calico to come back." Charles Mecham has written the story of the camp (published elsewhere in this work) and he is the logical historian of the place, as all the happenings were within the scope of his personal recollection. It is a resurrection of the desert life of the pioneers, when the unbroken silence was shattered by the hordes of men searching for treasure; feverish days

of activity under a pitiless sun; and then once more the silence, a deserted, ghostly mining camp, a memory and a regret.

The pioneer father of this pioneer son was Lafayette Mecham, a member of a family of rugged pioneers of old New England. Lafayette Mecham was born at Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County, New York, September 20, 1829, son of Stephen and Dolly (Ransom) Mecham, whose families were among the first to settle in the Champlain Valley of Vermont. Stephen Mecham was a hunter and trapper in the Adirondack Mountains. In 1838 he moved out to Illinois and lived at Springfield, where the family were well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. Lafayette Mecham after spending ten or twelve years of his youth at the Illinois capital started for California in 1849 by way of the North Platte, wintered in Utah, and early in 1850 arrived in Southern California. He was at San Bernardino, San Francisco, also at Salt Lake, and in 1854 located in Los Angeles and bought thirty-six acres about a mile southwest of the present Los Angeles Post Office. This he used for agriculture and also cultivated deciduous fruits and grapes for six years. This was followed by a peddling expedition through Arizona. While on this trip his home in Los Angeles was burned, so he sold his land and in 1863 removed to San Bernardino, thus beginning a half century of residence in that city. On coming to San Bernardino he took a Government contract to carry mail between that point and Los Angeles, and his regular stage brought the first daily mail facilities into the valley. He is also credited with bringing the first pepper tree to San Bernardino, was an extensive bee keeper and acquired a large ranch near the city. Shortly after the discovery of gold in Lytle Creek he went to that point and for two years conducted a butcher shop. He also kept a store for two years at Camp Cady, a Government post in the Mojave desert. He also took up land at the Fishpond, six miles east of Barstow, and kept a station four or five years. The activities coincided with the period when the Indians were frequently on the war path, so that a shot gun and rifle were his constant companions even when he went outside for a pail of water. For a time he was also located at Fort Mojave, where he conducted a quartz mill and did business as a dealer in horses. His homestead ranch of a hundred sixty acres was located at Verdumont, and that was his permanent home for some thirty-five or forty years, until his death July 24, 1914, at the age of eighty-four. While in Utah, March 20, 1852, he married Miss Letitia Yeager, a native of Indiana, who accompanied him across the plains and shared in all his experiences until her death in 1900, nearly fifty years later. The children of this pioneer couple besides Charles L. were: William Edwin, a rancher at Verdumont; George Franklin, a well borer and rancher of San Bernardino; Ransom Marshall, a painter at San Bernardino; Stephen Clarence, a Santa Fe Railway employe; Isaac Augustus, who is in business at Santa Ana; Lida Ann and Denver, now deceased. All but one of these children were born in California.

Charles L. Mecham was born in Los Angeles in 1856, but acquired much of his early education in the public schools of San Bernardino. His personal desire and family conditions put him into the serious activities of life at the age of seventeen and in early years he followed various occupations at San Bernardino, principally digging artesian wells, teaming, farming and mining.

His brother George Franklin Mecham, George Yeager and Tom Warden were the discoverers of the famous Silver King mine at Calico, but as the highest assay they received was eight dollars in silver to the ton—the discovery did not occasion much of a stir. In June, 1881, Charles Mecham while prospecting the ledge found the native silver and

the green horn silver which put Calico on the map, and many millions were subsequently taken from the mine. He gave his own time to mining there for two years and then returned to San Bernardino, and about that time he bought two acres situated on what is now Base Line and E streets. He paid five hundred dollars for the two acres, though a hundred dollars for this was a bonus, since the owner desired to sell only one acre. This property today is worth between six thousand and eight thousand dollars per acre. Mr. Mecham built his home here at 1196 E Street, and while this has been his permanent residence he also farmed the land of his father at Verdemon, and has made a model dry farm of his portion of the estate. It is claimed that he raises the best potatoes in the country, wholly without irrigation.

Mr. Mecham is a member and vice chairman of the San Bernardino Pioneer Society, is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, belongs to the First Presbyterian Church and has been quite active in the democratic party as a member of the City and County Central Committees.

At Los Angeles September 29, 1886, he married Miss Eliza Ann Wixom. She was born at San Bernardino, daughter of Reuben Wixom, a pioneer farmer and teamster in this locality. Mrs. Mecham died in 1908, and is survived by one daughter, Lillie Fay. She is the wife of Dwight Bryant, of San Bernardino, a Santa Fe Railway employe. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have two children, Frances and Katherine.

JOHN D. ELDRIDGE became a resident of San Bernardino twenty years ago as one of the shop men of the Santa Fe Company. When he left the railroad service he became a factor in local business affairs, and his relations have brought him in constant contact with the public and have gained him a high degree of popularity and esteem. He is a republican in politics and has frequently aided his friends in campaigns and worked for the better government of the city in which he takes such pride. A case of the office seeking the man occurred when on June 1, 1921, Mayor McNabb, expressing officially the general esteem in which Mr. Eldridge is held, appointed him to the office of chief of police.

Mr. Eldridge was born at Centralia, Illinois, April 18, 1868, son of Louis and Sarah J. (Doane) Eldridge. His father, who was of English descent, was born in Massachusetts, of New England ancestry, and died in 1874. The mother was born at Monterey, New York, daughter of a farmer, and one of her uncles was Dr. J. B. Doane, a noted physician of Chicago.

John D. Eldridge grew up on a farm in Southern Illinois, attended district schools in that state, and in 1881, at the age of thirteen, went to Topeka, Kansas, where his early work was in the line of dairying and farming. For three years he was employed in the shops of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at Kansas City, Kansas. Then returning to Topeka, he was in the milk business and in farm work, but finally settled down to employment in the Topeka shops of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. About 1896 Mr. Eldridge paid his first visit to Southern California, and his oft repeated desires to identify himself permanently with the state led to his transfer in 1902 from Topeka to the San Bernardino shops. He remained with the company just a year, and then opened a restaurant at 1013 Third Street, near the Santa Fe Depot. Mr. Eldridge conducted a popular and successful restaurant until December, 1919, and in that line of business he gained a constantly increasing following of loyal friends. When he sold the restaurant he and Mrs. Eldridge entered the real estate field, and the firm is now known

as J. D. Eldridge & Son, with offices at 470 Court Street. The firm handles general real estate and insurance, and has been a medium in effecting a number of notable transactions in Southern California property. While performing his duties as chief of police Mr. Eldridge's son had active charge of the business.

The San Bernardino police department has thirteen employes, including three desk sergeants, one plain clothes man, one license inspector and eight patrolmen. Some of these have been in the service a great many years, and in the spirit and efficiency of the personnel there is not a more reliable force in the state. Mr. Eldridge held the office of chief for two months and during that time held the record of efficiency in the collection of fines and business license tax. While he made a splendid record in the office of chief and work in all police departments were in harmony, he came to the conclusion that he would be more content in other lines of work and sent in his resignation so as to again engage in the real estate business. In regretfully accepting the resignation the City Council took occasion to pay a high tribute to the ability of Chief Eldridge.

Mr. Eldridge is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the San Bernardino Better City Club. Fraternally he is affiliated with Phoenix Lodge No. 178, Free and Accepted Masons, Scottish Rite Consistory No. 3, Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles, the Eastern Star and for thirty-one years has been a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Topeka.

October 14, 1891, at Topeka, Mr. Eldridge married Miss Blanche M. Fleischer. She is a native Kansan. Her father, Frederick W. Fleischer, was one of the earliest pioneers of the Sunflower State, going into the territory in 1849. He served in the Home Guard during the Civil war, being called out for active duty. In after years he became a prominent fruit grower in that state, and his old orchard property is still continued by two of his sons. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge have three children.

The oldest, Clarence E., in active charge of the real estate and insurance business, is a Scottish Rite Mason, and by marriage to Miss Anna Jamieson has a son, Louis.

The second son, Louis Emery Eldridge, is an ex-service man, with two years of soldier duty to his credit. He trained at Camps Kearney and Lewis, and in the course of training it was discovered that he was an electrician and automobile mechanic, and because of these qualifications he was sent to Augusta, Georgia, where he was attached to the aerial service as a mechanic. At Camp Greene he was promoted to corporal, and during the year he spent in France was promoted to sergeant. He is now a contractor and builder at San Bernardino, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and married Miss Lillian Lander of that city.

The youngest of the family is Thelma B., wife of Percy C. Jones, and both are in business at Fresno, Mr. Jones having charge of the Neil, White Company Shoe Store and Mrs. Jones has charge of the glove department of another store at Fresno.

CHARLES C. ARNOLD was for many years a busy lawyer at the Chicago bar. While he came out to Riverside to enjoy the California comforts that his working years had earned, he could hardly be called a retired citizen, since he has entered largely into the life of the community, has been honored by being selected to fill important positions here, and his associates have learned to appreciate him as an executive with wide experience and exceptional judgment. He takes keen delight in the interesting occupation of an orange grower, and possesses what is considered one of the most beautiful and picturesque homes in the county.

His house is located on Victoria Hill. It is a true California type with wide verandas, commanding a view of the valley, though the house itself is almost hidden with vines, foliage and flowers. Set back in seclusion from the public thoroughfare it is approached by a winding drive, and is surrounded on all sides with citrus growth and ornamental trees.

Charles C. Arnold was born in Franklin County, New York, December 22, 1858, and is a descendant of William Arnold, who came from England in 1640 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Later the Arnolds moved to Warwick, Rhode Island, and before the Revolution the great-grandfather of Charles C. Arnold moved to Vermont. One of the numerous branches of the original Arnolds in America was represented by Benedict Arnold. Christopher C. Arnold, father of the Riverside lawyer and orange grower, was born in Vermont, and gave his active life to agriculture. He served with a New York Cavalry regiment in the Civil war. His wife was Emily L. Tenny, a native of Vermont and of English and Revolutionary stock. His grandfather was frequently called out to serve with the Minute Men in repelling British invasions of the district around Lake Champlain.

Charles C. Arnold attended public schools at Malone, New York, and is an alumnus of Hamilton College at Clinton, New York. He graduated A. B. with the class of 1885. While in college he joined the New York National Guard, and had five years of service to his credit with that organization. After leaving college Mr. Arnold went West and was principal of a school at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, for three years. While teaching he studied law and when admitted to practice he gave up teaching altogether.

Mr. Arnold was a practicing lawyer at the Chicago bar from 1888 until 1913, a period of twenty-five years. He did a general practice, with a clientele that associated him with many prominent interests in that city. For more than twenty years of this time he had his home in the north shore suburb of Winnetka, where he and Mrs. Arnold were influential in promoting many of the movements and interests that made that one of the finest home communities around Chicago. He was a member of the Library Board, attorney for the Board of Education, and for many years city attorney. He frequently attended state and county republican conventions as a delegate and was also for years president of the Winnetka Republican Club.

Mr. Arnold on giving up his law practice came to Riverside in 1913. He purchased various orange groves and now owns twenty-nine acres in citrus fruits on Victoria Avenue, on Horace Street and on Hawarden Drive. He also has some unimproved acreage on the hills above Hawarden Drive. Since coming to Riverside he has been a director in the Victoria Avenue Citrus Association, and for the last two or three years has been a director of the Riverside-Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, a director of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and of the Fruit Growers Supply Company. The year after he came to Riverside Mr. Arnold was elected president and a director of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. He served as president one year and has since been retained on the Board of Directors. He has also been a member of the Library Board, is a member of the Present Day Club, and for many years has been deeply interested in the objects of the Humane Society, and has served as president of the local society.

February 14, 1894, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Mr. Arnold married Miss Elizabeth Tittle, a native of that state, daughter of John S. and Jane (Maclay) Tittle. Her father was of English and her mother of Scotch ancestry. Her mother's grand-uncle, William Maclay, was one

of the first two senators from Pennsylvania. Her great-grandfather and his brother were in the United States Senate, from Pennsylvania. The journal of William Maclay, kept during the two years of his service as senator, is one of the most important sources of the history of the first administration of Washington. Another ancestor of Mrs. Arnold was Rev. Thomas Buckingham, a New England preacher from 1665 until 1709, and one of the founders and a Fellow of Yale University. Mrs. Arnold has been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution for many years.

The interests of her own life have been in keeping with the noble traditions of her ancestry. After the great Johnstown flood of 1889, as a young woman she served as chairman of the committee of distribution for the Red Cross and worked in that connection with Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross. Since coming to Riverside she has borne an influential part in civic and club affairs, has been president of the Woman's Club, is past president of the Southern District of the Federation, and has been a member of the Board of Directors of the State Federation. She was chairman of the History and Landmark's Committee. She has expended much time and effort during the last few years to get better legislation for the Indians. Her deep interest in Indian welfare was largely influential in having the Federation of Women's Clubs include this as one of its activities, and she was the first chairman of the Indian Welfare Committee of the State Federation.

MARK BAILEY SHAW, of San Bernardino, is one of the most highly esteemed citizens, and while he is not a pioneer he has so thoroughly impressed his personality upon its civic life, has created such confidence in himself, that he is regarded justly as one of its leaders, as dependable as the Rock of Gibraltar.

He is, in some respects, anomalistic, for while he spent the years of his early manhood in the fervent and vigilant service of God, having a deep knowledge of the things of God, he is just as successful, just as finely qualified for an active business life. As a public officer, as a leader in educational matters, Mr. Shaw has demonstrated many times that he possesses as burning a zeal for service of the commonwealth as he evidenced in the pulpits he so adequately filled.

Mr. Shaw has never been mastered by circumstances, but always acts upon his own initiative, enthusiastically and decisively, at all times his motto, the time worn, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." He has the rare gift of adroit facility of speech, is a past master of the art of graceful expression and in popular parlance would be designated as "silver-tongued," but he is something better than that. He has a talent for clothing his opinions in phrases which cling, which live in the memory, and a voice attuned to utter them. When occasion demands he can drive home an argument in swift, frillless, clean-cut English, which is wonderfully convincing.

Mark B. Shaw was born in Waterville, Nova Scotia, November 17, 1862, the son of Isaac and Salome (Freeman) Shaw. David Shaw, grandfather of Isaac, was a United Loyalist and received a grant of 1,000 acres in Kings County, Nova Scotia, as a reward for his loyalty to the crown. Both Isaac Shaw and his father, Sidney Shaw, were farmers and nurserymen, making a specialty of raising fruit trees. Zoeth Freeman, father of Salome (Freeman) Shaw, was also of United Empire Loyalist stock, receiving also a tract of land in Queens County. He was a miller by occupation, and met his death by drowning in a



Mark B. Shaw



lake near his mill. On both sides of the family Mark B. Shaw's ancestry was loyally patriotic.

When Mark B. Shaw was about six years old his family moved to Berwick, Kings County, Nova Scotia, and here he received his primary education in the public schools, but the most valuable education he ever had was that given him by his mother, a highly educated, talented woman and a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary. At the age of seventeen he entered Horton Collegiate Academy at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, and matriculated to Acadia University and was graduated in the class of 1886, with the degree of A. B. In the summer of 1889 he received the degree of A. M.

His natural inclination was towards the ministry, and he began preaching at the age of eighteen. On July 17, 1886, he was ordained at Cow Bay, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. He began his ministry there, having four small churches in the district under his charge, and a strenuous life ensued, for he had to do hard driving to preach a sermon every other Sunday in the four churches under his care. For this he received the sum of five hundred pounds yearly and in addition a house to make his home in.

In May, 1888, he was called to Yarmouth, to "The Milton Church" of that city, and in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, he remained until September, 1889, when his health began to fail rapidly, until he was completely broken down, physically. About this time, when a change of climate was imperative for the restoration of his health, D. A. Shaw, an uncle of his who lived in Los Angeles, was there on a visit, and he induced him to come to California to regain his health. He arrived in San Bernardino October 8, 1889, but went on at once to San Diego. Here he met the deacons of the church at Fallbrook, and they at once offered him the charge there. He accepted and took charge of the church there, remaining as its pastor six months.

At this time the Baptist Mission Board of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island had a missionary field in India, at Vizianagran, Madras Presidency, about half way between Madras and Calcutta, about 212 miles from the latter city. They were looking for a minister with exceptional qualities to take charge of this field, and knew that Mr. Shaw had made a brilliant record, despite his youth, as a living, loving channel of truth, and as a pastor who possessed the "spark of Heavenly fire within." And above all that he was a graceful, happy, apt speaker in the church, one who would be quick to pick up the imagery and picturesqueness of the language of India, who would appeal to the native element of that country. They wired him offering him the mission field, asking him to open it. He accepted and resigned the pastorate of Fallbrook, leaving at once for Nova Scotia to prepare for his trip.

In September he sailed for India from Halifax, Nova Scotia, arriving at his destination on December 1, 1890. He found his headquarters was a bungalow of eighteen suites of rooms and only ten feet above sea level. Resolutely he started in his work, collecting six native preachers out of the old missions there and organized the field in fine shape. He speedily mastered the language and worked hard until January 1, 1895, when he resigned and returned to Fallbrook, via Vancouver, British Columbia. He remained in Fallbrook one month, and then occupied the pulpit at Ontario for nine months. On April 1, 1896, he returned to Fallbrook, and there he remained until October 18, 1899, when he came to San Bernardino, where he has since lived.

When he came to San Bernardino it was as pastor of the First Baptist Church, succeeding Dr. Frost there, and the members of the

church at first thought it was rather presumptuous for a man of his age to even try, with any idea of success, to fill a pulpit so recently occupied by a man of whom they thought so highly. But in a very short time Dr. Shaw proved to them that he was making the church work a greater success than it had ever been. As an illustration of his business acumen he induced the trustees to sell the old church and build on the present site at Fourth and G, the beautiful church located there now.

On November 1, 1909, he retired from the pastorate and entered the undertaking business with J. W. Barton, the firm being Barton & Shaw and existing thirteen months, when he sold out. On February 1, 1911, he started in business on his own account, but now the firm is the Mark B. Shaw Company, the company consisting of his sons, Harold and Douglas.

On June 7, 1886, he married Antoinette Dewis, a daughter of Captain Robert Dewis, of Nova Scotia, and a granddaughter of Joshua Dewis, of England, who was the founder of the Dewis family in America. They were the parents of six children: Harold Dewis Shaw, born in Cow Bay in 1887, married Mabel Johnston, of Upland, and has two children, Dewis and Muriel. He is assistant secretary of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers. Herbert Carl, born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in January, 1889, married Grace Hison, of San Bernardino, and has two children, Rosalyn and Glenn. Wayland Bartlett, born in Vizianagran, India, in March, 1890, married Ilian Hathaway, and has two children, Mark B. Jr., and Robert. He lives at Buena Park, Orange County. Douglas McNeil, born in Vizianagran, India, June 20, 1893, married Marry A. Durbin, of San Bernardino, and they have three children, Antoinette Joy, Clella May and Douglas. Muriel Joy, born September 20, 1895, in Ontario, San Bernardino County, was married to Donald W. Brown, of San Bernardino, and has one child; Donald Shaw Brown. Vernal Emily was born March 22, 1902, in San Bernardino.

Mr. Shaw was for four years a member of the school board and helped to build the Polytechnic Schools. He was elected supervisor for a four year term but resigned after four months service to go into his old regiment as chaplain. He was most unjustly turned down on account of his age, and was immediately reappointed supervisor, serving two years.

On April 1, 1909, Governor Gilette appointed him chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. C., and he served in this position continuously for seven years.

Mr. Shaw is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 290, I. O. O. F.; of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, B. P. O. E.; Phoenix Lodge, No. 178, A. F. and A. M.; Keystone Chapter, R. A. M.; and San Bernardino Commandery, K. T., of which he was prelate eight years.

He has been a trustee of the Baptist Church ever since leaving his pastorate.

Politically he is affiliated with the republican party.

WILLIAM J. MACKEY is one of the prosperous residents of Riverside and is operating his fifteen-acre ranch in a profitable manner and raising alfalfa, grain, corn and chickens, specializing on the latter. All of his life he has been a farmer and is one of the most experienced agriculturists of this part of the state. He was born in Holt County, Missouri, November 21, 1853, a son of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Mackey, both of whom are deceased. They were born in Tennessee, and the latter was taken from the Big Bend State to Missouri at a very early day after her father

had completed his service as a soldier during the War of 1812. Thomas Mackey was taken to Missouri by his parents in 1810, when he was still a baby, they being among the first settlers of Pike County, that state, and there the family became very prominent. In 1850 Thomas Mackey left Pike County with the idea of going to the Coast in search of gold, but passing through Holt County, Missouri, was so pleased with it that he decided to settle in it. The Mackey family is an old American one, and two uncles of Thomas Mackey lived through their service in the American Revolution, the third dying in the service. Thomas Mackey tried to enlist in the Union army during the war between the North and the South, but was refused on account of physical unfitness. By occupation he was a farmer, and he was a man of importance in Holt County.

William J. Mackey attended the public schools of his native county, and early in life worked in the saw-mills of Missouri. In 1875 he went by team to Idaho and located near Weiser, and there he was engaged in farming until 1913, when he came to California. During his long residence in Idaho he went through some exciting experiences, and was in the campaign against the Indians in 1877-8 when the Bannocks, led by Chief Buffalo Horn, took the war path. It is difficult for the present generation to realize the dangers of those times, but Mr. Mackey knows all about them for he took active part in making Idaho safe for the settlers and placing the Indians under a wise restraint.

In 1913 Mr. Mackey sold his Idaho interests and came to Riverside, purchasing fifteen acres at 225 West Arlington Street, and here he has since resided. His place is specially fitted for chicken raising, and he is doing extremely well with all of his products. While he is a democrat, Mr. Mackey in local matters has espoused the prohibition cause and was one of the active workers in behalf of the movement in both Idaho and California, and no one rejoiced more than he over the passage and ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and he is equally determined that it shall be rigidly enforced. In Idaho he served his party as a delegate to the county conventions. A zealous member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he is a past grand of his order. In Idaho he belonged to the Farmers Union. The Baptist Church has in him a sincere member.

On October 18, 1885, Mr. Mackey married in Idaho Miss Ada Hopper, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Anderson Hopper, a veteran of the war between the states, who is now living retired at Riverside. Mrs. Mackey is of Irish descent. There are five children in the Mackey family, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Wilbur Seid, a farmer residing on Central Avenue, Riverside, has three children, Evelyn, William and Clifford; Alfred, who is a box maker for the Alta Cresta Packing House; Florence, who is the wife of F. J. Verdier, a veteran of the World war, having served in the Ninety-first Division in France, but now a resident of Riverside, has one son, Lowell A.; Lowell, who is now assisting his father, was for a long time connected with the Post Office at Seattle, Washington; and Curtis W., who is learning the sheet metal business in Riverside.

ARTHUR B. CUMMINS, assistant in agricultural chemistry of the Experimental Station of the University of California at Riverside, is one of the most efficient and highly trained young men of his profession, and this region owes much to his dependable and painstaking efforts in his special lines. He is a native son, having been born at Los Angeles June 6, 1895, a son of Lon C. Cummins.

Lon C. Cummins was born in Indiana, where he was reared and where he became a contractor. In 1886 he came to California and

embarked in a real estate business, and was particularly interested in Riverside city and county property. He was also interested in some mining properties in the desert. For some years he was superintendent of the Hall's Addition Street Railway, the first line to be constructed at Riverside. His father-in-law, Robert Lancaster, was the first driver and conductor of the first car operated. Subsequently Mr. Cummins established himself in a hardware business on Main Street, just above the present store of G. Rouse & Company, but later disposed of it and went into the lumbering industry in the State of Washington, and while he was in that state looking after his interests he died. This man of many and varied interests served as editor of the Daily Enterprise in earlier days, and as a newspaperman took an active interest in politics, espousing the republican cause. Fraternaly he was an Odd Fellow and belonged to the Improved Order of Red Men.

Lon C. Cummins married Miss Annie Lancaster, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Robert Lancaster, and they had two sons, Roy L. Cummins and Arthur B. Cummins. Roy L. Cummins was born at Riverside, and is now engaged in a tailoring business at Portland, Oregon. He married Sylvia Jackman, and they have three children, namely: Carroll Etta, Vivian and a son.

Educated in the public and high schools of Riverside and the University of Chicago, Arthur B. Cummins was graduated first from the high-school course in 1914, and from his university course in 1920, receiving from the university his degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1915 he entered the Experiment Station at Riverside and remained until 1919. In the latter year he obtained a leave of absence and went to Chicago, Illinois, where he took his degree. Returning to Riverside, he resumed his duties as laboratory assistant, and is still performing them. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Electro Chemical Society. A Mason, he belongs to Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. and A. M., and he is also a member of the college fraternity Acacia. Republican principles and candidates receive his support but he has never been active in politics.

In May, 1916, Mr. Cummins married at San Bernardino Miss Hazel Cutting, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of E. T. Cutting, a rancher of Riverside. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins have one daughter, Thelma Alice.

**WILLIAM L. SCOTT.** Riverside is noted for its beautiful park system, which compares favorably with any in the West, and the thousands who enjoy the many advantages furnished by the fine parks of the city have ample cause to be grateful to the skill, foresight and artistic perceptions of William L. Scott, superintendent of parks. Mr. Scott was born in Ontario, Canada, May 8, 1863, a son of George and Janet (Irving) Scott, natives of Aberdeen, Scotland, who located in Ontario, Canada. Mr. Scott's grandfather, on the paternal side, died while on the ocean and his remains were buried at sea. George Scott passed away in Canada in 1876, when William L. was thirteen years of age. His widow survived him many years, passing away at home in Canada in 1917, when ninety-three years of age.

William L. Scott attended the public schools of Canada, and his first business experience was gained in a livery business at Winchester, Canada, which he sold in 1886, and came West to California. Settling in Riverside County, he was first engaged in work on grading the famous speedway around the City of Corona, and then came to the City of Riverside, where he found employment in the livery stable of Charles P. Hayt, but

after a month left him to engage with Edward E. Miller. Some months later he obtained the position of baggage master for the Santa Fe Railroad, and held it for four years.

The office of constable becoming vacant Mr. Scott was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, and proved so capable that he was elected to the office at the succeeding election and re-elected four years later, holding it for twelve years, and at the same time he served as deputy sheriff by appointment.

In 1910 he bought the Hotel Warrington and conducted it for seven years, trading it in December, 1917, for a house at 494 Palm Avenue; a house on South Olive Street, between Thirty-ninth and Santa Barbara streets in Los Angeles and a flat building on Van Ness Avenue in Hollywood. He also owns his beautiful residence at 1049 Almond Street, Riverside.

In April, 1918, Mr. Scott was appointed superintendent of parks of Riverside, and has occupied that position ever since. Inaugurating a vigorous campaign upon taking charge of his position he has made Fairmont Park an excellent paying proposition, turning in during 1920 from the plunge, boats and concessions \$8,509.50 to the city treasury as against \$3,300, the previous revenue. The year 1921 yielded from the same sources \$8,743.35. The park has been greatly improved and the boat capacity increased from \$300 to \$2,500 annually. The old wooden fire-place in this park has been replaced by a fine, sanitary, up-to-date community kitchen, with sixteen three-burner plates, a cement floor, four-foot walls, all screened in. On the island in the park he has put in four cement bridges, all electric-lighted. A new bandstand has been built at a cost of \$5,000, and he is now engaged in putting in forty-seven new dressing rooms for the plunge. There are seventy-three and one-half acres in this park, and a total of probably ninety in all of the parks, including White Park in the heart of the city, which contains five acres, Low Park, the Palm Garden on Fourteenth and New Magnolia streets, and the park on Eighth Street between Pepper Street and the Rubidoux Drive. He has added many beautiful flowers in White Park, and set out all of the palms in the Palm Garden. In all of these improvements he has had the full support of the park board, as well as of the leading citizens, and as a result has greatly beautified the city, which is recognized to be fully entitled to its name of the Gem City.

On September 17, 1884, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Matilda Morrow, a native of Canada and a daughter of Samuel Morrow, a farmer of Canada, whose family was of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one daughter, Miss Mabel Janet Scott, a very talented young lady, who was formerly connected in a reportorial capacity on the Riverside Press, but is now prosecuting special studies in New York City. Mr. Scott is a Christian Scientist. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, the Pioneer Club and the Present Day Club. During the late war he rendered very efficient service as a committeeman on all of the drives to secure funds for war purposes, his district being the Palm Avenue one. A republican, he is active in his party, and often is called upon to represent it in both city and county conventions.

Thorough-going in all that he undertakes, Mr. Scott is emphatically the right man in the right place and if he is only permitted to continue to carry out his ideas, will work miracles in landscape gardening and city beautifying. His love for Riverside is sincere and practical, and he is not one to rest content with what he has already accomplished, but is ever looking forward toward still greater achievements for he fully believes that there is no limit to the possibilities of the city.

**PRIESTLEY HALL**—Among men to whom the Riverside community would gladly do honor none was more worthy by reason of his constructive energy than the late Priestley Hall. A large area on which beautiful homes and homesteads now stand was developed from land owned by Mr. Hall and his family. Possessed of rare intellectual gifts, he had the foresight of a pioneer and the practical energy to realize visions and make his aims and purposes come true.

Mr. Hall was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 15, 1859. A year after his birth his parents removed to New York City, where he lived and acquired his early education. He was fourteen when the family came to California in 1873. This date is almost at the beginning of the real history of Riverside. Priestley Hall continued his education in the local schools here until 1877, and after that became associated with his father's horticultural enterprises.

In 1880 Mr. Hall bought a hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land from Mrs. Annie Denton Cridge. This land lay east of his father's place. Later he added another eighty acres, and with forty acres left him by his father he possessed two hundred and eighty acres, all within the city limits. The first important development of this land for residential purposes was done in 1886, when he subdivided twenty acres and sold it. In the spring of 1887 he subdivided and sold forty acres more. The success in handling these two subdivisions encouraged him to plan the improvement and development of the entire tract, and part of his father's homestead as well. This he platted as Hall's Addition to Riverside. Mr. Hall graded avenues and streets, laid out parks, set out thousands of ornamental trees, and during his lifetime sold every lot and parcel except twenty acres comprised in his homestead. As a result of this, one of the largest real estate development transactions in Riverside County, he realized a substantial fortune.

As a young man he acted as assistant engineer of the Gage canal system under C. C. Miller, and was really a technical expert in irrigation and hydraulic engineering. In the development of his land he incorporated Hall's Addition Water Company, became its president, and laid pipe lines from the reservoir two and a half miles to his addition, passing all the principal avenues and providing a sufficient supply for both irrigation and domestic purposes. After expending sixty thousand dollars on this system he sold to the Artesia Water Company at the actual cost of installation.

In June, 1887, was incorporated Hall's Addition Railroad Company, with Mr. Hall as president and general manager. This company built and equipped a mile and a half of street railway from Tenth and Main to the center of the Hall tract. The cars were operated by mule power. This car line he consolidated with the Riverside Arlington Railway, and became a director in the latter. He also organized and was sole proprietor of Hall's Addition Nursery Company, which supplied horticultural and ornamental stocks over a wide territory.

Hall's Addition he made one of the most beautiful residential sections of the city, and all who recognize its limits appreciate the wonderful work done there by its originator.

His enterprise extended in other directions. At Corona he developed and placed on the market a large acreage of alfalfa land, and its development led appreciably to the present prosperity and growth of Corona. Near Arch Beach he was interested in land as far as San Juan Point. During his lifetime his home place was noted for the wonderful quality of the oranges produced in his groves. He was a republican and prohibitionist, and worked ardently for prohibition. He was a member of



*Pringle Hall*



the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, and his life was a complete exemplification of the doctrines of his faith. He was also affiliated with Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. and A. M., Riverside Chapter No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery No. 28, K. T. He was highly esteemed as a Mason, and the resolutions passed by these bodies at the time of his death presented a straightforward record of the beauty of his character and his devotion to friendship and fraternal brotherhood. No resident of Riverside was more imbued with civic pride, and none was more frequently a leader in public movements that would tend to develop or improve the city.

July 29, 1890, Mr. Hall married Miss Agnes Overton, who was born at Avoca, Wisconsin. Mr. Hall gave Mrs. Hall as a wedding gift beautiful Rockledge, which has been her home ever since. For many years she has been a consistent member of the Church of Christ, Scientist.

Many of the oldest friends and business associates of Priestley Hall were his brothers in Riverside Commandery No. 28 of the Knights Templars, and the formal In Memorium drafted by this Commandery and entered into its records as a tribute of respect contains some discriminating references to him as a man and citizen that may be appropriately used in the conclusion of this brief article:

"Of a deeply religious nature with none of the asperities of sect. Kindly, generous, with a large sense of charity toward the failings of others, it seemed impossible for him to view his fellow men from any narrow standpoint. Few men worked more assiduously in business, yet his success was marked by a greater standard than money.

"His was of a retiring nature, never ostentatiously or offensively advancing any of the views he held so decidedly on all important measures concerning the community, maintaining them in his gentle way, often with greater effect than loud and apparent persistence would have done. Public life, other than a strict attention to the duties of a private citizen, had no attraction for him. His home to him was the ideal spot on earth and his love of birds and flowers was one of his marked characteristics.

"All of our Commandery who knew him, all his neighbors and business associates, in speaking of him will always have in mind his uncommon amiability and genial smile and word, and after character is considered, what higher word of praise can be uttered."

WILLIAM C. MOORE has been a merchant and business man of Riverside nearly thirty years. His life career has been one of somewhat strenuous experience, leading him all the way from a ranch in the Dakotas through range riding and mining in Nevada until he reached the more peaceful scenes of Southern California, where he has successfully solved the problems of a business career.

Mr. Moore is one of the founders and executive officers of that widely known mercantile service known as the Alpha Beta Stores, one of the most systematic and successful organizations of the kind in Southern California.

Mr. Moore was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, June 27, 1868. The family is of Irish descent and was established at old Lowell, Massachusetts, several generations ago. His father, J. H. Moore, was a native of Massachusetts but spent his early life in Michigan and when the Civil war came on enlisted at Battle Creek and became a lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan Infantry. He was in many engagements and battles, was once wounded in the knee, but after several months home on furlough recovered in time to rejoin his command.

When William C. Moore was about twelve or thirteen years of age the family moved to Dakota Territory, in what is now South Dakota, where his father pre-empted land about ninety miles from Aberdeen. For eight years Mr. Moore had a training in the mental and physical resourcefulness required of all those who contended with the hardships of the frontier. He gained a thorough knowledge of ranching, and in 1888, at the age of twenty, when he started out to make his own living and way in the world his travels led him to Tuscarora, Elko County, Nevada, where he secured employment on the Spanish Ranch owned by the Altube Brothers. This enormous ranch was probably a hundred miles square, extending from Tuscarora to the Snake River in Idaho. The Altube brothers had between forty thousand and fifty thousand head of cattle, and on the northern part of the property conducted an extensive sheep ranch. William Moore had a full share of range riding, though part of the time he had charge of the marketing for the firm from Tuscarora. He also did some mining in Nevada, and leaving there in 1892 came to Southern California. With B. E. Wheeler he bought some unimproved land near San Bernardino. This land they planted to lemons, apricots and peaches, and Mr. Moore retained his interest in the property until 1899. On first coming to California he also did some work in Arrowhead Tunnel No. 3.

Mr. Moore has been a resident of Riverside since June, 1893. For two years he was employed by Obar Brothers in the Boston Meat Market and later for one year in the Pioneer Meat Market. He then engaged in business for himself in partnership with Dick Roberts, under the firm name of Moore & Roberts, but after a year bought out Mr. Roberts, who is now located in Glendale. Mr. Moore's long experience makes him an expert in handling every phase of the livestock and meat industry, and even now much of his time is devoted to the buying and selling of cattle in Utah and Arizona, and up to about the time America entered the war with Germany he was a cattle feeder in the Imperial Valley.

Mr. Moore conducts his business alone at Riverside and in 1917 he became one of the organizers of the Alpha Beta Stores. This company operates a chain of ten stores, two at Pomona, two at Santa Ana, Huntington Beach, Claremont, Ontario, Monrovia and Orange. The members of the firm are all related by family ties and comprise: A. C. Gerrard, president; W. C. Moore, vice president; L. J. Bentley, H. A. Gerrard, A. W. Gerrard, W. J. McJenney and G. F. Bentley. These stores are purveyors of meats, groceries, fruits and vegetables, and every Alpha Beta Store is known to its patrons as a model of arrangement as well as a source of the best quality of goods. One feature of the business, from which the stores derive their name, is an alphabetical arrangement of the stock, so that patrons as well as employes can direct themselves to any article desired.

Besides this store business Mr. Moore conducts a ten-acre orange orchard located at West Riverside. He was a charter member and a director for a number of years in the Union Title and Abstract Company, and is still financially interested in its successor, the Riverside Abstract Company. He was formerly vice president of the Cresmer Manufacturing Company of Riverside, and a charter member of the National Bank of Riverside, but sold his interest in both these corporations. He was a stockholder in the City Hospital Association, but donated his stock to the New Community Hospital. Mr. Moore is a director in the Y. M. C. A., is one of the organizers and a director of the Business Men's Association, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he has

been aligned with the republican party, though identified with the progressive party during its existence, and took a place on the County Central Committee when the party was organized. The family are members of the Christian Church.

At Riverside October 28, 1896, Mr. Moore married Miss Mary Gerrard. She was born at Godrich, Canada, daughter of Alex Gerrard, now a resident of Santa Ana. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two daughters: Miss Ethel Norine Moore and Miss Gladys Naomi Moore, a senior in the Riverside High School. Miss Ethel Norine is a graduate of high school, spent one year in Junior College, and was formerly employed in the Citizens Bank and the Ford & Chandler Automobile Agency, but left Riverside to go to Honolulu, where she has been for some time cashier of the Bishop Insurance Agency.

PERCY A. POWELL came to Riverside in 1909, and has for the past seven years given all his time to his work as agent of the Equitable Assurance Association. He is one of the most highly qualified men in his profession in California. This has been demonstrated by the splendid record he has made at Riverside in building up and maintaining an unusually large volume of insurance for the Equitable. During the year 1920 he was third in production in the City of Riverside alone and in 1921 was second, and in recognition of the efficiency of his record the company in January, 1921, enlarged his responsibilities by making him district manager of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. He is now extending the agency representation of this old and standard insurance company so that all the principal towns of the two counties will be represented by agencies, about twenty all told.

Mr. Powell was born March 12, 1885, and represents an old family on the Pacific Coast. His grandfather was a native of England and came around the Horn to Oregon, settling at Salem. He owned most of the townsite but sold it before Salem became a city. Sherman J. Powell, father of Percy A., was born in Oregon and moved to Los Angeles in 1880. He was engaged in the piano business and founded the Southern California Music Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the West. He sold out his business after twenty years and is now living retired at Riverside. He married Rose Hartwell, a native of Michigan, of English descent and of Revolutionary stock.

Percy A. Powell was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, took a business college course in that city in 1906, and for three years was in the piano business with the Southern California Music Company while his father was an officer in that organization.

On coming to Riverside in 1909 Mr. Powell entered the general insurance business, and a year or so later became local representative of the Equitable Assurance Association and since 1914 has given his entire time to the association. As director of the Riverside agency for city and county he was one of the fifty out of the thousands of agents of the Equitable whose special efficiency in production earned them one of the gold buttons awarded by the company.

During the war Mr. Powell made his business and private affairs subsidiary to the demands of the Government. His special contribution to patriotic activities was in charge of the American Protective League for Riverside County, and he was an officer in the Red Cross. September 1, 1910, at Denver, Colorado, he married Miss Margaret S. Saur, who was born in that state, daughter of Paul J. Saur. They have one daughter, Jane Powell.

EDWARD M. DOYLE has been a resident of Southern California since 1884 and is one of Riverside's most successful business men and public spirited leaders in every movement affecting the progress of the community. In a business way his interests have been concentrated for many years in the management and operation of laundry plants, and he is one of the executive officials of the Southern Service Company, operating about a score of high class laundry establishments in practically all the important cities of Southern California.

Mr. Doyle was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 29, 1872, son of P. W. and Helen (Mix) Doyle. His father was born in Ireland, at the age of two years was taken to Canada, and when twenty-two moved to Ohio. He was a contractor and builder, and for many years was a man of extensive interests in Southern California. He died in 1918. The mother of Edward M. Doyle was born in Germany, and was six months old when her family went to Cleveland, Ohio. She died in October, 1920.

Edward M. Doyle was twelve years of age when his parents moved to Pomona, California, in 1884. He finished his education in the grammar and high schools and for a time was in the nursery business at Pomona. At Pomona he gained his first active experience in the laundry business, where he was a wagon driver three years. For two years he was an employe of the Coronado Hotel, spent three years with the Acme Laundry at Los Angeles, and then at San Bernardino, with other associates, he promoted the San Bernardino Laundry Company. He had an active part in its management for four years, following which he came to Riverside and acquired a financial interest and acted as manager of the Riverside Steam Laundry. This is one of the large group of laundry plants that have since been consolidated with the Southern Service Company, which was incorporated under the laws of California, in September, 1919, with capital of two million dollars. The president of the company is J. Lee Cathcard, the vice president and general manager is Fred White, of Pomona, the secretary is Thomas Brown Rigge, of San Diego, and Mr. Doyle is one of the directors and treasurer. He is also manager of the Riverside Laundry. The individual plants now owned by the Southern Service Company include the Santa Fe and San Bernardino Laundry at San Bernardino; the Ontario Laundry at Ontario, the Pomona Sanitary and the Munger Laundry Companies at Pomona, the Covina Laundry at Covina, the Monrovia Laundry at Monrovia, the Long Beach, the Seaside and Model Laundries at Long Beach, the Electric Laundry, the Munger Laundry Company, the Excelsior Laundry, the Peerless Laundry and the New Way Laundry at San Diego, the Marine Laundry at Wilmington, and the company also has an interest in the Pacific Laundry at San Pedro.

Mr. Doyle was formerly a director and is still one of the principle stockholders of the Citrus Belt Milling Company, dealing in feed, fuel and merchandise, with main offices in Pomona and branches in several towns in that district. He is administrator for the P. W. Doyle and Helen Doyle Company estate, owning extensive orange interests in Pomona.

He has to his credit a record of seven years service with the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard of California at Pomona, and was a member of the Ninth Regiment Band four years. His business and every other interest were made subordinate to his patriotic engagements during the World war. He was a team captain and committeeman for all the Liberty Loan drives and an active member of the





*W. H. Billingsley*

Red Cross. Mr. Doyle is a director of the Community Hospital of Riverside, a director in the Southern California Fair Association, was a member of the Board of Public Utilities at Riverside from 1916 to 1921, was chairman of the Membership Council of the Chamber of Commerce for 1921, and belongs to the Present Day Club, Rotary Club, Y. M. C. A. and is district deputy and a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Doyle is chairman of the Building Committee of the St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church. In politics he is one of the republican leaders, was once nominated for county supervisor on a non-partisan ticket but his extensive business affairs caused him to refuse a number of civic and political honors.

July 4, 1895, Mr. Doyle married Miss Ora Brown, who was born in Ohio, her father, Sanford Brown, being a contractor at San Diego. Their two children are Melvin, a graduate of Stanford University, and now a student at Harvard, and Olive, in the senior class of the University of California.

**WILLIAM HOLLAND BILLINGSLEY**—Unselfishness brings its own reward in business as well as social life. The Golden Rule is the best measure for a man's life, and when he uses it in his transactions with his fellow men he may be sure of not only giving them an honest service, but of securing for himself the benefits which can only come of fair dealing and upright living. The dishonest, unscrupulous man may seem to prosper for a time, but his success is only transitory. Eventually there arrives a day of reckoning, when all of his wrong doing comes up to confront him and disfigure his character forever after. Men of the present day are coming to realize that what is known as the Rotary methods are the most ennobling and inspiring, and those who govern their actions by them are the ones who not only attain to a material prosperity, but also win a firm hold upon the confidence, respect and esteem of their fellow citizens. William Holland Billingsley, retail cigar and tobacco merchant of San Bernardino, is one of the most sincere believers in the Rotary spirit, and his enthusiasm with reference to this form of education is convincing and inspiring.

William Holland Billingsley was born in Logan County, Ohio, February 9, 1881, a son of Samuel Y. and Martha Jane (Nason) Billingsley, the former of whom was born in Logan County, Ohio, February 20, 1832, and the latter in Clark County, Ohio, September 13, 1832. Growing up at Springfield, Ohio, William H. Billingsley attended its common schools, and in September, 1898, entered the cigar business as a clerk in a retail store at Springfield, Ohio. Here he remained until 1902, when he went to Denver, Colorado, and continued in the same line of business as a salesman. Leaving Denver in 1903 for San Francisco, California, he was a salesman for M. A. Guest & Company, now the General Cigar Company, and was educated by them according to their ideas of salesmanship. These ideas embraced the Rotary spirit, service at all times, not self but others, and that kind of education, together with experience, according to Mr. Billingsley's firm conviction, leads a man to the right side of life, and he has proven this to be emphatically true in his own case. In July, 1913, he came to San Bernardino and established his present business at the northeast corner of Third and East streets.

On October 1, 1901, Mr. Billingsley married at Springfield, Ohio, and his wife died September 8, 1920, leaving one daughter, Francis Billingsley, who was born August 2, 1912, at Los Angeles, California.

On June 1, 1921, Mr. Billingsley married Martha A. Beyrow at Santa Barbara, California. She is a daughter of Ferdinand and Anna Beyrow, of Pomona, California. Mr. Billingsley is a republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Rotary Club of San Bernardino, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Living up, as he does, to high ideals, Mr. Billingsley set an excellent example for others, and is particularly zealous in behalf of the Rotary Club of his city, in which he is a dominating factor. Such men as he do much to raise the standard of citizenship and awaken men to the necessity of asking of their business associates fair and upright treatment, and in turn render the same kind of service.

LEE NAFZGAR is city engineer of Riverside, a thoroughly qualified young man in the engineering profession, whose time and work have been given to the municipal engineering problems of this section practically ever since he left school.

Mr. Nafzgar was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, April 27, 1886, son of L. F. and Alice J. (Crumrine) Nafzgar, natives of Ohio, now living at Newport Beach, California. Both parents represent old American families of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. These families were represented in the Revolutionary war and one ancestor came over at the time of the Mayflower. L. F. Nafzgar's father was a Union soldier during the Civil war.

The family moved to California in 1898, when Lee Nafzgar was twelve years of age. He finished his public school education in this state and through supplemental practical experience also took correspondence work in civil engineering. His first employment at the City of Riverside was as chain man and rod man with an engineering crew. He soon qualified for and took charge of the instrument and for ten or twelve years was in charge of field work. His time for fifteen years was largely devoted to engineering service with the city and in July, 1920, he was appointed city engineer to succeed Albert Braunschweiger. The duties of city engineer include inspection of buildings and plumbing, duties that were regularly assigned to the city engineer in 1918. The city engineer is also ex-officio member of the Board of Health and Planning Commission, and acts in an advisory capacity on all subdivision additions to city streets. Mr. Nafzgar at different times has also accepted commissions from private syndicates and parties for surveying work in Riverside County.

He is a member of the American Association of Engineers and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. September 12, 1920, at Riverside, he married Miss Caroline Kauffman, a native daughter of California. Her father, L. N. Kauffman, is an orange shipper.

FRED H. FREEMAN was one of Riverside's citizens who contributed to her upbuilding in more than one important line. He was one of the first of the practical horticulturists, and he developed several important orchards, giving them such careful and intelligent treatment that they were show places, rewarding him with financial independence. Later in life he was interested in the handling of real estate, where his practical foresight and business ability availed him much. A number of the buildings of the city were erected by him.

Mr. Freeman was a liberal supporter of any movement affecting the welfare of Riverside city or county, a man of progressive spirit and broad sympathies and a most loyal citizen, loving the city of

his choice and advancing its interests in every way he could. His associates and friends will always recall him with appreciation and affection, for in his intercourse with his fellowmen he was always kind, considerate and courteous.

The life record of Mr. Freeman gives his birthplace as East Alstead, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, and the date of his birth as May 14, 1854. He was the son of Thuley and Clementine (Flanders) Freeman, his father tracing his line back through a long line of German ancestors, while his mother was a native of Newbury, Massachusetts. Thuley Freeman followed the sea for thirty-six years, retiring after years of service as captain to a farm in New Hampshire, where he died at the age of sixty-four. His wife also came of a seafaring family, having six brothers who were sea captains, but her father was a surveyor and civil engineer. She passed away at the age of seventy-two.

They were the parents of six children: James, deceased; Marcus, Agnes, deceased; Samuel, Mrs. Carrie Herrington, and Fred H., the youngest and subject of this sketch.

Fred H. Freeman attended the public schools in East Alstead, graduating from the Marlow High School, while from a young boy he had charge of his father's farm. In 1875, when he was twenty-one, he left his home and located in Kansas City, where from a single team he built up a transfer, teaming and livery business without any help. When he sold out to come to the West he owned twenty transfer teams, three backs and thirty buggies. His health commenced to fail in 1890, and he was forced to sell out his business and seek a more healthful climatic environment. This led him to California and in 1891 he located in Riverside, where he speedily recuperated, regaining entirely his normal health.

Horticulture at once attracted his attention, and in November, 1891, he purchased ten acres of fine land in what was then known as "The frostless belt" on Chicago Avenue, south of Center Street, which was planted in oranges. He gave this grove so much care and such intelligent cultivation that it soon attracted the attention of less successful growers and he was soon in demand as superintendent, having over two hundred acres of orange groves under his care.

He next planted fifteen acres in navel oranges in section 30, less than a quarter of a mile from his home, and this soon became a show place of the valley. The entire tract was under the Gage water canal. Mr. Freeman was employing on an average of from ten to fifteen men, using six teams in the orchard work. In 1900 he disposed of the first ten acres he had acquired at the purchase price of \$4,500, receiving \$14,000, an advance due to the attention he had given it.

After the sale of this ten acres Mr. Freeman purchased an acre of land on Center Street, between Chicago Avenue and Ottawa Street, where he erected a residence which was occupied as the family home for many years. Mr. Freeman also bought four hundred and fifty acres of land in Indio County.

Some years afterward Mr. Freeman sold all his ranch properties and built the Freeman Building on the corner of Eighth and Orange streets. This he sold, realizing handsomely on the investment, and purchased the southeast corner of Eighth and Lime streets. With S. S. Patterson he erected the Ark Building on this property in 1910. Later on, when the health of Mr. Patterson failed and he practically retired, dying in 1914, Mr. Freeman looked after his estate.

For some time prior to his death, January 27, 1918, Mr. Freeman had practically retired from active business, devoting his time to looking after his individual interests. He was in sympathy with the principles of the republican party and supported them at the polls. He was identified with the Baptist Church.

Mr. Freeman married Miss Florine Braman, who was born at Braman Hill, Wyandotte County, Kansas, her parents being natives of New London, Connecticut. Her childhood was spent on a farm in Wyandotte County. Her father was an abolitionist and they underwent many hardships owing to this fact. He was a first lieutenant in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and saw active service for three and one-half years.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman had two children: Flod B. Freeman, engaged in automobile work in Pasadena. He married Lillian A. Nemeyer, of Pasadena, and they are the parents of Robert B. and Ruth N. Freeman. Agnes E., the daughter, is the wife of C. W. Chapman, a plumber of Pasadena, and they are the parents of six children: Margaret F. in high school; Gilbert W. and Freeman H. students; Dorr, Dora, twins, and Gertrude Grace.

Mrs. Fred H. Freeman is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Auxiliary of the sons of Veterans, of the Daughters of Rebekah and Neighbors of Woodcraft and of the Baptist Church, of which her husband was also a member.

**BENJAMIN F. ROCKHOLD**—For over thirty years Benjamin F. Rockhold has been numbered among the leading citizens of Riverside, and for the greater portion of that time was closely identified with the growth and development of some of its most representative concerns. From the day he came to this city until the present he has always had a faith in it and a love for everything connected with its prosperity, toward which he has contributed much. He has not limited his efforts in behalf of the city to material things, but has given to it freely of his enthusiasm, ideas and vital forces. To him now in the days of his luxurious retirement, as in those of his aggressive actions, he believes that nowhere in the country are there to be found such ideal conditions for a healthy, happy and honorable existence as here at Riverside.

Benjamin F. Rockhold was born at Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, May 29, 1840, a son of Ezekial M. and Jemima (Turner) Rockhold. Ezekial M. Rockhold was born in Wirt County, Virginia, but went to Illinois prior to the Black Hawk war, in which he served actively as a captain of the Thirty-second Regiment, Illinois State Militia. His commission, which his son is carefully preserving, is an interesting document of that period and is signed by Governor Duncan of Illinois and countersigned by Secretary-of-State A. P. Field. It bears the date of July 18, 1832, and commissioned Mr. Rockhold captain to take rank from July 1. Captain Rockhold was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1845, at the age of thirty-six years and six months. His ancestors came from England with the second party to make the trip after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620. Mrs. Rockhold was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Sterling Turner and a member of an old Southern family. The Turners originated in England, from whence they immigrated to the American Colonies prior to the American Revolution and settled in North Carolina. Mrs. Rockhold died at Riverside at the age of seventy-eight years, having survived her husband for many years.

Growing up amid strictly rural surroundings, Benjamin F. Rockhold attended the country schools of Illinois during the winter seasons and made himself useful on the farm in the summertime. His four brothers followed the same plan of attending school and farming, but their peaceful life was disturbed by the outbreak of war between the two sections of the country.

In July, 1861, Mr. Rockhold left home and enlisted in Company E. Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under General Oglesby, who later became colonel of the regiment. Assigned to the Army of the Mississippi, Mr. Rockhold served for three years with it, during which time he was made a sergeant, and one year with the Army of the Potomac. He was at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh and the forty-seven-day siege of Vicksburg. After the capture of the latter stronghold he was in the campaign against the points below it, and although in many bitterly contested engagements was not wounded. However, he had many narrow escapes, one being when a bullet cut through the right shoulder of his coat and left a heavy blue mark on his body. At the termination of his three-year enlistment Mr. Rockhold was mustered out and returned home, but after a brief stay, re-enlisted in the Hancock Corps and was sent to Washington, where he arrived on the evening of the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865. He arrived in the city at nine in the evening, and the President was shot an hour and a half later. Upon the arrival of the Hancock Corps at Washington the troops were taken to the Union Depot, where they spent the night. They were scarcely settled when a cavalry regiment came down Pennsylvania Avenue and surrounded the depot, as it was thought that perhaps Wilkes Booth had tried to hide among the soldiers. Needless to say he would have had but short shrift had this been the case. The troops were heartbroken at the news, the first they had received of the terrible tragedy. Mr. Rockhold was one of the guard placed about the prison in which Mrs. Surrat and the others implicated in the assassination were confined and later hung, and he commanded this detachment. He also had charge of the guard at the residence of Secretary-of-State Seward after the attempted assassination of the latter. For two months Mr. Rockhold continued in this service, and in all was with the Hancock troops for a year, after which he was honorably discharged and returned home.

From the time of his return from the army until 1888 Mr. Rockhold was engaged in a general mercantile business in Stark County, Illinois. In that year he was induced to come to Riverside through the enthusiastic reports sent back to Illinois by his old neighbors, the Dyer family, who had come to California and were so pleased with Riverside that they endeavored to have their friends join them. Mr. Rockhold responded to their wishes in this particular and has never regretted making the change.

In 1889 Mr. Rockhold and his brother, John F. Rockhold, went into a grocery business under the firm name of Rockhold Brothers, and he remained in it for twenty-four years and then sold to his brother. For the subsequent four or five years he was engaged in handling real estate, but then retired, feeling that he had earned the privilege of enjoying at leisure the ample means his foresight and enterprise had accumulated. At one time he was the owner of several orange groves, but has disposed of them all. He was a director of the Citizens Bank and the National Bank of Riverside, but has dis-

posed of his interests in these institutions. He still, however, retains his connection with the United Wholesale Grocers of Los Angeles, and belongs to its Board of Directors.

Long a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, he was its commander until his retirement January 1, 1921. In 1918 he attended the reunion of the Vicksburg soldiers at Vicksburg. Free transportation was given to the veterans both ways and 101 of them were on the excursion train. He also attended the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1920. While living in Illinois he belonged to the Odd Fellows, but has not put in his card since coming West. A strong republican, he has always been active in party matters and has served on the City Board and as a delegate to county conventions.

In October, 1871, Mr. Rockhold married in Illinois Jennie Haywood, a native of England and a daughter of Thomas Haywood, who belonged to an old and prominent English family. Mr. and Mrs. Rockford became the parents of three daughters, two of whom survive. Norma H. is a lady of unusual talent, who finished her musical education in Italy. She is now the wife of Maj. William Robbins, who was overseas during the World war, in active service with the Rainbow Division, and is now in the bond business at Los Angeles, California. Miss Bonnie E. is also a musician of great talent. She is an instructress on the violin and lives with her parents. Vera died when thirty years old. She was the wife of Roland Adams, of Sierra Madre. She left a little daughter, Jane, who is now eight years old and makes her home with her grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Rockhold are members of the First Baptist Church of Riverside, of which he has been a deacon for twenty-years, and of which he was a trustee for a number of years.

Mr. Rockhold is a man who commands the respect of all who know him. During his long residence at Riverside he has lived up to the highest standard of business ethics and Christian manhood, and has set an example all would do well to follow. He believes that a man owes it to his community to take an honorable interest in its welfare, even if doing so necessitates a personal sacrifice, and he never has been too much occupied with his own affairs to respond to any demand upon him for civic duty.

A. HEBER WINDER, of the law firm Adair & Winder, of Riverside, has achieved many prominent and interesting associations with the bar of Riverside County during his ten years residence here. He is a highly qualified lawyer, and has gained high standing in other activities as well.

Mr. Winder was born at Miamisburg, Ohio, May 2, 1882, and is of English ancestry, his people having lived in Maryland during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. His parents were also born in Ohio, and his father is now an orange grower in the Riverside district.

A. Heber Winder acquired a grammar and high school education in Ohio, and for five years successfully engaged in teaching in his native state. For several years he was principal of the Fairview High School at Dayton, Ohio. He took his law-arts course in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, graduating LL.B. in 1908, and in the same year was admitted to the Ohio bar. Judge Winder was admitted to the California bar in 1910, and since June, 1911, has been a resident of Riverside. For seven years he was associated with the firm Purington & Adair, and on the death of Mr. Purington continued his association with A. A. Adair under the name Adair & Winder. This is a firm whose reputation has been



*A. H. Wieder*



well earned. They handle a general practice but to a large extent specialize in corporation and probate law.

The Riverside Chamber of Commerce employed Mr. Winder to perform the legal work as attorney for March Field, and he gave much of his time for three years to that cause. During 1913-15 he served as city judge of Riverside and was city attorney from 1915 to 1918. During the year 1917 he was president of the City Attorneys Association of California.

On first coming to Riverside Judge Winder took a leading part in republican politics, and at one time was secretary of the Republican County Central Committee. He is a member of the Alpha Chi Rho National Fraternity, is a past master of Riverside Masonic Lodge, member of Riverside Commandery, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles. He also belongs to the Riverside Lodge of Elks, is a director of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Present Day Club, a director of the Title Insurance Company of Riverside and president of the Kiwanis Club, International. He has served during the past three years as president of the Board of Trustees of the First Congregational Church of Riverside.

July 18, 1912, Judge Winder married Helen A. Dobbs, a graduate of Cornell University. She was born in New York, daughter of A. W. Dobbs, and through her mother is descended from the family of which the late Frances Willard was a distinguished representative. Judge and Mrs. Winder have two children: Beatrice and Willard.

A. S. MALONEY, attorney of San Bernardino, has devoted his life to the mastery and practice of the law. That he thoroughly familiarized himself first with its theory, and then with its application is shown by his record. Mr. Maloney secured the practical experience necessary early in his career by virtue of public office, but he soon decided that private practice was preferable and succeeding events have proved the wisdom of his choice. Not only has he gained high standing with the attorneys of San Bernardino since his advent here, but he stands equally high with the general public.

Mr. Maloney was born in Waseca, Minnesota, July 22, 1876, the son of John and Bridget (Nilan) Maloney. John Maloney was a native of Ireland who came to the United States in 1856. He did not remain long in New York, but went out to Minnesota two years later, in 1858, where he engaged in farming. After sometime spent in this occupation he embarked in a mercantile business, and carried it on until his death in 1904. Mrs. Maloney was also a native of Ireland, coming to America in 1856 and marrying Mr. Maloney in Oliphant, Pennsylvania that same year. They were the parents of twelve children, only four of whom are now living. Mrs. Maloney still lives in Waseca.

A. S. Maloney was educated in the schools of Waseca, after his graduation from its high school, attending the University of Minnesota. He was graduated from the law department in June, 1904, and he at once commenced practice in his home town. It was not long before the Governor of Minnesota appointed him municipal judge, and he was still occupying that position when he was elected county attorney. After serving two terms in this position Mr. Maloney decided upon a change and removed to Williston, North Dakota. He formed a partnership in that city with Lieutenant Governor Burbeck, but only remained one year, coming to San Bernardino in 1911, where he has followed the general practice of law.

Mr. Maloney married in 1910, in Waseca, Minnesota, Margaret E. Drysdale, a daughter of Mrs. Nora Drysdale, who is now a resident of

San Bernardino. Mr. and Mrs. Maloney have two children, Geraldine Francis and Mary Grace, both students in St. Catherine's Convent of San Bernardino. Mr. Maloney is a member of the California State Bar Association and of the San Bernardino County Bar Association. He is in politics a republican. He is a trustee of the San Bernardino City Library Board and a member of the County Welfare Commission. During political campaigns he is called upon frequently to make speeches throughout the county, and has always shown a willingness to perform this duty without compensation. He is a member of the Catholic Church and is a past grand knight and a past district deputy of the Knights of Columbus.

R. BIRD SHELDEN has been a resident of Riverside since 1893. For some years his active interests were chiefly identified with fruit growing. He represents a pioneer family of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, where Shelden has been a distinguished name for over seventy years. Mr. Shelden was associated with mining in that district, and still has important mining interests both in the copper and iron districts of the northern states and also in California.

Mr. Shelden has the distinction of being the first white child born in Houghton County, Michigan. His birth occurred June 10, 1852. The village of Houghton, now center of Michigan's great School of Mines, owes its inception to the enterprise of his father, Ransom Shelden, who made his first visit to the site in 1845. He moved his family to that locality in 1847. He was a trader for several years, and during the early fifties, in partnership with his kinsman, purchased mining lands including the present sites of Houghton and Hancock. He was postmaster, one of the first village trustees of Houghton, owned sawmills and built up a very extensive estate. Ransom Shelden was born in New York in 1814, and died in 1878. His two older sons were Carlos D. and George C. Shelden, both of whom were long prominent in the life and affairs of Northern Michigan. George C. Shelden died in 1896 and Carlos D. Shelden in 1904. Carlos D. Shelden was a congressman from Michigan and a leader in the republican party in the state. Both he and his brother were Union soldiers. Carlos raised a company in 1861 and was a captain in the 23rd Michigan Infantry until the latter part of 1864. George C. Shelden was also a participant in many battles. Nevertheless, the story is told of how he one day, while sitting on the steps of the capitol building at Washington watching a parade, was arrested as a deserter. He was soon released, though he failed to get restored to him his saddle and pup tent.

The wife of Ransom Shelden was Theresa M. Douglas, a cousin of Dr. Douglas Houghton, who was the first state geologist of Michigan and whose memory is preserved in the City of Houghton.

R. Bird Shelden is the only surviving child of Ransom Shelden. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Houghton and in a Military Academy at Mount Pleasant, New York. For several years he was a merchant at Houghton in dry goods and groceries, but his store burned and entailed a complete loss. After that he was bookkeeper for a time and then for a number of years served as deputy internal revenue collector at Houghton.

On account of ill health he decided to come to California, visiting the state in 1892. He returned in the spring of 1893, and since that year has been one of Riverside's most loyal and public spirited citizens. For several years he conducted a ranch and orange grove of thirty acres at Highgrove and Palmyreta Avenue, but since selling that interest has lived

in the city. He is both the owner and operator of mining properties. At one time he operated the Casey Mines. He was also associated with the family in the ownership of copper bearing properties. Some of his valuable ore properties are hematite iron lands near the Wisconsin line in the Crystal Falls district. This ore is being produced and shipped by the lessees. Mr. Shelden was formerly a director of the First National Bank of Riverside. He is a republican, a Knight Templar Mason and Elk.

At Houghton, Michigan, August 23, 1874, he married Cordelia A. Paull, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of Josiah Paull, who represented an old American family of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Shelden have two children: Ransom P. and Theresa. Ransom P. was for five years an electrician and chief electrician in the United States Navy service, being in China after the Cuban war, but most of his time was spent in special duty. He is now connected with the Electric Company at San Bernardino. The daughter, Theresa, is the wife of Capt. F. L. Thompson, U. S. A., and has two children, Leslie Shelden Thompson and Douglas Gregory. Her husband, now stationed at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, was in service as a machine gunner in the 91st Division in France and received a special citation for bravery from General Pershing. He has also been in the navy and was on the Arizona border during the Mexican trouble.

JAMES BETTNER, who came to Riverside soon after the development started by the original colony, was one of the most successful horticulturists of the county, and among other achievements that give him a high place in the citizenship he was one of the pioneers in the movement immediately preceding the organization of the horticultural interests into what is now the Fruit Growers Exchange.

He was born at Riverdale on the Hudson, now within the limits of New York City, of an old family of Scotch descent. He was educated both for a technical profession and for the law, and was admitted to the New York State Bar. He was a graduate civil engineer of the Troy Polytechnic College, and his preference decided him in favor of the civil engineering profession. During the seventies he was assistant to the distinguished engineer, Mr. Roberts, in surveying the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Montana. Owing to the arduous nature of his profession he lost his health, and first came to Riverside in 1877, accompanied by his wife and daughter. The daughter soon afterward died. During the winter Mr. Bettner became acquainted with A. S. White, and he soon came to share Mr. White's enthusiasm for the boundless opportunities of Riverside. That led to his purchase of forty acres of land, which Mr. White agreed to plant.

In December, 1879, Mr. Bettner, Mrs. Bettner and their two sons came to Riverside, spending a short time at the old Glenwood Tavern and then with G. W. Garcelon while Mr. Bettner was building a home on this forty acre tract at Indiana Avenue and Jefferson Street. He was a man of scientific attainments and of scientific mind, and he made a serious study of horticulture and proceeded with the development of his tract of land with such success that he had what was considered the banner grove of Southern California. He was perhaps the first in this district to appreciate the real value of fertilization. He brought his land up to the highest productive capacity. In 1884-85, at the World's Cotton Central Exposition at New Orleans, his oranges took first prize. He was also a member of the First State Board of Forestry with Abbott Kinney and Sands Forman. Active, and a man of ability, he realized the advantages to be acquired by securing other property, and his invest-

ments proceeded with unlimited faith, a faith fully justified by subsequent events. In 1877 Mr. Bettner bought Frank Miller's property on Main Street, the Blue Front Store, adjoining the property belonging to Matthew Gage at Main and South Eighth Streets, which he also bought. The price he paid for this was at that time the record high price for that class of property. When asked why he paid such a price he said that he bought for an investment and believed that location would always remain the center of the town. It is today.

Mr. Bettner and others bought Santa Monica Heights and other property at Santa Monica, and in Los Angeles acquired a tract of land known as the Bettner Tract, in the southwestern portion of the city. This tract is now completely covered with homes. Mr. Bettner was a democrat in politics and was one of the leaders of his party in Riverside County. He was a speaker on many occasions and was completely at home on the platform.

It is claimed that the original conception of the idea of a Fruit Growers Exchange originated with a few, of whom Mr. Bettner was one. He and T. H. B. Chamblin and L. G. Rose of San Gabriel were associated in the pioneer organization, eventually merged into the Fruit Growers Exchange.

At Albany Mr. Bettner married Catherine Allen, a native of that city. His son, Louis S. Bettner, is deceased. He is survived by Mrs. Bettner and their son, Robert Lee Bettner. Mrs. Bettner lives on Magnolia Avenue at Riverside, and still owns about ten acres of the original property developed by Mr. Bettner.

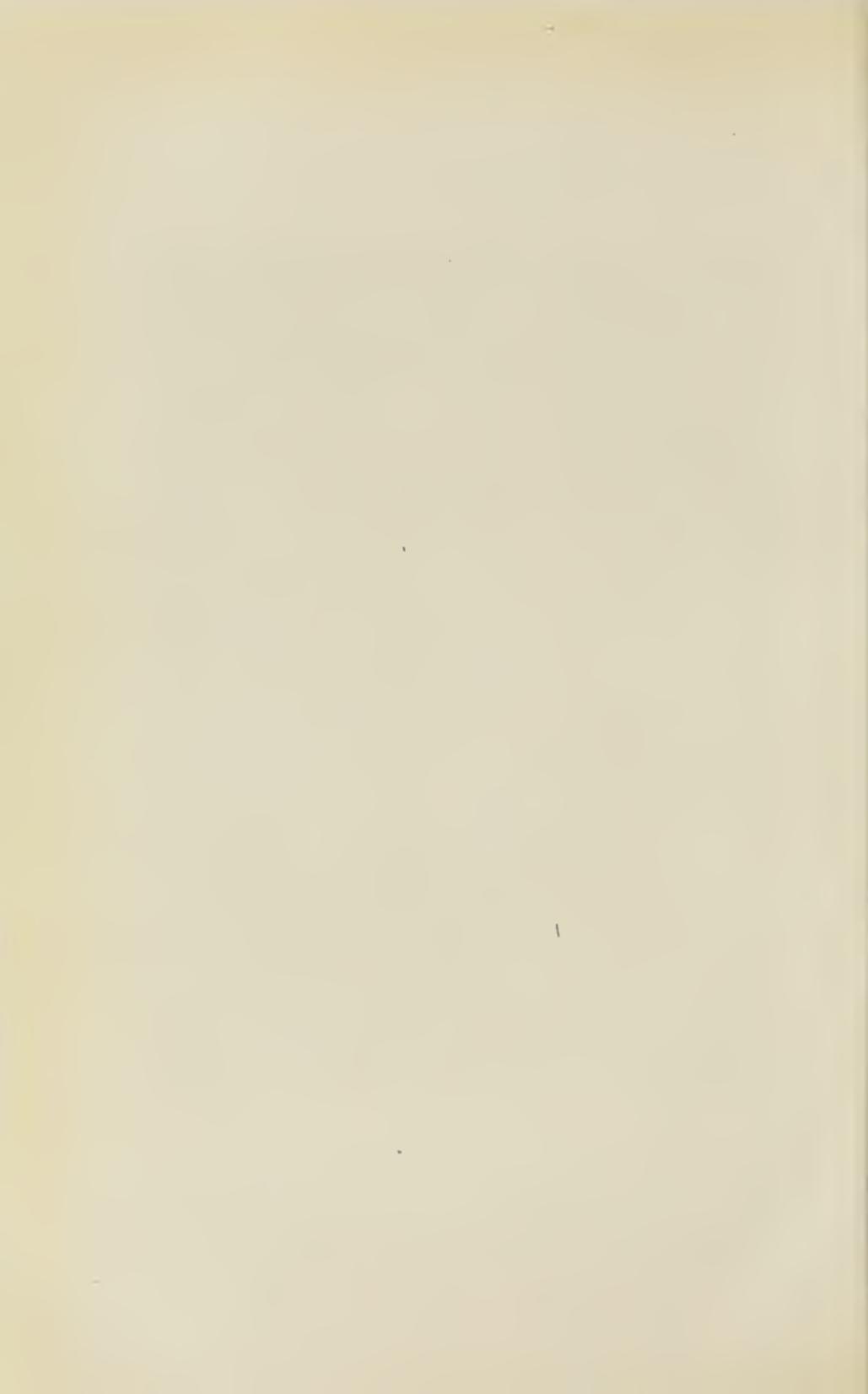
JEROME L. RICHARDSON, who has been police court judge since January 1, 1918, has made a fine record which has attracted much favorable comment and is the youngest judge ever on the Riverside bench, being first appointed when twenty-five years of age. He is an earnest and high minded young attorney, and in his official duties has also disclosed a warmth of heart and a personality that have frequently redeemed the harsher features of the ordinary police court. In his eagerness to reclaim people brought before him he has confined his attention not only to juveniles but to mature men and women. Frequently he has been able to recognize and stimulate the potential good in his subjects, though when the time comes to enforce the law he does it fearlessly and has not hesitated to impose the limit penalty. Evidently a dominating principle in the life of Judge Richardson is to play square in both business and personal affairs. He has a great pride in the city which he has selected for his home, and has been actively identified with all public movements for the general welfare.

His breadth of sympathy is no doubt in part a product of his own individual experience. When he was thirteen his father died, leaving a family without a fortune. Jerome Richardson from the proceeds of day labor took care of his mother and three brothers, and was largely instrumental in providing educational opportunities for the brothers. He kept up his own studies in the evening after work, and in that manner passed the examinations of the grammar and high schools, and his admission to the California bar was due to many years of night study after arriving in Riverside.

Jerome L. Richardson was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, August 16, 1892, son of Edward L. and Agnes M. (Timmons) Richardson. His family is of Revolutionary stock and English descent. His father was a native of Indiana, was at one time master mechanic for the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad and later owned a machine shop in Kentucky. Judge Richardson's mother was born in Kentucky. Her grandfather was



*Jerome L. Richardson*



a captain in the Revolutionary army and is buried at Dixon, Kentucky, where for distinguished services a special monument was erected over his grave by the authorities. Captain Timmons had a store and conducted a large tobacco plantation owning a hundred and ten slaves, but finally, becoming convinced of the iniquity of slavery, he freed them, though all but four remained around their old master. The father of Mrs. Richardson was a soldier in the Northern Army during the Civil war, while two of his brothers fought on the Confederate side.

When his father's death imposed upon him the necessity of becoming head of the family Jerome Richardson became a milwright in Hopkinsville, and followed that trade for six years. At the age of nineteen he married and brought his bride to California in 1911. While making his living by work in a grocery store, he studied nights for five years under the guidance of Miguel Estudillo, and took the bar examination October 16, 1917. Of the seven applicants in the class three passed, Judge Richardson taking the highest honors.

He began private practice in partnership with Loyal C. Kelley and O. K. Morton, but on January 1, 1918, was appointed Judge of the Riverside Police Court, beginning his official duties on the 5th of January. In January, 1920, he was reappointed. Judge Richardson is a republican, and for several years has been an influential factor in city and county affairs. He was a member of the Finance Committee of the last Republican County Central Committee. During the war he gave his energies to all public movements, taking part in the Red Cross drives, and was one of the "Four Minute" speakers for the Liberty Loans and served as a member of the Legal Advisory Committee for the Exemption Board. While in Kentucky he served in the National Guard during the night rider trouble of 1908 and 1909. He is now scout master of the boy scouts. He is Secretary of the Riverside County Bar Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Present Day Club.

June 7, 1911, at Nashville, Tennessee, Judge Richardson married Eulia Banks Burrus. She was born in Kentucky, daughter of J. L. and Elizabeth Burrus, and represents an old Kentucky family of planters and slave owners, who during the Civil war were actively identified with the Confederate cause.

Three brothers of Judge Richardson are all residents of Riverside County. They are: James Edward, a ticket agent for the Southern Pacific and the Pacific Electric Railways at Riverside; George S., agent for the Pacific Electric at Corona; and Richard Richardson, assistant freight agent of the Pacific Electric Railroad at Riverside.

FRED L. HALL—One of the show places in Riverside County is the noted stock ranch of the Hall family in the Perris Valley near Perris. Registered livestock has been a specialty of the Halls for over half a century. The Halls were for many years and until recently identified with the livestock industry in the State of Minnesota. They have done much to prove the adaptability of Southern California to the same industry.

The active head of the stock farm near Perris is Fred L. Hall, but his father, L. S. Hall, is senior partner, actual founder of the business, and still, in a measure, the final authority to whom are referred all important questions involving superior judgment as to livestock. L. S. Hall is a native of New Hampshire and was a pioneer in Minnesota. He went there when Minnesota was a territory, and when the Civil war came on he enlisted at Rochester in Company F of the First Minnesota Volun-

teers. This regiment was with the Second Corps, Second Division and Second Brigade, and made a splendid record of arduous service both in the Indian country and in the central theater of the war. He was in service until discharged at Fort Snelling in August, 1865. Through all the years since the war he has been a rancher and stockman, and for many years had extensive landed interests in Faribault and Markham counties, Minnesota. Notwithstanding the hardships he endured in the war and the active life he has lived since he is still a fine figure of a man, rugged and efficient, and takes a keen interest in the conduct of the farm. Undoubtedly he is one of the best informed men in regard to fine livestock in California. L. S. Hall married Susan Northup, a native of Wisconsin. She is still living at the home at Perris.

Fred L. Hall was born in Markham County, Minnesota, September 16, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota with the class of 1898. He immediately turned his technical education to good account on the ranch of his father in Markham and Faribault counties. In 1912 he came to California to occupy the one hundred and forty-four acres in the Perris Valley which had been purchased by his father the preceding year. L. S. Hall acquired his first registered stock as early as 1868. Some of the descendants of this stock are still on the Perris ranch. When the family came to California they brought ten head of the old herd with them. The Hall stock ranch at Perris at this writing has eighty-eight pure bred Shorthorn cattle, thirty head of pure bred Percheron horses, and seventy-five Berkshire hogs. An interesting department of animal husbandry is also the poultry business conducted by Mrs. Hall. She has been very successful with a flock of white Wyandottes. One of the Percheron mares owned by the Halls has produced colts that have been sold for three thousand dollars, and three of these colts are still on the ranch. One of them, a four year old, weighs two thousand pounds, has been raised wholly on barley and alfalfa hay, chiefly alfalfa, with never a feed of grain, and is a black beauty free from blemish, perfect in all of its points and build. The Halls have had horses, hogs and cattle in the show ring at all the fairs, frequently exhibiting between thirty-five and forty animals, and have innumerable ribbons and trophies. In one year seventy-six ribbons were awarded the Hall stock.

With the exception of the first year Fred L. Hall has since its organization been a director of the Southern California Fair Association. While primarily interested in pure bred stock, he is also one of the ranchers of Southern California who has taken up the growing of long staple cotton and is president of the local Cotton Growers Association, which has a gin at Perris. In 1920 he had twenty acres planted to cotton, with a fair crop, and with still better prospects for 1921. He is a director of the Perris Chamber of Commerce and is also director of the Farm Bureau. A republican, he has had no time from his busy personal affairs to devote to politics.

June 20, 1907, in Minnesota, he married Miss Winnifred Matthews, a native of that state. Her father, W. T. Matthews, was a Minnesota pioneer and she represents an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Mrs. Hall was for ten years a teacher in Minnesota, and throughout that time missed only one day from her duties. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children: Harwood, born in 1914, and Nulah, born in 1915.

**JOHN BENNETT HANNA**—By reason of his early advent in California when a young boy, John Bennett Hanna, public administrator and ex-

ex-officio coroner of San Bernardino County, is classed fittingly with the pioneers. With the exception of several years spent in Colorado Mr. Hanna has lived continuously in California, most of the time in the county he has efficiently served and is now so serving. He is a typical Californian, and his energies and actions have always been for the welfare of his home county.

The firm determination to do right as he saw it, never deviating from a course once laid out, his successful administration of the offices to which he has been elected has been a matter for congratulation by the voters of San Bernardino County and repeatedly they have shown their sincere appreciation by means of the ballot box every time he has been a candidate for justice of the peace. He has the sunshine of the genial nature which draws around a man a circle of warm friends who can value a worthwhile man. In fraternal circles his standing is shown by the records and in civic and social circles he is equally appreciated.

Mr. Hanna was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1856, the son of Robert and Tacie Rebecca (McDonald) Hanna, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Robert Hanna died October 28, 1868, and his wife is now living in Colton, California, aged eighty-four. Mr. Hanna had been a timber man and real estate operator all his life.

John B. Hanna attended the public and private schools of Clinton County, Pennsylvania, and in 1874, came to California, landing in San Francisco. He then attended the public schools of San Jose, the University of the Pacific and after that was for a brief period employed as a clerk in San Jose. The Leadville, Colorado, mining excitement broke out at this time, and Mr. Hanna went there, prospecting and at the same time reading law. In the latter he was so successful that he was admitted to practice in that state in 1882. He commenced the practice of law at Leadville, and after a short time he was married and two years later he returned to California, locating first in San Jose.

Very soon afterward he made a trip to Banning with his stepfather for the purpose of seeing the country. At that time there were very few people in Banning, and he had about concluded to go north to Seattle, but was prevailed upon to stay in Banning and purchase a half interest in a general store in that town, which was the only one between Colton and Yuma, Arizona. While there he combined store keeping with the duties of postmaster, Wells Fargo Company agent and also ticket agent. He remained there seven years and then sold out.

In the meantime his folks had moved to Colton, and he went there and entered the grocery business, and this he conducted for ten years and then sold out. He had been admitted to practice law in California also, in 1882, and in that year was elected justice of the peace in Colton for a two year term. He entered this office with the fixed purpose of putting a stop to the graft that had been going on in these offices all over the state, a graft whereby the justices were receiving enormous returns for comparatively little service. Instead of charging five dollars per case and saddling big expenses on the taxpayers, Judge Hanna put in a modest bill for about sixty dollars per month, stating that that was all the service was worth. The next year the Legislature placed all the offices on a salary basis. In 1898 he was re-elected and altogether was re-elected seven times.

In 1919 Judge Hanna was invited by the Board of Supervisors to accept his present office of public administrator and ex-officio coroner. This office he is now filling with the same singleness of purpose and efficiency that distinguished his occupancy of the office of justice of the peace. In 1893-1919 he was elected one of the freeholders to draft the

county charter. He is a director of the Colton Fruit Exchange, and has been for over twenty years. Judge Hanna is also greatly interested in orange growing and owns an orange grove in Colton.

He married September 25, 1882, Frances A. Creal, of Saratoga, New York, a member of an old New York family dating back to Revolutionary days. They have three children: Wilson Creal Hanna, chief chemist of the California Portland Cement Company of Colton, married Blanche Beal of Clarinda, Iowa, and they have two daughters, Tacie Madge and Evanelle Beal Hanna. Tacie May, at home and a teacher in dramatics and expression at San Bernardino Polytechnic High School, is a well known writer of plays and has a brilliant future. Mary Hanna is the wife of George W. Campbell, of Los Angeles, who is with the circulation department of the Los Angeles Times. They have three children, Frances Louise, John F. and George Washington Campbell, Jr.

Judge Hanna is a member of Ashler Lodge No. 306, A. F. and A. M., of Colton; of Keystone Chapter No. 56, R. A. M., of San Bernardino; of St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, K. T., of San Bernardino; and also a member of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Los Angeles. He is a member of Independent Order of Foresters and for ten years was the high counselor for Southern California. In 1915 he was the grand chaplain of the Masonic Grand Lodge of California. Judge Hanna is an honorary member of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers. Politically he is a republican, and in religious faith affiliates with the Methodist Church.

FREDERICK THOMAS HARRIS, architect of San Bernardino, has not only the distinction of being at the head of his profession in the city but also of being a son of a pioneer and a native son himself of San Bernardino. While he has at times absented himself from his birthplace, he has always returned and he is now a permanent resident. He has built many fine public buildings in California which stand as monuments to his architectural skill, which is as well founded as the laws of gravitation.

Mr. Harris was born in San Bernardino September 27th, 1875, the son of Benjamin B. and Betty Edwards (Clark) Harris. He was a native of King William Courthouse, Virginia, while his wife was a native of Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar but in 1849 came to California, by the way of Yuma and Warner's ranch. His party outfitted in Missouri and came over the long, hard overland trail with the other gold seekers. He located first in Los Angeles, but only stayed there two weeks, going on to Sacramento, a hotbed of mining excitement.

An interesting incident is noted during his short stay in Los Angeles, as he narrated it afterwards, in view of the importance of the oil industry in and around Los Angeles. He remembered very well seeing oil oozing from the ground where he had his horse staked near the plaza. In these days of experience and excitement in the oil game there would be a wild rush there on such a report. Then it was not even considered, for men were after gold, which was more desirable than oil those days.

Mr. Harris went from Sacramento to the mines in Tuolumne County, where he followed mining with varied success. Not caring to follow that business, he returned to Sacramento and started practicing law. He was an able attorney, a master of the law, its theory and practice, and his success was a foregone conclusion. In addition to this he was very highly educated in other lines, notably literature and the languages. He soon built up a large clientele, but when the Civil war came on in 1861 as a loyal son of the South he returned at once to Virginia and enlisted in a Virginia regiment, serving throughout the war.





*Herzules*

At the close of the war he organized and started successfully the Nashville University at Nashville, Tennessee. In this he occupied the chair of languages. But very soon the golden memories of California lured him back to her, and in 1870 he located in San Bernardino, where he resumed the practice of law, which he continued until his death on August 5, 1897. He was one of the city's most loyal citizens and served her at all times ably and faithfully. He was a democrat. He was district attorney from 1880 to 1890. He also served the city as city attorney without pay and was also city clerk without remuneration. He was a man of quick sympathy, wise tolerance and a mind of penetrating keenness. He made warm friends, whom he held in ever-growing attachment because of his unusual intellectual gifts and his high character. He passed into eternity loved by his family and friends and respected and honored by the city he had served so well. His wife died in 1917, and to them were born seven children: William Temple, now in Calixico; Lucy Ellen, wife of G. W. Gross, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Frederick Thomas; Reuben W., who died at the age of seven; Emma, wife of Prof. I. D. Perry, of the Los Angeles High School; Owen Overton, of Portland, Oregon, and Katherine Ellen, widow of H. G. Peck, of Santa Monica.

Frederick T. Harris was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino and then went to Los Angeles, where he served three years apprenticeship with McCarthy & Mendel, architects. He then returned to San Bernardino, and soon afterward opened an office in Redlands, where he remained for twelve years. At the end of that time he moved to El Centro, where he practiced his profession for four years. While there he purchased 160 acres of land and cultivated and stocked it. In 1917 he sold out and returned to San Bernardino.

Mr. Harris opened an office and started the practice of his profession in his place of birth and has built up an ever growing clientele. Among the public buildings he has erected are the following: The McKinley Building in Redlands, the Lugenia Building in Redlands, the High School Building in El Centro, the Mt. Vernon Avenue School Building in San Bernardino, the Metcalf Building, also in San Bernardino, and the Upland School Building.

Mr. Harris was married in 1901 to May Hamilton, a daughter of Col. J. I. Hamilton, of Los Angeles. They have one son, Harwell H., a graduate of the High School. Mr. Harris is in politics a democrat. Fraternally he is affiliated with Redlands Lodge No. 300, A. F. and A. M.; Redlands Chapter, R. A. M.; with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, N. S. G. W., and Redlands Lodge, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Southern California Chapter of Architects.

HENRY WILLIAM MILLS has been a resident of San Bernardino for nearly twenty years, and in the intelligent and sympathetic exercise of his profession in that period of time has established himself in the front rank among the successful and prominent surgeons of Southern California.

A native of England, he received his medical education in that country. In no country are the requirements higher, and a man has to work hard for his diploma no matter how gifted he may be. By the time he is deemed ready to practice his profession he certainly has the mental equipment. Dr. Mills, after his graduation, successfully practiced in England four years, but he is a true Californian and devoted to his home town. In the World war he served America faithfully and well, giving up his practice, home and family to go overseas, and in the Base Hospital, where he was stationed, no surgeon made higher record for efficiency and skill according to the reports. He would probably deny

this, for he still retains much of the conservatism, not to say modesty, of his early youth.

Dr. Mills has added to his professional interests by the hospitals he has so successfully established. In fraternal and social circles no man stands higher than Dr. Mills, and in civic affairs he is an important factor. His medical affiliations alone would establish his standing as a surgeon of the highest ability and training and the estimation in which he is held by the medical world.

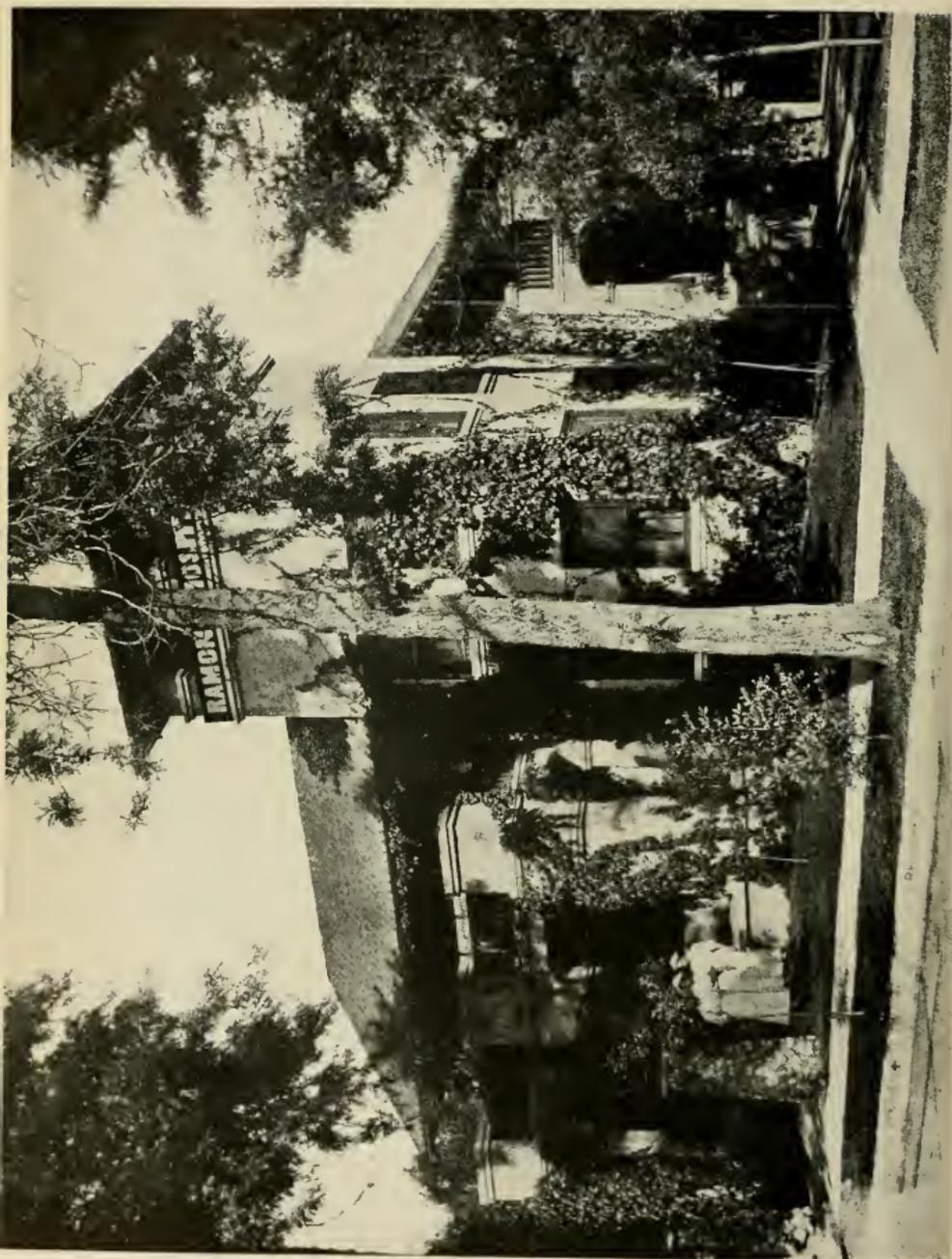
Dr. Mills was born in Hereford, England, on December 5, 1872, the son of William Hathorn and Eliza Husting Mills, his father being a native of Orton, Waterville, near Peterborough, and his mother of Cambridgeshire. Both are now living in San Bernardino, California. William H. Mills was a graduate of Cambridge University and is a clergyman of the Church of England, a man of high intellectual attainments. He is not only very talented and a profound thinker, but he is also a poet of reputation and has written several poetical works.

Dr. Mills was educated primarily in King Edward the Sixth school at Louth, Lincolnshire, England. His medical education was secured at the Edinburgh University and at St. Thomas Hospital, London, England. After his graduation and hospital experience he practiced in Gloucestershire, England, until February, 1903, when he came to San Bernardino. He has been in active practice in Los Angeles and San Bernardino ever since excepting during his war service. He specializes in surgery, and has attained a state wide reputation as a master surgeon. He does not "rest on his laurels," but keeps abreast of the modern methods and the latest advancements in his profession, continually adding to his store of knowledge, not alone through books and reports, but by his association with important responsibilities and with men of similar prominence whose researches lend vitality and interest to the ever advancing tenets of the profession. In fact Dr. Mills is, in his profession as in all things, thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the times.

In 1905 Dr. Mills established the Marlboro Hospital of San Bernardino, and in 1908 established the Ramona Hospital also, and, until returning from France after the World war, also conducted a training school for nurses. Dr. Mills was commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps in March, 1918, and was sent to Camp Kearney. On July 1st he went to France and was stationed in Base Hospital No. 35 (subsequently at Savenay). After the armistice was signed he was transferred to England on December 22nd. He was stationed at Liverpool and on April 8th he returned to the United States on the Saxonnia as consulting surgeon. He lost no time in returning to San Bernardino, and upon reaching home at once commenced practice. Dr. Mills had one brother killed on the vessel "Artist," Captain G. M. G. Mills. This boat was torpedoed and sunk off the south coast of Ireland and every officer on her and all but six of the men were drowned.

Dr. Mills is the father of four children: Gladys Nana Desirée, now in England was employed by the British Admiralty during the war; Eulalia Melvill, at the Santa Barbara Girls School, Santa Barbara; John Melvill, George Melvill. Dr. Mills is a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 178, A. F. and A. M., of San Bernardino, and of Keystone Chapter No. 56, R. A. M., of San Bernardino. He is also a member of St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, K. T., and is a past eminent commander. His other Masonic affiliation is with the Consistory of Los Angeles. Another fraternal organization he enjoys is San Bernardino Lodge No. 856, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the San





RAMONA HOSPITAL.

Bernardino County Medical Association and of the California State Medical Association. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the Royal College of Physicians of London, England, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In politics he is staunchly a republican. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

**RAMONA HOSPITAL**—The illustration accompanying this sketch is the best possible description of the exterior environment, the quiet and dignified beauty and the building equipment of Ramona Hospital, which is a modern high class surgical hospital situated practically in the heart of the business section of San Bernardino, standing at the corner of Fourth Street and Arrowhead Avenue, one block from the Post Office. Besides the main hospital building the grounds include a nurses' home, which was built in 1910 for the use of the hospital staff.

Ramona Hospital is conducted by the corporation known as the Ramona Hospital Association. The hospital was built in 1908 and has fifty beds, besides operating rooms and other facilities. One department of the hospital is devoted to obstetrics. In 1920 a pathological laboratory was added to meet the requirements of the hospital commissioners. The hospital is supplied with an elaborate X-Ray plant, including a portable Campbell apparatus for bedside use.

Until 1919 a training school for nurses was conducted, but since then the practice has been discontinued and now the staff is made up exclusively of graduate nurses.

The managing director and consulting surgeon of Ramona Hospital is Dr. H. W. Mills and the consulting physician is Dr. G. S. Landon. Other officials are: Dr. R. W. Prince, secretary, Dr. C. C. Owen, roentgenologist, Miss Ella Murray, matron, Miss B. Marsh, dietitian; Ralph E. Swing, attorney.

**EDWARD W. PRESTON** is a native son of California, was born and reared in Rialto, and is one of the younger men who has achieved something definite in that community. He is cashier of the First National Bank of Rialto.

He was born there September 7, 1896, son of Godfrey and Lizzie (Oldenburg) Preston. His parents were natives of Germany, and his father who came to the United States at the age of fourteen, has since been a farmer and rancher in the vicinity of Los Angeles and Rialto, and is now living a retired life in Rialto. Edward W. Preston was only four years of age when his mother died. He acquired a public school education in his home town, and soon after leaving school he went to work in the First National Bank as a clerk. He was promoted to teller, then to assistant cashier, and in November, 1921, became cashier. Mr. Preston is an ex-service man, having enlisted May 14, 1918, in the Navy. He was in service until after the armistice, and during that time was Paymaster on U. S. S. "Wakula" and on the U. S. S. "Panuco." Mr. Preston is a republican, a member of the Methodist Church and of San Bernardino Post of the American Legion.

March 10, 1920, he married Miss Verna June Herkelrath, daughter of Charles and Anna (Ralphs) Herkelrath of San Bernardino.

**CHARLES M. SHIELDS**, through boyhood, youth and mature manhood, has been a resident of Riverside nearly forty years. For many years he had an active part in a successful business enterprise founded by his father and conducted by father and sons, but for the past five years has given his time and care to the responsibilities of the important office of county sealer of weights and measures.

Mr. Shiels is the oldest son of John and Emily (Woods) Shiels, Canadians and of Scotch ancestry, and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Shiels. John Shiels, who was born at Prescott, Canada, attended public school there until he was fourteen, and in 1849 the family moved to Maitland, Ontario. After working a year and a half on nearby farms John Shiels apprenticed himself to a competent tinsmith at Kingston, Ontario, learned the business, and then set up a shop of his own at Kingston. His good workmanship and his good citizenship made him a valuable asset of the community, and for thirty-four years he remained there in business.

Leaving Canada John Shiels came to Riverside in March, 1883. He brought a limited capital, but at once opened a shop under his own name and soon had his facilities as a tinsmith taxed to the utmost. His first location was on Main Street, near Ninth. From tinsmithing he began taking plumbing contracts, and eventually his was the leading plumbing firm of the city and handled many of the largest heating and plumbing contracts. For years it was his policy to give his personal direction to these contracts in the minutest detail. In 1891 his place of business was moved to a building still standing at Tenth and Market. His sons on reaching manhood became partners, and the firm was John Shiels and Son until the death of the senior partner October 25, 1911, after which the business was conducted as Shiels Brothers until June, 1919.

At Kingston, Canada, John Shiels married Emily Woods. Their five children were: Charles M.; William F., deceased; Emily E. and Mary F. Kirby, of Ottawa, Canada, and Miss Margaret E., living with her brother Charles at Riverside. The second son, William F. Shiels, was born at Kingston, Canada, was reared and educated and lived there until 1888, when he came to Riverside to join his father in business. He married in Riverside January 29, 1905, Miss Lydia Wildes, by which union there is a daughter, Frances. William F. Shiels died December 14, 1914. All members of the family in both generations have been devout Presbyterians. The wife of John Shiels died June 16, 1904.

Charles M. Shiels attended the public schools in Canada and the Model Schools there and accompanied his parents to Riverside in 1883. Here he finished his apprenticeship as a plumber in 1888, and immediately took the technical supervision of the plumbing business with his father, and gradually made plumbing the outstanding feature of the firm. He continued this business successfully after the death of his father and then of his brother until several years ago.

Mr. Shiels has been county sealer of weights and measures since 1917. He represents the authority of the State Department of Weights and Measures, and has given a most thorough and painstaking administration to his duties. His official jurisdiction covers a very extensive territory in Riverside County, extending as far as Blythe and the Colorado River. Mr. Shiels is a strong republican, active in party affairs, and, like all his family, is a Presbyterian.

He is one of the prominent fraternalists in Riverside County and has enjoyed many honors in the various orders. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. and A. M.; is a past high priest of Riverside Chapter No. 67, R. A. M.; a member of Valley Council No. 27, R. and S. M.; Riverside Commandery No. 28, K. T.; Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and the Eastern Star. He is a past noble grand of Riverside Lodge No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past chief patriarch of Star Encampment No. 73, member of Canton No. 25 of the Rebekahs, is a past chief ranger of Court California No. 451, Independent Order of Foresters, and past commander of Riverside Tent No. 19, Knights of the Maccabees.





CAPT. ROBERT BOSWORTH

Mr. Shiels and his sister Miss Margaret live together at Riverside. Miss Margaret is prominent in Riverside church and fraternal circles, being secretary of the Chapter of the Eastern Star. In the Presbyterian Church she is secretary of the Sunday School, and has performed the duties of secretary for a number of years.

LOYAL C. KELLEY, district attorney for Riverside County, has had a busy professional and public career since his admission to the bar, and has been a resident of Riverside County for over thirty years.

He was born in Ohio, February 20, 1884, and has been a Californian since the age of six. His father, Albert P. Kelley, was also a native of Ohio, and during the Civil war was a Union soldier four years, being a sergeant in Company C of the 72nd Ohio Infantry. For many years afterward he was a manufacturer at Carey in Wyandotte County. Loyal C. Kelley came with his parents to Riverside in 1890, and in the following year the family established their home at Corona, where his father is still living, retired. Mr. Kelley attended public school at Corona and in 1911 received his law degree from the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. For one year he practiced at Corona, and since then his home and offices have been in Riverside. A large part of his work as a lawyer has been in public and official channels. He was appointed deputy city attorney in 1914, holding that office until 1917. In the meantime, in 1913, he also accepted the duties of deputy district attorney under Lyman Evans, and his service with the district attorney's office has been continuous from that date. In November, 1918, he was elected district attorney, and he took over the complete authority of the office on January 6, 1919, for a four year term.

Mr. Kelley has done much campaign work for the republican ticket. He is a Mason, Elk, Knight of Pythias and member of the Sons of Veterans. On November 28, 1912, at Riverside, he married Miss Neva A. Campbell, a native of that city. Her father, Albert P. Campbell, is a pioneer of Riverside County and widely known for his work as a highway engineer. For sixteen years he served as city engineer of Riverside and was highway commissioner of Riverside County from 1913 to 1918, in which period nearly all the important paved roads were constructed. He is now engineer for the Fresno County Highway Commission. Mr. Campbell stands high in Masonic circles in the state. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are Claire Elizabeth, born June 11, 1918, and Campbell Kelley, born April 17, 1920.

CAPT. ROBERT BOSWORTH in his eightieth year enjoyed the beauty and prosperity of his orange trees and home at Highlands and looked back over a record of experiences that make him one of the most widely traveled of men and proved him a man of the old American type in which enterprise, courage and daring were predominant qualities. Captain Bosworth lived in San Bernardino county for over thirty years, and came here soon after he retired from the sea. He passed away in his eightieth year September 10, 1921.

He was born at Bath, Maine, May 29, 1842, son of Robert and Mary Ann (McDonald) Bosworth. His father was also born at Bath while his mother was a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Robert Bosworth spent all his active life at sea and was captain of American vessels. Robert Jr. was the youngest among four daughters and two sons.

He acquired his early education at Bath and at the age of sixteen went to sea as a sailor before the mast. For twenty-seven years there was hardly an interruption to his sea-faring experience. For eleven consecutive years, with only two weeks at home, he was on the high

seas. On his first voyage he sailed with a coasting vessel from Bath to Mobile, where he shipped for Antwerp, then to Cardiff and back to New York. From a common sailor he was promoted to second mate, first mate, and for twenty years was a captain. In his home at Highlands is a painting of his first ship, the "Freeman Clark." Later he was captain and part owner of the ship Thresher which was lost when tugs towed her on an uncharted reef or rock. The insurance having expired Captain Bosworth suffered a total loss. As captain he sailed over all seas and to nearly all ports. He rounded Cape Horn twenty times and Cape Good Hope eight times, spent two years in the East India trade, making calls at such ports as Calcutta, Rangoon, Burmah, Hong Kong, and over the China Sea and around the Philippines. He piloted vessels through the China Sea when piracy still existed, and he has seen victims with tongues cut out and set adrift by the pirates. At one time a vessel not far from his was set upon by a band one afternoon and the captain and crew killed. During his days as a sailor his ship was wrecked during the winter on the north coast of Ireland, the vessel going to pieces and the crew escaping in small boats.

Captain Bosworth married Miss Harriet Blake who was born at Rumford, Maine, May 23, 1849. Her mother was a native of Rumford of English ancestry and her father was a minister of the Gospel for fifty-two years. Mrs. Bosworth after her marriage had her home in the cabin of her husband's vessel, and for many years sailed the seas and has visited all the important cities and capitals of the world. When General Grant and party in their world tour reached Calcutta, Captain Bosworth and wife were invited guests at the great reception tendered him, attended by India's royalty and nobility, and Mrs. Bosworth speaks interestingly of the magnificence of that assembly and has a true woman's memory for the jewels, camel hair shawls, diamonds and pearls and other precious stones that gave brilliance to the party. Captain Bosworth followed the seas when the American merchant marine was still supreme and when there was an American flag flying from the masthead in nearly every port he entered. An American vessel was the first ship sought by heavy shippers.

On retiring from the sea Captain Bosworth came to California and in 1888 purchased at Highlands ten acres of land. It was entirely unimproved, covered with rocks and brush, but had an exceptional location as subsequent events have proved. He had the land cleared, leveled and planted to oranges, built his home on Atlantic street, and his widow is now owner of one of the finest groves in the county, comprising fifteen acres. He was a member of the Gold Buckle Orange Association and during 1919-1920-1921 his crop was marketed through this association with a gross revenue of thirty thousand dollars. A sea-faring man, Captain Bosworth never drove a horse until he came to Santa Barbara in 1888. Captain and Mrs. Bosworth have one son, Robert Jr., who is unmarried and lives with his parents.

CHARLES WESLEY FILKINS will always be remembered in Riverside, not alone as an upbuilder of prominence and achievement, but for his lovable qualities which made every one with whom he came in contact his personal friend. During his residence in Riverside he was never in robust health, yet he accomplished much for the betterment and progress not only of his chosen home and county but for Southern California.

He had a keen appreciation of values, not alone in concrete form but in the abstract, and could visualize what the future held for this district if its latent possibilities could be wisely developed. This he did himself in many cases, and gave his energies and means for the furtherance of

many enterprises and projects, and today they stand as monuments to his memory. Some of them for all time to come.

In the last years of his life, when his physical infirmities confined and prisoned him bodily, his outlook on life was invariably, cheerful and optimistic and he bore his burden of pain silently, never referring to it himself. From the record of his life many valuable lessons may be gleaned. To the time of his passing he aided in many ways those who came to him for help, no appeal being in vain.

Mr. Filkins was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1844, the son of Seneca and Mary (Haines) Filkins. His grandfather, Daniel Filkins, was a native of England but came to America at an early age, settling in Saratoga County. He owned many estates in that county, and his son Seneca was born also in Saratoga Springs, but he did not remain long in that state, removing to Lapeer County, Michigan, where he lived upon his country estates until his death. His wife was also a native of New York State, a daughter of Daniel Haines, a merchant and prominent in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mrs. Filkins was of an old Holland-Dutch family, her mother having been a Miss Wynkook, one of her ancestors being Anneka Jans of New York.

C. W. Filkins received a good education in New York State, and at one time was a student of Schenectady College. He had three brothers, George M., a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, who lost his life in one of the Civil war battles; William, who died in Topeka, Kansas, and Daniel D., a veterinary surgeon now residing in Kansas.

One of the regrets of Mr. Filkins' life was that he could not serve in the war of the rebellion. He volunteered at the commencement, but was rejected. After the war, in 1866, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there conducted a wholesale dry goods business for nearly twelve years. Then his health became the first consideration and he sold out and removed to San Francisco. While in St. Paul he was buyer for the firm and in California he was a traveling salesman for a time. Then his wife's health impelled their removal to Riverside.

Mr. Filkins' mother passed on when he was a small boy, so that despite his frailness he became very self-reliant, having practically to rear himself. He was in many ways a self-made man, and when he arrived in Riverside he knew he had reached a land of opportunity. This was in 1880, and after trying out, tentatively, several projects, he was, in 1881, appointed postmaster of Riverside by President Garfield. He held the position under President Arthur, resigning, however, in 1885, but was not released until urgent telegrams from him finally forced recognition.

Previous to resigning he had invested in an orange grove here and one in Redlands. He was interested in real estate in Riverside, and improved a twenty-acre tract sixteen miles west of Riverside. He was interested also in horses and raised many standard breeds of the Strathmore and Inka strains.

Mr. Filkins was never contented with one or two enterprises, and he conceived the idea of the town of Banning. Associated with him in the organization of the stock company known as the Banning Land and Water Company was Theodore H. Hofer, Evan Williams, Jacob Klein and George W. Bryant of Carson City, Nevada. Mr. Filkins was riding through what is now Banning, then a land of sage brush and cactus, and decided that irrigation could make a paradise of it. A colony was also formed for the town, which had been laid out eighty-eight miles east of Los Angeles in 1883, more than justified his faith in it. A flume had been constructed by a lumber company to bring down cord wood from the mountains to the Southern Pacific Railway, and as the land was alkali,

cement ditches were constructed at points in the mountains through which the water flowed. Banning has grown into a real town, and the wilderness has been turned into orchards of many varieties of fruits. The company put over two thousand acres of land under water, and it has been cultivated until today not only fruit but large crops of grain are raised. This was a project of great importance, and Mr. Filkins was the originator of the idea, buying the land and water, laying pipe and building ditches.

Mr. Filkins had a narrow escape from sudden death when, in 1888, he was present at the time John Oakes killed E. H. Morse, cashier of the San Bernardino National Bank. He had gone into the bank, spoken to Mr. Morse and was standing at the check desk when he heard a shot fired and turned to see Oakes standing at the cashier's window with a pistol in his hand and Mr. Morse trying to get his pistol out of his pocket. Oakes fired again and dodged down under the window. Mr. Morse shot through the counter and Mr. Filkins said "Now you've got him Ted," whereupon Oakes shot at him, the bullet going through his overcoat, coat and vest and striking his watch and lodging in the case. As Mr. Oakes ran out of the bank Mr. Filkins followed him and saw him put under arrest. His niece, Miss Edna M. Filkins, has the bullet in her possession.

In 1885 Mr. Filkins was presented with a fine gold watch of superb workmanship by the men he had interested in the Banning colony, Messrs. Klein, Hofer and Williams, two years after the enterprise was started.

Mr. Filkins was married in St. Helena, Napa County, California, to Miss Ella M. Ball, a daughter of J. D. Ball, a native of Virginia, who came to California in 1854. She passed on in the winter of 1902, but she will be remembered as not only a friend but an earnest worker in many ways, being one of the organizers of the Women's Club and an invaluable member of it. Their only child was drowned in Riverside in his fifteenth year. When Mrs. Filkins passed away the niece of Mr. Filkins, Miss Edna M. Filkins, daughter of his youngest brother, Daniel D. Filkins, tenderly cared for him, giving up her life for his comfort and well being. In their beautiful tribute to the memory of Mr. Filkins the committee of Evergreen Lodge No. 259, F. and A. M., made especial mention of her care of her uncle during the years of affliction and commended her sincerely. Miss Filkins is now a Christian Science practitioner of Riverside.

Mr. Filkins was master of the above lodge in 1892, chaplain of the Grand Lodge, a Shriner, identified with Islam Temple, San Francisco; high priest of the local chapter, and past eminent commander of San Bernardino Commandery. He was a Mason in the real meaning of the word. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, a past noble grand in office. In politics he was a republican.

JOSEPH SCHNEIDER has been fighting Riverside conflagrations for more than twenty years, and his thorough fitness for the service is attested by his repeated reappointment as chief of the department. He was one of the "call men" and served under Captain Keith, the first chief, when the equipment consisted of only a hand pulled hose reel and a hook and ladder.

Chief Schneider, who has been identified with the good citizenship of Riverside for over thirty-five years, was born in Sainte Marie, Jasper County, Illinois, March 7, 1863, son of Joseph and Theresa Schneider. His father, a native of Holland, spent his active life in the United States as a merchant and farmer, was postmaster of Sainte Marie for twenty years or more, and was a leading republican in that community. His wife was a native of Alsace-Lorraine and met and married Mr. Schneider in Vincennes, Indiana, made famous by the romance "Alice of Old Vincennes." Both Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were devout Catholics.

Joseph Schneider attended public schools to the age of thirteen, and after that began to make his own living. For a time he worked out for neighboring farmers, and later with his father, who was then a contractor in railroad construction. For a time he was a section hand on the Wabash Railroad, and his first independent business undertaking was a lunch counter at Bement, Illinois. From there he removed to Decatur, Illinois, and conducted a lunch counter until 1886, when he came to Southern California. His first employment at Riverside was as a clerk for D. A. Carrell in the Blue Front Grocery. In 1894 he went to Perris and for a year was in the grocery business there. On returning to Riverside he conducted a grocery store for two years, selling out, and then joined the Witherspoon Grocery, with which he was identified until 1898.

Mr. Schneider in 1898 was elected constable for Riverside Township, an office he held until 1902. On April 15, 1901, he was first appointed chief of the Riverside Fire Department, and has recently completed twenty years of service in that office. Chief Schneider has built up and made the fire department what it is today, a motorized service as good as any in the country in a city of this size. The headquarters station, which is allowed ten men, is a fine modern building on West Eighth Street. Chief Schneider is a member of the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs' Association.

He was one of the charter members of the National Guard of California when first organized, and was corporal No. 6 of Company M, Ninth Regiment. He is a republican, and so far as his official duties permit has been active in party affairs. He is a past noble grand of Riverside Lodge No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past chief patriarch of the Encampment, and for two years was captain of the Canton. He joined the Riverside Lodge of Elks No. 643 soon after it was started, was esquire two years, and has since held the post of tyler.

November 4, 1890, Mr. Schneider married Miss Nettie C. Jackson, who was born at St. Catherine, Ontario, Canada. They have two children: Rena C., a graduate of the Riverside High School and an employe of the Southern Sierras Company; and Muriel M., who is a graduate of the Riverside High School and the Los Angeles Normal School, and is now engaged in teaching.

ALBERT N. TEFFT—One of the younger generation of Riverside's business men, Albert N. Tefft has in a comparatively brief period of time established himself successfully in his chosen line of work. And this in the face of the difficulties attendant upon the fact that he started in practically with no means and had to work for two years for others before he could embark in business for himself. Confident in the knowledge of his thorough training for the business, all he needed was the chance to open a place to demonstrate his ability. Since then he has had a most liberal patronage.

While Mr. Tefft has not been identified with the business life of Riverside for a long term of years, he has the welfare of his chosen home very much at heart and, conservative in all business matters, he is a hearty booster for everything pertaining to the civic advancement and uplift of the community.

Before coming to Riverside Mr. Tefft had a thorough training in stone work and in the art of finishing marble and granite in the largest quarry of the country, and today he has the finest marble and granite yard in Southern California outside of the City of Los Angeles. He always uses the best materials and executes designs of all kinds, turning out the highest grade of work.

Mr. Tefft was born in Chicago, September 6, 1884, the son of Seymour A. and Susan Eliza (Fairbanks) Tefft. Seymour A. Tefft is a native of

Saratoga Springs, New York, and is at present engaged in newspaper work in Idaho Falls, Idaho. He came West with his family in March, 1906, settling in Bellingham, Washington, where he took up newspaper work, which he has followed ever since. While in Saratoga Springs he was a member of the police commission of that city. He comes from an old American family of Scotch descent, the original name being Taft, of which ex-President Taft and ex-Secretary of War Alfonso Taft were descendants. Dr. Edward Tefft, the noted surgeon of New York City, was a cousin of Seymour's grandfather. The father of Seymour during the Civil war served as a volunteer in the Seventh New York Volunteers and took part in many important engagements, among them the Battle of the Wilderness.

The ancestry of Mrs. Seymour A. Tefft, who died at Bellingham, Washington, in March, 1917, dates back to three Fairbanks brothers who came from Fairbank, England, in 1636. This family has produced many noted men, including the vice president of that name and the manufacturers of the famous Fairbank scales.

Albert N. Tefft received his education in the public schools and the People's Academy of Morrisville, Vermont, and then he engaged in and learned the laundry business. His next move was to the quarries of Barre, Vermont, the largest quarries in the world, where he learned the trade of stone cutting and granite finishing from the two oldest firms in existence. Since starting his business in Riverside he has been buying much of his material from those firms.

Mr. Tefft came West in April, 1906, joining his father in Bellingham, Washington, and he remained there until 1910, when he went to Tacoma, Washington, where he stayed until 1912. In the fall of that year he went to Los Angeles, moving to Riverside in 1913.

He is a director in the Tip Top Laundry of Riverside and is interested in the violin manufacturing business with his uncle, G. C. Lindsey, in Los Angeles. The company is known under the name of the International Violin Accessory Company, which puts out the famous Lindsey violin.

During the time of the World war Mr. Tefft was corporal of the Home Guards, and was one of the organizers of the new 16th Separate Company, N. G. C., and he worked up to the position of sergeant in this company.

Fraternally he is a member of the Evergreen Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and is noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having worked through all the chairs. He has also passed through the chairs of the Woodmen of the World, being past counsel of Mangolia Lodge No. 92. Mr. Tefft is a member of the Granite Manufacturers Association of San Francisco, the Monumental Retailers Association of Los Angeles and the Business Men's Association of Riverside. He is a member of the Men's Club of the All Saints Episcopal Church, and was its first secretary and treasurer. In politics he is a republican and has always taken an active part in local matters, being a member of the Young Men's Republican Club.

At Bellingham, Washington, he married Miss Dorothy Phillips, of Plattsburg, New York, a daughter of Andrew W. Phillips. On her father's side she is a descendant of the Prindle family of Scotland and of the Hudson family of England on her mother's side. Mr. and Mrs. Tefft are the parents of two children, Dorothea June and Iona Fairbanks Tefft, both attending school.

ALFRED P. HARWOOD—Alfred P. Harwood was born at Bennington, Vermont, on the 19th of November, 1838, a son of Hiram and Eliza Haswell Harwood. Of English lineage, the Harwoods came to Massa-



*C. P. Harwood*



chusetts in 1630. They were among the founders of Bennington, Vermont, and were all substantial farmers. The first white child born in Bennington was Benjamin Harwood. Mr. Harwood had a grandfather, a great-grandfather and a great-great-grandfather in the Revolutionary War. His father lived to the age of ninety-two and his mother died in her hundredth year. She was the daughter of Anthony Haswell, the founder of the Vermont Gazette at Bennington, the first paper established in that locality. He was also postmaster-general of Vermont for several years. Mr. Harwood had two brothers and three sisters, all but one of whom are still living. He was educated in the country schools and later attended the Bennington Academy. As he was the youngest of the three sons, he remained at home to help his father while his brothers attended college.

In 1864 he joined his father's family in Crystal Lake, Illinois. Here he met and married Margaret J. Burton, a native of Massachusetts, the daughter of Stephen and Charlotte Jackson Burton. They were married November 23, 1864. In 1868 he went to Springfield, Missouri, where he became land agent for what is now part of the Santa Fe Railroad. He held this position for fifteen years. He was one of the charter members of the Springfield Congregational Church and was influential in the founding of Drury College.

In 1888 Mr. Harwood came to California and established his permanent home in Upland, which was then included in Ontario Colony. He and his brother owned a one-fifth interest in the Ontario Land Company which brought out the Chaffey interests in the Ontario Colony. When this company distributed its land, Mr. Harwood and his brother, Charles E. Harwood, took the land lying north of the Santa Fe tracks, known as the Magnolia Tract. They set this out and sold it on terms easily met, making it possible for many to own their own homes. They believed that this made for the upbuilding of a desirable community. Mr. Harwood took an active part in the organization of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and represented the O. K. Exchange as a director in the organization for sixteen years. He helped organize the Citizens Bank of Ontario, the Commercial National and the Citizens Savings banks of Upland. Of these banks he has been a director since the time of their incorporation. He has been the president of the People's Mutual Building and Loan Association of Ontario for thirty years. Mr. Harwood has always been a loyal republican, but has repeatedly refused political offices of every kind.

In November, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary, and less than a year later, Mrs. Harwood died, on the 19th of October, 1915. They had six children, of whom three are living, two daughters, Mrs. B. A. Woodford of Claremont, California, and Mrs. E. W. Thaver of Upland, and one son, Frank H. Harwood of San Dimas, California.

WALTER DAVID CLARK—Permanent success is not attained in a moment, nor does it reward the worthless. Rather it is the legitimate outgrowth of definitely laid plans, earnest and steadfast endeavor and honorable action on the part of the worth-while man. Walter David Clark, proprietor of the extensive business at Riverside conducted under his name, is a man whose salient characteristic is shown in the title he has long held, that of "The Prompt Printer," and during the thirty-one years he has conducted this plant in the city he has proven in every way his ability, public-spirit and his worthiness for the patronage of his fellow citizens. That he has received it in a generous degree is shown by his present prosperity and commercial standing.

Walter David Clark was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 24, 1864, a son of Charles Henry and Lavina Church (Bangs) Clark, both of whom are now deceased. Charles Henry Clark was born in New Hampshire, a member of a family of Revolutionary stock, of English ancestry. The name was without doubt originally spelled "Clerk." Charles H. Clark's wife was born at Phillips, Maine, and she, too, came of Revolutionary stock. Her ancestors were emigrants from England to the American Colonies in 1623.

A contractor and builder, Charles H. Clark found ample opportunity to exercise his skill at Chicago, and in that city his son Walter David received his education up to the time he was fifteen years old in the public schools. At that time his father was taken ill, and he, as the eldest of six children, had to become self-supporting. This he was better able to do than most boys of his age as from the time he was eleven years old he had earned money with a little printing outfit he owned, working after school and on holidays. Having proven his ability, he entered his apprenticeship to the printing trade and served for six years as pressman and job compositor, and then worked as a journeyman for a time.

In 1886 Mr. Clark came West to Los Angeles, California, and after five years in that city came to Riverside, where he formed, in 1892, a partnership with John B. Walters, under the firm name of Walters & Clark. The place of business of the new firm was at the northwest corner of Ninth and Main streets, under the old Riverside Bank, then known as the Dyer Bank. After three years in that location the business was moved to the southwest corner of Eighth and Orange streets, adjoining the old Riverside Enterprise office, which was then conducted by Mark R. Plaisted. Mr. Clark remained in those quarters until 1900, and then moved to his present location at 619-621 Eighth Street, going into his building when it was first erected. He has a modern, up-to-date printing plant and specializes on the commercial business of the city. During the thirty-one years he has been engaged in business in Riverside he has seen many changes, and it is probable that today there are not remaining more than six men still in business who were his contemporaries when he came here. For the past thirty years he has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has been a forceful factor in municipal affairs, for he has always had the good of Riverside at heart and striven to do all in his power to advance its interests in every possible way. Independent in politics, he has given his support to the men he deemed would best administer the city affairs, rather than confining himself to any one party. He was elected to the Riverside city council as a representative of the progressive-republicans, and while in that body played a constructive part in behalf of the city. A charter member of the Present Day Club, he has participated in all of its very important work since its organization in 1902, is now its secretary and has held that position since 1911. When he assumed the duties of that office the total membership of this club was only 150 members, but it now has over 700 members and is steadily growing. It is an open forum, and a vital force in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. Mr. Clark was the first president of the Orange Belt Employing Printers Association, which includes the printers of Riverside and San Bernardino counties, and has given much of his time in order to benefit his craft. He was one of the organizers of the Riverside Business Men's Association, and served it as a director for several terms. Well-known in Masonry, he belongs to Evergreen Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Riverside Chapter, R. A. M., Riverside Commandery, the Mystic Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Los Angeles, and of Ungava Chapter,

O. E. S. He is connected as a member with the Riverside Fair Association and the Riverside Farm Bureau. Riverside Lodge, I. O. O. F., holds his membership, as does the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Royal Arcanum, of which he is a past regent and a life member of the Grand Council, his connection with this last named order dating back thirty-seven years. He is past chief ranger of the Foresters of America and has been a delegate to its Grand Lodge, having joined this order when it was organized at Riverside in 1893. This lodge today is known as Court Citrus. He is now a director and is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, organized at Riverside in 1920, and takes a deep and abiding interest in all of these organizations.

On May 1, 1889, Mr. Clark married at Los Angeles, California, Helen A. Brainerd, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Emmons E. Brainerd, a contractor of that city and a member of an old American family of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Clark became the parents of two children, Edith and Walter Dickson. The daughter married Prof. Robert McDill Ross, director of manual training in the Sebastopol, California, High School. They have one daughter, Elizabeth. The son is engaged in the printing business with his father. During the World war Walter Dickson Clark was overseas as a member of the Twenty-first Air Squadron, to which he was transferred from the Eighty-fifth Squadron. He received his honorable discharge after the signing of the armistice, having been in the service nearly two years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Elks and the Greek Letter fraternity Gamma Epsilon Kappa, of the Riverside High School.

The elder Mr. Clark belongs to the Riverside Baptist Church, and has held this connection for thirty years, and for fifteen years has been church clerk. He is a life member of the Bangs Descendants, a family organization formed to perpetuate the memory and traditions of the Bangs family. Mr. Clark has a most delightful personality. Sincere, convincing and genial, he possesses the power to win friends easily and to hold them firmly attached to him thereafter. It would be impossible in an article of the brevity of this one to do more than touch upon the many activities of this really remarkable man and public-spirited citizen, for he has accomplished so much and been connected with so many and varied enterprises, and always to their betterment, that space forbids the going into details. Suffice to say that whenever the occasion has arisen Mr. Clark has not only been found willing but ready and competent to do whatever was asked of him, and that he did everything gladly, cheerfully and efficiently, gaining not only the gratitude but also the respect of all with whom he has ever been associated.

K D HARGER—While he is a graduate of the University of Michigan and the Kent College of Law with the degree LL.B., Class 1895, and is a member of the Riverside bar, Mr. Harger during his residence in the city for over twenty years has been identified largely with the title business and public affairs. For the past seven years he has been postmaster of Riverside.

Mr. Harger was born at West Bloomfield, Oakland County, Michigan, December 8, 1856. His original ancestors were English, but some of the family were driven to Holland as political refugees, and from there two brothers emigrated, one to this country and one to Australia. Joel P. Harger, father of K D Harger, was born in New York State, was a farmer by occupation, and during the Civil war was rejected by the recruiting officer on account of a physical defect. For many years he was supervisor of his district.

K D Harger attended the district and high schools of Pontiac, Michigan, and graduated Bachelor of Science from the University of Michigan in 1884. For a year he taught in Michigan country schools, for one year was in a village school in Alabama, and for four years in the high school of Burlington, Iowa. He rounded out ten years of educational work, with four years as principal of the high school at Elgin, Illinois. In the meantime he took up the study of law and in June, 1895, received his LL. B. degree from Kent College of Law at Chicago. He remained in that city and practiced for four years, and in 1898 came to California. The bulk of his legal work was court practice in perfecting titles for the Riverside Abstract Company. He is a director of the Riverside Abstract Company and the Title Insurance Company of Riverside. He was also one of the organizers of the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, and was its director and secretary.

President Wilson appointed him postmaster of Riverside January 27, 1914, and he is now in his second term. The Post Office building had been occupied one year when he took office. Mr. Harger has been active locally in democratic politics, serving a number of times as chairman of the County Central Committee. At one time he was candidate for the Assembly, and in 1910 candidate for mayor. He did all he could for the ticket during the Wilson campaign and never thought of office, but when Wilson was elected the Central Committee with one voice said "postmaster." While a resident of Michigan he was elected and served a term as school commissioner.

Mr. Harger is a Royal Arch Mason, is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He has served as one of the deacons of the Congregational church at Riverside.

At Rochester, Michigan, August 17, 1889, he married Maria McDonald, who was born there, and her father, Benjamin McDonald, was a pioneer farmer in that locality. Her father was active during the Civil war in recruiting duty. Mr. and Mrs. Harger have two children: Donald K, a student at Stanford University, and Solon Burt, a high school student.

WILLIAM J. MILLS, now engaged at Riverside in the manufacture of bodies and wheels for automobiles, is a man who has struggled hard against adversity and come out victorious in spite of discouragements which would have induced another man to declare that fate was against him, and because of his courage and determination is all the more entitled to credit for his prosperity. He is a man who understands his business in every detail and is recognized as one who not only lives up to the letter of his promises, but the spirit as well.

The birth of Mr. Mills took place in Ontario, Canada, July 28, 1857, and he is a son of James and Catherine (Hanley) Mills, natives of Canada. James Mills, now deceased, was a carpenter by trade, and during the last years of his life he resided at Dacre, Ontario, Canada, where he conducted a tavern. During one period of his life he was postmaster at Balmer Island, Canada. He came from an old English family of Irish extraction. Mrs. Mills survives her husband and is now living with a daughter in Canada, being in her eighty-sixth year, and in spite of her age is in excellent health and in the enjoyment of life. She, too, is of Irish extraction.

William J. Mills received his educational training in the public schools of Canada, and when he was sixteen years old began to learn carriage building at Renfrew, Ontario, Canada. After he had thoroughly mastered his trade he came to the United States, in 1887, and located at River-

side. For a time he worked at carpentering, and later at his trade for Clarence Stewart, a carriage manufacturer. After a year Mr. Stewart sold his business to ex-Mayor Peters, and Mr. Mills continued to work for the new firm of Thayer & Peters for several years.

In 1891 Mr. Mills embarked in a business of his own, opening a shop at the corner of Eighth and Orange streets, but after two years sold to a Mr. Hudson. For a year he worked for Silas Masters, and then resumed operations for himself at his old stand on Eighth and Orange streets, with A. Difani as a partner, the firm being Mills & Difani. Six years later Mr. Mills sold to his partner and went to Alaska in July, 1897, being influenced to do so on account of the gold excitement. He went by way of Saint Michaels and up the Yukon River to Rampart City, and remained in that district until August of the following year, when he had the misfortune to meet with an accident which necessitated his return to Riverside.

For a time after his return home Mr. Mills worked for the firm of O'Connor & Covey, carriage builders, and then was engaged by A. W. Miller, who began building automobiles on the site now occupied by the Cresmer Manufacturing Company. After a year's work at building automobile bodies Mr. Mills returned to O'Connor & Covey.

In 1900 Mr. Mills dared fate once more and started in business on Ninth Street, near Orange, continuing there until February 2, 1915, when his business was destroyed by fire. He next conducted a shop in the alley back of the Glenwood Garage for about three years, and then moved to his present location at 826 West Seventh Street where he does body and wheel work for autos, and is the only specialist of his kind in the country.

Mr. Mills married at Renfrew, Ontario, Canada, Miss Agnes Sterrick, a native of Canada and a daughter of James Sterrick, a native of Dundee, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have five children, as follows: David M., who married Annie Elser, of Sawtelle, California, has two children, Hartley and Dorothy, and is now engaged in the wholesale hardware business at Los Angeles, California, for the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company; William W., who is married, has a son, Edward, is a barber by trade at Riverside, and although he was beyond the age limit of the draft, volunteered and was in the service at Camp Kearney; George Albert, who is a bookkeeper for the Nash Auto Agency of Riverside, served as a volunteer with the Ninety-first Division in France as corporal and later as sergeant, and was in line for his commission as lieutenant when the armistice was signed, at which time he was on the firing line, and had been trained at Camp Lewis; Pearl Forbes, wife of Frank Parker, of Riverside, and they have two children, George and Madlon; and Arthur R., who married Miss Alda Byle, of Riverside, has one child, James, and is engaged in farming in Imperial Valley.

Mr. Mills has never taken any active part in politics, has not connected himself definitely with any party, preferring to cast his vote for the man he deems best suited for the office in question. Although he owns some acreage in Oregon, he has never engaged in any agricultural pursuits, his talents lying in another direction. During the late war he did his full part as a loyal citizen and sympathizer with the Allied cause. The membership which he maintains with the Independent Order of Foresters is his only fraternal connection. A hard-working, persistent man, Mr. Mills has finally succeeded in making his efforts yield him an ample income, and as an expert in his line he has no rival in the state. Personally he stands very high in the confidence of his fellow citizens, and, as before stated, he deserves his success, for he has earned it through many adversities.

JOHN F. BACKSTRAND—Twenty-one years have come and gone since John F. Backstrand entered the business world of Riverside, and each year has made the firm of which he is a member, Backstrand & Grout, more and more an integral part of the civic life of the city. Founded upon honor, carried on with exceptional insight as to the needs of the community and early found to be trustworthy to the minutest detail, it is today firmly established as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Mr. Backstrand had to surmount many difficulties as he started to make his way in the world at a very early age, in a new country, among new people, handicapped by his youth and lack of education. The immaturity of the first was overcome by time and the latter by constant application on his part. He is as thoroughly American as though born under the Star Spangled Banner, and has become a most loyal son of the Southland, loving his chosen home and always intent upon its progress and development and lending a helping hand to any plan for its betterment.

He was born in that frost bitten land whence so many of America's best citizens have come, Sweden, near the City of Halmstad, July 21, 1858, the son of Gustav and Mary Backstrand. He attended the schools of his native place until he was thirteen years of age, when his parents came to the United States with their children, settling in Warren County, Pennsylvania. Undaunted by unfamiliar surroundings, he started out to work, first as a bundle boy in a dry goods store at a salary of three dollars per week. But his ability and attention to business was soon recognized and he was promoted, in 1880 becoming a clerk in the store. Here he likewise succeeded and soon he knew the drygoods business thoroughly. From this he went to Sheffield, Pennsylvania, where he took a position as clerk in a store.

In 1884 he decided to move West, and accordingly located in Holdrege, Phelps County, Nebraska, opening a grocery store. He built up a good business but disposed of his interests and moved to Illinois and opened a shoe store at Princeton in that state. He remained here until 1897 when he came out to the real West, California, engaging in the shoe business in Los Angeles. In 1900 he came to Riverside and, finding it was just the beautiful place he had been looking for as a home site, and that a fine business also could be established, he at once formed a partnership with Harry F. Grout. One of the main reasons for coming to Riverside was that it was a dry town and Mr. and Mrs. Backstrand knew it was the ideal place to raise a family. Backstrand and Grout opened a general merchandising establishment, a department store in almost everything wearable and usable. It is one of the real institutions of the City of Riverside, and none stand higher in the public estimation. In politics Mr. Backstrand adheres to the policies of the republican party, and while he has always taken an interest in political affairs he has never accepted or sought political preferment. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

He is also affiliated with the Masonic Order, a member of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, Commandery of Riverside and the Al Malaikah Temple of Los Angeles. He was interested also in the orange business at one time, but sold out all his interests. He was president of the Fair Association 1914-15 and takes great interest in it still. He is a director now.

Mr. Backstrand was united in wedlock with Miss Christine S. Scott, in Jamestown, New York, February 16, 1884. Mrs. Backstrand is a native of Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Augustus Scott, in the mercantile business of that town and Mr. Scott was a native of Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Backstrand are the parents of five children:



THREE GENERATIONS

Top Row, Right to Left—MRS. CHRISTINE SCOTT BACKSTRAND, JOHN FERDINAND BACKSTRAND, LELAND MILTON BACKSTRAND, Bottom Row, Left to Right—CLIFFORD JULIUS BACKSTRAND, MRS. CLARENCE F. BACKSTRAND, JOHN HAROLD BACKSTRAND, Standing—CLARENCE FERDINAND BACKSTRAND, MISS LILLIAN JEANNETTE BACKSTRAND.



Clarence F., residing in Riverside, was associated with the Southern Sierras Power Company as an electrician and is now a member of the firm of the Riverside Electric Company; Lillian J., a graduate of the University of Southern California, is an instructor in music in that college now. She is possessed of a remarkably beautiful contralto voice and is a soloist of wide reputation in California; Lawrence S. died September 22, 1911, aged twenty years and nine months; Clifford, who was graduated from the College at Claremont in 1920, graduated from the Whorton School of Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics, Class 1921; Leland is studying chemistry at Claremont. Mrs. Backstrand is a member of the Methodist Church of Riverside.

**HARRY F. GROUT**—One of the prominent and well known business men of Riverside who has been a contributing factor to its upbuilding for more than a quarter of a century is Harry F. Grout, partner in the drygoods business of John F. Backstrand since 1900.

He was born in East Dorset, Bennington County, Vermont, June 17, 1872, the son of Stephen and Henrietta (Fuller) Grout. He attended the primary schools of his native town and then went to the Burr & Burton Seminary at Manchester, Bennington County, Vermont, and was graduated with the class of 1890. After he concluded his schooling he spent a year in traveling for pleasure and observation, and among other western points he visited Los Angeles, which city made a most favorable impression upon him, so much so that he determined to visit it again with a view to making it his home. He returned to Rutland, Vermont, and was there for four months working for the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator. In December, 1891, he went South, to Beaufort, South Carolina, as manager of the wholesale department of the cotton growing firm of J. J. Dale & Company. He remained with this firm for two years.

At the end of that time he returned to Rutland, Vermont, in December, 1893, and engaged with the Howe Scale Company as office manager, and he stayed in this position for five years, when, in the fall of 1898, he resigned and came out to California, locating in Los Angeles as salesman with L. W. Godwin, a shoe dealer.

In 1900 he determined to branch out for himself, and in seeking the most desirable location came to Riverside, where he formed a partnership with John F. Backstrand, opening a dry goods store that has developed into one of the leading institutions of the city and is known throughout the district as a reliable, trustworthy firm.

Mr. Grout is a republican and an ardent and liberal supporter of all city affairs, taking great interest in not only the city but the county development and upbuilding. He was at one time a member of the Board of Public Utility. He is a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce and served as its president in 1911-12. He is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 643, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married in Rutland, Vermont, June 23, 1897, Miss Vida E. Billings. They have one daughter, Doris, the wife of Sheldon R. Westfall, of Riverside.

**FERDINAND BAMBERGER**—After years of useful endeavor, Ferdinand Bamberger, of Riverside, is living in comfortable retirement, feeling he has earned the repose he is now enjoying. He was born in Germany, February 17, 1847, a son of Lazarus and Mina (Stern) Bamberger, natives of Germany, both of whom are now deceased. By occupation Lazarus

Bamberger was a grain merchant, and he was a well-known and prosperous man.

After acquiring a public-school education Ferdinand Bamberger went into business, and for three years was at Frankfort-on-the-Main. After he had closed these connections he looked about him for another location, and six months later came to the United States, and arrived in California in 1864. For the first three years after his arrival here he worked as a clerk at San Jose, and then, leaving that merchant, went to Antioch, where he was in a store for another year. During the mining excitement which centered about White Pine, Nevada, he went there and continued there about eight months, but returned to California and worked in a company store at New Almaden, at the quick silver mines at that point. He was in charge of the store, and remained in that position for three years. For the subsequent eighteen months he was at Santa Rosa, and from there went to Pleasanton and clerked in a store for a year.

During all of these changes he gained a valuable experience and a knowledge of the language and customs of his adopted country so that he then felt competent to go into a business of his own. Therefore he and a brother established themselves in a mercantile business in Grass Valley, Nevada County, where they remained for eight years. During 1887 and 1888 Mr. Bamberger was in business at San Diego, but owing to the financial depression of the latter year, lost his investment, as did nearly all of the business men of that period in San Diego. His attention having in the meanwhile been directed toward Riverside, he decided to come to this city, and the change proved a fortunate one for him, as the business he then established proved so profitable a one that he continued to conduct it until 1913, when he retired with ample means. He erected his residence at 1107 Chestnut Street, and here he still maintains his home. While he votes the republican ticket, he has never been active in politics, nor has he sought public honors.

In 1877 Mr. Bamberger married in Germany Susette Sterns, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Bamberger became the parents of three children, namely: Rena, who is the wife of Louis Myers, band leader in Los Angeles, and they have three children, Sarah, Leslie and Ferdinand; Edna, who is a widow of M. Stern, is a resident of Los Angeles; and Lester, who married Gertrude Haas, of San Francisco. Lester Bamberger is now engaged in the apiary business at Riverside. The grandson of this family, Jack Bamberger, is the pride of his grandfather's heart. Mrs. Bamberger is a Christian Scientist. The family is a well-known one at Riverside, and its members are worthy of the confidence they enjoy.

**CHARLES W. MATHEWS**—One of the distinctive features of modern life in a city is the care given to the welfare of children, which has become so important as to enlist the attention and secure the efforts of some of the ablest men of the country. One of them who is devoting himself to juvenile work as a probation officer is Charles W. Mathews of Riverside, a man well fitted for the work by reason of his sympathetic understanding of the problems of his young charges.

Mr. Mathews was born in Dunn County, Wisconsin, March 11, 1870, a son of James E. and Jane (Mathews) Mathews, both of whom were born in Ireland. James E. Mathews was the fifth white settler to locate in Dunn County, Wisconsin, and went through all of the hardships incident to a pioneer community. He was a general farmer, and also engaged in merchandising in the little village of Colfax, Wisconsin, where he acquired considerable prominence in republican politics, serving his party repeatedly as a delegate to county and state conventions. During the war between the North and the South he was unable to enter the

ranks on account of a physical disability, but his family was represented in the Union army in the person of his eldest son, George, who is now deceased. When only seventeen years old George Mathews enlisted in Company C, which was afterward made a part of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was organized at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. It was his company which carried the famous eagle "Old Abe" throughout the war, and in this connection an interesting reminiscence is given. The eagle was captured by a young Chippewa Indian on the Flambeau River, and he traded it to a man for a bushel of corn. It was later sold to Company C for \$2.50, and carried to war by a man named David McLain. After four years spent in the service, under the command of General Sherman, George Mathews was honorably discharged at Washington, District of Columbia. Both James E. Mathews and his wife are now deceased.

Charles W. Mathews attended the district and high schools of his native county, and was graduated from the latter in 1888. This school was afterward established at the county seat, Menomonie, Dunn County, Wisconsin. After leaving school Mr. Mathews spent some time assisting his father in the work of the farm, where he remained until 1890, but in that year went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was engaged in a realty and building business, buying property, improving it and then disposing of it at a good figure. In 1908 he came to Riverside, and, buying a home at Arlington, for a time was engaged in a real-estate and insurance business, but in 1914 was induced to take up juvenile court work, and since then has been a probation officer of the court. In politics he is a republican, and has twice represented his party in the County Central Committee. He has taken an effective interest in the work of advancing and bettering the local conditions and served on the Arlington Chamber of Commerce as secretary for a number of years, and during 1912 was president of that body. Connecting himself with the Magnolia Avenue Presbyterian Church, he has taken a very active part in its good work, and is now one of its elders. The Present Day Club has in him an active member. Mr. Mathews is a Mason, having been raised in the Blue Lodge in the North of Ireland. In 1897-8 he paid a visit to the old home of his ancestors, and discovered that all of them on both sides of the house had belonged to Lodge No. 256 of that order and at the time of his visit a cousin of his mother was the worshipful master, and another relative was senior warden. At the time he was raised this lodge was 410 years old, and its charter, now carefully framed is printed in the old English alphabet, and is nearly faded out. This lodge claims to have members in every part of the world. Mr. Mathews was given in open lodge a clearance certificate when he left.

On June 14, 1898, Mr. Mathews married in Wisconsin Mary J. Moore, a native of that state and a daughter of Robert Moore, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews have two children, Alice M., who is a student in Junior College; and Walker G., who is a graduate of the Riverside High School, class of 1918, and is now teller of the Commercial Savings Bank of Riverside.

PETER T. RUBIDOUX—There are few names better known in Riverside County and few families better entitled to feel a proprietary interest in the beautiful modern city of Riverside than that of Rubidoux. Many years of the past must be covered to come to the time when the first bearer of this name in America, feasting his eyes on the natural beauties of the Imperial Valley, testified to his faith in its future. With farsighted vision he acquired great tracts of virgin land from its Spanish

holders, and spent the rest of his long life on the very site of the present city of Riverside. There is always a certain glamour about the past that attaches to the early settler, but it is very certain that Luis Rubidoux, the French grandfather of Peter T. Rubidoux, a well known and highly respected resident of the Riverside of today, possessed practical qualities of a high order that caused the family name to be closely interwoven with the developing history of this district.

Peter T. Rubidoux was born January 25, 1867, in the old adobe building that was the original residence of his grandfather at Riverside. His parents were Luis and Castillo (Flavia) Rubidoux, the former of whom is a resident of San Jacinto, California. The latter was born and died at Riverside. During boyhood Peter T. Rubidoux attended the public schools at Riverside and early gave his father assistance in starting a livery stable, which enterprise was the first of its kind here and was later sold to a Mr. Hayt, after which Peter T. engaged in various occupations until he accompanied his father to San Jacinto, where he followed teaming and freighting for a time. When twenty years old he returned to Riverside and entered the employ of George W. Dickson and afterward Edward Miller.

In the meanwhile Riverside began to assume the appearance and offer the advantages of a growing city, and naturally Mr. Rubidoux took a deep interest in every improving condition. When the Riverside Water Company became a fact here he entered the employ of this public utility company and continued with it for the next seventeen years. He next worked for five years at the blacksmith trade for Mr. Difani, all his life having been able to turn his hand usefully in one calling or another. Since 1915 he has practically given all his effort and attention to city work, and the municipality has no more honest or faithful employe.

At Riverside, on May 25, 1890, Mr. Rubidoux married Adelina Silvas, who was born at San Diego, California. Her father was Esidro Silvas, a native of California and a member of an old Spanish family of the state. He was a man of influence and importance, a prosperous cattleman and owner of the San Pasqual ranch near San Diego and also had extensive estates near Sonora, Mexico. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rubidoux: Mack J., Lucy Smith, Richard, Sadie, Albert and Clarence, all of whom survive except the eldest.

Mack J. Rubidoux was born at Riverside and was graduated from the Riverside High School with the class of 1911. He was a bright, ambitious youth who aimed to become an electrical engineer, and while studying for this profession earned his way by working at packing oranges. When the great war came on he entered military service and as a corporal in Company E, 364 Infantry in the 91st Division, accompanied the American Expeditionary Forces to France, and was one of the brave boys who fell in the battle of Argonne Forest. He was a notable athlete, well known in football and basket ball, and an enthusiastic gymnasium worker in the Y. M. C. A. at Riverside, where his memory will long be kept green. His remains were brought from France and interred in American Legion plot in Evergreen Cemetery in Riverside on September 17, 1921, with full military honors by the American Legion, Riverside Post No. 79. His funeral was attended very largely by Riverside men in their desire to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the dead hero.

The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rubidoux, Mrs. Lucy Smith Rubidoux, is a widow and has two children, Dorothy and Theda. Her sister, Miss Sadie, resides with her parents.





J. M. Taylor

Richard Rubidoux is a graduate of the Riverside High School and a business college, and is a chemist at the Cressmore Cement Plant. He married Miss Katherine Kiggins, a native of South Dakota, and they have a daughter, Lorraine. Albert Rubidoux is employed with the Cresscent Sheet Metal Works. Although but twenty-one years old he has an established record as a light weight fighter of 120 pounds, and is a drawing card in the San Bernardino Athletic Club. He married Thesa Taylor, of Redlands, California, and they have a daughter, Evelyn. Clarence Rubidoux is an employe of the Cressmore Cement Plant. He married Uyvon Barstow, who, like himself, was born in California. The family belongs to the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Rubidoux is a republican.

JOHN NATHANIEL BAYLIS, located in San Bernardino early in his life work, the practice of medicine and surgery, and has remained there ever since, building up a large practice and taking front rank among the exponents of the healing profession. This work he has augmented by association with important responsibilities relating to it. His skill as an administrator to the medical and surgical necessities of the community is greatly and justly valued.

But important as has been his part in the professional life of the city, just as vital and even more enduring has been his work in the creation of beauty, not only for the residents of California, but for the world. Just as long as that pageant road, that road of enchantment, "Rim of the World" exists to glorify the State of California will his work live. And just as long as "Pine Crest" draws humanity to its healing bosom will his name be remembered—and after.

Dr. Baylis was born in Smyrna, Delaware, April 22, 1865, the son of John Baylis, the second, and Anna Mary (Jones) Baylis. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, went to Delaware while very young, following merchandising most of his life, and now lives retired in Philadelphia. The mother of Dr. Baylis was a native of Delaware, who died in 1918.

Dr. Baylis was educated in the public schools of Bridgetown, New Jersey, and in the South Jersey Institute, after which he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886 and with the degrees of M. D. and Ph. D. He practiced for a year and a half in the hospitals of Philadelphia and in May, 1887, came to California, locating in San Bernardino, where he has since continuously practiced. He has a general practice in medicine and surgery. He is also the local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad and fills the same position for the Southern California Edison Company.

Dr. Baylis married in 1890, Elvira Lucretia Tucker, a daughter of Richard Tucker, of Hartford, Connecticut. They have two children: Helen, wife of Owen E. Coffman, of Palm Springs, who has one child, and John Baylis, the fourth, who is assistant manager and superintendent of the famous Pine Crest properties and superintendent of the Hillview Farms.

Dr. Baylis is a member of the San Bernardino County Medical Society of the Rotary Club and of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a director of the California State Bank, and has been since its organization.

He is the owner of Pine Crest, one of the most noted and beautiful mountain resorts in California. It was through his work and efforts that the property was developed from a commonplace homestead to its present unique beauty and charm. It is surely one of the few resorts whose natural beauty and acquired attractions none can gainsay, a natural jewel

set in a most favored nook and enhanced by all that modernity could give.

But probably the greatest service, one which never will be forgotten, he has bestowed upon his country is his work on that inspirational road, "The Rim of the World," famed alike in verse and story and known all over the world as one of the most strikingly scenic roads open to mankind. The majestic snow-crowned mountains, the purple misted hills, the green tracery of the far-off mystic stretches, the soft breezes ever gently blowing, the ever unfolding panorama of God's making, all combine in a miracle of indescribable beauty, awe inspiring, so poignantly enchanting it almost overcomes the enthralled beholder. For one hundred and one miles it winds its way, a road of Paradise, from San Bernardino, up Waterman Canyon, through Fawnskin Valley, Big Bear Valley, onward and ever onward, kaleidoscopically gliding to its picturesque end. A more detailed description of this wonder is given on other pages of this history, of how the three original parts of the road, really beginning and ending nowhere, were united. It was because Dr. Baylis saw a vision and dreamed a dream of a wondrous road, and he made that dream come true, that vision materialize. He induced the supervisors to join those wandering road children into the "Rim of The World" marvel. But, wise in his day and generation, Dr. Baylis knew that the most marvelous flower in the world, a miracle of beauty and fragrance, would forever blush unseen unless public attention was drawn to it. So he proceeded to inaugurate an advertising campaign, far reaching and on a most stupendous scale. The world read, came and beheld, and beholding first held its breath in rapture then spread the glad tidings of another California wonder, worthy to be added to the "Seven Wonders of the World" if not to lead them.

Dr. Baylis is the owner of the famous Hillview Farms in Riverside County, comprising some forty-five acres. These farms are not for utility alone, for they are among the show places of the entire district. The farms supply the Pine Crest resort with all its pigeons, pork, oranges, grape fruit, deciduous fruits and with almost every variety of vegetable. At Pine Crest there is a fine apple orchard, so the fruit from them is supplied right from the trees to the guests of Pine Crest.

EVERETT B. HOWE, D. D. S.—Natives of California may well be excused for their enthusiastic admiration of a birthplace that possesses such a wealth of attractions and practical advantages, for truly this land of sunshine, plenteousness and hospitality has few equals in the sisterhood of states. Her population, however, is not entirely made up of those who have been fortunate enough to have been born under her blue skies. On every side may be found without search just as enthusiastic "Californians" who, born perhaps hundreds, yes, thousands of miles away, claim this title because of the benefits they have both given and received since establishing a home in the Golden State. Not every one who has long enjoyed the bounty of California has justified the hospitable reception they have received, but there are others whose appreciation has been conscientious and they have in many ways become prominent factors in the social and civic life of different communities. In this connection reference may be made to one of Riverside's leading citizens, Dr. Everett B. Howe, who for thirty-five years has been a resident and has sincerely and successfully promoted the welfare of this section, where he is justifiably held in very high regard.

Everett B. Howe was born at South Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, September 27, 1858. His parents were Joseph B. and Mary (Blanchard) Howe, both of English descent and Revolutionary

stock. Joseph B. Howe was born in Vermont and his wife in Massachusetts.

Everett B. Howe was educated in the public schools and was graduated in the class of 1876 from the high school at South Weymouth, following which he completed a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Boston. His father was a merchant and a man of local prominence at South Weymouth, but the young man decided upon a professional career, in pursuance of which he spent three years in preparatory training in a dental office, and after completing the course entered upon the practice of dentistry at Rockland, Massachusetts. Dr. Howe remained there until 1886, in which year he came to Riverside County, California. After successfully passing his examinations before the State Board of Dental Examiners he opened an office at Riverside, built up a large and lucrative practice and before his professional retirement in 1912 had become an eminent authority in dental surgery.

Aside from his profession Dr. Howe has had other important interests since coming to Riverside County. In earlier years he was financially interested in several orange growing projects, the great industry that has been the basis of many of the stupendous fortunes accumulated in this part of California. He was a practical orange grower himself, buying twenty acres of land in Highgrove, which he devoted to orange orchards. With pleasure and profit he watched his trees grow to maturity, but as other and more pressing interests demanded his attention he later disposed of his orange groves. His connection with allied interests expanded, however, and he was one of the original stockholders of the Orange Growers Bank at Riverside, later became a member of the Board of Directors, and subsequently went into the bank as vice president and assistant cashier and became well and favorably known in financial circles.

At South Weymouth, Massachusetts, Dr. Howe married Miss Mary E. Doble, who was born in that state and is a daughter of S. R. Doble, of old New England ancestry. Dr. and Mrs. Howe have one daughter, Marjorie, who is the wife of Harry A. Encell, a practicing attorney of Oakland, California, and formerly attorney for a railroad commission. Mr. and Mrs. Encell have three children: Mary A., John Howe and Virginia, all natives of California and now in school, the youngest attending a kindergarten class.

In political life Dr. Howe has strong convictions and has always had the courage to maintain them. A republican by inheritance and from choice, he has heartily upheld the principles of his party and has accepted political honors only when he believed his influence would be beneficial and with this understanding has served on many occasions as a delegate to conventions. Official life has never appealed to him, however, as his time has been too largely taken up with personal interests, but in 1919 he accepted appointment as history clerk of the California State Legislature. He served through one legislative term, and with such a degree of efficiency that the legislative body in appreciation introduced a complimentary resolution in relation to it.

For many years Dr. Howe has maintained close relations with scientific bodies of a professional nature, and during active practice was tendered positions of honor in different organizations of dental surgery. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Riverside, but otherwise is not interested in fraternal life. Both he and Mrs. Howe are, however, enthusiastic golfers, and with a wide circle of friends may often be found enjoying this recreation on the links of the Victoria Golf Club.

MICHAEL HAITSCH, of the "Quality Mill Company" firm, has been a contributing factor to the success which the firm now enjoys. He thoroughly understands the business, and so is able to properly supervise all work done, the work they have done in their home city being an evidence of the excellence of their workmanship.

Mr. Haitisch was born in Austria-Hungary, November 23, 1883, the son of Martin Haitisch, also a native of Austria-Hungary, by occupation a farmer, and he died in 1892. Mr. Haitisch was educated in his native place and learned the trade of cabinet maker in Kesmark. He has worked at his trade since he was eleven and a half years old.

Mr. Haitisch came to the United States in 1906, landing in New York and going from there to Danbury, Connecticut, where he worked at his trade for a year and a half. He then returned to New York, where he remained for six months, working another six months in Philadelphia and then locating in Cleveland, where he lived for six years.

He left Cleveland for San Bernardino, locating here in February, 1913. He worked at his trade by himself until July 4, 1916, when he formed a partnership with Nicholas B. Perry, under the firm name of "The Quality Mills Company," which has grown to a fine business and which he is still conducting, having purchased his partner's interest in 1921.

Mr. Haitisch married in 1917 Evelyn Louisa Schwarz, a native of Germany, who came to the United States when only five years of age.

Mr. Haitisch is a member of the German Lutheran Church and other organizations.

THE QUALITY MILL COMPANY was organized by N. B. Perry and Michael Haitisch in July, 1916, as a copartnership, located at 231 E Street. Their intention was to do a general contracting business, together with building, and they have succeeded in building up a firm that is one of the leading institutions of the country. It has been successful from the very inception, and now does practically all the building mill work in San Bernardino, both for their own contracting work and for outside firms and contractors. In 1921 Mr. Haitisch bought his partner's interest and now conducts the business alone.

He is an experienced, practical man in every department of the business, and gives his personal supervision to all work. All necessary work on a building is done by the mill, and wood turning of all kinds is a specialty. Among some of the contracts completed may be mentioned: The Mt. Vernon School, The California State Bank, The City Hall Water Department, The Southern California Edison Company, The William Guthrie residence.

I. JAY WILKINS—In the comparatively few years of his residence in San Bernardino J. Jay Wilkins has done more to impress his individuality upon the community than many men who have made it their home for a long term of years. He has in a rather short space of time created a firm confidence in himself as an astute business man, for his many enterprises have all reached a successful fruition and, in addition, he has demonstrated that in civic and political affairs he has all the qualities which make for real leadership.

Mr. Wilkins can certainly take unto himself truthfully the term "self-made," for he has been the builder of his own fortunes ever since he started out in life for himself, sans all opportunity save such as he created himself. San Bernardino is the scene of his real life work, for while he essayed different lines of activities before coming



*J. Wilkin*



to California they were just the A B C fitting him for a real career in his permanent home. He is a present and growing influence in the city and county, and the future certainly holds golden promise for him. Mr. Wilkins is getting out of life what he puts into it, which probably accounts for his great personal popularity and warm friendships.

He was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, May 1, 1873, the son of Edward and Anna (Mooney) Wilkins. His father was a native of Albany, New York, who moved to St. Louis in the early days and afterward went to Kansas and located at Leavenworth. He was a stone mason and carpenter, and he died in 1890, aged seventy-three. His wife was a native of St. Louis, and she died in 1878, so Mr. Wilkins was made motherless when a small boy. He was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, and followed the newspaper business for a time, and then for five years was in the wholesale cigar business in Leavenworth under the firm name of J. J. Wilkins & Company. He then entered the life insurance business for the Equitable Life of New York in the State of Kansas. He was with them for five years, and then was appointed state manager for the Colorado National Life Insurance Company at Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1907-1908. Going to Kansas City, he remained there one year and then, in 1909, came to California for the Golden State Life Insurance Company. He assisted in organizing the agency force, and on the completion of this he became associated with the Los Angeles Times for a period, but subsequently opened a real estate and insurance office in San Bernardino.

What really brought him to San Bernardino was the organization of the first Woodrow Wilson Club in the United States. Always a great admirer of President Wilson, Mr. Wilkins believed that greater honors awaited him in the future than the New Jersey governorship. On the night of Mr. Wilson's election as governor of New Jersey Mr. Wilkins wired him that the club was organized, and Mr. Wilson replied that this was the first club to so honor him. Mr. Wilkins has always taken an active part in politics, but invariably refused to even consider any office for himself. He was tendered such offices many times. Mr. Wilkins organized the San Bernardino Country Club, taking in 385 acres in the northeastern part of the city, the old Severance Homestead tract, and a clubhouse Golf Course and all other amusements have been installed. Mr. Wilkins also organized the first Wilsonian Club in the state, and the following from the *Arrowhead* of March 10, 1921, is here inserted.

"SAN BERNARDINO, March 10 (Special)—The first Wilsonian Club in the United States has been organized for the purpose of perpetuating the ideals, teachings and accomplishments of that great American, Woodrow Wilson. It was decided to organize the club on the early morning of November 3rd, 1920, when fifteen of the faithful Democrats remained at the bulletin boards all night long hoping for some ray of victory for their party. When there was no more hopes the party adjourned from Democratic Headquarters to the office of J. J. Wilkins, Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, where he and Captain Earl Harkins struck off a temporary charter, dedicating it to WOODROW WILSON, as Charter No. 1, WILSONIAN CLUB OF AMERICA. The charter as drawn up at that time reads:

"We the undersigned, who have stuck to the good ship Democracy until there was no hopes for victory in 1920, dedicate anew our loyalty to the Democratic party and especially to the ideals and teachings of our

great leader, Woodrow Wilson, and pledge our best efforts, that the Great Democratic Party will again attain to State and National success within two years.

"To the end of such attainment we herewith subscribe our names to this document, that the ideals and principles of Woodrow Wilson will live and grow down the ages that are to come."

"A meeting of the Club was again held on March 4 (inaugural day), 1921, and amid rejoicing and reassertion to the policies of Woodrow Wilson the Club decided that success for the Great Democratic Party is already appearing on the 1924 horizon, and for this reason it was decided that the Club should become active and remain active for the next four years. President Wilkins appointed the following members as a committee on constitution and by-laws: Judge J. W. Curtis, J. A. Hadaller, T. W. Duckworth, Ben Harrison, Byron Waters, C. L. Allison and Earl Harkins. It was decided to lease a suite of club rooms for permanent use, to maintain a library and social quarters in connection with the political features of the organization, the rooms of the Club to be open to members, their friends and visitors at all times. It was also voted that an annual banquet is to be held each and every year on December 28th, which is Woodrow Wilson's birthday; the first banquet to be held December 28, 1921, and to invite Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe of Los Angeles to act as toastmaster and to invite other outside Democrats as speakers. Hon. William F. McAdoo was voted an honorary member of the Club. The next meeting will be called by the President and the report of the Constitution and By-laws Committee will be received and acted upon and other standing and special committees will be appointed.

"'He Kept Us Out of Work' is a slogan, says President Wilkins, that will more than likely be used in the 1922-24 campaign."

Mr. Wilkins organized his real estate business absolutely without capital, and when he opened up for business he was entirely without funds. His acquaintances predicted an ignominious failure, but their predictions were not verified for, on the contrary, he has scored an unqualified success and is now recognized as one of the most prominent men in his line in the whole Southland. He has in his employ in the San Bernardino office five salesmen, and he also conducts an office in the Grant Building in Los Angeles, where other salesmen are employed. He owns property in six states, owns two ranches in San Bernardino County, one in the Coachella Valley and, in addition, city property.

In 1916 Mr. Wilkins was prevailed upon to run for the Legislature on the democratic ticket, where the normal republican majority was ordinarily between 3000 and 4000. As a tribute to his personality and his individual popularity it may be mentioned that he was only defeated by 1500 votes. He carried the City of San Bernardino, the first time it was ever done by a democrat running for this office.

In 1897 he married Lucia May Barnet, of Columbia, Missouri. They have one son, Charles Thornton Wilkins, now in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. Wilkins is a member of Hiram Lodge No. 68, A. F. and A. M., of Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a past master, having served for two terms, and he was the youngest Mason ever elected master of a lodge in Kansas, and was the first to succeed himself as master for over twenty years. He is a member of the San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is agent for the New York Life Insurance Company. He is chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, member of the Democratic State Central Committee and a member of its execution committee.

ELLWIN H. S. KNAPP, manager of the San Jacinto Packing Company, is one of the reliable and experienced business men and good citizens of Riverside, whose connections with the San Jacinto Packing House gives it added prestige and affords him ample scope for the exercise of his undoubted abilities commercially. He was born at Owatonna, Steel County, Minnesota, February 22, 1883, a son of Hiram A. and Lovica (Carringer) Knapp. The Knapps were for several generations back all Christian Ministers. The grandfather of Hiram was also a Christian Minister and lived to be one hundred years old lacking six days. Hiram A. Knapp, a native of Vermont, is now residing at Riverside, having retired from his former business of contracting in masonry, in which he acquired ample means. He belongs to an old American family of Revolutionary stock, of English descent. Representatives of the Knapp family came across seas to Canada at a very early date, and from thence immigrated to the United States, settling in Vermont prior to the American Revolution. Mrs. Knapp, who was born in Pennsylvania, is now deceased. Her family was a Pennsylvania-Dutch one, and she was born in the Keystone State. In it her grandparents lived to an advanced age. Her grandfather Jacob Carringer, served in the War of 1812. They then settled in Mercer County. His son William Carringer married Irene Churchill who traced her lineage back to the Mayflower. The Churchills were of English extraction. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Knapp served in the Revolutionary war and later settled in Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Ellwin H. S. Knapp was educated in the schools of Riverside, his parents having come here soon after his birth, so that he has spent practically all of his life in the city, although he spent eighteen months in Mexico. After being graduated from the Riverside High School he went to Canania, Sonora, Mexico, and was there engaged in a mercantile venture for a year and a half, but then returned to Riverside. For six years he was bookkeeper for the San Jacinto Packing House at Arlington, and was then made manager of the company and has held that position ever since. This packing house is affiliated with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and handles fruit from 1,000 acres of citrus land, shipping in a normal year from 350 to 400 cars of oranges and lemons. Between seventy-five and 100 growers ship through the association.

Mr. Knapp is otherwise interested, and owns twelve acres of land planted to navel oranges, from which he derives both profit and pleasure. He is a director of the Riverside-Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, and of the Exchange By-Products Company of Corona, which latter concern is spoken of at length elsewhere in this work. Formerly he was a director of the California Fruit Grower's Association, and of the Fruit Growers' Supply Company. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. While he always votes the republican ticket, he has never entered actively into politics. The Baptist Church affords him an expression for his religious views, and he has long been a consistent member of the local congregation.

On September 7, 1910, Mr. Knapp married at Riverside Miss Pearl Taylor, a native of Michigan and a daughter of the late Benjamin Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have one child, Beverly. While his time and attention have been well occupied with business cares, Mr. Knapp has not neglected his civic duties, but has always taken a deep and intelligent interest in the welfare of Riverside and Arlington, and many of the movements of importance in them have received his support. Personally he is an alert, efficient and competent young man, well fitted to effectively carry out the duties of his present important position.

GLEN D. WIGHT is superintendent of schools for Corona. He is a graduate of the University of California and has made teaching his life profession.

Mr. Wight was born at Riverside, California, November 16, 1890. His father, Sion L. Wight, was born at Andover, Ohio, in 1866, and as a young man was in the contracting business at Fulton, South Dakota, where he met Miss Emma Downs, a native of Iowa. They were married at Los Angeles in 1886, and S. L. Wight was for many years a successful building contractor in that city. He was elected and served three consecutive terms of two years each as chief of the Riverside Fire Department. He died in 1904, a highly esteemed public servant of Riverside. The mother survived him until 1918. Of their six children the oldest was fourteen years old when the father died. As a family they have possessed ambitions and talents that they have used effectively toward the preparation for lives of usefulness. All but the youngest of the children have been through college, and he is in high school. The brothers of Glen D. Wight are: Carl Raymond, aged twenty-nine, a foreman for the Carpenter Contracting Company; Fred Hartley, twenty-two years old and studying for the ministry; and Gail Benjamin who was drowned September 5, 1921. The two daughters are Miss Veva and Miss Lela May Wight.

Glen D. Wight graduated from the Riverside High School and then entered the University of California at Berkeley, where he was graduated in 1912. For about two years after leaving university he was employed in the statistical department of the State Industrial Accident Commission. In 1914 he took up his vocation as a teacher, and spent one year in the grammar schools at Murrietta, Riverside County. For three years he was principal of the West Riverside School, and then joined the Corona public schools, being a teacher the first year, principal one year, and since then has been superintendent. He is one of the leaders in community affairs, especially all things connected with the education of youth. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club and the Congregational Church.

PERLE THOMAS GLASS has been a resident of Corona since 1894, and for a number of years has been associated with the hardware business of Glass Brothers, a business established by their father in the pioneer times of this city.

Perle Thomas Glass was born at Hiawatha, Kansas, February 11, 1882. His father moved the family to Corona in 1894, and in the following year established a hardware store. The father was a native of Ohio, and served as a Union soldier during the Civil war. He was active in business as a hardware merchant at Corona until his death in 1908, and since then the business has been conducted by Perle T. and Howard L. Glass. The original store was at 518 Main Street, where the father had a floor space 25x30 feet. The present home of the business is at 120-122 East Sixth Street, with one floor affording space 50x140 feet and two floors 40x50 feet. This is a general hardware store and carries a thoroughly up-to-date stock.

The mother of the Glass brothers was Miss Mary A. McBurney, a native of Ohio, who died at Corona in 1912. Of her eleven children three are living, the daughter being Mrs. Margaret Thacker, a teacher in the public schools at Arlington.

Perle Thomas Glass acquired a public school education in the East and in California, attended business college, and he also took a technical course in electrical wiring at Los Angeles. He wired the first house





Wilbur W. Ayers.

for electricity in Hollywood in 1897. He also assisted in wiring the first moving picture house in Los Angeles, located in the second floor of the building at Seventh and Broadway. Mr. Glass recalls that the picture machine was placed on the floor back of the chairs.

For a number of years he was an employe of the New Port Wharf and Lumber Company, and had charge of the yards from 1900 to 1905. This company had contracts for the drying and shipping of Redwood shingles to eastern points. These shingles came from Humboldt County, and were unloaded at New Port until the wharf went out, after which they were unloaded at San Diego and shipped to the drying yards located at "Porky Spur," near Corona. Mr. Glass has an interesting enlarged photograph of twenty-two hundred cars of shingles that were in the drying process there for six months. Later they were shipped to Oklahoma and thirty-one other states east, the farthest shipment being to Bath, Maine. Mr. Glass was in charge of this immense store of shingles during the unloading, drying and shipping. The shingles were piled on both sides of the track for a distance of a mile and a quarter, the piles being twenty bunches high and twenty bunches wide, with a passageway of two feet between the piles. One pile would load four cars. These shingles went through the drying yard at a cost of one cent per bundle, including the cost of unloading, loading and rent. The low wages paid for labor at the time made that possible. Many of the contracts for shipment of these shingles, Mr. Glass recalls, required a car-load per day for thirty days. Mr. Glass is the oldest active member of the Corona fire department, having been in the service continuously for twenty-two years, joining it two years after it was organized. He married at Los Angeles in 1908 Miss Lena E. Dickey, a native of Pennsylvania. She is a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal School, was a teacher four years at Garden Grove, and is an active member of the Corona Woman's Improvement Club. Mr. and Mrs. Glass have two children: Evelyn Virginia, born in 1910; and Ruth Eleanor, born in 1916. Two other members of their family are a nephew and niece of Mr. Glass, Philip O., aged fourteen, and Catherine Glass, aged sixteen, who were children when their father died.

**WILBUR W. AYERS**—The people of this day and age are prone to bewail the undeniable fact that this is an age of commercialism, that the money changers again throng the temple undisturbed, that the materialists are in the majority. They assert that the people have lost all desire for the finer, the worth-while things of life, that art of any kind has no opportunity to express itself, either by brush or words; and drawing the deadly comparison they predict that the world is about due for another overthrow, particularly that part known as America. They claim, with much truth, that the penny-a-liners, the cubists, the ultra-futurists, and the weird verse libre addicts fill the public eye, gain the public ear. Mournfully they quote "without vision the people perish" and ask "where are the poets and the painters to be found in these decadent days? Where are the gifted of the Gods to take the place of this rabble?"

While they are right in many of their premises and deductions, they are not wholly so, for there are poets and painters, and, while sadly few, when they write or paint the giddy world stops to listen and to look. Very rare indeed is the man or woman reading true poetry who is not enthralled, and the man who can crystallize his dreams in verse is set apart in the honor and regard of his fellowmen.

Even without the name at the head of this sketch thousands of Californians and others in reading what has been said would have mentally

anticipated that one eminently fitted and deserving of such a place in the hall of fame is Wilbur W. Ayers of Highgrove, Riverside County. As a poet his work has been done quietly in the intervals of a busy commercial career, but the products of his pen have been widely published in magazines on the coast and elsewhere. On important occasions in Southern California he is regularly importuned to "tune his lyre," and his responses have never failed to charm. Mr. Ayres thoroughly enjoys the work of creating beautiful word and verse forms, but is duly modest of his achievements, and recognizes that he is "of the earth earthy" and possessed only with the vision, the passion for all beauty and the added gift of power of expression and that illusive "spark of heavenly fire" which makes the true poet.

Some of his most graceful verse is in praise of California, Riverside and California wonders. Though not a Californian by birth, from her first smiling welcome, his first glimpse of her radiant loveliness, he has been heart and soul her son, from choice not by birth. He has brought her fresh glory and triumph, added another star to her celebrated literary firmament.

His poem on California has been given wide publicity—California by the Sea:—

On the east the grand Sierras  
Rear their snow-caps through the clouds;  
On the west the mighty ocean  
Lies beneath its misty shrouds;  
South the turbid Colorado  
Rushes through its canyons grand;  
North, the Siskiyou towers skyward  
Ever guarding this fair land.

Land of sunshine and of flowers,  
Land of gold and precious stone,  
Land of history and romance—  
Constant lure wherever known.  
Here the sandal-footed padres  
In the dim of long ago,  
Placed the cross on mission towers,  
Which today their hand work show.

Here the sturdy "Forty-niners,"  
Sought and found the "Golden-Fleece,"  
Here the golden wheat now ripens  
With a magic-like increase.  
Here the golden orange glistens  
In its bower of darkest green,  
And the golden poppy nestles  
Mid the hillside grassy sheen.

Here the rose in matchless beauty,  
Over fence and trellis climbs,  
And the songs of birds are mingled  
With the sweet-toned mission chimes.  
Land of beauty, love and gladness,  
How my heart goes out to thee,  
Naught can woo me from my sweetheart—  
California by the Sea.

Many of his poems show a passion for ideals, many flame with the spirit of opposition to tyranny, many indicate a deep knowledge of the things of God, others show a new orientation. He can imprison the colors of the rainbow, the heart of a rose, the white lace of the waterfall, the music of the birds and of the spheres, and all the wonder and beauty of God's handiwork and weave them into a shimmering robe of poesy of graceful line, leaving a lesson for all men to read and love.

Mr. Ayers is a valued and honored member of many clubs and societies, not alone because of his poetic gifts but because he is one of nature's noblemen, a true son of the Southland. One of his poems sung to the air of "Maryland, my Maryland," is sung at the Present Day Club—"Riverside, my Riverside." Two of the six stanzas are:

I know a city wondrous fair,  
Where orange bloom perfumes the air,  
And birds are singing everywhere,  
Riverside, my Riverside.

Above her towers Mount Rubidoux  
Where Easter pilgrims ever go,  
While mission bells ring sweet and low  
In Riverside, blest Riverside.

At the Lincoln Day program in Corona and the unveiling of the Lincoln portrait Mr. Ayers' poem on Lincoln was an unusual feature, one verse of which is here given:

A hand reaches down through the mist of the years  
A hand that steadies, a hand that cheers,  
A hand that relieves all our doubts and fears,  
'Tis the hand of the martyred Lincoln.

His patriotism is deep and strong, typically Californian. His poems "After the War, What?" "The New Battle Hymn of the Republic," "The West's Battle Cry," "What is the Cause?" "A Prayer for Peace," have been published everywhere for the message they carry. "America is now Awake" was a favorite. His poems on mother love touch the heart, from "To Mother Mine," "Mother of Men," to "Mother's Birthday." His poems on religion carry conviction to the soul. Very rarely he pens some humorous verse, and they are really that. His verses are published, some of them, in an artistic volume, "Some Dreams of a California Poet," and the public is waiting for the volumes of all his verse to be published and placed on the market.

One of the most symbolical of his poems, published recently and attended with wide publicity, is "The Potter and the Clay" which follows

The Potter wrought with patience and care  
Beautiful vessels of clay,  
They were made for the King, and in their design  
They were fit for a King to display.  
But before they were used, these vessels rare  
Must be burned in the fire's fierce ray.

From the hardening fire some vessels came  
More beautiful than before,  
But some were scarred and some were marred  
With flaws no hand could restore  
And these the potter would cast aside  
They were useful to him no more.

The perfect vessels were given the King  
 And they graced his palace fair,  
 But the scarred and marred were ground to dust  
 In the mill of the potter there,  
 That out of the dust might be shaped again  
 Forms that were passing fair.

The nations today are the vessels rare  
 That the potter has sought to glean  
 And the fires of God are testing them out  
 Ere their beautiful shapes are seen,  
 And some will come from the testing fire  
 More perfect in form and sheen.

But some will fail in the testing time  
 And their beauty will pass away  
 And into the hopper they'll go again  
 To be ground to original clay,  
 That the potter may mould their shapes once more  
 Fit for the King's display.

And the dust of the nation's ground again  
 Will be wet with blood and tears  
 And the shapes they form 'neath the potter's hand  
 Will be filled with hopes and fears,  
 For the testing time will come again  
 In the passing of the years.

The potter is true and the King is wise  
 And naught that is false shall endure  
 And the vessels that grace his palace fair  
 Must be faultless, clean and pure.  
 It is only such that can stand the test  
 Which to each remaineth sure.

His Americanism is in part the product of several generations of rugged contact with the frontier of American life. Mr. Ayers was born in Linn County, Kansas, September 25, 1874, son of William H. and Mary M. (Minnie Newell) Ayers. His father was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and his mother in Iowa in 1846. His grandfather, Dr. Samuel Ayers, moved with his family to Ohio, and in 1857 established a home in "bleeding Kansas," and in the days of border warfare was associated with members of the John Brown family. William H. Ayers during the Civil war was a member of Company M, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. He married in Linn County, and he and his wife lived there until they came West to Highgrove, California. Their children were: S. F., now at San Diego; Augusta, wife of J. W. Adams, of Los Angeles; Rollin H., a Methodist minister at Fort Collins; Wilbur W., and E. L., at Santa Ana.

W. W. Ayers acquired a public school education in Kansas, also attended normal school, and for a time taught in his native county. It was in 1897 he came West, first locating at Albany, Oregon, where he was employed in the Albany Woolen Mills. A year later he moved to San Francisco, where he was connected with a Great American Tea Importing Company. Then, in 1898, he took charge of the

Riverside branch of that business, and that was his active business connection for six years.

Following that he opened a merchandise store in Highgrove with his younger brother. Soon afterwards he was appointed postmaster, an office he filled seventeen years. The quarters of his first store were soon outgrown, and he erected a more adequate store building and the business has steadily increased in volume and patronage.

Mr. Ayers has associated himself with many of the movements and undertakings that have best expressed the community ideals of Highgrove. He is an official of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for twelve years has been superintendent of the Sunday School. He is secretary and treasurer of the Highgrove Improvement Association, under whose auspices many of the civic enterprises have been launched and brought to successful issue. This association bought and paid for the community hall, where all community gatherings are held and which has been of great value in fostering community spirit. Mr. Ayers is a republican, and is affiliated with Riverside Lodge No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Ayers is very active in Red Cross work, also in church, and a member of the Woman's Relief Corps.

December 25, 1898, he married Miss Stella Stephenson, a native of Sedgwick, Kansas. Her father was Homer Stephenson, one of the prominent citizens of Riverside County. Her mother was Adora A. (Morgan) Stephenson, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers have four children: Ronald W., who graduated from the electrical training school at Mare Island as a second class electrician; Arthur M., who graduated in 1921 from the Riverside Polytechnic High School; W. Walter, a member of the class of 1924 at the Riverside High School; Newell Morgan, a grammar school boy.

FRANK ERNEST REDANS is one of the most popular men in Corona, is town marshal, and has been well satisfied to believe that all his interests are permanently identified with this community.

Mr. Redans was formerly in the railway service, and his family presents perhaps a unique record of wholesale devotion to railroading. Mr. Redans was born September 6, 1881, at Buffalo, New York, son of Ernest J. and Emma (Kurtz) Redans. His mother was born at Attica, New York, while his father is a native of Portage, New York. The first and only position Ernest J. Redans ever held has been with the Erie Railway Company. He has been in the employ of that company fifty-three years, running back to a time when this was a narrow gauge railway. He is the oldest conductor on the Erie running out of Buffalo. When he was eight years of age he lost the sight of one eye, and it is believed that his is the only case in history where a man thus afflicted has qualified and rendered the highest efficiency of service as a railway conductor. He is a charter member of the Order of Railway Conductors No. 2 and is a member of the Masonic Order. He and his wife have made four visits to Corona, and plan to locate there permanently and enjoy this as the home of their declining years.

Ernest J. Redans has six brothers, all of whom have been in the employ of the Erie Railway Company. Four of the seven are still with the company, two as conductors and two as engineers. Of the three who left the service one died, one retired and the other is now a stockman. The record extends itself still further by the statement that six out of the eight sons of these brothers are employed in railroad work, one being a superintendent for the Rock Island Company and the other a superintendent with the Union Pacific.

Frank Ernest Redans was educated in the public schools of Lockport and Buffalo, and from high school attended St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, New York. After completing his education he immediately took up railroading, and his own services and experiences make up another chapter in the remarkable family history.

He was successively fireman, brakeman, switchman and in the detective department. Once he had a narrow escape from death while riding in the cab. A warning cry from the fireman caused him to jump and he escaped, while the engineer and fireman were severely injured. Mr. Redans was with the Northern Pacific in Dakota four years. He left the railroad to work on a cattle ranch in Wyoming, but found that he could not break away permanently from his old vocation. Going back to Buffalo, he was put in charge of the railroad yards of the Lackawanna Steel Plant, remaining there a year, and then removed to West Newton, Pennsylvania, and was with the Boiler and Radiator Works for a year and a half. For another year he was inspector for the Standard Steel Car Company at Butler, Pennsylvania, and for five years was in detective service for the New York Central Railway at Buffalo.

About that time he was seized with the California Fever, and going to Los Angeles spent a year working under District Attorney Fredericks. This was in 1913. He then went back East and resumed his duties as detective on the New York Central. It required less than a year to convince him that his affections were permanently placed in California.

Mr. Redans began what he believes and hopes is his permanent residence in Corona on June 15, 1915. He was a peace officer of the town three years and in 1918 was elected marshal, his present post of duty.

Mr. Redans is also a member of the Corona Board of Health. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias. He married at Buffalo, New York, in 1905 Miss Bell Loreta Davis, a native of Tawas, Michigan. Mrs. Redans is a member of the Eastern Star, the Woman's Improvement Club of Corona and the Episcopal Church. Mr. Redans' mother is a member of the Eastern Star and of the Episcopal Church.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CORONA.**—The oldest bank in Corona and one of the older banking institutions of Riverside County is the Citizens Bank, which was organized in 1888. This bank is now owned by the stockholders of the First National Bank, and is operated exclusively as a savings bank.

The history of the First National Bank begins with August, 1905, when it was organized. Its president for many years was Mr. A. J. Ware, who, while not personally identified with the management, brought to its affairs the benefit of his conservative ideas and experience. When he retired from the presidency on account of other business in 1919 he was succeeded by Mr. C. A. Harding, one of the very active and promising young business men of Corona.

George E. Snidecor, who had been a merchant and banker in north-western states, took the post of vice president of the First National Bank in 1909 and cashier of the Citizens Bank, and is still connected with both of these institutions. His brother, F. E. Snidecor, in 1912 became assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and in 1913 was chosen cashier to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. P. McCorkle. The present officers of the Citizens Bank are T. C. Jameson, president; T. O. Andrews, vice president; George E. Snidecor, cashier; C. C. Harrington, assistant cashier, with R. L. Willets and L. I. Andrews, directors. The present officers of the First National Bank are George

E. Snidecor, president; Chester A. Harding, vice president; F. E. Snidecor, cashier; P. L. Hudson, assistant cashier; while the directors are T. O. Andrews, D. W. Glenn, F. S. Johnson, J. W. Rowe, G. W. Waterbury and R. L. Willetts.

In 1912 the First National Bank had capital and surplus of thirty thousand dollars, while the volume credited to those heads in 1921 is over one hundred thousand dollars. The total resources in 1908 were a hundred twenty thousand dollars, and in 1921, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The combined resources of the two banks now total over a million dollars. On the old site has been erected a new and commodious bank home, which has been occupied by the two banks since 1920. It is one of the handsome banking houses of Southern California, has complete modern furniture, fixtures and equipment, including electrically protected safe deposit vaults. There is a large directors room, and as many of the patrons are women a rest room is provided for them.

George E. Snidecor, president of the First National Bank, was born in Marshall County, Iowa, January 13, 1869, and the following year his parents, John N. and Millie C. (Clary) Snidecor, moved to Cherokee County in that state and located near the village of Cherokee. He grew up there, graduating from high school in 1887, and later was a student for a year and a half in the Iowa State University. After leaving university Mr. Snidecor became associated with his father in the mercantile business at Washta, Iowa. He remained in Iowa until 1907, when he moved out to the State of Washington and for a year was cashier of the Ephrata Bank. He then came to Southern California, and since 1909 has been the active executive in the First National Bank of Corona.

Mr. Snidecor has recognized his responsibilities to the community as well as to his bank, and has worked energetically in behalf of city improvement. He is a staunch republican in politics, an active member and director of the Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Congregational Church.

At Cherokee, Iowa, in October, 1893, he married Miss Jessie Ferrin. She died May 3, 1909. April 7, 1917, he married at Pasadena Miss Marion Kimmell, who was reared at Hemet, California.

Fred E. Snidecor, cashier of the First National Bank, was born at Cherokee, Iowa, March 1, 1884, graduated from high school there in 1899, and received the Bachelor of Philosophy degree from the University of Iowa in 1905. He has had a banking experience covering most of the years since he left university. While in the banking business at Wilson Creek Washington he homesteaded a hundred sixty acres nearby. He was assistant cashier of the Citizens State Bank at Wilson Creek from 1906 to 1909 and from 1909 to 1911 was cashier of the Kalispell Valley Bank at Uck, Washington.

He came to Corona in 1912 and was assistant cashier until 1913, when he was promoted to cashier of the First National Bank, and is also one of its directors. He is a staunch republican, attends the Congregational Church, and is a member of the Corona Country Club. He held the chair of noble grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1908 and was master of Temescal Lodge of Masons at Corona in 1917 and 1918.

At Walla Walla, Washington, in December, 1909, Mr. Snidecor married Miss Adora B. Brewer, who was born at Seattle, Washington, but was reared and educated at Walla Walla, daughter of John F. and Adora B. Brewer. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Snidecor have two children, Robert Brewer, born in 1915, and Dorothy Luella, born in 1918.

RYLAND A. NEWTON is proprietor of a very handsome and successful automobile, garage and sales agency at Corona, a business for which he is eminently well qualified and in which he has demonstrated his ability by a progressive record extending over a period of six years.

Mr. Newton was born at Wayne, Nebraska, May 3, 1894. His grandfather was a native of Canada and his father, Dennis E. Newton, was born in Iowa. His grandfather, Lawson Newton, lived in Corona for thirty-five years prior to his death, which occurred in 1914. The grandfather and pioneer selected a location near the railroad, but when the town of Corona was built up the development occurred some distance from the railroad, so that his land did not derive the full benefit.

Ryland A. Newton attended grammar schools at Wayne, Nebraska, and completed his high school education in Corona. For two years he worked on a salary, and in 1915 bought out a garage business 623 Main Street, where he is still located. The previous year the gross business of this garage amounted to about six hundred dollars. During his first year he did a business of ten thousand dollars, and in 1920 the volume of business rose to the gratifying figures of a hundred and ten thousand dollars, all of which demonstrates the quality of enterprise that is characteristic of Mr. Newton. He has the authorized Ford agency for Corona, and has a repair force working exclusively on Ford cars. During 1920 he bought the site of his business and erected a modern garage and sales room at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The sales and repair department cover 6,750 square feet, and he also carries a full line of accessories.

Mr. Newton is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Corona Country Club. Besides his automobile garage and sales agency he has other business and residence property, and his public spirited interests are completely identified with his home city. He and Mrs. Newton are members of the Methodist church.

June 30, 1914, he married Miss Estelle E. Davis, daughter of former Mayor Edward Davis of Corona. Mrs. Newton was educated in the grammar and high schools of Corona. They have two children: Donald Edward, born in 1916, and Robert Maurice Newton, born March 28, 1921.

DR. THOMAS L. LORBEER, osteopathic physician at Riverside, one of the foremost representatives of his profession in Southern California, started out to prepare himself in the regular school of medicine, but was definitely directed into osteopathy where his special talents have enabled him to handle many cases successfully that were the despair of other medical men.

Dr. Lorbeer is a native of Iowa, and was born December 29, 1877, on Eagle Retreat Farm in Humboldt County. This old Lorbeer farm adjoined that which was the home of the famous wrestler Frank Gotch. His father, John G. Lorbeer, was born in Hanover, Germany, and spent a long and useful life as an Iowa farmer. His death in April, 1919, at the age of eighty-six, was the result of a fall from a high tree. During Civil war times he helped organize and equip a company, and his brother was a soldier in that struggle. He was frequently honored in his home district in Iowa with places of trust, such as road supervisor. John G. Lorbeer married Emma Wicks, who was born at Stoves Square, New York, and is now living at Pomona, California, in her eighty-fifth year, still preserving good health. She represents a prominent American family, running back to 1636 and of English ancestry. Some of the Wicks name founded



*Thomas L. Lorbeer.*



a town on Long Island, and they were the first to secede from the British Government and furnished ground for drilling of soldiers and themselves participated in the war for independence.

Dr. Thomas L. Lorbeer received most of his literary education at Wheaton, Illinois, where he attended public schools and one year was a pupil in Wheaton College. In 1898, on account of ill health, he came to California and spent one year on the ranch of his sister at LaVerne. From there he entered Pomona College and graduated A. B. with the class of 1903, having majored in science. For a number of years Dr. Lorbeer has been giving prizes of ten and fifteen dollars to the Pomona College students in anatomy and physiology for the best written essays on "How to Keep Well."

A distinction that some of his old acquaintances at Riverside associate with him is that Dr. Lorbeer conducted the first moving picture entertainment in the town. He operated a moving picture theater here in 1902, and also in the following summer. He also gave illustrated songs and pictures and moving pictures under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. He did this as a means to earn the money for his medical education. It was his intention to enter Rush Medical College, and he started across the country with his show. In Oklahoma he was badly burned by an explosion of an ox-hydrogen tank. While suffering from this injury he went to an uncle at Eldorado, Kansas. His uncle advised him to take up osteopathy. Acting on this advice he sought out the founder of osteopathy, Dr. A. T. Still, at Kirksville, Missouri, and went to work for Dr. Still. The first night he spent there his sleeping quarters were the first class room ever used for osteopathic instruction. He possessed a thorough knowledge of chemistry as a groundwork for his studies, and in June, 1906, graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, passing the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners July 17, 1906. He is a member of the American Osteopathic Association.

The principle on which the theory of osteopathy is practiced is based on the knowledge that the body is built on mechanical lines—no machine made by man but has the mechanical concept contained within the human anatomical machine. The student of osteopathy is taught what the perfect human machine is, or should be, and then in practice, as he finds any deviation from the normal or perfect body machine, he endeavors by mechanical measures to adjust the structure and make it more normal and perfect, thus establishing harmony within the mechanical body, thereby inducing more perfect harmonious action of the chemical and mental processes of the body. Combined with mechanical adjustments, he endeavors by directing patients with exercise and wholesome diet to rebuild the machine into most perfect human form, so that our faculties of mind, heart and flesh may accomplish the purpose for which it was intended.

On returning to California Dr. Lorbeer practiced two years at Hemet and San Jacinto in Riverside County, and on July 7, 1908, bought Dr. Edward Mattock's practice in the Tetley Block at Riverside. He has been in active practice in that city ever since, and for about ten years his offices have been in the Freeman Building. He has always practiced alone, and his work covers a wide range and some wonderful cures have been attributed to him, though he modestly asserts that they were in reality simple cases that yielded to the peculiar advantages of osteopathy.

Dr. Lorbeer is a member of the State and County Osteopathic Society, has been a member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce,

the Present Day Club for ten years, the Sierra Club of California for fourteen years, and is a member of the National Travel Club, the National Geographic Society, the Society for Physical Research, the Tuesday Music Club, and is a republican in politics. Dr. Lorbeer owns and plans to develop some forty acres of land at Blythe and also a ten acre tract he owns at Crystal Springs, Florida.

At San Gabriel, June 15, 1916, Dr. Lorbeer married Miss Florence E. Patrick. She was born at Wheaton, Illinois, daughter of the late G. W. Patrick, who was a minister. I. E. Ingraham, an uncle of Mrs. Lorbeer, is her foster father and cared for her from the time she was four years of age and gave her a fine musical education. He is a native of Vermont, now seventy-one years of age, residing at San Gabriel and active in his chosen vocation of carpentering. He came to Los Angeles in 1901, and has constructed many Southern California buildings. He assisted in the construction of the Mission Play House of San Gabriel.

Mrs. Lorbeer's mother was a prominent vocal soloist of Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Lorbeer have two children, Alice Louise and Thomas, Jr. Mrs. Lorbeer was liberally educated in music and is a talented soloist. While at Riverside she was soloist in the Baptist Church one year and the following year at the Congregational Church, and was then chosen musical director.

GEORGE MYRON BLAIR has to his credit a genuine achievement in the difficult field of journalism. The Corona Daily Independent is regarded as not only a very influential and worth while newspaper, but also a successful business institution, and every phase of its prosperous history proceeds from impulses given by Mr. Blair as editor and manager and now as sole proprietor.

Mr. Blair came to California eighteen years ago. He was then a young man of twenty, only recently out of college. He was born at Lynn, Randolph County, Indiana, July 12, 1884, son of Dr. and Mrs. James S. Blair. His father died at Lynn, April 1, 1913, after having practiced medicine in that community thirty-four years. The mother died just a year after her husband. George Myron Blair has a sister, Mrs. Ida B. Converse, of Madison, Wisconsin. His brother, Dr. James B. Blair, lived at Decatur, Illinois, and was killed in an automobile accident in October, 1920. He was the patentee of Blair's "Safindicator," a direction signaling device for automobiles.

George Myron Blair acquired his education from the Lynn, Indiana, High School, from which he graduated, and in the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware. On coming to California in 1904 he joined the staff of the Long Beach Daily Telegram. In the latter part of 1905 he went with the San Pedro News. In 1906 he returned East, and on June 2, married Miss Helen G. Jukes, of Maryville, Tennessee. They had been schoolmates at Ohio Wesleyan University.

After his marriage Mr. Blair returned to California and resumed his place with the San Pedro News. He left it in the summer of 1907, and spent several of the succeeding months in traveling over Southern California, seeking a suitable place for his independent enterprise as a newspaper man. November 19, 1908, he began his permanent connection with Corona. At that time the Independent was owned by a stock company, and under a succession of managers had constantly disappointed the stockholders and also the public, which held the paper in very low esteem. Mr. Blair made arrange-

ments to install a linotype machine and do the composition for a lessee of the plant. The lessee after five months gave up the task of meeting the current expenses, and at that juncture Mr. Blair leased the plant. The Independent was then published as a semi-weekly, five column paper. Mr. Blair with a courage and determination that accounts for his success, set to work to recover lost ground, and put The Independent into a position as an influential organ of public opinion. It was a difficult struggle at the beginning, but in the meantime the people of Corona came to appreciate what he was doing, one recognition of this fact being the payment of many long due bills. New business came in sufficient volume to enable him to obtain complete control in 1911. However, he continued the stock company until April, 1914, when it was dissolved and he acquired full ownership.

Mr. Blair now publishes the only daily paper in Riverside County outside the City of Riverside. The first daily issue appeared September 11, 1913. The weekly was continued, however, until it became certain that the daily would be given sufficient support. The daily and weekly were combined February 1, 1914. It is now a six-column paper, all home print, linotype composition, and the old fashioned drum cylinder press has been replaced by a two-revolution Hoe press. September 1, 1912, the plant was moved from the little red brick building on East Sixth Street to specially arranged quarters in its present location in the Corona National Bank Building, 110-112 West Sixth Street.

July 1, 1920, Mr. Blair purchased the Corona Courier and is now publishing that weekly paper from The Independent plant. Prior to this move he carefully canvassed the Corona merchants with a view to gaining their opinions regarding the proposed venture. Almost without exception the one newspaper plant idea was backed by the merchants' signatures, and on June 22, the bill of sale was signed transferring the Courier from C. F. Hildreth on July 1, 1920. Mr. Blair has a complete newspaper equipment that would be a credit to a city many times the size of Corona. He has unlimited faith in the community, its future development, and the liberal support given to The Independent shows that his efforts have been appreciated.

Mr. Blair is a member with Temescal Lodge of Masons at Corona and is a member of Gamma Chapter of the Sigma Chi college fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have two sons, Eugene, born in 1912, and Walter Edmond, born in 1914.

JOHN E. KING.—The profession to which John E. King has devoted himself most consistently is that of printing and journalism, an experience that covers forty years. At different times and places he has been a leader in the democratic party, and his name is influentially known in Minnesota and Montana, and during the past ten years he has earned a share of distinction in Riverside County as editor, publisher and public official at Hemet.

Mr. King was born August 27, 1870, at Laketon, Wabash County, Indiana, son of Daniel J. and Mary (Grisso) King. His father was a Union soldier, a private in an Ohio regiment of infantry during the Civil war. John E. King attended common schools in Indiana, but his real education was acquired in the practical university of a printing shop. He has always had a vivid memory of the time as well as the circumstances when he started to set type. It was the day that President Garfield was assassinated, July 2, 1881. After his appren-

ticeship in the printing trade he embarked in the broader field of journalism and established his first newspaper in October, 1888, known as the Larchwood (Iowa) Leader. Not long afterward he moved to Minnesota, and at Adrian established the Noble County Democrat in 1892. In 1901 he bought the Red Lake Falls Gazette in the same state. In 1911, with Governor Frank A. Day, he started the Missoula Daily Sentinel of Montana, one of the foremost papers of the Northwest.

Mr. King has been a resident of Hemet, California, since 1912, at which time he bought a half interest in the Hemet News, which is now published by the firm of King & Monroe. In addition to his duties as a newspaper editor and publisher Mr. King since 1916 has been postmaster of Hemet. He is also active in the financial life of that Riverside community, being both vice president and a director of the First National Bank and a director of the Home Builders' Association of Hemet.

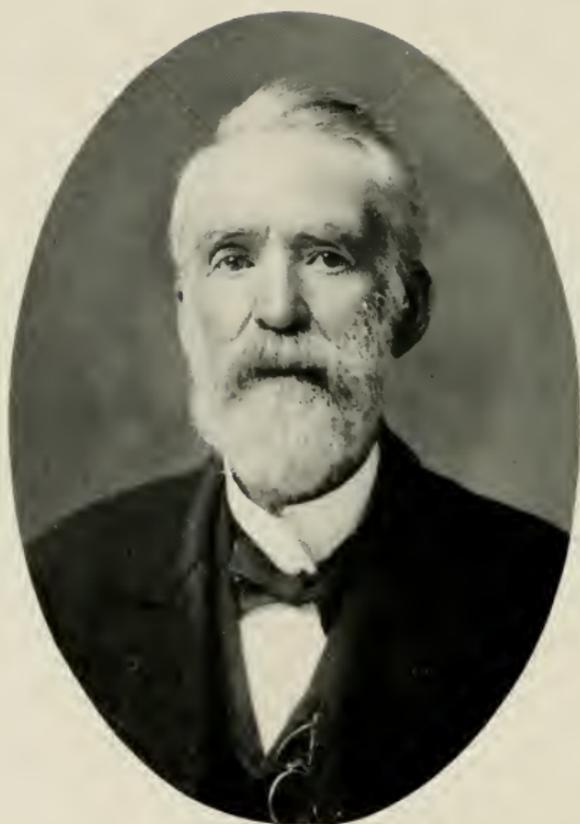
Mr. King has a public record that is interesting both for the service rendered and his associations with prominent men of affairs. He was postmaster at Adrian, Minnesota, from 1894 to 1899, and a member of the Minnesota State Board of Equalization in 1900-01. During the years 1905 to 1911 he was state librarian of Minnesota, and during 1908-10 was president of the National Association of State Librarians. He is now president of the Board of Trustees of the Hemet Public Library. He was president of the Southern California Editorial Association for 1919-21, and in 1921 was vice president for California of the National California Association.

Mr. King while in Minnesota was candidate for the Legislature to represent Noble County in 1894, and in 1904 was candidate for Secretary of state. He was one of the ardent admirers and active promoters of the political aspirations of Minnesota's great statesman, the late John A. Johnson, and was manager of the press bureau for Governor Johnson at St. Paul during three campaigns. In 1908 he was secretary of the John A. Johnson presidential campaign committee, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. King is a director of the Hemet Valley Chamber of Commerce and was a leader in all the local drives during the World war. He is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Tahquitz Country Club at Hemet.

At Laketon, Indiana, June 12, 1895, Mr. King married Miss Georgia Duncan, daughter of John and Sarah Duncan. They have two children: Homer D. King, now managing editor of the Hollywood Daily Citizen, and Miss Helen King, a senior in Pomona College.

GLENN A. CALKINS by virtue of over twelve years of service is one of the veteran automobile men of Riverside County, and for ten years has been the authorized agent and distributor at Riverside for the Ford Motor Company, selling the Ford cars and the Fordson tractors. He established this business in 1912 as the successor of A. J. Charl. At that time the business was at 446 Eighth Street. In 1913 the present building was erected at the corner of Eighth and Lime Streets. It is now one of the largest establishments devoted to the automobile business in the city and affords 15,000 square feet of floor space. There are twenty-five people employed in the business. Besides the sale and distribution of the Ford cars and Fordson tractors there is a complete Ford service and also a complete accessory stock. Mr.





W a Hayt

Calkins for several years has made a record of selling fifty cars a month and fifty tractors per year.

Mr. Calkins was born at Perry, Michigan, May 15, 1889. He was educated in the public schools of Lansing, and at the age of sixteen came to California. The first six months were spent in Rivera, California, was then on an orange ranch near there, and in 1906 went to Needles, California, and was an employe of the Santa Fe Company eight months. For three months he was at Los Angeles, then was shipping clerk for a year for the Hobbs Wall Lumber Company at Crescent City, and for another year was at Los Angeles with the Pacific Electric Company, in the excursion department.

Mr. Calkins in 1910 became associated with the Standard Motor Company of Los Angeles, and after two years with that firm he came to Riverside to take the Ford agency.

He has been a leader in every line of business and civic affairs, is a former president of the Chamber of Commerce and still a director in that body, is a charter member of the Rotary Club, for several years was a director of the Y. M. C. A., and is president of the County Council of Boy Scouts Clubs. Mr. Calkins is a republican, a deacon in the Christian Church, and is a York Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

September 1, 1910, he married Miss Alice Mae Fay, of Rivera. She was born at Redlands and was educated in the public schools of that city. They have one daughter, Madeline Fay.

**WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HAYT**—The late William Augustus Hayt, of Riverside, was a man of indomitable energy, who was literally in active business until he was seventy-five years of age, after which he devoted the declining years of his life to closing up every detail of his many affairs. Late in life he met with an injury which forced him to take to a wheel chair, but this accident caused no cessation of interest in the city which he loved. Even after this accident he took a very prominent part in the fight for the Post Office, his wife joining him in his efforts and entering into the spirit of all he did. He and his friends bought the land upon which the Post Office and Telephone Block was afterward located, turning the Government site over when they had won for the present site. His idea was to centralize the business buildings of the city, and the attractive municipality of the present day is largely due to his good judgment and foresight. Two weeks before he passed away he was taken down town so that he might vote in the local election. His death occurred December 1, 1915, when he was nearly eighty-five years old.

The birth of William Augustus Hayt occurred at Patterson, New York, January 22, 1831. He was a son of Harry and Thankful (Crosby) Hayt, and grandson of Stephen Hayt, a drummer-boy in General Washington's troops during the American Revolution. The Hayt family is of English origin. Stephen Hayt became a farmer of Putnam, New York, after the close of the American Revolution, and in that locality his son Harry was born. The latter after he had reached years of maturity became a successful merchant of Patterson, New York, and also dealt in farm lands and stock. He was also prominent in politics as a whig, and when he died at the age of fifty-four years he was called away from the midst of an active and useful life. His widow survived him many years, dying when she was eighty-four years old. She and her husband had seven children born to them.

William Augustus Hayt attended the public schools and academy of Patterson, and at the death of his father, although only eighteen years old, he assumed charge of the latter's business interests, and for several years operated grist, flour and plaster mills. This extensive plant was destroyed in a disastrous flood and he was left with a heavy debt. From 1855 to 1859 Mr. Hayt had charge of the lumbering interests of the Hastings Lumber Company at Hastings, Minnesota.

It was while he was at Hastings that Mr. Hayt decided to travel further westward, his objective point being Pike's Peak, Colorado. Loading some groceries and other supplies in a wagon drawn by mules, he started on the long journey across the plains. Among his other supplies were 600 pounds of nails, but he was forced to leave them along the way, as they were too heavy for his tired mules, but his other articles met with a ready sale all along the route to California, he having decided to change his route because of the unfavorable reports he received from travelers who were on their way back from Colorado. Because of the excellent prices he received for his goods Mr. Hayt arrived at Sacramento with more ready money than he had when he set out on his long journey, which had lasted for four and one-half months. Investing in claims at Placerville, he spent the winter there and then went to Gold Hill, Nevada, where he assisted in putting in the first shaft in the Yellow Jacket Mine, and helped to make a tunnel into the Overman Mine, working so industriously that in 1864 he was able to go back to New York by way of the Isthmus of Panama, a very expensive route, but one much more luxurious than the weary one across the plains. Upon his arrival in his old city he faithfully discharged every debt with interest, paying out in this way nearly \$3,000, all of which money he had earned by hard work.

It was his intention to remain in Putnam County, and he began handling cattle and carrying on similar business, but the lure of the West was too strong and he found he could not be content in the East. Therefore he returned to California by the Isthmus route, and until 1869 was engaged in a commission business at San Francisco. In the latter year he went back once more to New York, this time travelling very comfortably on the trans-continental railroad lines which by that time had been completed. For about ten years Mr. Hayt was engaged in the cattle business, but in 1879 he went to Sierra Nevada district and embarked in mining. In the fall of that year he went to Petaluma and engaged in the meat business with his son Charles, where he remained a number of years. He took a trip through Southern California and visited Riverside. So impressed was he with the aspects of the city, then beginning to show the results of the efforts of the pioneers, that he decided to locate here permanently, and bought for \$300 a lot now at 733 Main Street, where for many years he maintained his office. Disposing of his property in the East, he embarked in a meat business at Riverside, and in the spring of 1880 he bought the Rubidoux livery stables and managed them for fifteen months, and then sold. Mr. Hayt then erected a large stable, and when his business outgrew its space, bought the corner property and enlarged his premises, taking his son, C. P. Hayt, into partnership with him. A man of great foresight, he acquired ownership of one of the local stage lines, then another, until he had at one time as many as 100 head of horses working on these lines, and he maintained the largest livery and sales stables in Southern

California. Retiring after some years from this business, his son and a partner continued to conduct it.

Desiring to leave behind him some permanent and substantial offerings to the city, Mr. Hayt erected the Hayt Block on Seventh and Main streets, and built another block of the same size adjacent to it. Together with three others he erected the Loring Opera House, and long continued president, director and a heavy stockholder of the company managing it and was president and largest stockholder at the time of his death. Many of the handsome residences of the city were built by him, and he and A. S. White laid out White's Addition to Riverside. Together with Mr. White he established the Riverside Heights Water Company, of which he was vice president, secretary, superintendent, collector and a director. In 1888 he was the main factor in securing the erection of the Riverside Gas & Electric Light Company's works, of which he was president and manager for a long period, and of which his son, C. P. Hayt, was secretary. He and Mr. White built four miles of the first street railway at Riverside, and he was president of the company until it was sold to the later corporation. He was president and director of Evergreen Cemetery; vice president and a director of the Riverside & Arlington Electric Street Railway Company. He assisted in organizing the Orange Growers' Bank, and long served on its directorate. With Messrs. White and Sylvester he owned the Gold Eagle Mine, and was interested in a number of other mining properties. Another project which stands to his credit is the fire department, for he organized the first one at Riverside and never withdrew his support from this important branch of the city government. When he came to Riverside he had only fifty cents in cash. At that time Riverside had a population of 400 people. His progress was steady and the result of hard work and application, and when he died he was one of the most popular men in the city, without an enemy of any kind.

Mr. Hayt was the pioneer in starting the system of tree planting on the streets of Riverside, and the palms that he planted about his home at 184 East Seventh Street show the greatest age of any in the city, and bear mute testimony to the fact. It is from street planting that the arbor laws were evolved, and there is scarcely a community of any importance in the United States that does not today have arbor laws, patterned after those of Riverside. Mr. Hayt also planted the locust and pepper trees on the south side of Fairmount Park. At the time he erected his residence on the east side, in 1887, there were only two houses in that district. Today this is one of the most attractive residence districts of Riverside. It was Mr. Hayt who financed Mr. Gage when the latter started the work of building the canal which has since been such an important factor in the citrus growth of Riverside. He was a lover of horses, and up to the time of his death was the owner of a trotting horse that held the track record, and won three beautiful cups, one of which was taken from the field at Los Angeles, much to the surprise and chagrin of the racing fraternity of the Angel City.

Mr. Hayt was a republican and always took a very active part in his party. For many years he was a zealous member of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. In 1864 he was raised a Mason, and he demitted to Evergreen Lodge of Riverside. He also belonged to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. His religious home was in the Episcopal Church, of which he was an earnest communicant. Early in life Mr. Hayt married Miss Mary E. Pugsley, of Putnam

County, New York, who died in that locality, leaving one son, Charles P. Hayt, who was associated with his father in so much of his business. On May 19, 1903, Mr. Hayt married Miss Katherine Bower at Petaluma, California. Mrs. Hayt, who survives her husband, was born in Iowa, and is a daughter of Daniel Bower, for many years engaged in merchandising near Des Moines, Iowa. She retains an interest in the brick block erected by Mr. Hayt on Main Street that is now occupied by Backstrand & Grout. When he died Mr. Hayt left two grandsons, namely: W. A. Hayt, Junior, who is a salesman of Los Angeles; and Arthur P. Hayt, who is with the Cole Automobile Agency of that city.

The work Mr. Hayt and his associates were elected to accomplish has been completed. Riverside has entered into a new phase of existence. All of the pioneer period has faded into the remote past. This is now one of the most flourishing cities of the Southwest, if not of the country, with every modern improvement and countless advantages. Without, however, the work of the men who came here when even the natural advantages were only potentialities today's prosperity would have been impossible. Such men as Mr. Hayt and those who labored under his able direction were just as important in their line of work as any this country has produced, and their memory will be kept green as long as the present city endures, and of all of these pioneers none is held in higher respect or greater gratitude than Mr. Hayt.

WILLIAM McMAHILL, a prosperous general rancher and fruit grower, has lived in Riverside County thirty years, and his home today is a place acquired by his father when the family came to California, being located seven miles north of Perris.

Mr. McMahlill was born in Warren County, Illinois, September 26, 1860, son of George and Frances (Barnum) McMahlill, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of New York State. George McMahlill was born March 9, 1829, and as a youth came out to California in the days following the first discovery of gold, and did some mining and prospecting. He then went back East, lived in Illinois on a farm, and in 1867 moved to Mankato, Minnesota, where he was in the retail lumber business. In 1890 he brought his family to California and homesteaded twenty acres included in the ranch of his son, William. He engaged in fruit growing there until his death on June 9, 1913. His widow is still living, at the age of eighty-six, and makes her home with her son, William. George McMahlill was a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Church. There were four children in their family: Luther, of Denver, Colorado; Louis, deceased; William, and Ira B., of San Jose, California.

William McMahlill was seven years of age when the family removed to Minnesota, and he attended the public schools and Normal School at Mankato. After completing his education he became a Minnesota farmer, and in 1893 came to California to join his parents, and has since lived at the home ranch. His holdings here now constitute 340 acres, chiefly devoted to the raising of grain. He also has a forty-acre orange grove at Cottonwood. Mr. McMahlill is a director in the Moreno Water Company.

As one of the substantial property owners he has given freely of his time and influence to movements affecting the general welfare. He is an active member of the Farm Bureau, has served as deputy sheriff and constable, is a republican, a member of the Grace Metho-

dist Episcopal Church, and sings in its male quartette, and is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Junior Order United American Mechanics.

October 12, 1881, Mr. McMahill married Miss Edith J. Taylor, daughter of William L. and Julia (Griffing) Taylor, of Windom, Minnesota. She was born at Plainview, Minnesota, August 12, 1858, and acquired her education in the public and normal schools of Mankato. Mr. and Mrs. McMahill have three children: Florence, wife of A. Rife, of Blythe, Riverside County, California; Julia A., wife of G. R. Pryor, of Blythe; and Lettie A., wife of James Kettering, also of Blythe. Mr. and Mrs. McMahill also have four grandchildren, Muriel Ardes Rife, Carroll Joy and Willis Pryor, and Gray Kettering.

SAMUEL A. STEWART is a veteran banker and business man of Elsinore, and has been one of the influential men in that section of Riverside County for thirty-five years.

Mr. Stewart was born in Richmond, Wisconsin, November 5, 1842, son of Samuel Stewart. He acquired a public school education at Richmond and attended Allen Grove Academy. As a very young man he enlisted in Company D of the 147th Illinois Infantry, served as a corporal, and received his honorable discharge on account of wounds. After the war he became a Wisconsin farmer and laid the foundation of his prosperity in that section of the Middle West.

Mr. Stewart in 1887 came to California and located at Elsinore, where he invested extensively in lands and developed them and prosecuted his farming interests actively for a number of years. He had a large grain ranch in Perris Valley and also owned the Alapha ranch. He still owns two grain warehouses, and for several years was active in the grain business. He is best known in a business way, however, as a banker, and for twenty-seven years was president of the First National Bank of Elsinore.

Mr. Stewart was a member of the first Board of County Supervisors of Riverside County, and has served on the Elsinore City Council. He is a republican, was for many years a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of Riverside Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He also belongs to the Elsinore Chamber of Commerce.

February 27, 1868, Mr. Stewart married Miss Ella E. Langley, of Richmond, Wisconsin. She was born in Dundee, Illinois, and was educated in the public schools there and at Richmond, Wisconsin, and also attended the Allen Grove Academy. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were Corliss and Fred L., both now deceased. They have one grandchild, Samuel Stewart, son of Fred L. Stewart.

Fred L. Stewart during his comparatively brief career had gained a high place in banking circles. He was born in Darian, Wisconsin, was educated in the public schools there and at Elsinore, California, attended a commercial college at Los Angeles, and subsequently entered the First National Bank of Elsinore as cashier. He resigned this post to remove to Kelso, Washington, where he became cashier of the Kelso State Bank. Fred L. Stewart died in June, 1921.

J. C. HOOVER came to California in April, 1914, and has established and built up a fine business and a thoroughly expert service as an undertaker and furniture merchant at Corona. He succeeded J. L. Davis there in the spring of 1914. Mr. Davis had established the business about 1900. Mr. Hoover has a store stocked with dependable merchandise in

the furniture line, and he conducts a fine funeral chapel at 714 Main Street.

Josiah C. Hoover was born at Lockport, New York, August 24, 1866, son of William and Philothea (Crane) Hoover, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York State. His father was a carpenter and later a farmer, and died in 1878. The mother survived until 1908.

J. C. Hoover acquired a public school education at Lockport, spent twenty-eight years on his father's farm, and then for eleven years was connected with the Niagara Falls branch of the General Electric Company. While there he helped install and operate the first ten thousand horse power generators in the world.

Leaving the East, Mr. Hoover came to California and soon afterward engaged in his present business at Corona. He is a licensed embalmer of New York State, Canada and California. He casts his vote independently, is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery at Riverside, with Pomona Council, R. and S. M., and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Corona.

December 28, 1898, he married Miss Sarah L. Savage, daughter of Johnson L. Savage, of Lockport, where she was born and acquired her public school education. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have two children, Gladys P. and Leah M., both at home.

CHARLES L. NEWCOMBE is proprietor of the Corona Bottling Works, an important local industry established by the firm of Maxwell & Leibig, subsequently sold to Mr. Dorsey, and since 1919 has been under the ownership and direction of Mr. Newcombe. The business involves the bottling of a large and varied line of soft drinks, and the entire product is sold locally.

Mr. Newcombe, who is a widely known business man of this section, was born at Watertown, South Dakota, January 23, 1885, son of Charles Henry and Leora E. (Link) Newcombe, the former a native of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, and the latter of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His parents now reside at Redondo Beach, California, his father being a retired photographer.

Charles L. Newcombe acquired a public school education at St. Paul, Minnesota, and in 1902, at the age of seventeen, came to California. At Los Angeles he served an apprenticeship in a machine shop, was then in an automobile garage, and left that to take up eighty acres. Prior to the war he had a Flying School at Venice, California, and taught stunt and film flying. During the war he was an airplane inspector with the California Aviation Company. Mr. Newcombe in 1918 removed to Corona, entered the garage business, and left that when he took over the Corona Bottling Works.

He is a republican, is affiliated with Corona Lodge No. 291, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. October 31, 1916, he married Miss Laura A. Allgeyer, daughter of Charles H. Allgeyer, of Anaheim, California. She was born at Anaheim and was educated there, and received a nurse's training school course at Los Angeles. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Newcombe, Charles Herman, is deceased.

HARVEY A. LYNN before coming to California had an extensive experience as a railroad traffic man. In California his work has been altogether with the general or local divisions of that great marketing



H. A. Lyman



organization known as the California Fruit Growers Exchange. For the past seven years he has been manager and one of the executive officers of the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange at Riverside.

Mr. Lynn was born at Warren, Ohio, November 28, 1883, and is a member of one of the oldest families in one of the first settled regions of the Western Reserve of Ohio. The Lynns were of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. His father, George F. Lynn, is still living on the old homestead in Trumbull County, Ohio, and has been an active farmer and also a man of influence in local and county affairs. George F. Lynn married Mary A. Kibler, who was born at Warren, Ohio, and is still living within a mile of her birthplace.

Harvey A. Lynn acquired a public school education, and at the age of seventeen left the farm. At Warren while working in a retail store for a year he attended night school and then finished his education with a commercial training in a business college and supported himself by working in stores during evenings and on Saturdays. After graduating he took a position in the office of the Erie Railroad at Warren, was soon promoted to chief clerk of the local freight office and later was made chief clerk of the division freight office at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and continued the duties of that post until he came to California.

In June, 1906, Mr. Lynn came to California to visit his wife's people. He married at Warren June 14, 1905, Miss Iva Mary Risk, who was born in Kent, Ohio. Her father, Robert M. Risk, is a retired farmer who for the past fifteen years has had his home at Santa Monica. Like all people who came to California, Mr. Lynn knew it was the place he wanted for a permanent home. Within a few months he had settled his interests and affairs in Ohio and had located permanently in Southern California. His first home was at Santa Monica, and he was employed in the sales department of the California Fruit Growers Exchange. He removed to Los Angeles in 1907, and for six years continued his duties with the Fruit Exchange in that city, the first three years in the orange department and the last three in the lemon department, and when he left he was assistant lemon sales agent.

Mr. Lynn came to Riverside as manager of the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange in January, 1914. In the fall of that year this Exchange took over the actual marketing for the Riverside Fruit Exchange, and at that time Mr. Lynn was made secretary-treasurer as well as manager. He is also a director, representing this district on the boards of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and the Fruit Growers Supply Company.

The Riverside Fruit Exchange was incorporated April 27, 1893, being the oldest district exchange in California. The original incorporators were A. H. Naftzgar, J. B. Crawford, D. W. McLeod, S. C. Evans, Jr., R. W. Meacham, H. A. Westbrook and George Frost, who constituted the first Board of Directors, while others associated with them in the incorporation were M. J. Daniels, Aberdeen Keith, J. Harrison Wright, T. H. B. Chamberlin. The organization continued active until October 7, 1920, at which date was organized the Riverside Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, taking over the business of the Riverside and the Arlington Heights Exchanges.

The Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange was incorporated May 17, 1906, and included among the organizers C. E. Rumsey, William Grant Fraser, Mr. Little, James Mills and Reginald Grinsmead. The official board of the company at present is W. G. Fraser, president;

Henry D. French, vice president; with C. C. Arnold, L. V. Barnes, J. H. Urquhart, Arthur S. Holden, Alfred Crebbin, directors, and Harvey A. Lynn secretary, treasurer and manager. The business of the Exchange is selling oranges and lemons for a number of growers associations, each association having a representative on the Board of the District Exchange. The marketing is done through the California Fruit Growers Exchange, and seventy-five per cent of the fruit shipped out of the State of California goes through this exchange organization.

Mr. Lynn owns and conducts two orange groves at Riverside, aggregating about eighteen acres, and is a producer as well as an important factor in the marketing facilities. He is a director in the Riverside County Farm Bureau, representing the Citrus Center. Mr. Lynn is a republican voter, a member of Riverside Masonic Lodge, Kiwanis Club and Present Day Club. He and Mrs. Lynn have four children, Robert, Margaret Mary and Frances Lauretta and Betty Lou, twins, all of whom are attending school.

PETER PROVENSAL has been a resident of Southern California nearly half a century, and for the greater part of that time has been active in the business affairs of Riverside County. He is one of the popular residents of Corona, and has given that city one of its distinctive places of entertainment, the French-American restaurant.

Mr. Provensal was born in Northern France, November 11, 1855, son of Peter Provensal. He acquired a public and private school education, and as a youth learned the baker's trade under his father. In 1875, at the age of twenty, he came to the United States, followed his trade for a time at Los Angeles, and then moved to Riverside, where he was in the retail liquor business. Mr. Provensal has been a business man of Corona since 1892, a period of thirty years. About 1910 he established the Corona Steam Laundry, but sold this property in 1914. The French-American restaurant was started by him in 1915, and is one of the most largely patronized establishments of the kind in the city.

Mr. Provensal is a republican and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He has been three times married. In 1881 he married Miss Viola Arcadia Corona, of Los Angeles. His second wife was Rosalie Chambon, of Riverside. In 1914 he married Mary Canore, of Corona. Mr. Provensal has one son, Adolph Joseph, of Los Angeles, and he has several grandchildren.

ELMO HOUGH is secretary and treasurer of the Corona Hardware Company, the oldest and most substantial business of its kind in that city, and one that has had a progressive record of growth through a quarter of a century. This business was established on a modest scale by W. C. Barth, who for many years was president of the company. About a year later he was joined by George B. MacGillivray, and under the name of Barth & MacGillivray it continued to grow and expand. In April, 1916, Elmo Hough and Charles Marsden acquired an active interest in the business, and the executive officers are now E. A. MacGillivray, president, Charles Marsden, vice president, and Elmo Hough, secretary and treasurer. The company is incorporated for \$25,000.00, and has a store and warehouses with 7,600 square feet of floor space and does an immense business over practically all of Riverside County. The company carries a complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware, plumbing goods, sheet metal ware, paints and oils, farm implements, electrical appliances, sporting goods, and in these lines are represented many of the standard and oldest manufacturing companies in the country.

Elmo Hough was born at Salina, Kansas, June 1, 1886. His father is I. M. Hough, now engaged in the implement business at Redlands, California. Elmo Hough finished his education at Redlands in the public schools and college there, and for a number of years was associated with the Cope Commercial Company of that city. In April, 1916, he moved to Redlands to take an active share in the present business.

Mr. Hough is first vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Corona, is a republican, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. July 3, 1910, he married Miss Bessie Blaine Brandebury, daughter of William Brandebury, of Santa Ana, California. Mrs. Hough was born in Ohio and was educated in that state. They have one daughter, Constance Beatrice, at home.

HARRY L. LYMAN is well known in business circles in Riverside County, and for the past ten years has been proprietor of the prosperous establishment known as Lyman's Men's Furnishing Goods and Shoe Store at Corona. This business was established a number of years ago by G. B. MacGillivray, who was succeeded by Parsons and he in turn by R. B. McKinney. Mr. Lyman brought the business from Mr. McKinney in 1912. It is located at 520 Main Street, and is a store handling some of the most exclusive and standard makes of men's clothing and shoes, including the Style-Plus brand, the goods of the International and Lamm Tailoring Company and the Florsheim and Crossett shoes.

Harry L. Lyman was born in Silver Township, Cherokee County, Iowa, April 4, 1884, son of Willis L. and Mattie A. (Gleason) Lyman. His father was an Iowa farmer until 1903, when he removed to Corona, California, and died in January, 1919. The mother is still living in Riverside County. Harry L. Lyman acquired a public school education in Iowa, was with his father on the farm in Cherokee County for one year, and after coming to Corona in 1903 he attended the Riverside Business College and then for two and a half years was in the employ of the Corona Hardware Company. He then bought a hardware business in Los Angeles, and after selling it conducted a sporting goods house at Santa Paula. For one year he was in the livery business with his father at Pomona, following which he acquired his present business in Corona.

Mr. Lyman is also deputy county clerk, is a republican, a member of the Congregational Church, is a York Rite Mason and Shriner and an Odd Fellow. He is vice president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Corona, and is also active in the Chamber of Commerce and the Country Club.

December 9, 1906, he married Miss Bessie Brubacher, daughter of Alvin and Frances (Lovlace) Brubacher, of Corona. Mrs. Lyman was born at Storm Lake, Iowa, but was reared and educated in Corona. They have one child, Alvin.

LESTER B. HARRIS is one of the enterprising young merchants of Corona, where he is proprietor of a confectionery and tobacco business which was established as successor to F. A. Perkins about 1900. Mr. Harris bought his interest in the business in May, 1919, soon after leaving his service in the navy. The business has been located at the corner of Sixth and Main streets since 1909, and is a high class establishment, handling all kinds of smokers' supplies and serving soft drinks and light lunches.

Mr. Harris was born in Denver, Colorado, June 18, 1897, son of Converse E. and Allie (Bowen) Harris, the former a native of Ohio and the

latter of Illinois. Converse Harris was formerly in the clothing business at Pomona, California, and since 1908 has been a resident of Corona, where he is engaged in the citrus fruit business. Lester Harris attended public schools at Whittier, Pomona and Corona. In 1917 he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Corona, but six months later, on July 26, 1917, enlisted in Company M of the 160th Regiment of Infantry as a private. He was transferred from the army to the navy, and served until honorably discharged as a first class yeoman on December 26, 1919. Soon after his return to Corona he bought his present business.

Mr. Harris is a member of the American Legion, is a republican, a Methodist, is affiliated with the Elks and Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Country Club. He married December 29, 1921, Miss Mabel Margaret Arborn, daughter of Mrs. Frances Nunn, of Corona, California. Mrs. Harris is a native of Corona, and was educated in the public and high schools of that city.

JOHN H. REED AND FREDERICK MORRIS REED—While the name of Reed is closely associated with the development of the citrus-growing industry of the Southwest, Frederick Morris Reed has bestowed added laurels upon it by the work he has accomplished through his researches in botany, and he is now a recognized authority on matters pertaining to this science. His name is probably better known to the faculty of the California State University than it is elsewhere, even at Riverside, where he is a grower of citrus fruits, having about fifty acres in oranges and lemons, his home being in the midst of them, at 547 Chicago Avenue. He and his father planted the trees and brought them into bearing, and they constitute an attractive and valuable estate in the northeastern part of the city. Mr. Reed is also a member of the Western Society of Naturalists and is the possessor of a valuable collection of rare plants.

Frederick Morris Reed was born at Mansfield, Ohio, May 29, 1867, a son of the late John H. Reed, formerly an honored resident of Riverside, who passed away February 26, 1920, leaving a son and a daughter, the latter being Lois R., who is the wife of A. C. Pickett, state inspector of fertilizers and insecticides, and an orange grower.

The Reed family is one of the old-established ones of this country, and its members took a constructive part in the early history of the establishment of this government, operating in Massachusetts. From that state during the pioneer period of the history of Ohio Abraham Reed left his New England home and migrated to Portage County, Ohio, where he was one of the first settlers, and his son, Horace Reed, was the first white child born in the township in which he had located. When Abraham Reed left Massachusetts he took with him various belongings, and among them was a packet of apple seeds, which, planted in the fertile soil of Portage County, through careful cultivation, developed into the first orchard of that region, and one of the finest that region has ever known. The original trees, still standing, are still bearing fruit, although considerably over a century has elapsed since the seeds were placed in the ground. The remainder of the farm, which was covered by a dense forest when Abraham Reed secured it, is equally valuable, and from it the different members of the Reed family have reaped abundantly. There Abraham Reed died, and on it his son Horace spent his entire life



JOHN HENRY REED



and died in 1888, his widow surviving him until 1898, when she, too, passed away.

John H. Reed was the son of Horace and Lois E. Reed, and he was born on the homestead his grandfather had won from the wilderness in Rootstown Township, Portage County, Ohio, in June, 1833. Early evincing more than a usual mentality, his proud parents resolved to give him exceptional educational opportunities, and so following the completion of his studies in the local schools he was entered as a student of the Holbrook Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, the first institution of its kind in the state, and he was a member of its first graduating class. Owing to the marked ability he displayed in mathematics and languages, the faculty offered him the position in instructor of these branches, and, accepting, he remained there until broader opportunities took him from that historic institution.

In 1858 John H. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Catharine S. Morris, of Stark County, Ohio, one of the most highly educated and brilliant women of her day, and an educator of note, to whose influence and assistance Mr. Reed always attributed much of his success in life. She aided her husband in establishing a normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and she was also her husband's assistant during the seven years he was superintendent of the schools of Mansfield, Ohio. Following his resignation from the educational field, she turned her superior talents in the direction of temperance work, and forwarded the prohibition cause by exceptionally effective efforts in its behalf on the lecture platform. The First Congregational Church of Mansfield, Ohio, also had the benefit of her strenuous work, and after she came to Riverside she participated in many movements which had for their object the betterment of existing conditions and the raising of the highest moral standards. Her death occurred November 17, 1908, and the entire city mourned her passing.

Owing to the fact that he was afflicted with deafness, John H. Reed was forced to retire from educational work, much to the regret of the people of Mansfield, and for a time he was engaged in merchandising in that city. Subsequently he moved to Nebraska and settled on a large stock farm, but the climate there was not suited to his health, then delicate, and in 1890 he came to California. For fourteen weeks he traveled in a buckboard and slept in the open air, and eventually reached Riverside, with his health greatly improved. Purchasing ten acres of land, he made this city his permanent home, and not only amassed a comfortable fortune, but fully regained his health and won high appreciation from his fellow men. Later he bought more acreage, planting fifty acres to oranges and lemons and ten acres to deciduous fruits.

Inheriting his grandfather's talents for horticulture, Mr. Reed soon found that he was particularly fitted for fruitgrowing, and not only developed a magnificent grove of his own, but won such a reputation as a citrus grower that a number of orchardists asked him to take charge of their groves, and he acquired supreme authority as an expert. He organized the first horticultural club in California, and subsequently branched out, organizing horticultural clubs and farmers' institutes, and these were the forerunners of the present orange growers' associations.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the pioneers in the orange industry was that of the decay of the product in storage and long transit to market. With customary zeal Mr. Reed undertook to remedy the evil, appealing to the Department of Agriculture at Wash-

ington for relief. After several years of energetic effort through correspondence Mr. Reed succeeded in having Dr. William A. Taylor, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, sent to Riverside. After a thorough investigation Doctor Taylor returned to Washington, reported favorably with reference to Mr. Reed's contentions, and as a result G. Harold Powell, of national repute on these matters, was sent to Riverside to take charge of the investigation, and continued there for six years.

While all of the growers recognize the marvelous and beneficent results of Mr. Powell's labors, they do not hesitate to accord to Mr. Reed due praise for his efforts to get governmental intervention. Among the prominent men who have rendered due credit to Mr. Reed are Mr. Woodward, manager of the Southern California Fruit Exchange; E. A. Chase, who was associated with Mr. Powell in much of his work; and Secretary-of-Agriculture Wilson.

Having secured the services of Mr. Powell, Mr. Reed then turned his attention to obtaining assistance from the state department, and for five years, at horticultural clubs, farmers' institutes and through the press, urged the importance of awakening the interest of the California state officials. Finally the request, seconded by E. W. Holmes, E. L. Koethen of Riverside, and others was granted, and a citrus experiment station was established at Riverside, and an appropriation of \$20,000 secured. Experimental work was commenced, and has been since continued, and further appropriations have been granted by the Legislature as required.

Mr. Reed was a man who never rested upon what he had accomplished, but as soon as he gained one point, exerted himself to secure another, so, when he had brought about improvements in handling the product, took up a new feature of the industry. He had found that even in the better orange orchards a considerable percentage of the trees persistently produced inferior fruit, and this he took up with Mr. Powell, who finally sent A. D. Shamel, an expert in plant breeding problems, from Washington, and through his investigations the value of citrus groves was increased about one-fourth. It was Mr. Reed who first advocated the importance of protecting citrus groves from frost damage, and he was chairman of the committee which made the first experiments along this line, the results of which attracted the attention of the whole country. In fact, during all of his residence at Riverside Mr. Reed was constantly active in promoting various measures for the development and improvement of the citrus-growing industry, and it is safe to declare that its present importance is largely due to his persistent and intelligent efforts.

Having from the first day he reached Riverside been impressed to a profound degree with its magnificent possibilities, Mr. Reed early took up the matter of beautifying its streets, and for many years worked, almost single-handed, to carry out the project. The "city-beautiful campaigns," now so universal, had not then been promulgated, and it was difficult to awaken general public interest in the subject, but finally Mr. Reed succeeded in having the matter taken up by the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, which made him chairman of the committee on tree-planting, which office he held without remuneration. The \$1,000 raised by this body for trees was of course entirely inadequate, and Mr. Reed repeatedly petitioned the City Council to take over all of the tree planting and create the office of tree warden, who should have supervision of all of the work. Finally the council agreed to do this if he would consent to serve

as warden. In spite of the work entailed, so anxious was he to carry out his project that he consented and held it for seven years, finally resigning from it in 1911. During that period he planted about 15,000 trees on the streets of Riverside. This was the first city of the West, if not of the country, to adopt municipal control of the street trees. Since then the majority of the cities of Southern California have adopted this plan, to the greater beautifying of their streets.

The Riverside Chamber of Commerce, in recognition of Mr. Reed's remarkably efficient service as tree warden, on the occasion of his retiring from office passed these resolutions:

"Be it resolved, therefore, that the Riverside Chamber of Commerce record upon its minutes a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Reed for his faithful performance of every duty, congratulating him, as well, upon the fame he has won for Riverside, and pledging the Chamber's continued support to the work to which Mr. Reed has given so unreservedly of his thought and energy during the past seven years.

"By order of the executive committee, September 14, 1911.

"H. F. Grout, President,

"H. M. May, secretary."

Mr. Reed probably had more pride in and took greater satisfaction from the influence he was permitted to exert in favor of intelligent, systematic beautifying of California cities, especially the parts where the masses of the people live, than in any other of his efforts during his extended life. His son, Frederick Morris Reed, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Present Day Club, and he, too, takes great pride in the city and is a consistent booster of everything for the still further improvement of Riverside and this region.

Frederick Morris Reed attended the Mansfield, Ohio, public schools, and in 1876 moved with his parents to Nebraska, where, with a short interval of school-teaching, he followed farming until 1890. In the latter year he accompanied his father to California. They went first to Santa Barbara, where they bought a horse and buckboard, and started out to look over the country for a place for a permanent home. The entire region was delightful, but as it was desirable for the elder men to keep in the open, they kept on their trip until they reached Riverside. When they topped the divide between Riverside and West Riverside, and the panorama of the bright green valley, which is now Riverside, burst upon their enraptured vision John H. Reed cried:

"This is the place for me," and he might well have added, "And I am the man for the place," had he not been too modest to ever lay claim to the credit which was due him.

Almost immediately the first investment in land followed, and Frederick M. Reed was his father's able and enthusiastic assistant in the transforming of their property into the profitable and beautiful place it is today. At the death of the elder man, the younger one continued the cultivation of the valuable grove. He has become well known as an orange grower, and is vice president and one of the directors of the Monte Vista Citrus Association. A republican, he has taken a very active part in city and county politics, serving on both the city and county central committees of his party, and has repeatedly represented it in the city and county conventions. Mr. Reed is unmarried.

Possessed of a fine tenor voice, Mr. Reed has the distinction of singing in a choir the longest of any singer at Riverside. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and has sung in its choir for

twenty-six years, and in this connection and that of the singing society known as the Cantadores Club, of which he is also a member, he has given great pleasure to thousands by means of his beautiful voice and knowledge of music. His life is a full one, and he is recognized as one of the finest representatives of the best type of California.

N. H. NORTON is proprietor of the Mission Garage, which was established by C. D. McNeal and is one of the oldest garage and automobile sales agencies at Corona. Mr. Norton purchased the business in 1919. He has a sales territory of half of Riverside County, and is agent and distributor in this section for the Studebaker cars and the Cletrac tractors.

Nicholas Huston Norton was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, October 14, 1888. He acquired a public school education in Tennessee, and left home at the age of seventeen. Since then he has pursued an active career in many localities of the West, and has been progressively successful. For a time he lived on a farm in Kansas, then went to Spokane, Washington, was connected with the engineering department of the Lewiston & Idaho Railway, learned the carpenter's trade at San Francisco, engaged in the contracting business at Bakersfield, then did work during the preparation for the San Diego Exposition and contracted in the Imperial Valley. In 1915 he purchased the Imperial Valley Motor Company for the sale of Studebaker cars, but sold that business and in 1919 came to Corona and took charge of his present business. On December 28, 1921, F. E. Snidecor and Mr. Norton purchased the Mission Garage at 212-214-216 East Sixth Street, Corona, and are remodeling it. It is a fireproof building and contains a repair department with all new equipment and up-to-date facilities, also a storage room for sixty cars, and handles a fine line of accessories, automobile parts, tires and tubes. The building contains 9,000 square feet of floor space, while the second floor has twenty-eight rooms with hot and cold water and employment is given ten people. The firm are exclusive agents for the Ajax and Coast Tire Companies.

Mr. Norton is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Amanda Marquardt, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They have three children, Nicholas Marquardt, John Pershing and Virginia.

THOMAS OCTAVIO ANDREWS, apiarist, former president of the California State Bee Keepers Association, a recognized authority on honey production in California and owner of one of the largest bee ranches in the state, Thomas Octavio Andrews has lived a life of remarkable activity and changing circumstances and experiences.

He was born at St. Thomas, Canada, August 3, 1845, and was only three and one-half years of age when his father died, while his mother passed away January 25, 1855. His father was a Baptist minister, highly educated, commanded seven languages, including Greek and Latin, and usually preached in the pioneer communities of western Canada in English, French or Welsh.

Thomas Octavio Andrews had a brief public school education, and as an orphan boy served an apprenticeship of three years in the woolen mills at Aylmer, Canada, and for another period of three years worked in mills at Waterloo.

While the Civil war was still in progress between the North and the South he went to Michigan, and on August 7, 1863, enlisted in the First Michigan Cavalry, under the command of General Custer. He was in service until the close of hostilities, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, second battle of Winchester,

Cedar Creek and in some of the final campaigns of the war. October 19, 1863, at Buckland Mills, he was wounded in the hip, and his horse was killed while under him. At Cold Harbor during the first day he lost the sight of his right eye, a wound that caused his transfer to the Veterans Reserve Corps, though later by petition he was returned to his old company.

After the war this veteran soldier returned to Michigan, and from that state moved to northwestern Missouri and from 1870 to 1873 was a farmer in Andrew County of that state. In 1873, a hard times year, he started for California, and reached the city of Redding with only a dollar in his pocket. The following months he worked in the mines of Siskiyou and Shasta counties, but left California toward the end of 1874 for Ashland, Oregon, where he resumed his old trade in a woolen mill. He remained in that locality for eight years, and was promoted to mill superintendent. For a year he was sawyer on an Indian reservation, then did contract furnishing of supplies for Fort Klamath, and for two years engaged in stock raising. Following this he bought an interest in the Ashland Woolen Mills, where he had previously been employed, and for two years sold the product of those mills as a traveling salesman. He was the old type of traveling salesman who carried his samples in a case on the back of the horse he rode, and most of his customers were a hundred miles or more from a railroad. While in Oregon Mr. Andrews helped establish a woolen mill at Salem, and for two years he was owner of the Capital City Nursery, which is still a going concern.

Nearly thirty years measures the period of his residence in Southern California. For a short time he was in the furniture business at Santa Ana, and in March, 1894, bought a bee ranch, and has been one of the prominent bee ranchers of the state ever since. His ranch for many years was located on the Riverside County line, but in 1905 he sold his land to the Alta Vista Club, and it is now the Club grounds. In 1901 he removed his family to their present home at the corner of Tenth and Vincentia Avenue in Corona, and is now associated in the bee business with his son, L. L. Andrews. They have over thirteen hundred stands, constituting probably the largest apiary in Riverside County.

Out of his long study and experience in this industry he has developed a prosperous business and also achieved prominence in the profession all over the Pacific Coast. For over twelve years he has been bee inspector, served two years as president of the State Bee Keepers Association, and is president of the corporation that owns the Western Honey Bee Publication, the official publication of the State Bee Keepers Association.

Mr. Andrews was also president of the Citizens Bank of Corona for seven years, is still vice president, and is a director of both the Citizens and the First National Banks. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for fifty years, and is now an honorary member of Ashland Lodge No. 23 in Oregon, this lodge having honored him in this manner twenty-five years ago. He is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Oregon and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Andrews married Elizabeth Lachner, who was born at Hawksville, Waterloo County, Ontario. She was educated in public schools and in both English and German languages.

**WILLIAM S. SHEPARDSON.** The name Shepardson has been prominently and favorably known in San Bernardino city and county for a number of years. William S. Shepardson is one of the prominent bankers of San Bernardino, and has been active in local financial and other affairs for the past five years.

He was born at Marblerock, Floyd County, Iowa, May 17, 1872, son of Jared and Julia D. (Bucklen) Shepardson, now deceased, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York State, both of old American ancestry. Jared Shepardson was a banker, connected with several financial institutions in Iowa, and he served several times in the State Legislature of that state, where he was known as a citizen of wealth and well deserved influence. He began coming to California as early as 1887, and after retiring from business he lived for several years at Colton, and in 1907 settled permanently at San Bernardino, where he died July 1, 1918.

William S. Shepardson was educated in the grammar and high schools of Iowa, attended the Baptist University of Los Angeles, and as a youth became interested in banking under his father at Marblerock, Iowa. Mr. Shepardson kept his home and most of his interests at Marblerock until 1915, when, after visiting the expositions of San Diego and San Francisco, he located permanently in the state. In December, 1916, he helped organize the American National Bank of San Bernardino, with a capital of a hundred thousand dollars. He has been vice president and one of the directors of this institution at Third and F streets since its inception. R. D. McCook is president and W. O. Harris, cashier. Mr. Shepardson is also vice president and one of the directors of the San Bernardino Valley Bank. He is financially interested in several horticultural projects in the county.

Mr. Shepardson is a member of the Elks Lodge of San Bernardino and as a voter is affiliated with the republican party. At Chicago, July 9, 1898, he married Miss Sarah V. Stoliker, a native of Canada, and daughter of James Stoliker, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Shepardson have three children: Julia V. is the wife of Herbert C. Parker, secretary of the Parker Iron Works of San Bernardino, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth Julia Parker. The two younger children are Miss Elizabeth, member of the class of 1923 of the San Bernardino High School; and Jared B., in grammar school.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepardson are members of the First Congregational Church. They erected a most attractive home at 487 Seventeenth Street, in which he and Mrs. Shepardson have expressed with resulting great harmony their selective choice of several different styles and parts of architecture. Mr. Shepardson recently completed another handsome house adjoining, to be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

**HENRY A. PULS**—The life of a citizen like Henry A. Puls, who has been a resident of Riverside since May, 1886, is involved in so many important interests that the history of material development might readily be written from the standpoint of one personality. Mr. Puls through his activities and influence has been a real contributor to the growth of Riverside, not only in a constructive and material way, but in the upbuilding of its schools and civic welfare.

He was born in Germany, October 24, 1846, and came to the United States when one year old, his parents Gottlieb and Henrietta (Snyder) Puls, settling in Chicago, Illinois. His parents were natives of Germany and lived in Chicago for a number of years, until the death of the mother in 1853. Later Gottlieb Puls moved to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and spent the rest of his life on a farm. He was the father of five children: William, who remained at Sheboygan; Mrs. Minnie Scholl, now eighty-five years of age and living in Chicago; Mrs. Hannah Clahorst, of Wisconsin; August, a contractor at Sheboygan; and Henry A.



H. A. Puls



The public school education of Henry A. Puls was acquired in Chicago. When about fifteen years of age he began learning the cabinet maker's trade. After a short time his employer was drafted into the army, and not long afterward he realized that better opportunities were offered in the general building line than as a cabinet maker. In 1862 he went to the Lake Superior copper region, and for two years had an experience as a clerk and teamster there. On returning to Chicago he worked as a carpenter, and gradually got into the contracting and building business. In 1871 he moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, was in business there as a contractor for a time, and on returning to Chicago established himself in business in the suburban city of Evanston.

At Evanston in October, 1875, Mr. Puls married Miss Mary E. Huse. She was born in Farmington, Maine, daughter of Abel W. Huse, a farmer of that state. Her brother, Curtis F. Huse, became a well known resident of Los Angeles, and is outside superintendent for the University of Southern California.

In May, 1876, Mr. Puls came out to California, spending a short time in Los Angeles with his wife's relatives and then coming to Riverside. Riverside then was not accessible by railroad, and he rode into the town by stage from Colton. The magnificent possibilities of the valley made an immediate appeal to him. He was soon one of the busiest men of the little city, and as a contractor and builder he pursued his business under many difficulties in early days. Riverside had no lumber yard, and all the lumber used by him in his building operations came from the San Bernardino Mountains, being hauled by horses over a poor road. The Santa Ana River was unbridged, and many fine teams were stuck in mid stream. Mr. Puls continued in the contracting business until recent years, when he retired in order to look after his personal affairs. He erected many of the fine homes of Riverside in former years, also built the First Methodist Church, which has been remodeled several times, and the Brockton Square School House, which has since been moved. He prosecuted his business with commendable energy, and has long possessed ample means to permit a pleasant retirement. Although seventy-five years of age, he recently made an extended trip throughout the United States, visiting every state in the Union.

Soon after coming to Riverside Mr. Puls bought fifteen acres of sage brush land on Grand and Bandini avenues, and in time transformed it into a magnificent orange grove. He planted the trees with his own hands on ten acres, and developed the rest to alfalfa. He was one of the promoters and president of the Alvitrez Irrigation Company, owning the first water system in the valley, the ditches of which supplied his own grove. This water system when Mr. Puls sold out recently was absorbed by the Evans interests. He was also one of the directors of the Sunset Water Company. In 1883 Mr. Puls bought forty acres in the famous Cucamonga district, which he planted first in grapes and then in oranges. He sold the last twenty acres of this tract in 1920. He also owns twenty-five acres at Armada in the Moreno Valley, which was planted to apricots, oranges and grapes and served by water from Bear Valley. When the use of this water was cut off Mr. Puls sold the property.

Associated with Judge Campbell, Major Miller and others from San Francisco, Mr. Puls gave an early impulse to the horticultural activities in the Palm Valley near Palm Springs. They acquired their land in that locality in 1890, planted it, and initiated the development

of what is now one of the largest producing fruit sections in Southern California. Mr. Puls and his associates went to a great deal of expense in that development work, having to build a branch railroad through the property. It was development work of the kind that only men of courage as well as money would undertake, but its results have greatly extended the area of profitable cultivation in Riverside County. At one time Mr. Puls had a hundred and fifty acres of oranges in this county. He was one of the organizers of the Riverside Orange Growers Association and the Pachappa Association, the interests of both organizations now being continued as the Riverside Orange Growers Association. Mr. Puls has owned extensive property interest in Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties, owns some centrally located property on Long Beach, and on one piece of Long Beach property he has erected a two-story business block with eight stores on the ground floor and living rooms on the second.

Mr. Puls has been a deservedly popular citizen in Riverside. He is the oldest member of Riverside Lodge No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past chancellor commander, and is also a past patriarch of the Encampment and a member of the Rebekahs. He gave his first presidential ballot to General Grant in 1868, and has been prominently identified with the republican interests ever since, having served on the county and city committees and attended county conventions.

Mr. Puls was deprived of the companionship of his good wife by death in April, 1910. He has a daughter, Winnie Inez, who is the wife of Albert O. Knoll, a successful mason contractor at Riverside. Mr. Knoll spent his boyhood at Olive, Orange County, and has been a resident of Riverside since 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Knoll have three children, all attending school at Riverside, named Vernon, Glenn and Marion.

CHARLES L. CRONK, cashier of the San Bernardino Valley Bank, has been identified with banking affairs in Southern California since he left school, and is one of the younger men who furnish a large share of the personal resources, energy and enthusiasm that keep progress marching to a lively measure in this part of the state.

Mr. Cronk was born at Canton, McPherson County, Kansas, October 13, 1890, son of Franklin J. and Emeretta (Ogden) Cronk. The mother, now deceased, was born in Iowa, of Revolutionary stock and English descent. The Cronk family originated in seven brothers who came from Holland in the early sixteen hundreds. Franklin J. Cronk, now engaged in the dry goods business at Lamando Park, California, was born in New York State, and during his active life was a farmer and merchant. He was a Kansas pioneer, his first home in the Sunflower State being a sod house, with his most numerous neighbors rattlesnakes. He endured all the hardships of the early settlers and eventually achieved the competence which he has enjoyed in Southern California.

Charles L. Cronk began his education in the public schools of Eldorado, Kansas. He was thirteen when his parents came to California in 1903, and he finished his schooling at Long Beach. In 1909 he became messenger boy for the Exchange National Bank of Long Beach, at wages of twenty-five dollars a month. For three years he was with that institution and was promoted to bookkeeper. Leaving there, he became bookkeeper for the First National Bank of Long Beach, and when he resigned in 1919 he was assistant cashier.

Mr. Cronk came to San Bernardino in 1919 to take charge of the old Savings Bank of San Bernardino. This institution was incorporated in 1889. In December, 1920, it was reorganized and the name changed to the San Bernardino Valley Bank. As reorganized it does a general banking service and was incorporated with an authorized capital of a hundred thousand dollars, eighty-five thousand dollars paid in, and a recent statement showed total resources of eight hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars. The officers are J. C. Smith, president; W. S. Shepardson, vice president; Charles L. Cronk, cashier; while the other directors are: A. G. Armstrong, J. C. Love, J. E. Rich, H. R. Scott, H. C. McAllister and Ellen Smith. The assistant cashier is C. H. Shorey.

Mr. Cronk had a leading part in the organization of the local Clearing House, terminating after a year of work toward that end. The Clearing House has proved very successful and an important source of business prestige to San Bernardino. Mr. Cronk is manager of the Clearing House. He is a graduate of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, a purely educational organization for the officers and employes of banks, with national organization headquarters in New York. Mr. Cronk was instrumental in organizing the Orange Belt Chapter of that association and was elected its first president.

While at Long Beach he had charge of all the Liberty Loan drives under the title of assistant manager. During the Victory Loan drive in San Bernardino he was also assistant chairman, and had the satisfaction of seeing the local quota more than subscribed. He is serving his second term as vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is chairman of its promotion committee. During the one day membership drive for the Chamber in the 1920 campaign he was captain of the "Tigers," as opposed to the "Bears." The Tigers won by a close margin. Mr. Cronk again headed the "Tigers" in 1921, securing eighty-one new members personally, more than any one team of five men of either "Tigers" or "Bears," and again defeating the "Bears." Other interests of his busy career are represented in his life membership in Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order Elks at San Bernardino, membership in the Rotary Club and as chairman of its Public Affairs Committee. He is a republican in politics. February 19, 1912, at Long Beach, Mr. Cronk married Miss Mary Sans Souci. She was born in Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Cronk have one son, Frederick.

WILLIAM O. HARRIS, Reared and educated at San Bernardino, William O. Harris, in school and since has exercised the privilege conferred by his genial personality of achieving a solid connection of loyal friendships, and with his growing prestige as a banker he has become one of the men of power in the community.

Mr. Harris regards it as a high honor that he was one of the organizers and is cashier of the American National Bank of San Bernardino. This bank has made one of the most remarkable records of any institution of the kind in the state. It was opened for business December 30, 1916. During the first day, between nine a. m. and ten p. m., eight hundred and thirteen new accounts were opened, at the rate of more than one every minute. It has a capital stock of a hundred thousand dollars, its resources exceed a million five hundred thousand dollars, and at the end of the first year the deposits were half a million. The first dividend was paid eighteen months after the opening, and dividends have been regular ever since. The personnel of the bank consists of R. D. McCook, president; W. S. Shepardson, vice president; William O. Harris, cashier; O. R. Ervin, assistant cashier, while the directors are Joseph E. Rich, H. S.

Wall, Nelson McCook, E. J. Gilbert, W. S. Shepardson, J. W. Catick, Philip M. Savage and R. D. McCook.

William O. Harris was born at Jamestown, North Dakota, January 6, 1892, son of Sewel A. and Anna (Bennett) Harris. His mother, now deceased, was born in England. Sewel A. Harris, a native of New Hampshire, was a Dakota pioneer and is now an orchardist at Brewster, Washington, in the midst of the belt where the most magnificent winter apples in the world are produced.

H. E. Harris, uncle of William O., came to San Bernardino in 1900, and is vice president of the San Bernardino National Bank, as told elsewhere in this publication. William O. Harris lived with his uncle, and thus acquired most of his early education in San Bernardino. He graduated from high school in 1910, took his preparatory course in Pomona College and received his A. B. degree from Cornell University of New York in 1914. While in university he participated in athletics of all kinds and made the football and track teams. His interest in athletics has continued, and as far as is consistent with his business life he endeavors to keep in form.

The two years following his university career and before the opening of the American National Bank, Mr. Harris was in training for his financial duties as bookkeeper for the San Bernardino National Bank. Many of his friends followed him to the new institution, and its patronage is in part a tribute to his personality as well as his banking ability. The American National is the only bank organized in San Bernardino since the Federal Reserve Act, which gives new national banks authority to carry their own savings accounts without the necessity of maintaining a separate institution. The bank now has a working force of fourteen employes, including the cashier.

By way of a public record Mr. Harris has for the past three years been a member of the City Board of Water Commissioners. He is a democrat, is affiliated with San Bernardino Lodge of Elks, and is a member of the oldest college local fraternity of Cornell, the Skull, now the Phi Delta Sigma. He and his family are members of the First Congregational Church. September 11, 1917, at Slaterville Springs, New York, Mr. Harris married Miss Katharine Mary Slater. She was born in that state and is of English descent. Her father, A. J. Slater, is a great-grandson of the man for whom Slaterville Springs was named. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have two children, Katharine Sue, born in 1918, and William Oscar, Jr., born in 1920.

WILLIAM WINTON SAVAGE. As an eye, throat, nose and ear specialist, Dr. William Winton Savage has, in a comparatively short period of time, achieved an enviable reputation for his skillful work in San Bernardino, and has built up a clientele by his success which is not only large and lucrative but is constantly on the increase. A specialist in any line has to "make good," for his success depends entirely on the outcome of the cases he handles, and the public expects one to justify himself as an expert in his profession. The regular medical practitioner, the "family doctor," is not held to such strict account, for he ministers to all the ills which afflict mankind, and of necessity he cannot do that and be in any line a specialist. But in this age of progress mankind is demanding more and more insistently that the medical fraternity specialize, as the world of trade and commerce is demanding of its exponents, and while the all around physician will always have his place, the specialist has "come into his own" if he proves worthy.





*W A Burrows*

Dr. W. W. Savage was born in Tulare County, California. His father, Philip Savage, a native of Texas, came to California when a very young man and located in Yolo County. He was a farmer, raising grain principally. He died in Sanger, Fresno County, in 1913. The mother of Dr. Savage is Flora (Darby) Savage, a native daughter of California. Her people were pioneers, her father at one time owning the old Arrowhead Hotel. She is now living in Berkeley, California. Mr. and Mrs. Savage were the parents of twelve children, of whom the following are living: Genevieve, wife of George P. Manchester, of Berkeley, California; Geraldine, wife of Charles Kavanaugh of Napa; Dr. Philip Monroe Savage, a prominent surgeon of San Bernardino, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this history; Harold, an attorney in Fresno.

Dr. William Winton Savage was born in Tulare County, California, in September, 1884, and is a native son of California and a son of a native daughter of California, which, according to native sons and adopted sons of the Golden State, is a double distinction. Dr. Savage was educated in the grammar school in Tulare County, and when the family moved to Sanger, Fresno County, he attended the high school there and was graduated in 1904. In 1905 he went to the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco and graduated with the class of 1909. He then went into the Fresno County Hospital as interne for one year. He next located in Kingsbury, Fresno County, where he practiced for two years, and was the surgeon for the Hume-Bennett Lumber Company in the mountains for a year and a half. He then started practicing in Fresno, and remained there until he came to San Bernardino. After locating in San Bernardino he went to the clinic at Lane Hospital, San Francisco, and studied diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Since then he has specialized exclusively in that line.

In 1908 he married Laurell Moody, a daughter of N. W. Moody, of Fresno County. They have three children: Mildred Allen; William Winton, Jr.; and John Nathan. Dr. Savage is a member of the San Bernardino County Medical Association, of the California State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Rotary Club. He is a democrat in political belief and is a member of the Christian Church.

In addition to his own practice Dr. Savage does special work as the attending specialist for the Arrowhead Hospital.

**WILLIAM A. BURROWS**—The late William A. Burrows was responsible for much of the earlier development of Riverside, for he always had a deep and abiding faith in its future and gave practical expression to it in his heavy investments in its property. He also became an orange grower, and figured prominently in the expansion of that industry. As a man he exemplified the highest type of honorable manhood and American citizenship, and in his passing Riverside lost one of its constructive factors.

William A. Burrows was born in New York State, April 18, 1855, and died at Riverside, California, in December, 1916. He was a son of Cyrus and Diana (Thresher) Burrows, both of whom were natives of New York State, and are now deceased. By trade Cyrus Burrows was a mason. He belonged to an old American family which was founded in this country prior to the American Revolution by ancestors from England. He was a direct descendent of Ethen Allen.

Growing up in his native state, William A. Burrows attended its public schools, and after completing his studies engaged in farming. Later he went to Fairport, New York, where he embarked in a dairy business, and there carried it on for nineteen years. Seeking a milder climate, Mr. Burrows in 1890 came to California, and for several years was foreman for the Bixby-Howard Company of Los Angeles. He then bought a general merchandise store ten miles from Los Angeles, and conducted it for a time. During his early residence in that state he several times visited Riverside, and, as he afterward expressed it, thought that he had struck the "Garden of Eden." He invested in property at Riverside, purchasing part of the Jackson Block on Eighth Street and a business block on Main Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets. Later he bought the adjoining piece of property on Main Street, remodeled it, and it is now known as the Ray Block. Mr. Burrows subsequently sold the Jackson Block and bought the old Press Building on Eighth Street, put in a modern front and generally remodeled it. This property is now owned by the Eighth Street Store. In time Mr. Burrows disposed of the properties he had made so valuable, and he later invested in some business property at Colton, still owned by his widow. He also built the brick block at Arlington known as the Burrows Block, and Mrs. Burrows still owns this property. For a time Mr. Burrows was engaged in a paint and oil business at Arlington, and later conducted a grocery business in that suburb.

In 1897 Mr. Burrows bought twelve acres of oranges and alfalfa at 507 Indiana Avenue, where the family have since resided. This is one of the oldest settled pieces of property at Riverside, the eucalyptus trees, planted by the original owner, having attained immense proportions. Mr. Burrows was a member of the Arlington Fruit Exchange, disposing of his oranges through its medium, and from the time he came here until his death, was prominent in the business world, and held the full confidence of his fellow citizens. While he always voted the republican ticket, he was not active in politics.

On December 31, 1894, Mr. Burrows married Miss Cora B. Haddock, a native of Minnesota, a daughter of James and Frances M. (Lucas) Haddock. James Haddock was one of the pioneers of Los Angeles, and embarked in the orange growing business in the southern part of that city. He was a popular man and took an active interest in all things political, but never sought public preferment. Born in Canada, he early came to the United States, and during the war between the two sections of the country served as a sergeant in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. Mrs. Burrows is a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal School and taught four years in Los Angeles County. She is much interested in uplift work, and has devoted much time to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and is president of the Arlington branch of that organization. Mr. and Mrs. Burrows became the parents of five children, namely: Ray, who died at the age of 12 years; Ruth, who is a graduate of the Riverside High School, Class of 1921, and now attending Junior College; Orlo J., who is in charge of the home ranch, which he and his mother are operating; Marjorie and William, both of whom are attending the Riverside public schools, the former a student of the High School.

GRACE CHANDLER STANLEY, as superintendent of San Bernardino County's schools, has been one of the many talented women who have demonstrated that a woman, properly equipped, is the ideal supervisor of

all branches, relating to the education of children. She has a large territory to supervise, but her handling of every matter pertaining to her office has shown that her ability and judgment leave nothing to be desired or improved upon, and her record speaks for her.

Mrs. Stanley was born in Smith Center, Kansas, the daughter of Robert A. and Eunice (Kelly) Chandler, her father a native of Iowa and her mother of Ohio. Mr. Chandler moved to Kansas from Iowa about 1876, and followed farming in that state at first but later was cashier of the Smith County National Bank at Smith Center. In 1900 he came to California and located at Santa Paula, and afterward moved to Long Beach, where he lived a retired life until his death on July 19, 1918. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was very active in the cause of prohibition. His wife died in Kansas in 1898. They were the parents of four children: John, now associated with the Standard Oil Company in Richmond, California; Walter, deceased; Nellie, wife E. E. Wright, of Los Angeles; and Grace Chandler Stanley.

Mrs. Stanley was educated in the public schools of Smith Center, Kansas, and at Washburn College in Topeka, Kansas. She came to California to attend Stanford University, where she completed the course in two and a half years and was graduated with the class of 1903, the possessor of the degree of Bachelor of Science.

She came to southern California in 1903, and was principal of the Mission school near Redlands and succeeding that, taught in the grammar and high school in Long Beach for two years. In 1912 she started teaching in Redlands as a substitute and in January, 1913, took a position in the McKinley School of Redlands and taught there two years.

In 1915 she was appointed county superintendent of schools and served until 1918, when she was elected for the four year term, a deserved endorsement of her work in the short term. At the close of 1921 there were seventy-four school districts in the county, and she has supervision over five hundred teachers. She supervises all districts in the county except the City of San Bernardino.

She was married on November 27, 1906, to Percy Dean Stanley, a native of Wisconsin, an orange grower near Redlands. He died October 10, 1911, leaving three children: Richard Lawrence, Chandler and Brandon. Mrs. Stanley is a member of the Contemporary Club, and of the Congregational Church of Redlands. She is also a member of the Local, State and National Teachers' Associations, having acted as president of the California Teachers' Association, Southern Section, for the year 1917, and at present vice president of the same association and member of the State Federal Council. She has also acted on the Superintendents' Legislative Committee and as secretary of the Committee of Twenty-One for the Reorganization of the State School System.

**JOHN H. CRESMER.** The importance of any community is measured by the commercial rating and efficiency of its business men, and judged by this standard, Riverside is entitled to a foremost position among the flourishing cities of the southwest, for it possesses some of the most alert, aggressive, experienced and capable citizens of this part of the country, among whom none is more entitled to extended mention than John H. Cresmer, vice president of the Cresmer Manufacturing Company.

John H. Cresmer was born in Creswell, Maryland, November 15, 1860, a son of J. G. and R. Sophia (Hartling) Cresmer, both of whom are now deceased. J. G. Cresmer was born in Odenberg, Saxony, Germany, and his wife in Leipsic, Germany. They were farming people, who left their native land for the United States in 1838, and after their

arrival in this country located in the neighborhood of Creswell, Maryland, where they continued their agricultural operations until the demise of Mr. Cresmer. Later in life Mrs. Cresmer came to California, where she died. Herman Cresmer, a brother of John H. Cresmer, is a resident of Fresno, California. During the war between the states he served as a soldier in a Maryland regiment. Frank Cresmer, another brother, lives at Los Angeles, and a third brother, Edward Cresmer, is deceased.

Growing up in Harford County, Maryland, John H. Cresmer attended its public schools, and at the same time learned the business of canning fruits and vegetables. When he left school he and his mother decided to go into the canning business for themselves, this move being necessary, as in the meanwhile the father and husband had been taken from them by death. Embarking in this enterprise, they followed this line of endeavor very successfully for six years, their pack being known as the "Forest" brand. They specialized on tomatoes, peaches and blackberries. At the termination of the six years the entire plant was destroyed by fire, resulting from spontaneous combustion. Their insurance did not cover their loss, and Mr. Cresmer was once more thrown on his own resources.

In 1882 he went to Weldon, DeWitt County, Illinois, and organized the Cresmer Brothers Canning Company, locating his plant in the midst of a very productive section of the country. He planned to can about 400 acres of sweet corn, and planted some acreage himself. Unfortunately for the success of his project this was an extremely wet season, the corn all turned yellow, so it was unfit for packing. In preparing for the business he had purchased the tin and manufactured 1,000,000 cans. Owing to the failure of the corn he bought pumpkins, apples and other produce to fill his cans, striving to retrieve his losses, but after two years of earnest effort he was obliged to abandon his project and began learning the carpenter trade.

California was beginning to attract settlers as a desirable place of residence, and in 1886 Mr. Cresmer came west to San Jacinto, where he worked in a planing mill, thus learning the mechanism of the sash, door and window construction. During his last year at San Jacinto he was connected as a partner with John Shaver. His residence at San Jacinto covered fourteen years, and after the earthquake he practically rebuilt the town, having eighty men working under him.

In 1900 Mr. Cresmer came to Riverside, and here he found ideal conditions for the carrying out of a plan he had formulated. He bought his present site from the A. W. Miller Manufacturing Company, which was conducting a small planing mill, paying for it \$1,000 in cash and the remainder in installments. Four years later he formed a partnership with George F. Ward, and during the following year incorporated the Cresmer & Ward Company. Two years later he bought out his partner, and changed the name to the present one of the Cresmer Manufacturing Company. He sold additional stock and erected his present modern and commodious quarters. In 1908 he added the contracting business to his other. Some idea of the importance of this company and the value of its operations may be gleaned from the following extract quoted in part from an article which appeared in a contemporary newspaper during 1921.

"The Cresmer Manufacturing Company of Riverside had a birthday during the past week. It was twenty-one years old, having been in business in this community during that length of time. This company has done more than \$500,000 worth of construction work during the past twelve months. It has had a payroll of more than \$150,000, expended in Riverside. It operates throughout all of Southern California, and has the credit for some of the largest buildings in this district, including the Santa

Fe Depot at San Bernardino, which cost \$250,000. It built the First Congregational Church building of Riverside. It built the University of California Experiment Station buildings of this city, at a cost of \$115,000. It erected the Southern Sierras Power Company building for \$40,000, and recently the Sperry Flour Company building for \$35,000. It did \$80,000 worth of interior work for the Goodyear Rubber Company factory at Los Angeles. It has built such outside buildings as the \$100,000 music hall at Claremount, an \$80,000 residence for Mrs. Fowler near Chino, \$40,000 in buildings at the George Junior Republic, a \$100,000 Fifth Street grammar school at San Pedro, and many other structures of importance.

"Riverside is to be congratulated upon having a plant such as that of the Cresmer Manufacturing Company. It is an asset to the community. Local people having mill work to do should realize that it is not necessary to go to Los Angeles to have it done, and that it can be done as well and as cheaply at the Cresmer plant. The fact that a large part of its work is in other communities, secured in competition with Los Angeles and other outside firms, shows what it is capable of doing."

In addition to constructing and building the company deals in general mill work, plate windows and ornamental glass, hard woods, office fixtures and mission furniture. The officials are: J. H. Urquhart, president; J. H. Cresmer, vice president and manager; and J. W. Shrimp, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Cresmer is an independent in politics, and while living at San Jacinto was a member of its City Council. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, American Yeomen, Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Association. All of his life he has been a member of the Christian Church, and has taken an active part in the work of this denomination in the several communities in which he has resided, and while at San Jacinto was secretary of the Board of Trustees, superintendent of the Sunday School, and chairman of the Church Board. For the past twenty years he has been an elder of the Riverside congregation.

On June 6, 1881, Mr. Cresmer married at Creswell, Maryland, Miss Lena E. Gerhardt, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and a daughter of Theodore Gerhardt, a shoe manufacturer of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Cresmer have eight living children, namely: Walter H., who is engaged with his father in the mill business; Anna E., and Eunice L., both of whom are at home; J. Roland, who is a brick layer of Riverside; Elsie R., who is the wife of A. M. Lyons, a plumber of Riverside; Blanche, who is a stenographer and typist in the county assessor's office; Delta, who is a student in the Riverside High School, class of 1921; and Clarence E., who is a student in the Republic School, Riverside.

Mr. Cresmer is a man whose remarkable success may be attributed in large part to his persistence and determination to win out in spite of obstacles. Disaster has overcome him more than once, but he has not been discouraged, but gone right along working hard to gain a new hold upon fortune. Not many men could have risen above the discouragements of business disappointments as has he, and all the more credit is due him for what he has ultimately accomplished because of these early failures. He is a citizen of the highest standing, and a man whose advice and support are sought by the leading and most responsible people of this and other sections, for his worth is fully appreciated.

FRANCIS D. KELLER—According to the deep-rooted belief of every native son of California, Francis D. Keller, of San Bernardino, is greatly

to be envied, for he is not only one of those sons, his father one of the early pioneers, but he was born in the city of which he is now an important business factor. And he not only spent practically all his life in San Bernardino, but he married the daughter of a pioneer.

His father was Francis M. Keller, a native of Illinois, who after being educated in the public schools took up the occupation of farming and continued in it until he retired. He came to San Bernardino with his mother in 1854, and spent most of his life in that city and district. He was for thirty years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics, a democrat.

The mother of Francis D. Keller was Rachael Emma (Robinson) Keller, a native of Iowa, who came to San Bernardino via the ox team route when a little girl. With her husband she is now living in San Bernardino, on a ranch on Mill Street, about two and a half miles from San Bernardino. They were the parents of five children: Francis D., Clara D., Alma N., Henry (Deceased) and Rachael, wife of George Holbrook, of San Bernardino.

Francis D. Keller was educated in the public schools of San Bernardino and for one year attended Sturges Academy. He then went into the hardware business in 1887, as an employe of George M. Cooley, and he remained in this position until 1899 and left it to take one with C. W. Nettler. He remained here until 1903, and then, with A. B. Thomas, bought the business and incorporated under the name of the San Bernardino Hardware Company. This continued for ten years, when the business was reorganized in 1913, J. F. McKinney coming into the organization. It was at the same time discontinued and made a partnership firm. The firm has always been a popular one and none stands higher in the estimation both of the public and of business associates, and its steady growth into the fine established business it is today is well merited. A knowledge of all branches of the business, careful supervision, expert buying and square dealing has placed the firm in the secure niche it occupies in the business world of San Bernardino.

Mr. Keller was united in marriage in 1895 with Ada R. Vale, a daughter of W. A. Vale, the pioneer photographer and piano dealer of San Bernardino, who has retired and is now enjoying life in the city. They have one child, Gerald Vale Keller. Mr. Keller is a member of San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, Native Sons of the Golden West, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He gives his political faith to the democratic party.

**ORLIS I. KENNEDY**—A more gifted and versatile citizen San Bernardino County perhaps never had than the late Orlis I. Kennedy, whose death on August 12, 1920, was a source of profound sorrow to his many associates and friends as well as to his immediate family. During his residence at San Bernardino, extending over twenty years, he had achieved a notable place as a successful lawyer, but even more as an enthusiastic student and searcher of scientific truth, particularly in the realm of economic and theoretical geology, and he possessed that depth and sweetness of character usually found in men of intense devotion to nature and her works. While he handled a successful law practice, his chief enthusiasm and source of recreation was in studying earth formations. He was an authority on seismic disturbances, was an accurate forecaster of earthquakes, and the subject had intrigued him greatly and just prior to his death he had written a treatise on the "Romance of the Earthquake." Since his death his theories have been adopted by Stan-



*Orlis J. Kennedy*



ford University. It is a fascinating story dealing in popular language with the scientific aspect of a subject that is little understood by the general public.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Indiana, June 16, 1873, son of J. T. and Martha (Allen) Kennedy, the latter now deceased. His mother was born in North Carolina of an old English family, and from the same ancestry is descended the noted Kansas journalist and author, William Allen White. J. T. Kennedy was born in Virginia, of old Virginia stock, and is now living in San Bernardino.

Orlis I. Kennedy acquired his education in the public schools of Virginia, in the Turkey Coo Seminary of that state, and in 1890 came to San Bernardino. Here he studied law under John Brown, Jr., and other attorneys, and after being admitted to the bar in 1914 had a busy general practice in civil, criminal and probate work.

His geological investigations had a practical turn and for years he was regarded as a scientific authority on the oil field of the coast. As a field geologist he carried on his work in some of the most inaccessible places, and frequently was accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy, who through him learned the beauties of the waste land and the pleasure of sleeping under the stars. Mr. Kennedy with Erwin Swarthout, Arthur Armentrout and his own son, William Kennedy, located the oil fields of the Painted Hills Oil Association in Townships 2, 3 and 4, South, Ranges 3 and 4, East, S. B. M. This property lies about fifty-four miles east of San Bernardino and north of Whitewater Station, which is about twenty miles from Banning. The holdings of the company now consist of 3,520 acres, comprising a huge anticlinal fold of the earth upon which the shale and fossil associated with oil bearing sands were found in abundance. At the present writing the first well is down between 600 and 700 feet and has penetrated the first oil sands. The fifty original locaters of the land have pooled their interests in the association, and Mr. Kennedy was prominent in its organization and was president until his death, when he was succeeded by Mrs. Kennedy as president. Cecil H. Phillips is secretary and Roy F. Bradley, treasurer. The other directors of the association are C. W. Linfesty, Charles Bennett, Dr. C. Chandler and Clarence Johnson, all of San Bernardino except Dr. Chandler, of Hollywood.

The late Mr. Kennedy also owned a ranch on the St. Andrews Fault, and derived much pleasure from its operation. This property is still retained by Mrs. Kennedy. In politics he was a socialist, was a member of the County and City Central Committees of the party, and at one election was candidate for the office of mayor. At the age of twenty-three he enlisted in the United States Navy as a marine, but after a short time was discharged on account of ill health.

January 16, 1899, at San Bernardino, Mr. Kennedy married Miss Cora E. See. She was born at Whittier, California, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Her father, the late Joseph W. See, was a native of Missouri, crossed the plains in 1854, and for many years was a merchant and farmer in the Whittier district. Mrs. Kennedy's mother, Eudora (Brown) See, was born in Northern California and is now being at Long Beach. Four children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy: William, who as mentioned above, was one of the original discoverers and is active in the affairs of the Painted Hills Oil Association, has his father's intense interest in geology, and in spite of his youth has several times been called upon for expert advice and investigation. The other son of Mrs. Kennedy, Orlis I., Jr., died at the age of eighteen. The two daughters are Helen, wife of Lowell Russell, of San Bernardino,

and Margaret, member of the class of 1923 at the San Bernardino High School.

JULIUS OEHL was one of the early settlers in San Bernardino and the pioneer meat packer of San Bernardino County. He was born in Denmark, January 6, 1855, the son of Julius and Louise (Tychosen) Oehl. His father was prominent in official and military life, holding a public office and also serving as an officer in both the Danish and German armies.

Mr. Oehl at the age of seventeen decided to come to America, and he landed in New York in 1872. He went into the butcher business for a year, and then responded to the call of the West and located in Montana. Here he worked at the same trade for several years, acquiring such proficiency that he went to Kansas as foreman for the Jacob Dold Packing Company. Here he gained much necessary experience and went to Socorro, New Mexico, where he opened a retail meat business, opening also a branch store in Crafton, New Mexico.

He came to San Bernardino in 1886 and at once started in the meat business, in a retail shop. In this he was successful and decided to start a packing plant, which he did in a very small way on East Ninth Street. The business outgrew the cramped quarters, and he took over an old plant formerly run by J. S. Purdy. This was soon enlarged and several times since it has outgrown the space and has had to be enlarged. The present plant has a capacity of about twenty cattle, fifty sheep and twenty hogs daily. The trade now extends to all the surrounding towns, as far east as Needles and out on the desert.

Mr. Oehl was a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Lutheran Church. He married in June, 1885, in New York, Miss Katherine Claussen, a daughter of Johann and Flanke (Siever) Claussen, of Denmark. They were the parents of six children: Ernest Oehl, manager of the Oehl Packing Company; Richard, who married Louise Delore, has two children; Julius married Leila Ella Rowe and has three children; Herbert married Beatrice Holmes; Conrad married Leona Wilson; Freida is the wife of Clifford Stewart, a banker of Perris. These children with the exception of Mrs. Stewart, are all residents of San Bernardino.

Ernest Oehl, manager of the Oehl Packing Company, was born in Socorro, New Mexico, August 11, 1886, and was educated in the public and high schools. He afterward went to work with his father, and upon the latter's death the widow conducted the business for a short time, but it soon became too heavy a task for her and Ernest, with the help of his uncle, Conrad Oehl, took over the business and has since managed it, taking full charge in 1916, his uncle retiring. As each younger brother came of age he was admitted into the firm as an equal partner.

Ernest Oehl married Sadie Crumley, daughter of Mrs. Flora Crumley, in 1912, in San Bernardino. She died on May 30, 1919, and their infant child also died. Mr. Oehl married December 25, 1920, in San Bernardino, to Vannetta Blanche Secor, a native of Colorado and a daughter of Henry Frey, a contractor of Van Nuys, California. Mr. Oehl is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, San Bernardino Lodge No. 836, and of Arrowhead Council No. 534, United Commercial Travelers. A younger brother, Conrad Oehl, served nine months in the navy during the war and was honorably discharged at the close of hostilities.

JAMES WEMYSS BENNERS, physician of San Bernardino, is descended from a long, illustrious line of ancestors on both sides of the family. His

father, Isaac Benners, traced his line back to the French Huguenots who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to seek freedom from persecution and more tolerant conditions in America.

Isaac Benners was a man of strong and sterling character, a remarkable personage, trusted and honored by his fellowmen as few men are. His fellow citizens showed their high regard and esteem by their actions. And he justified their faith by the justness and fairness with which he administered the duties of the offices given to him. No trust in him was ever violated, and he was ever watchful of the interests of his people, rich and poor alike.

He was a native of North Carolina but moved to Alabama in 1855, his vocation at the time being that of a farmer; but later on he occupied a most unique and peculiar position. Although he was not an attorney, he held the office of justice of the peace in Birmingham, Alabama. When the new constitution was being framed the attorneys of the community included a section which provided that a county or superior judge should be a regular qualified and admitted attorney; with the exception of the two justices of the peace at the time holding office. They wanted Mr. Benners for judge, and the provision was framed in that manner so as to make this possible. That the attorneys knew the man and his character was shown by the fact that afterward, when he was elected judge, as planned, he held the office by successive re-elections for the next twenty-eight years. At the close of the twenty-eighth year he voluntary and determinedly retired and is now living in Birmingham, Alabama.

The mother of J. W. Benners was Miss Harriet Hatch, a native of Alabama, who traced her ancestral line to England, being a direct lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. She died in Birmingham in 1892. The children of her union with Isaac Benners numbered seven, of whom five are now living. J. W. Benners being the third in order of birth.

His early education was acquired in the Lebanon, Tennessee, public schools. Later he clerked in a drug store in Alabama and afterwards in Louisville, Kentucky. He had decided to become a physician, and so he kept on in this line until he graduated in pharmacy in Louisville in 1888. He then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, and was graduated with the class of 1893. In 1897 he took the post graduate courses in the Post Graduate Medical School of New York. He next took a post graduate course at the Medical College of San Francisco, this in 1915.

He started practicing in Louisville, and continued there from 1893 to 1911, when he came to California, but after a stay of one year he went to Georgetown, Colorado. He practiced there for three years, when he returned to California, locating at Long Beach. He spent one year there and one year at Highland, coming to San Bernardino in 1918. He is now doing a general practice in that city.

Doctor Benners married in 1890 Addie Lucas, a daughter of Charles Lucas, of Kansas City, and a granddaughter of General Lucas, of Independence, Kansas. They have one child, Josephine, wife of Mark T. Smith, of San Bernardino, and she has two children, Mary Frances and Mark T. Smith, Jr.

Doctor Benners is a member of the California State Medical Association and of the San Bernardino County Medical Association. He is a life member of Shilboleth Lodge No. 750, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of Highland Castle, Knights of Pythias. He is independent in politics. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

EDWARD DOYLE REID came to Riverside County in the early eighties, and had some modest working part in some of the pioneer development of this district. He is the oldest clothing merchant of Redlands, and has had an active business career in this section of California for over thirty years.

Mr. Reid was born in McDonough County, Illinois, February 11, 1863, son of L. G. and Rena Reid, both parents natives of Kentucky. His father achieved prominence as an Illinois lawyer. Seventh in a family of ten children, Edward D. Reid grew up in Southern Illinois, attended school until he was eighteen, and then, acting upon the advice of physicians, came to California, reaching Riverside in October, 1881, more than forty years ago. The first year he took outdoor work, employed on ranches and cultivating and working among orange groves. Then, after a trip to the northern part of the state, he returned to Redlands, and in 1884 was employed during the construction of the original Bear Valley Dam. Thus his own recollection of his early experiences enables him to tell much of the pioneer development of the Redlands water supply, of the development of electrical energy, and the very foundation of the citrus industry in this part of the state.

In the spring of 1886, Mr. Reid returned to Illinois, but after a year and a half came back to Riverside in 1888. At that time he entered the service of the Reynolds Clothing and Furnishing Store, learned the business by a diligent apprenticeship and remained a trusted worker of the firm for fourteen years. Severing his connections there in 1902, Mr. Reid came to Redlands, and soon afterward the firm of Reid & Findlay began business as clothing and furnishing goods merchants at 218 Orange Street. To that business Mr. Reid has now given his consecutive attention for nearly twenty years. Their dealings and good business management brought a steady and constant improvement, and the firm stood out conspicuously in varying fortunes that swept away other competing concerns. The firm owned both the stock of goods and the building. There was no change in the management until October 1, 1920, when Mr. Findlay retired. This change was followed by the incorporation of E. D. Reid & Company, and under this title the old business is continued at the original location. This is the oldest clothing store in Redlands from the standpoint of continuous service.

Mr. Reid was reared a Presbyterian. He is affiliated with Redlands Lodge of Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In July, 1895, he married Miss Genevieve Parkinson, of Redlands. They have an adopted daughter, Ruth Adeline Reid, who was born March 18, 1913. Mr. Reid has made his success through his own efforts and enjoys an honored station in the community of Redlands.





